

The CONVENTION between Great Britain, and the Emperor, the particulars of which our friends are waiting, was signed at Vienna on the 4th of May.

The Republican Army had received a severe check at Piedmont, and were gaining no ground in that quarter. — The Spaniards are at length routed, and the Court at Madrid have decided their intention of co-operating vigorously with Great Britain, during the campaign.

[illegible]

The night previous to the surrender
The Malays are kept close
European troops and Sepoys
enter and leave the Fort at their
"loss of the Dutch; do
yet estimated; we had only
ki
The Dutch order
is very considerable; it is
pieces of Cannon, 130 of
are, for the most part, brass
the about 4000 stand
mm
are all

HIS MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY were all present in the enjoyment of Health, and the best affections of their Subjects.

Mrs. FITZ was more popular, and his measure more strongly supported, than at any former period of his Administration.

THE CONVENTION between Great Britain, and the Emperor, the particulars of which appear in the following Couriers, was signed at Vienna on the 4th of May.

A numerous detachment of Gardemars ranged themselves in front of the benches, to defend the Deputies—Other Gardemars advanced against the Infurgents—Swords were drawn on both sides, and the Gardemars charged with bayonets. The Infurgents were repulsed, and two of the Leaders were dragged into the Hall; the Deputy ordered them not to hurt. They were felled, and in the pocket of one was found a large lot of Bread.

The President.—"The disaffected have been defeated." Applause.

French cries were heard of *march—half your arms.* *Agui.* in the dress of a Deputy, entered the Hall, sword in hand, and marched at the head of the Armed Force. The Troops filed off before the Convention, and immediately proceeded to repel a new attack.

Agui.—"The Sanctuary of the Laws has been violated, but you are at your posts. I move that you instantly deliver an Address to the Citizens."

The President.—"That has been done."

The two Leaders taken prisoners, were ordered to be carried before the Committee of General Safety.

The President.—"I announce to the Assembly, that five individuals who have been taken, have been carried before the Committee; and that one of them, who demanded Bread, had Bread in his pockets."

Agui. in the name of the Committee of General Safety, proposed, that the Deputy Delmas should have the direction of the Armed Force of Paris—Decreed.

The tumult began again at the Gate of l'Unité—one of the Infurgents was dragged into the Hall, and afterwards sent to the Committee of General Safety.

French cries were heard of *Terror! To arms!* bayonets and swords clashed against each other at the door. A conflict took place—Detachments of the Armed Force, invaded the Hall, three guns were fired, a great commotion ensued in the Hall.

A Gunner fired off the hat of one of those men, upon which was written in chalk—*Bread and the Constitution of 1793!* Immediately the mob assailed the person who had taken off the hat, with abuses. He flew towards the balcony, but before he had reached it, a bullet was fired at him, and he fell by the side of the President. The Representative of the People, Ferrand, ran to his assistance; but he also fell under repeated strokes of sabres and pikes. He endeavoured to save himself, but was killed in one of the corridors. His head was brought into the Convention, carried upon a pike.

It was now four o'clock in the afternoon. The Convention resembled more a Camp of armed men, than an Assembly of Legislators. Two of the Deputies remained. However, Ronme obtained a moment of silence, and said—"I demand the release of such persons as have been arrested, since the 9th Thermidor. Since that day, they are the best Patriots who have been imprisoned. I also demand the release of Dubern, Leconte, and other Deputies arrested on the 19th Germinal; and that domiciliary visits shall be made, to know what Provisions each individual has in his house."

Duroi.—"I demand the repeal of the Law of the 9th Vendémiaire, which brands the patriots under the name of Terrorists, as also that of the 18th Germinal, which orders them to be dismissed."

Goujon.—"I demand the recall of the Representatives of the People upon mission, and that extraordinary Courts be equally dispatched to the Armies, and the Departments."

Duquesnoy.—"I demand, that the Committee of General Security be renewed, and that the Members who now compose it be arrested. I also move, that the Civil Committee of Paris be renewed."

Barboure.—"I demand the arrest of those Journalists, who poison the public mind, who attempt each day to vilify and degrade the most energetic Representatives of the People. I likewise demand, that Cambon, Thuriot, and other Deputies who have escaped from the Decree of Arrest, be re-arrested; and that all the Public Functionaries named since the 9th Thermidor, be dismissed."

Each of these propositions was received with enthusiasm by the multitude; and the few Deputies who remained, threw up their hats as a sign of adhesion.

Le Grand and de la Croix. appeared at the Tribune, in the name of the Committees. They were received with hisses and other insults, and were forced to retire without being permitted to speak. Several voices demanded, that Bourboure, Prieur, de la Marne, Duroi, Duquesnoy, and several other Deputies who were named, should instantly compose an Extraordinary Commission, to put into execution the measures which had been decreed, and to take every step required to the present crisis. The proposition was adopted.

Sauvigny.—"I invite those of my colleagues who have just been named to form this Commission, instantly to assemble, and to take the measure to prevent the Tyrants from bringing about another 19th Germinal, against the Patriots." (Applauded by the Tribunes and the Armed Men.)

Duroi and his Colleagues rose and said—"We will fulfil our function with the purest Sanctification. They instantly departed, but were met by a armed detachment, headed by Legendre. A combat began;—Duroi's partisans were at first put to flight; but returning to the charge, they obtained a momentary success. Bourboure and Péclet flew to the Tribune, crying out *Vive la Victoire!* In the mean time a noise of marching was heard, and a crowd of Citizens, among whom were seen many of the Military, entered the Hall, exclaiming, "Long live the Convention! Down with the Fugitives! Down with the Jacobins!" It was instantly declared, that if those who killed the Hall, and prevented all legal deliberation, did not im-

mediately retire, force should be used against them.

The multitude, frightened by this menace, escaped in disorder by the windows.

Boarder de l'Offe. when silence was restored, demanded the repeal of the pretended Decrees, which were torn from them by violence. "Long live the Convention!" exclaimed the Patriots who had just saved it.

Agui.—"This day was to be the tomb of Liberty; but the villains covered with the cloak of patriotism have been smothered. Avenge the crimes of this day. The blackest deeds have been committed. I move, that all those who have any devices to make, respecting the mobsters, be invited to communicate them."

Almonce was named as a first person to be put under arrest. The Order of the Day proposed by Thibaudou was decreed, on the grounds that the Convention was under coercion.

Put it to the vote! exclaimed several Members. **Boarder de l'Offe.**—"It is Péclet, or I swear, Noble, and Capot's guard, who is the author of all that has happened."

Lakaye named, Bourboure, Duquesnoy, Duroi, Prieur de la Marne, as the four Dictators who were to supersede the Committee of General Safety.

Ferrand.—"Do you not remember, that on the 19th Germinal, the ring-leaders apprehended escaped—I demand that immediate measures be adopted to prevent the escape of the guilty."

Tallien.—"I move, that he be referred to your Committee of Government, to propose to some instant execution, for the San of Liberty must not rise again upon their existence."

Boarder de l'Offe.—"Prieur de la Marne, is the only person who has been named, but he has not said with the rest, that though they should be banished or perished, they would exact the wives of the Convention, who came to assassinate Ferrand."

It was decreed, that Bourboure, Duquesnoy, and Duroi, should be apprehended.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 30th ultimo, **LIEUTENANT C. G. A. LANAUZE**, of the Honorable Company's 19th Battalion of Native Infantry, to Miss WILSON.

At Calcutta, **CAPT. SMITH** of the Honorable Company's 31st Minciva, to Miss PERCIE.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday Evening, **Mrs. WILKINSON**, of a Son.

At Tanjore, on the 4th Instant, the **LADY** of **LIEUTENANT B. FENNELL**, Inspector of Stores, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 3d Instant **DR. ANDREW PONTON**, Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service. A Gentleman distinguished by great professional knowledge, and unwearied attention to whole principles were an ornament to Human Nature, and whose loss is sincerely regretted by every one who knew him.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7th Ship *Bliza*, Capt. Dean, from Sea

6th Ship *Nicolour*, Jones, from Sea,

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4th Ship *Bombay*, Capt. Robertson, to

Trincomallie—5th Ship *Kichenbaven* Blum,

Sea,—8th Ship *Eliza* Dean, Pegue.

Mr. Arthur Irwin,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from No. 5, to No. 6, Anderson's 3c, where he continues to carry on

Copper Plate Printing, Engraving, and Book Binding,

In all their various Branches,

Madras, 10th Nov. 1795.

Arthur Irwin,

Has for sale on *Ton*,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

GIN, in large casks, at seven and a half Pagodas per cask,

Ditto, in small casks, at three and three-quarters per ditto,

BRANDY, at four and a quarter per doz

ARRACK, in leaguers and half leaguers

Madeira Wine,

Warranted of a very Superior Quality,
FOR SALE

At One Hundred and Twenty Pagodas
LIKewise,
A FEW CHESTS

Very good French Claret,
At Six Star Pagodas per Dozen,
APPLY TO

DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thursdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for filling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate days from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for sale at the times abovementioned—Prizes in the Exchange Lottery, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.
Madras Exchange, July 18, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,

FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagoda 100,000,

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

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagoda	10,000
2 Prizes of . . .	9500 each	6000
4 Ditto of . . .	1000	4000
8 Ditto of . . .	500	4000
18 Ditto . . .	250	4500
40 Ditto . . .	100	4000
80 Ditto . . .	50	4000
9500 Ditto . . .	20	89,000
1 Prize allotted to the First Drawn	500	
1 Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn	5000	

8105 Prizes	
8895 Blanks	
10000 Tickets,	Star Pagoda, 100,000

Madras Exchange Lottery.

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, the 6th November, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1 Prize as First Drawn, Page.	500
1 ditto of . . .	2500
4 ditto of 1000 each . . .	4000
8 ditto of 500 each . . .	4000
18 ditto of 250 ditto . . .	4500
39 ditto of 100 ditto . . .	3900
76 ditto of 50 ditto . . .	3800
2836 ditto of 20 ditto . . .	56,120

2953 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, 79,320

6547 Blanks.

9500 Tickets Drawn.
500 Do. Undrawn.

10,000 Tickets.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of Page.	10,000
1 ditto of . . .	2500
1 ditto of . . .	100
4 ditto of 50 ditto . . .	200
140 ditto of 20 ditto . . .	2800

151 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, 15,680

1 ditto allotted as Last Drawn, 5,000

152 . . . 20,680

The Wheel above par 151 Star Pag.

Tickets Wanted Undrawn, Pagodas 20

Madras Exchange Lottery.

DRAWING.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday the 6th November, 1795.

666 a Prize of St. Pagoda 1000
8863 a ditto of . . . 100
5697 a ditto of . . . 50

Prizes of 20 Pagodas each,

3084	148	6768	7078	8680	9169	9281	1466
9751	1140	9409	9765	9010	7977	3592	6109
7901	9577	7551	1078	4769	8907	3338	5354
8144	8698	5068	4785	8792	1041	113	5668
8866	7127	1282	7280	5161	8591	5647	4271
5990	6023	1925	8858	2853	7150	7493	228
277	7354	4894	3333	408	1234	3548	8363
5268	841	9033	8040	8333	7163	1053	4897
9065	253	709	5881	118	2176	1054	4244
485	9521						

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES BEING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,500 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagoda	15,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	5,000
5 Prizes of . . .	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto . . .	500	5,000
20 Ditto . . .	500	6,000
70 Ditto . . .	80	5,600
100 Ditto . . .	40	4,000
1150 Ditto . . .	20	4,000
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		3,400

1,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pag. } 82,000

4,368 Prizes amounting to Star Pag. 150,000
5,638 Blankets in the Third Class,

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 13 BLANK.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 1 Pag. each, amount to Star Pag. 70,000

Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class. Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pag. each, 45,000

Deduct 5,000 Prizes from Second Class. Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pag. each, 35,000

Star-Pagodas 150,000
SHARP and HEEKE, Agents,
Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Military Male Asylum, &c.

THE ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE THIRD CLASS,

Wednesday, the 4th November, 1795.

Nos. 329 1569 Prizes of 200 Star Pagoda, No. 1916 a Prize of 80 Star Pagoda, Nos. 4710 7483 9008 Prizes of 20 Star Pagoda,

Prizes of 20 Star Pagoda, 258 618 748 981 100 10 2022

9241 8076 2719 3149 339 435 4351

4720 5438 5507 5058 534 7199 7386 7530 7749 882

8978 9494 9554

THE TWELFTH DAY'S

Friday, the 6th

Nos. 820 5724 P Nos. 3733 9033

Prizes of 80 Star Pagoda, 1804 1618 71 5 4155 8838 69

188 8001 1769 8171 37 9846 9398 7593

16 9565 2479 9010 1463 8274 193

Madras Courier Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, November 10th, 1795.

PACKET OVER-LAND.

WE have much pleasure in laying before our READERS the following very important Articles of Intelligence, received by GOVERNMENT, via BUSSORAH; under date of the 7th of JULY, 1795.

ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS with FIVE sail of the Line and two Frigates, fell in with the Brest Fleet, consisting of THIRTEEN sail of the Line, and Fourteen Frigates—He maintained a running Fight in which EIGHT of the French Line engaged him, and were beat off, much damaged—He carried his whole Squadron safe into Port.

LORD BRIDPORT a few days after, fell in with the same Fleet, close to L'Orient; His Lordship had with him Ten Sail of the Line: a fierce Engagement followed, and the ALEXANDER, and TWO other FRENCH SEVENTY-FOURS were taken.—The whole of the Enemy's Fleet would have been captured, if they had not ran for it, and got with difficulty into L'Orient.

ADMIRAL HOTHAM had gained another great Victory in the Mediterranean—The particulars are not known.

Luxemburgh had Surrendered to the French—The young King of France Died towards the close of the Month of June: much distraction prevailing in France—The DUTCH completely RUINED.

Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN had landed 3,500 Emigrants, commanded by Harvilly and Hector, near to St. Briaux, together with 80,000 Stands of Arms, &c. &c. &c. for the Royalists. The Gazette of Leghorn of the 14th of JULY; mentions that after several Bloody Battles, the AUSTRIANS had DRIVEN the FRENCH out of ITALY.—The Treaty between France and Spain had been entirely broken off.



MADRAS: PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

Madras Courier Extraordinary.

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SUNDAY, Afternoon, November 15th, 1795.

From the Bombay Courier Extraordinary, received late this afternoon, we have selected the following NOVEL and INTERESTING heads of Intelligence; which we lose not a moment in presenting to our READERS—they amply confirm and elucidate the facts stated in our EXTRAORDINARY COURIER of Tuesday last.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary,

October 27th, 1795.

EARLY yesterday morning the Hon. Company's Cruiser the *Viper*, commanded by Lieutenant Skinner, anchored in the harbour, bearing despatches from Mr. Manesty, the Hon. Company's Resident in the Gulf, which gave cover to advices from the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of July: English Papers down to the 29th of June; and Continental Gazettes down to the 29th of the succeeding month.

On the 4th of September, Mr. MANESTY re-established the British Factory at BUSSEY, from whence the *Viper* took her departure on the 5th instant.

The Royal Army under the PRINCE of CONDE, have publicly proclaimed MONSIEUR, Brother of the late King; LOUIS XVIII.—The late insurgents in Poitou and Brittany, have returned to their arms, and a body of Emigrants, to the number of 8000, have made a descent at Queberon Bay; and such has been the appearance of their success, that the British Minister is said to have projected another expedition upon the Coast of France, under Lord Moira.

Several very flattering occasions have offered, in which Great Britain has evinced her naval pre-eminence: on the 23d of June, it will be observed that Lord Bridport added to the honours of our Flag on the Coast of Brittany, and Admiral Hotham has equally maintained our superiority in the Mediterranean.

The Bill has passed for Authorizing the COMPANY to take up SHIPS IN INDIA which have been built at places under the protection of the *English Flag*, for the purpose of bringing home part of the Company's Investment and Private Trade, and to ports from England.

The state of our Funds, present not the least agreeable part of the Intelligence received by this opportunity: 3 per cent consols had risen to 63, and Stock to 200.

Extra of a Letter from George Baldwin, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Alexandria dated the 10th August 1795, to Mr. Robert Abbott at Aleppo, received the 27th August.

OUR accounts from Leghorn are to the 18th Ultimo, and from Marseilles of the 19th, they agree that the Imperials had driven the French from the Genoese territory with slaughter; that the French forces were collecting before Nice, but that dispositions were making for the evacuation of that Town, that an army, Austro-Sardinian 40,000 strong, had driven the French from their strong places on the Piedmontese side, and were pressing them close under the walls of Nice: the two armies taking these different routes are 80,000 strong, and after forming their junction in the Comtat de Rai-za will pierce into Provence, where famine is making havoc, afflicted with misery and dissolution in all its forms, stalking over the face of the country.

The Toulon fleet, 18 sail of the line, besides Frigates, &c. was out from the beginning of July, and between the 7th and 10th fell in with the British, 22 sail of the line strong, besides Frigates. An engagement took place most certainly with advantage to the English, the only difference in the various reports being, as to the numbers sunk and taken, some giving 3 sail of the French taken and destroyed, others only 1, but these are French reports; the English report when it comes, will be much more satisfactory; the dispersed of the French got into Villa Franca, where I think the English can come at them by sea, and the Imperials by land; so that you may expect some brilliant account from this position of things? the ship from Marseilles is Venetian, and the Captain, as a specimen of the happy effects of their system of liberty, has brought his ship loaded with the spoils of the poor women; either stripped from them by the Guillotine, or by necessity to satiate their hunger. The Turks are crying them about the streets, haratch, haratch—and the French are surrounded by these horrid symbols, feasting this glorious anniversary of the day, which vomited so much unhappiness to an whole people, but God, the avenging God liveth!! further the Captain from Marseilles assures me, that we had effected a debarcation of British and Emigrant forces to an amount of 2000 of the former, and 5000 men of the latter on the Coast of Brittany. He says they had formed on with the immortals of La Vendee as a consequence it was expected communication would be forced on them by necessity and Jersey, where shoals of Royalists were to undertake a Descent; that they were engaged in the said debarcation in Brittany, and a conflict with the British fleet, and had sunk two, which is also important, that the Royalists were increasing daily both in Normandy, Brittany, and that Brest itself was in danger falling: so far report is with us, and if the is

faithful, great things portendeth to the British hope.

As I receive the confirmation you shall be informed; Genoa is said to be invested by 5000 Imperials, and large sums in contribution demanded. The fact is that the great sources of subsistence to the armies, and inhabitants of the Province and the South, are cut off, and that their boasted Alternative of Republicanism or death, will be brought very soon home to their choice, if they stand the test; why it may be said, are the stiff necked, stiff to the last stiffness.



PARLIAMENT.

The business of the two houses until the 27th of June, appears entirely devoted to the discussion of the Bill relative to the debts of the Prince of Wales; this Bill was at length passed, and the annual sum of 125,000l. sterling has been settled upon his Royal Highness.

The Lords and the Commons being assembled on the 27th of June, HIS MAJESTY being Crowned, and Seated on the Throne, and having given His Royal Sanction to the Bill for the settlement of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the dowry of the Princess, he delivered the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The zeal and uniform attention which you have shewn to the general interest of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm and spirited support which you have continued to afford me, in the great contest in which we still are unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgment.

The encouragement which my Allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make, in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, will most probably become the means of conducting to the restoration of Peace to these Kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, an honorable, a lasting foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to give you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies, which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

I have also to acknowledge with peculiar filiality, the recent proof which you have given of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for exonerating the Prince from the incumbrance in which he was involved.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the Enemy, with whom we are

contending, without indulging a hope, that the present circumstances of France may in their effects hasten the return of such a state of order and regular Government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of Amity and Peace with other Powers. The issue however, of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight. Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyments of the blessings of Peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have very recently received, advices of the important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet, under the able conduct of Lord Bridport; and I rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleets and armies, and of the real spirits and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war."

The Lord Chancellor then announced that it was His Majesty's pleasure that the Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday the 5th of August.

LONDON—June 30th.

On the 29th Instant, the Admiralty received dispatches of the following tenor from Admiral Bridport, dated Royal George at Sea the 24th of June: I have the honor of informing you that His Majesty's Squadron under my command, attacked on the 23d that the enemy, composed of twelve Ships of the line, eleven Frigates and some other vessels near L'Orient.

We have taken the ALEXANDER, the FORMIDABLE, and the TYGAR, which we have had great difficulty in keeping afloat: If the enemy had not taken the protection of the land, I have every reason to believe we should have captured or destroyed a much greater number, not to say all the vessels of the line.

Our loss amounts to twenty nine men killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

In the Supplement to the Letter from Admiral Bridport, we find the following interesting facts relating to the action—"On the 22d at day break, the Frigates the *Nymph*, and the *Astrea*, which were upon observation, made the signal for an enemy's fleet, I soon perceived that it had no intention to try the fate of an action; in consequence I made a signal to four of the best sailing ships; the *Sanspareil*, the *Orion*, the *Ruffel*, and the *Colossus*, and soon after to all the fleet to give chase, which took place all that day and night with a very slack wind: early on the morning of the 23d the Vessels a head, the *Irresistible*, the *Orion*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Ruffel*, *Colossus* and *Sanspareil*, were sufficiently near the enemy; and the action which began a little before six o'clock continued till near mid. When the ships struck, the English Squadron was near several batteries, and directly opposite a strong and fortified Harbour, which will attest the zeal, skill, and intrepidity of our Admirals, Captains, Officers, Sailors and Soldiers.

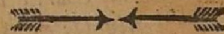
I judged it necessary as soon as I was informed of the force of the Enemy to direct the *Robust*, the *Thunderer*, and the *Standard* to form in line of battle, but their distance from my Squadron and the little wind prevented them joining me till after the action.

I shall repair to my station as soon as I shall have distributed the Prisoners, and made the other necessary arrangements: my intention is to keep the sea until I have fulfilled every part of my instructions.

On Saturday last the Court of Admiralty received the news of a brilliant engagement, which had taken place on the Coast of America:—The sloop of war the *Scorpion* of sixteen guns, and one hundred and fifty men, commanded by Captain Western, met the *Hyena* of twenty guns, and one hundred and thirty men: a very hot engagement ensued, and the CAPTAIN and all the OFFICERS of the *Scor-*

pion were KILLED by the first broadside, so that the command fell upon the BOATSWAIN, who supported the combat with such bravery, against this superior force, that in the end, the enemy was obliged to strike; and the *Scorpion* conducted its prize in triumph to Halifax.

The *Hyena* was an English Frigate, which had been taken by the enemy.



To the above accounts, we are enabled to add the following,—Selected from a Private Letter, with which we have been favored from a Correspondent at Bombay.



THE ROYAL ARMY, under the PRINCE of CONDE, is taken into the pay of GREAT BRITAIN; COLONEL CRAWFORD, being appointed His Britannic Majesty's Resident with that Prince; who has received a Letter from His Imperial Majesty, ending with this honorable and expressive Sentiment "In every possible Case, and in all Circumstances you may depend on ME, and on the promise I have made; NEVER TO ABA-DON YOU."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, met in LONDON, on the 25th of June, their numbers amounted to upwards of Five Thousand. No Riots ensued.—The GUARDS were however under Arms; and Detachments of Cavalry Patrolled the Streets of the City during the Day and Night.

On the 26th of June the PREGNANCY, of the PRINCESS of WALES was publicly announced at St. James's.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET—sailed from Petersburg, to join that of GREAT BRITAIN, on the 13th of June.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC was formally acknowledged by the PORTE on the 18th of May, when the Dragoman went to the Ambassadors House in the usual style of Diplomatic Etiquette.