MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOLUME XIII.] TUESDAY, JUNE 6th. 1797. [NUMBER 609.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

First.—THAT a Subscription Book will be opened at the General Treasury for a remittance loan receivable by instalments to bear Interest in India after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, and to be liquidated by Bills to be Drawn by the Governor in Council upon the Honorable Court of Directors, at the expiration of each Year, from and after the period proposed for the adjustment of Accounts with the Subscribers, viz. the 1st of June 1798, until its final liquidation, for Twenty-five per Cent of the Principal, and also for the whole of the Interest that may accrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be so liquidated at the time of Granting the said Bills respectively, at the exchange of 8s. 6d. per Star Pagoda, and payable Fifteen Months after date, agreeable to the following example.

For a Subscription of St. Pags. 10,000,

Interest due on St. Pags. 10,000	1,200,		
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,		
		f.	*s. d.*
St. Pags.	3,700, at 8 6 pr. P.	1,572	10
Interest due on Ps. 7,500—	900,		
25 per. Cent Principal,	2,500,		
	3,400, at do.	1,445	
Interest due on Ps. 5,000—	600,		
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,		
	3,100, at do.	1,317	10
Interest due on Ps. 2,500—	300,		
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,		
	2,800, at do.	1190	
Total St. Pags.	23,000, or *f.*	5,525	

Second.—That Subscriptions will be received for any Sum in even hundreds, of not less that Star Pagodas 500, to be paid by the Subscribers at the General Treasury by instalments, as follows.

10 per Cent within Ten Days after the date of the Subscription.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th June, 1797.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th July,
15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Aug.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Sept.
15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Oct.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th March, 1798.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th April,
5 per Cent between the 1st and 7th May,

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Should the Subscription be open 'till the 7th of June next, persons Subscribing after that period, must pay at the time of Subscription the same proportions of their Subscriptions that they would have had to pay, had they been original Subscribers.

Third.—That a receipt will be granted by the Clerk to the Treasury for each instalment, bearing Interest after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum from its date to the 31st of May 1798 inclusive, when the Interest that may be due thereon, will be paid to the proprietor in Cash; and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1st of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, payable agreeably to the Condition Contained in the first Article.

Fourth.—That any larger Sum than the proportion required, will be received upon Account, and at the same Rate of Interest, in any of the Months abovementioned.

Fifth.—That in case any instalment be not paid within Ten Days of the period prescribed, the Subscriber will be considered as having forfieted his right of completing his Subscription, and that the Clerk to the Treasury will be accordingly authorized to dispose of the remainder of it to the first person, that may offer to engage for it.

Sixth.—Persons returning to Europe may have the obligations which they possess granted in triplicate, on application to the Accountant General, who will likewise be authorized to prepare annually, a set of Bills in triplicate, for each instalment as it becomes due, and to transmit them by separate conveyances to the Secretary at the India House, to be delivered to the proprietor, or other person duly authorized to receive them in England, on producing one of the obligations of this Government, with a sufficient discharge thereon.

The following is the form of the receipt, to be granted by the to the Clerk Treasury.

I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the Sum of Star Pagodas, to be accounted for to him or order as follows: Interest on the principal will be paid at this Office, at, and after, the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, from this date to the 31st of May 1798 inclusive, and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1st of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, engaging to liquidate the same, together with Interest thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council, upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually, purfuant to the plan for a remittance loan, publifhed in the Gazette of the 20th May 1797.

(Signed) A. B. CLERK TO THE TREASURY

Treasury Office, Fort St. George:

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The following is the form of the obligation to be granted by the Secretary to the Government.

The Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Star Pagodas and does hereby engage for, and on behalf, of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaft Indies, to, and with the said A. B. his Executors, Administrators, or Affigns or his or their order, to liquidate the fame together with Interest thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per cent per annum from the date hereof, until its liquidation, by Bills to be granted by the Governor in Council upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually from the date hereof, (the firit fet of the faid Bills to be fo granted on the 1st June 1799.) for one fourth of the original principal, and alfo for the whole of the Intereft which may accrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be fo liquidated at the time of granting the faid Bills refpectively, at the exchange of eight fhillings and fix pence per Star Pagoda, and payable in fifteen Months after date.

(To obligations granted in triplicate on the Departure of perfons returning to Europe, the following addition will be made. "Three obligations being granted of "this tenor and date, on the performance of one, the "others are to become void.")

Published By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George: 20th May 1797.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisemeot.

WHEREAS ARNACHELLO CRITTY, the Renter of the *Arrack* and *Toddy* License, having represented that Sundry Persons have of late taken upon them to retail *Arrack*, *Brandy*, *Rum*, *Gin*, and other *Spirituous Liquors*, and also import *Toddy*, into this Settlement in Direct Contradiction of the Tenor of his Cowle, and WHEREAS the Government in consideration of the Sum which he has engaged to pay to the Company at an annual Rent for the privileges thereby granted to him, having Resolved to Countenance and Support him in all the said privileges and also to inforce the observance of them among all the servants of the Company and others within this Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government have been pleased to direct that the following Extract from the *Arrack Farmer's Cowle* be affixt at the Gates of this Fort, and also Published by beating of Tom Tom, to all the Inhabitants of the Black Town, and in the Villages of the Home Farms.

ART. 1*st*.—"You shall have one Godown at Madras, "one in the Town of St. Thome, one in the most convenient "situation near the Village of Chetput, and another in "the Cutcherry, or Dwelling of *Arrack*, and other *Spirituous Liquors*, from whence the retail Shops are to be "supplied."

3*d*.—"The wholesale Price of Country *Arrack* is "fixed at 50 Cash per Dram, and of the Batavia at 74 "Cash per Dram, at which Rates you are to Sell to the "Retailers and the Retil Shop-keepers are to Sell the "Country *Arrack* at 60 Cash, and the Batavia at 1F. 4C. "per Dram.

7*th*.—"You shall use your utmost endeavours to dis"cover all persons, who shall presume to Sell *Arrack*, or "other *Spirituous Liquors*, to the Military, or otherwise "act contrary to the tenor of this Cowle, and upon dis"covery of any such person or persons, all the *Spirituous* "*Liquors*, found in his or their Houses shall be confiscated, the one half to the Informer upon conviction be"fore a JUSTICE OF PEACE, who will inflict such fur"ther Punishment as the case shall in his Judgment re"quire; and the better to enable you to prevent abuse "herein, and lead to discovery, should any exist, you "are hereby authorised to Watch over all the WARE"HOUSES, where any *Arrack* or other *Spirituous Liquors*, "shall be Lodged to see that none be carried from thence "less than a Quarter of a Leaguer, and you may demand "of the Owners to know when it is Sold, and to whom, "and they shall be obliged to acquaint you therewith; "and if you find reason to suspect any person of having "more than he many have given account of, or paid you "for agreeably to the 9th Article of this Cowle, upon "Complaint to the Board of Revenue, they shall if the "proofs appear sufficient, order their Officers to go "along with you and search all suspected places and "whoever is found to have more in his possession than "he has given an account of the whole shall be liable to "confiscation in the manner above provided for.

8*th*.—"As a further Check, the Sea and Land Custo"mers shall be directed to furnish you from their re"spective Offices (upon your application) a weekly re"turn of *Arrack* and other *Spirituous Liquors*, imported "or exported by Sea or Land with the names of the im"porters or exporters.

10*th*.—"Nothing herein before contained is meant or "intended to prevent or prohibit the buying and selling "of Spirituous Liquors by wholesale, that is to say, in "a quantity not less than a Quarter of a Leaguer but all "persons shall be at full liberty to trade therein within "this limitation."

11*th*.—"We prohibit the sale of Toddy within the "boundaries of the Home Farms to any person or per"sons whatsoever except only to you upon Condition, "that you shall purchase all the Toddy, that shall be "Drawn within the space at the Rate of three Gallons "for one Fanam, we do however leave you at liberty to "give a higher price if you shall find necessary to en"courage the Drawing of *Toddy*, but the *Toddy* shall not "be entitled to a higher price unless by particular agree"ment with you, our meaning being to prevent the pro"prietors of Coconut and Palmira, Trees from exacting "too high a price and at the same time to leave them at "full liberty either to Draw Toddy or not as they shall "think fit.

12*th*.—"You are not to collect any Excise "from the Gardens of his Highness the NABOB, "Family as per annexed List, the Toddy "in should be disposed of in the respective Gardens and "you are authorised to collect the Excise from all other "Gardens of European Gentlemen or Natives within "the limits of this Farm.

13*th*.—"We do grant you the sole and exclusive pri"vilege of importing Toddy Drawn within the said "limits of the Home Farms, and we do strictly prohibit "all other persons from importing the same under "penalty that all Toddy so imported (except by you or "for you) shall be confiscated to your use, you paying "the full value thereof to the informer upon conviction "before a Justice of Peace, who shall inflict such other "Punishment on the offender as he in his Judgment "shall think the case requires."

And further Notice is hereby given, that all persons of whatever denomination living under the Company's protection are tirctly forbid to act in any way contrary to the true intent and meaning of the foregoing Extract from the Arrack Farmers Cowle, on pain of incurring the displeasure of Government.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George: 24th May 1797.

Advertisement.

CONSIGNMENTS from the PROPRIETORS, to Messrs. DRING and GORDON.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH CLARET, from the House of BROWN and WHEFORD, at per Chest 120 Pagodas.

BELL'S CLARET, brought on the Harriet, Captain Archr, at 72 Pagodas per Chest, or 36 Pagodas per half Chest.

N. B. If Six Chests are taken, the Price will be 60 Pagodas per Cest.

MADERA WINE,

From D. OLIVAEZ and Co. of Superior Quality, and fit for imediate use, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good Dto, 125 Pagodas.

Fort St. George, 9th May, 1797.

For Disposal at
BY J. L. HEEFKE.
AT HIS ROOMS,

CLARET from the Houses of Stockdale,		
Barnes and	Little, Paxton and Co. and	
Urquhart and Co	per Dozen,	9½ Pags.
Brown and Whiteford,	per Dozen,	8½ do.
Scott and Co.	per Dozen,	7½ do.
Excellent French Claret,	per Dozen,	4 do.
Very good Madira,	per Dozen,	3½ to 4
Ditto in Pipes,	Pags.	95 and 115.

Bills on Calcutta.

MAYBE HAD IN ANY SUMS,
BY
APPLYING TO
Messrs. HUNTER and HAY:

Madras, 19th May, 1797.

For Sale,

By Messrs. Hunter & Hay,

MADEIRA WINE,

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,

Fit for imediate Use, at 125 Pagodas, per Pipe.

ALSO

SUGAR CANDY,

In Tubs & Half Tubs,

First Sort PEARL, HYSON & SOUCHONG TEAS.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from *f.* 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under *f.* 500, Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

To be Sold,

THAT [illegible] VENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, [illegible] on *Choultry Plain*, lately occupied by

Robert G[illegible]ner Esq.

For particulars enquire of Mr. UNDERWOOD, on the Premises.

THEATRE,

On WEDNESDAY the 7th of June.

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FARCES OF

"BARNABY BRITTLE,"

AND THE

"REGISTER OFFICE."

*** Doors to be opened at Seven. The Performance to begin precisely at ¼ past 8 o'Clock.

During the Performance, a TENT will be pitched at the THEATRE, for the convenience of those who may purchase TICKETS at that period.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. CHASE's Office, in the Fort, and the THEATRE, at the usual Rates.

☞ Gentleman and Ladies are requested to order their Carriages and Palankeens, to enter at the Gate near Mr. WHITE's, and return by that leading to Mr. SMITH's Garden.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

THE Committee having fixed on the First and Third Tuesday, of every Month for the Concert,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT THE

CONCERT,

WILL BE INVARIABLY HELD AT THE

DANTIXEON,

ON THOSE DAYS,

Unless particular circumstances shall prevent it.

AND THAT THE

CONCERT,

WILL COMMENCE AT

A Quarter past Eight Precisely.

THE FIRST

CONCERT,

WHICH OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN

This Day, TUESDAY the 6th June,

WAS ON ACCOUNT OF THE

GOVERNOR'S BALL,

POSTPONED

To FRIDAY next, the 9th June,

EUROPE INVESTMENT,

PER THE

CHICHESTER.

Brown and Ashton,

BEG Leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that they have received an extensive Investment of EUROPE GOODS, brought out on the CHICHESTER, which are exposed for Sale, at their Rooms,

CONSISTING OF

CLARET—Old Hock—Old Red Port—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy—Rum Shrub, Hams—Cheefes—Tongues—Pickles—Sauces—Vinegar—Red and Pickled Herrings,

Raspberry Jam and Currant Jelly—Capilliare—Orgeat, &c. &c. from *Hoffman*,

Boxes of Colours—Shoes and Boots—Ladies Shoes and Slippers—Silk and Cotton Stockings—Gloves, &c.

Pocket Books, a variety,

Pillar Shades, with mahogany Feet—Green, Blue and White Finger Cups—Plain Tumblers—Hanging Vase Lamps, &c. &c.

Sets of Queen's Ware—Black Wedgewood Tea Pots—Coffee Pots—Sugar Dishes, &c.

Breeches Suspenders, an assortment,

Perfumery, from *Bristow* and *Mosely* and *Smyth*,

Types, for marking Linnen—Shaving Boxes—Tea Caddies—Water Colours—Black and Red Pencils—Children's Books, and Cards an assortment.

AND

A variety of other Articles.

Madras: 6th June 1797.



LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

——Convivae prope dissentire videntur,
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato;
Quid dem? Quid non dem?

ERRATA.

In the last Literary Communications in the Motto—for *Convivae* read, Convivae—for *discatica* read, dissentire—for *Poscates* read, Poscentes—for *vano* read, vario—The order of the lines should be in Hexameter Verse, Ditto—in the Comparative View—Line 4th. of the Figures for 5,00,000 read 5,000,000—Ditto, in the Letter signed Publicola.—Line 5th. for *it is* read, as in—Line the 6th. After *day* read, and —Line the 29th. for *prejudical* read prejudicial. Column 2d, Line 9th, dele, *and choice*, Line 18th, for *and* read, when—Line 35th. for *this time* read, at this time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,

THERE is nothing so disgraceful to an Author as to have his works incorrectly printed. Criticism may be disputed and opinions defended; but there can be no Apology for ignorance or neglect. Though the Author may not have corrected the Press; yet all the errors in language and typographical mistakes are usually and more readily imputed to him, than to the Printing Compositor, who is well known to be a mere mechanic—It is but consonant to justice that it should be so; for the Author and not the Printer is unquestionably responsible for all the faults in his works; the latter being no further concered in them, than as a Servant executing his Master's orders, which if badly observed the blame lies on the Master, who alone is accountable to the public for any deficiency, as he only receives the reward.

All errors of the Press are the more unpardonable, because after a book is printed, if there still remain any mistakes, which through negligence or the natural propensity of human nature, to imperfection may have been overlooked, a Catalogue of errata may be added at the end of the book, which will in a great measure exculpate the Author; but if such a Catalogue be omitted, errors of every denomination should be attributed to the incorrectness of the manuscript.—In former days books were much more accurately printed than they are now. The reason of it is, that printing was once a liberal employ, and printers were men of eminent learning and critical knowledge —The Stephens's, Alder, Elziver, and many others were distinguished as Classical Scholars. In their hands a book had a double chance of being correctly printed. It was superintended by them in the capacities of Printer and Critic; and I escaped the intelligence and eye of an Author stood corrected through their habit of accuracy and superior learning.

Not so now: the Printer, as I observed before, is a mere mechanic, and the correction of the Press is the business and duty of the Author. Indeed an Author ought to be very particular and nice in this matter.—It should not even be intrusted to a friend without the utmost precaution; for the smallest variation of the Stops, & alteration of words or their position may easily change the style of a Composition, and render it not the Author's but the language of another. It is almost incredible what a difference in the sense of many a passage a small deviation in the stopping will sometimes occasion—There are four lines in Addison's Cato, which may be read several different ways by changing the stops and their places.

But I will not enlarge on this subject at present. However it may be with an Author of a book it is very different with regard to writers of productions in the News-papers—The correction of the Press of such publications is the province of the Editor—It is he and not the Author who is always considered as answerable to the Public for all the blunders and other inaccuracies which may deform his Print. It will avail him but little to object that the writing was in a hand difficult to read, or illegible; nor is it an Apology for nonsense that he read the manuscript as it is printed; for if it were true that the writing contained nonsense or was inaccurate, it is his duty either to correct it, or suppress it—It is not his duty to try the Patience or impose on the indulgence of the Public, and the confidence which his Subscribers place in him, by forcing on their notice what can not be approved, or contribute to their pleasure.

I have written the above, Mr. Editor, in consequence of the number of corrections which, I found in my letter of last week's Courier, that you did me the honor to insert in your Column of Literary communications, hoping that in future you will pay more attention to your Correspondents, and rather correct their errors, than produce them by your own inadvertency or the carelessness and ignorance of your Printer. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Under this impression I say no more, being well assured, Mr. Editor, that you will receive, as every liberal man should do, with due acknowledgements, this friendly hint from your Correspondent,

and Obet. humble Servant,

PUBLICOLA.

HISTORY of a SPANISH LADY.

(Continued from our last)

"AN old Lady of high quality, to whom the whole of village belonged, had in infancy seen, admired and carrassed me, and at the age of eleven she proposed to the good people who supported me, that if they approved of it she would not only take me off their hands, but adopt and educate me has her own daughter, to supply in her affections the place of a very amiable one, of which death had deprived her.

"This Lady was a widow, and childless; her husband had been a Colonel of Cavalry, and she was called Donna Medina; on the death of her husband she quitted the gaities of Court to pass the remnant of her life in quiet retirement on one of her own estates: the companion of her solitude was an only daughter, the loss of whom, by a rapid decline, made her think of adopting me. She gave me the name, as well as her affections, and the title of pretty little Peasant we lost in that of the fine young Lady.

"I soon grew to love my new friend with as much fondness as I had done my first protector's; she permitted them to share my heart with herself, and perhaps it was for this reason, more than for all her other kindness, that she attached me to her with such perfect sincerity. She settled a pension for life on the dear old couple, besides receiving them most graciously whenever they came to see me, and enabling me by her bounty, always to send them home loaded with useful presents.

"In the mean time time my exalted patroness, who would not trust the forming of my mind to any care but her own, took unwearied pains to model it after her own example; the polish of education was only a secondary, yet her goodness spared no expence to render it perfect.—Thus passed between the good Vine-dresser and my noble benefactress, eighteen of the happiest years that ever a poor out-cast from her family was permitted to experience; but the sun of my fortune not for ever to shine in brightness; clouds of a *sombre* hue were first attracted round it by a fatal disorder that seized on Donna Medina, and at her decease the brilliancy of my prospects closed for ever.—I do not make this sad remark having experienced a diminution of wealth or grandeur; I shall soon convince you the complaint that escaped me did no reference to my station in the world, but to the situation of my mind.

"That dear can adopted Mother, who I shall bear in external remembrance, aught me to expect her dissolution with Christian calmness. She knew her end was approaching, and she talked of it with so much satisfaction as almost to make me ashamed of the horrors I felt, when I suffered myself to reflect that she was going from me for ever. What could there be terrible in death, when she who was on the eve of [illegible] in the most amiable colours, and render it with charming and enviable by description? Below her strength was exhausted she exhorted me never to discredit the name she had bestowed upon me, never to unite myself to any but a man of condition."

"My fortune is your's' *yard for*, without reservation; it is considerable enough to make you of consequence in the province-prosit by this advantage; I would not have you grieve too much, my dear child, because I exchange my present state for a better; but I would have you always remember her who endows you with those transient riches she neither can, nor desires any longer to possess.

"Donna Medina expired in my arms, as little pain as an infant sleeps in its cradle; the manner of her death recoiled me to it more than all the wealth she bequathed me, which was very great. I remained mistress of the castle, I sent for the vine dresser and his wife, to establish them in my family; but the old man was dead, and my foster mother so ill, that she could not be moved; indeed she did not long survive her husband; as she could not come to me, I went to her, I performed the melancholy office of closing the eyes of the only remaining friend I had in the world. Afterwards I returned home, where I began to live in all the splendour and hospitality, for which my benefactress was admired and adored by the whole province.

(To be continued in our next.)

ANECDOTE.

THE origin of names, is a subject which seems to have been, hitherto, rather superficially treated; and there is not wanting reason to believe, that from the surname may be drawn very probable conclusions respecting not only the trade or profession of the family's founders, but also their bodily peculiarities, qualities, accomplishments, or defects, and the degree of respectability in which they were held; remarkable accidents which have happened to particular persons, are also frequently recorded in their surnames. Those resulting from personal description, are probably, much older than those from trades or professions, these not having been regularly exercised by particular persons, until nations were considerably advanced in civilization; for before that period every man was his own [illegible] carpenter, [illegible]man, and every man made his own clothes and shoes. But from the earliest times, it was necessary to distinguish one man from another, which could only be done by painting out personed qualities, or places of residence. For *John, the son of John, or William*, would suit more than one; but John Crookshanks, the son of John, could only suit a bandy legged man; and thus *Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Golightly, Mr. Swift, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Ambler*, and *Mr. Jumper*, drew their names from the bodily agility of the first bearers; and Mr. *Heavyside*, MESSRS. *Saunter, Onslow, and Waddle*, from the contrary quality. The *Paines, Akinheads, Akinsides, Anguishes*, and *Headaches*, owed their appellations to the dolorous fensations of their ancestors; while the *Wilds*, the *Sanguines*, the *Joys*, the *Merrys*, and the *Bucks*, announce their descent from a set of happy, thoughtless sinners of the earliest ages.

Several respectable families seem to have originated with foundlings, and their names may possibly point out the places where they were exposed. Among these are *Townsend, Lane, Street, Church-yard, Court, Stair, Barn, Stables, Grange, orchard*, &c. &c. We must not for fear of an action, trace back the ancestry of Mr. Highwayman, but that of Mr. Gentleman, would probably do him credit.

Natural Children have not only their birth indicated by their surnames, but also the degree, rank, or station of their parents, thus, *Misson, Goodyson, Mallyson, Anson, Jennison, Betson*, and *Nelson*, were called after their mothers names, those of their fathers being unknown. But Misson, and Goodison were visibly the produce of the faux-pas of Miss, and of Goody; whereas, Jenni-son, Nel-son, Bet-son, &c. &c. were the slips of dairy and milk-maids, or other girls in low stations. The like distinction may be traced in illegimates, whose *fathers* were known. Masterson and Stewardson, shew the children of the Master and Steward, while Jackson, Thomson and Wilson, were the misbegotten offspring of hinds, servants and laborers.

Surnames sometimes help us to guess at the place where the heads of particular families were born. Probably the name of *Perry*, was given to some pleasant, brisk Worcestershire lad, and that of *Perkin*, to one of a like description, born in one of the cyder counties, of a weaker frame of body.

It seems difficult to account for some extraordinary names: many of them are probably corrupted from foreign ones. Such as Mr. *Bomgarten, Mr. Higgenbottom*, and divers others. The first is the German name for a tree-garden, i. e. an orchard, and the latter signifying in the same tongue (Jcken-baum,) an Oak-tree.

In process of time, when men began to attach themselves to particular callings, professions, and trades, they likewise begun from them to apply the surnames of *Smith, Butcher, Baker*, &c. &c. in the manner still practised in large Public-houses, where we may daily hear persons called by the additions of their offices, as John Ostler! Betty Chambermaid! Jenny Cook! Will Drawer! and Sam Boots!

THE ARMIES IN ITALY.

BUONAPARTE was at Milan on the 12th of December. Nothing of any moment had then occurred in his army. He was constantly receiving reinforcements, as were also the Imperialists. He was still pressing the blockade of Mantua, where WURMSER is said to be in great want of ammunition and provisions.

The Republican head-quarters are still at Verona. The left wing of the army is stationed between Prehoco, the Chiuse, and Rivoli; the centre in the plain of Valdogno, at Novale, and at Paninfaceo; the right wing is supported by Brendolo and Montebello.

ALVINZI has his head-quarters at Bassano. His army is encamped behind the Brenta. QUASDONOVICH is with the left wing of the army at Padua and Monselice; DAVIDOVICH, reinforced by eight battalions, is with the right wing at Roveredo and Ala; the centre is before Bassano.

Several letters from Hamburgh state, that PAUL the FIRST, the new Emperor of the Russias, found on a table in his mother's cabinet, the minute of a Treaty of Subsidies, by virtue of which the EMPRESS engaged to furnish England with 80,000 men. It is added that *before this paper*, declaring that he would apply himself entirely to the study of the happiness of his people, and of the amelioration of the internal situation of his States.

It is confidently circulated here, that on the evening of the 27th instant a peace with Portugal was signed here by the Directory, and the agent the Court of Lisbon had sent to this Capital.

A letter from Manheim states, that on the 9th instant our troops abandoned Spire. It is thought that as soon as the fate of Kehl shall be decided, the army of the Rhine and Moselle will conclude an *armistice* with the Austrians.

This afternoon arrived *La Mauanthe*, laden with naval stores, from Havre de Grace to Brest, prize to his Majesty's ship DIAMOND, of 38 [illegible] Captain SIR RICHARD STRACHAN.

It is certain that the Army of the Sambre and [illegible] entered into winter quarters; as has also the Austrian Army to which it has been opposed.

THE STAR.

TUESDAY,—*January 3d.* 1797.

STATE PAPER.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

"We, by the Grace of GOD, PAUL I. Emperor of all the Russias, make known to all our faithful subjects that, by the will of the MOST HIGH, our well-beloved Mother CATHARINE the Second, Empress and Autocratix of all the Russias, died on the 9th of November, to our great grief and to the grief of all our Imperial House, after a reign of 34 years.

"In ascending the Imperial Throne of all the Russias conquered by our ancestors, and in directing all our faithful subjects to take the oath of fidelity and homage to us, we implore the all-powerful GOD to assist in us by his holy blessing, in taking upon us the burden which he has imposed on us, and in ordering it for the safety of the EMPIRE, and the happiness of our faithful subjects.

"Given at St. Petersburgh, the 6th [illegible]

(Signed) "PAUL."

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AT PARIS,

DECEMBER 28.

Amsterdam, -	60½ 61⅛
Hamburgh, -	193 190½
Madrid, - -	11 liv.
Cadiz. - -	10 liv. 17s. 6d.
Genoa, - -	90½ 92
Leghorn, -	103 104
Basle, - -	¼ payable at sight.
Lyons, - -	at par
Marseilles, -	⅛
Bourdeaux, -	¼
Laufanne, -	1⅛ ⅛ payable at 2 Months.
London, - -	24 liv. 7s. 6d.
Mandat, - -	1 liv, 16s. 15s. 6d.

Mandat (as settled by the Directory) 2l. 9s.

A Lord of the Admiral lately met an old Lieutenant in the navy, and expressed some surprize at seeing him grown so bald. "Ah," said the veteran tar," so many Captains have walked over my head, that it is a wonder I am not quite scalped."

The following list of the navy, which, according to annual custom, will be laid before the KING by the President of the Admiralty Board, makes the number of ships of war of the British navy in commission, at the commencement of the year 1797, to be 502, viz. of the line, from 64 to 112 guns, 124; of 50 guns 17; large frigates, from 44 to 32 guns, 37; small frigates 84; sloops, brigs, and cutters, 196.

Captain ALEXANDER HOOD, is appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, to the command of the VILLE DE PARIS, of 110 guns.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Captain ALEXANDER GRAY was sworn into the command of the ROSE. The Court adjourned ot five o'clock till Wednesday next.

A letter from the Cove of Cork, of the 26th ultimo, announces the arrival at Crookhaven, of Sir GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, in the MONARCH, of 74 guns, accompanied by the DAPHNE frigate.—Crookhaven is but a few miles from Bantry Bay.

Three Spanish men of war were yesterday mentioned at Lloyd's to have materially suffered in a storm in the Mediterranean. The crews, it is said, all perished.

His Majesty's ship COURAGEUX was, we understand, driven out of Gibraltar bay in a violent gale of wind, termed a *Levanter*. The Captain and some of the officers were not on board the ship at the time; the former was sitting on a Court Martial. The COURAGEUX was driven over to the Barbary shore, on which she was unfortunately wrecked.

The COURAGEUX man of war was a very old French ship, which was taken in an engagement in the year 1761, and was commanded all last war by Lord MULGRAVE.

A letter from on board his Majesty's ship BRITANNIA, dated December 22, in the Tagus, off Lisbon, says: "Our approach to this city has been hailed by an instance of good fortune almost the only one we have experienced, the CULLODEN having, in the night of the 20th, made prize of a very large ship, deeply laden, and with a quantity of dollars on board—she was one of eight that sailed from Vera Cruz. A French squadron was spoke with two days ago by an American. It consists of five sail of the line, and has been cruizing to the Eastward. The master of the American was for an hour on board the Commodore, whose flag was in the *Jean Bart*. They had in their company an English ship, captured that day, laden with bale goods, and said to be worth 80,000l. For the last six weeks they have had heavy falls of rain here, in consequence of which the Tagus has experienced such a swell from the freshes, as to have rendered our entrance dangerous. During the whole of last night the BOMBAY CASTLE, of 74 guns, was on shore, with much damage to herself, in spite of the assistance given her by all the boats. The gale experienced during our anchorage at Gibralter was a heavy one, and the loss of the COURAGEUX on the Barbary Coast is attributed to an unskilful young man being entrusted with the watch upon deck.",

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

AS circumstances, not to be obviated, often retard the Publication *of the* COURIER *to a late hour on* TUESDAY EVENING, *and from a desire that the delivery of the Paper should at all times be regular and unobstructed,* SUBSCRIBERS *are respectfully informed, that the* COURIER *will in future be published early on* WEDNESDAY MORNING.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

TUESDAY, 30th MAY, 1797.

UNDAY last arrived the Honorable Company's Chartered Ship the ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Captain Smith, from England.

PASSENGERS.

Ir. and Mrs. CONNEL—Mr. MACKINTOSH and Mr. MORTON, for *Madras*; and Mr. NUGENT, for *Bengal*.

The Royal Charlotte sailed from Spithead on the 14th. of January, in company with the ANNA of *Bengal*, SURAT CASTLE, and CARRON, and under Convoy of the *York*, of 64 Guns, and three frigates—the ANNA of *Bombay*, was at Spithead, and to have joined the Convoy,—out from some unknown reason, remained behind.

The Ships abovementioned were full of troops, but their destination was perfectly secret,—the West Indies was mentioned, but with uncertainty, as the Commanders had *sealed orders*, not to be opened until they arrived in a given Latitude —They had *Six Months* provisions and water on board.

When nearly in the Latitude of Madeira, the Charlotte parted company with the Convoy, and proceeded to the Cape, whence she sailed on the the 17th. of April.

The whole of Admiral Pringle's Squadron remained at the Cape except one line of Battle Ship, which had proceeded to St. Helena, with several sail of homeward-bound China Ships.

The domestic information received by the Royal Charlotte, is in every respect favorable, and pleasing—Provisions, were in abundance, and Commerce rapidly increasing.

ADMIRAL BRIDPORT with a powerful Fleet, had sailed from Spithead in search of the French Squadron, off Ireland, and which it was imagined he would certainly come up with and as certainly destroy.

Two Squadrons of Frigates, Commanded by *Sir R. Strachan*, and *Sir J. B. Warren*, had also been sent in pursuit of the Enemy, and had fallen in with and Captured *Six Transports*, and *two Frigates*, full of Troops.

HIS Majesty's Birth-day was announced, on Sunday last by the usual Salutes, and Solemnities, and the *Ball* and *Supper*, given by the RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, on Monday Evening was very numerously and respectably attended.

No accounts have been received of the French Privateer, which lately appeared to the Northward, since the 25th. Ultimo, when she was seen standing in shore, near Point Guadawar.

On the 28th Ultimo, a very violent storm of *Thunder* and *Lightening*, accompanied by *Hail*, set in at TIAGAR,—two MAGAZINES, were in consequence blown up, containing a considerable quantity of Powder, but we are happy to add that no lives were lost. The explosions of Thunder were so loud and so continued, that the destruction of the Magazines was neither heard, or noticed until the Storm had subsided.

REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER, embarked on His Majesty's Ship *Victorious*, on Friday morning, under the Salute due to his rank; and soon after the *Victorious*, *Arrogant*, and *Echo* Transport, got under weight, and proceeded for Trincomallie.

BOMBAY COURIER, 20th. MAY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Three o'Clock in the Morning.

It is with a real concern we have just witnessed *the loss of the* TRAVANCORE. This valuable Ship was discovered from the shore to be *on fire* about midnight, and she is now nearly *consumed!* fortunately for the other Ships in the Harbour the wind and the tide have assisted in drifting her to the leeward of them all, and rescued them from the great danger, to which they would otherwise have been exposed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 15th, May, 1797.

Lieutenant colonel WILLIAM PALMER was appointed by the general in council, on the 8th instant, *resident at Poonah*, in the room of sir C. W. Malet, and lieutenant colonel Roberts was appointed to succeed *colonel Palmer, at the court of* Dowlut Row Scindea.

MARRIAGES.

At Tellaroo, near Ingeram, on the 23th of May, ROBERT FULLERTON, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service on this Establishment to Miss MARIET AVIDSON, Youngest Daughter of the late *Alexander Davidson, Esq.*

BIRTHS.

At Madura, the 14th Ultimo, Mrs. MILLER, of a Son.

Lately at Arcot, the LADY of MAJOR DALLAS of a daughter.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, next the 9th June,
At 12 o'Clock.
SIX BOXES OF
STATIONARY,
IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
CONSISTING OF
SUPERFINE Foolscap, thick and quarto post, Plain and Gilt, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, Inkstands, Pencils, Tape, Pens, Quills and Ink powder, &c. &c.
At the same time
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,
A few fix, seven and eight Inch, brass door locks.
AND
A FEW CHESTS OF
Green and Souchong
TEA'S.

Proposal for a Lottery.

OF a Strong Compact Pegue built Snow Called Hyder Bun, now riding at Anchor in Madras Roads, burthen about 200 Tons, Valued at 3,000 Pagodas, and divided into 100 Tickets at 30 Pagodas per Ticket.

*** Her dimension, Masts, Yards, Riggings, Anchors, Cables &c. and a complete List of Stores, may be seen at the Rooms of Mr. ANTHONY GAUDOIN; who has the disposal of the Tickets.

Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT THE SALE OF THE SHIP
DUDALOY,
BEFORE ADVERTISED FOR THE 6TH INSTANT,
Is postponed until Thursday, the 15th Inst.
WHEN THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE,
AT THE SEA GATE,
Where a List of Stores may be seen, and particulars known by applying to Captain H. HALL, at the Beach House.

Sheriff's Sale,

GOONDAMARAUZOO AUNANDA ROW.
Versus CANIAPAROO VENIATARAMAPILLAH.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Thursday the 15th, and Friday the 16th Instant, will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon of each day, Two Houses and Godowns situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah, Nos. 80 and 130 Varadamootteapan Street viz.

On Thursday, the 15th One House and Godown No. 80, Measuring 120 Feet by 41—and on Friday, the 16th another House and Godown No. 130, Measuring 98 Feet by 32 or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Honorable the *Mayor's Court*.—The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) RICH. YELDHAM,
SHERIFF.
Fort St. George: 5th June, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY next, the 8th. Instant.
At 11 o'Clock.
SILVER PLATE,
Viz.
SILVER COFFE POTS,—MILK Ditto,—SUGAR URNS—Small DESERT PLATES—Baking Dishes—Stew ditto with Covers, BOWLS—Sauce-pans Small and Large—Plated Mugs, ditto, Trowel—Silver Candle-Sticks—ditto, Salt-Cellers,—ditto Skewer.
CHINA-WARE,
Consisting of
Soup Plates—Flat ditto—Desert ditto—Hot-Water ditto—Tea Cups and Saucers—Coffee ditto ditto.

Leamy & Reynolds.

BEG leave to inform those Gentlemen who have not paid their accounts that the period is arrived for returning to China, they therefore will be much obliged by their discharging them. They will be thankful to Gentlemen at the out-Stations for an order on the Presidency.
Fort St. George, 7th June, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 17th June,
At 12 o'Clock;
A VERY Handsome Young Chesnut MARE, of a Superior Cast, spirited and Tractable. She has hitherto been only used to a Saddle.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 17th June,
At 11 o'Clock;
Some Valuable Household Furniture,
PLATE,
GLASS & CHINA WARE &c.
ALSO
AN Excellent Pegue HORSE & a PALANKEEN,
AND
Sundry other Articles, the Property of a Family about to leave this Settlement.
The Particulars will be mentioned in a future Paper, and in Hand-bills.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 8th June.
At 11 o'Clock;
FIFTY CASKS OF
ALE,
LANDED FROM THE CHICHESTER.

To be Let.



THE
SMALL HOUSE,
ADJOINING TO MR. HUNTER'S.
RENT, 20 Pagodas a Month, apply to JOHN HUNTER.
Fort St. George 19th May, 1797.

For sale on Commission.

BY WILLIAM SPENCE,
AT THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. STEPHENS & COCKELL,
ENGLISH CLARET,
FROM THE HOUSES OF
Stockdale, Carbonell, &c.
ALSO A FEW TUNS OF THE FIRST SORT
SUGAR CANDY.

For Private Sale.



A COMMODIOUS well Built UPPER ROOMED HOUSE situated in ANDERSON Street *Black-Town*.
The Price will be reasonable, and time of Payment made accomodatery.
Apply to WRIGHT, HURST and BRANSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. HEEFKE,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 9th. Instant.
At 11 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF PERFUMARY.
CONSISTING OF
SOFT and hard POMATUMS, LAVENDER WATER, Eue de LUCE,—PEPERMINT, RUSPINIS, DENTIFRICE, & TINCTURE, WINSOR and VIOLET SOAP,—WASH BALLS,—SHAVING BOXES and BRUSHES, SMELLING SALTS, COMBS, MILK of ROSES, &c. &c.
ALSO
Some MEDICINES, BARK, SPIRITS of HARTSHORN, and LAVENDER BITTERS.
At the same time will be sold.
The remainder of NEW BOOKS,
A quantity of good FRENCH CLARET.
AND
Some ELEGANT PRINTS in GOLD BURNISHED FRAMES.

Advertisement.

Lost or Stolen,
TWO CANARA BANK NOTES of 100 Pagodas each, Letter [illegible] No. 1673. Letter K. 1779 [illegible] Person who will bring the above Notes to the EDITORS Office will receive a Reward of TWENTY PAGODAS, and no questions be asked.
N. B. The PAYMENT of the Notes is STOPPED at the BANK.

By Order of Messrs. SATUR and D'MONTE.

THE MORTGAGEES AND CONSIGNEES OF THE SHIP
SAFE NEITU RAJAH.
And Her Cargo.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By J. L. Heefke,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
On WEDNESDAY, next, the 7th Instant,
Precisely at 12 o'Clock,
THE SHIP
SAFE NEITU RAJAH,
BURTHEN upwards of 500 Tons now lying in the roads of Madras, with all her Stores. She was built at Pegue, with the best materials under the inspection of an able European, and launched on the 1st of October last, she is reckoned a good sailer and to be one of the best and strongest Vessels, that ever was built at Pegue, and pierced for 36 Guns. A list of her Stores and the conditions of Sale are to be seen at Mr. Heefke's Rooms.—The Commanding Officer on board of the Ship, has Directions to allow any person to go on board to inspect her.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co. at 18 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.
Fort St. George: 10th March, 1797.

Bold & Riordon,

MOST Respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public that they have
Now for sale on Commission,
A FEW CHESTS OF BELL'S MUCH APPROVED,
CLARET,
IMPORTED PER THE
HARRIET,
Captain Archer,
THEY HAVE ALSO
MADEIRA WINE,
IN PIPES,
Three Years, old on Reasonable Terms.
BRANDY,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,
IN LARGE AND SMALL CASKS, &c.
STRONG AND PALE
ALE,
IN CAKS, &c.
GIN,
IN SMALL CASKS,
SUGAR CANDY,
FIRST SORT,
In Half Tubs,
AND
A FEW DOZENS OF
OLD SHERRY WINE,
Supplies of the above Articles may be also had by Applying to
MR. RIORDON,
At his Shop at Arnee.
Fort St. George, 6th June.

Asylum Lottery,

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, the 1st June, 1
Nos. 2303 3520 3826 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.
211 296 357 332 628 877 972 9[illegible] 886
716 1338 1842 1677 1724 1486 2020 2765 [illegible]
2728 2408 3530 3317 3967 3948 3854 3003 [illegible]
3187 3172 4703 4115 4884 4786 4460 4087 [illegible]
4444 4736 5007 5748 5877 5614 5637 6166 6544
6970 6920 6397 7697 7415 7493 7893 7658 7910
8610 8555 8849 8837 8121 8649 8956 8808 8169
8079 8283 8951 9142 9858

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Monday, the 5th June, 1970.
Nos. 2164 2928 7395 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2063 3825 6888 6990 Prizes of 30 Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.
230 372 640 599 552 768 645 911 840
1343 1403 1493 1040 1059 1902 1119 2785 2041
2401 2963 3019 3128 3560 3756 3923 3573 3437
4795 4792 4004 4162 4148 4921 4387 4332 5208
5454 5087 5933 5182 5337 5471 5951 5372 6908
6296 6906 6605 6655 6755 7985 7909 7836 7361
7849 7660 7032 7608 7837 7883 8215 8084 8241
8302 8820 8743 8891 8894 9387 9301 9490 9010
9487 9307 9380 9266
The Wheel above Par (12,080) Star Pagodas
The Price of Tickets at 18 Star Pagodas.



FOR THE COURIER.

AT an elegant Entertainment given by the Officers of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, to LIEUTENANT COLONEL CAMPBELL, *on his taking leave of that Corps; the following Song was written extemporary, by one Gentleman in Company, and Sung by another. It is almoft needleſs to obſerve, that in occaſional Poetry, there is no ambitious aſpiring after originality of Sentiment or brilliant Imagery. If there is Truth and appropriation, there is all that the moſt rigid criticiſm can expect, and more indeed, than will always be found.*

Yet, we are unwilling, and juſtly to part,
With what, we ſo ſeldom can find;
A Man, with a friendly and generous heart,
An honeſt and liberal mind.

But we ardently hope—ev'n while we repine,—
That your Health may improve by the change,
And Fortune, unclouded propitiouſly ſhine,
Where-ever you happen to range.

With Health, and with Fortune, may Pleaſure unite,
To brighten each day as it paſſes;
And believe Sir, that when we with Campbell delight,
Our Hearts go along with our glaſſes.

ON OLD SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

The enclosed lines are ſo pathetically deſcriptive of my Soul's feelings, and the ſentiments inherent in the fair object to whom they are addreſſed, that notwithſtanding they are not of my own compoſition, I cannot (nevertheleſs) but wiſh to ſee them introduced in a corner of your excellent paper, an indulgence I have to hope you will not

Madras, 28th. May, 1797.

To Miss, * * * * * * * * * *,

THO' B * * * * * the cloud's of a diverſity frown,
And deaden the ſpirit that leads us to fame—
Tho' reaſon may prompt us the plan to diſown;
And deſpair beat hand to extinguiſh the flame,
Yet nature perſiſts, and attached to her views,
She diſdains to forego what has charmed her ſo long,
Where the *object forbids*, ſhe the *image* purſues,
And hope ſtill attends to conduct us along
—Thus pleaſed by thoſe beauties which trught me to ſigh!
And enamoured of ſmiles that *affected my heart*,
'Twas in vain that reflection her ſtrength would apply,
'Tho in ſorrow I *ſaw* my dearеſt B * * * * * depart;
Tho *her frowns* ſhould command all my ſorrows to flow
And my pleaſures be changed into anguiſh and cares
Still fancy will raiſe the dark Curtain of woe,
And faithleſsly brighten the courſe of my tears,
—Yet tell me my fair is thy nature at eaſe,
When thy ſmiles have deſerted their charming domain,
When Pity forſakes thee, and ſcorns to appeaſe
Thy honeſt G * * * * *—ah! Pleading in vain?
Then finiſh thy triumph and baniſh its pride
And all the allurements, that vanity charm
Adviſe with thine heart:—to that heart are allied
A goodneſs to ſooth it, a friendſhip to warm
—*That goodneſs* will learn thee to *feel* for my woes
And bail the ſad pains which embitter my reſt
And friendſhip more kindly impreſſed with my vows
Will cheriſh a paſſion ſo frankly confeſſed:
Then goodneſs and friendſhip uniting in zeal
And kindling the boſom by which they are owned
Thy heart will ſubdue, and its ſoftneſs reveal
And thus * * *, my Love with its wiſhes be crowned
—*Then hope muſt remain*; 'tis cemented with love
And ſtill I all that paſſion its triumph maintain
I ſwear from my heart it can never remove
while goodneſs and friendſhip ſhall rivet the chain:
And diſpair now rejected ſhall looſen its thorn,
nor ſeer can its quiet my tortures annoy,
While beams of compaſſion thine eyes can adorn,
Or while thy ſweet boſom can heave with a ſigh:
May nature and art, aſſiſt me to pleaſe
And gain for my boſom the raptures of love!
May Venus inſtruct me, ſome moment to ſeize
When I find with my B * * * * * the heart of her dove
—To be bleſſed, is to bleſs—to be happy, be kind—
To love, is to feel for ſuch ſorrows as mine,
Be kind, then be happy, let love be combined—
And the morn of my bliſs ſhall appriae thee of thine
* * *

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

If you think with me, that the peruſal of the following inſtance of undaunted gallantry in our Anceſtors, would be highly gratifying to your Subſcribers, and have room for ſo long a narative, pray record it your paper.

Your Obt. Servant,
TIMOTHY BULL.

IN the year 1709, when our forces were in Spain, Alicant, a place of great importance to our Ally King Charles, was beſieged by an army of 12,000 men. As this City and Caſtle had been taken by the remarkable valour of Britiſh Seamen; ſo, the ſiege of it afterwards when the Engliſh defended it, was one of the moſt remarkable actions of this age: The following is a ſuccient account of the whole affair from the time the place was inveſted.

Alicant is a city and port, commanded by a ſtrong Caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, at a ſmall diſtance from the Sea, and 68 Miles South from the Capital City of Valencia. There was in it a good garriſon, under the command of Major General Richards; which made an obſtinate defence againſt a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy Artillery, and excellently ſupplied with Ammunition. At laſt, the City being abſolutely untenable, the garriſon reſolved to retire into the Caſtle which had hitherto been eſteemed impregnable. They ſunk three ciſterns in the ſolid rock, and with incredible labour filled them with water. The troops that retired into it were Sr Charles Hotham's Regiment and Colonel Sibony's, called the French Regiment becauſe it was compoſed of refugees. After ſome progreſs made in this ſecond ſiege, the French ſaw it was impoſſible to ſucceed in the uſual way, and therefore, contrary to expectation, reſolved upon a work, exceſſively laborious, and in all outward appearance, impracticable; which was that of mining through the ſolid rock, in order to blow up the Caſtle and its garriſon. At firſt Major General Richards, and all the Officers in the place, looked upon the Enemy's ſcheme as a thing impoſſible to be accompliſhed, and were ſecretly well pleaſed with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time for our fleet to come to their relief; yet, this did not hinder them from doing all in their power, to incommode the workmen, and at laſt to countermine them.

The beſiegers, however, wrought ſo inceſſantly, and brought ſuch numbers of Peaſants to aſſiſt them in their labours that having in about twelve weeks finiſhed the works for this ſervice, and charged them with 1500 barrels of powder, and other materials of deſtruction, ſummoned the Caſtle to ſurrender, March the 2d, moſt ſolemnly aſſuring a ſafe and honorable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage for every perſon in it, if they ſubmitted within three days, and prevented therein of the Caſtle; but threatened otherwiſe, no mercy ſhould be ſhewn, if any might accidently eſcape the blow. To demonſtrate the reality of their deſign, they deſired the garriſon might depute three or more Engineers, with other Gentlemen of competent ſkill, to view their works and make a faithful report of what they ſaw. Accordingly, two Field Officers, went to the mine, and were allowed to make what ſcrutiny they pleaſed, upon which, they told the Governor, that if their judgment failed them not, the exploſion would carry up the whole Caſtle to the eaſtermoſt battery, unleſs it took place in their own countermine; but at laſt they conceived it would carry away the Sea Battery, the lodging rooms in the Caſtle cloſe, ſome of the chambers cut for Soldiers Barracks, and they very much feared might affect the great ciſtern.

A grand Council of War was called upon this; the French meſſage delivered, and the Engineers made their report; the beſieged acknowledged their want of water; but believing the fleet might be ſenſible of their diſtreſs, and conſequently under ſome concern for their relief, their unanimous reſolution was, to commit themſelves to the providence of God, and whatever fate might attend them, to ſtand the ſpringing of the mine. The French General, and Spaniſh Officers, expreſſed the utmoſt concern at the end of the ſecond night of the three allowed, ſent to divert them from what they called, and it is very likely thought, inexcuſable obſtinacy, offering the ſame honorable articles as before, even upon that late compliance; but thoſe ſtill were rejected by the beſieged. The fatal third night approaching and no fleet ſeen, the French ſent their laſt ſummons, and withal, an aſſurance that their mine was primed, and ſhould be ſprung by ſix o'Clock the next Morning; and though, as they ſaw all hope and proſpect of relief was vain, yet there was room for ſafety ſtill, and the terms already propoſed, was in their power to accept. The beſieged perſiſted in their adherence to the reſult of their firſt Council, and the French met their uſual anſwer again; therefore as prologue to their intended Tragedy, they ordered all the Inhabitants of that quarter, to withdraw from their ho[uſes] before five o'[Clock] the enſuing Morni[ng]. The beſieged mean time, kept a [ſtrong] guard devoted them-ſelves to their meditations. The Major General, Colonel Sibourgh, and Lieutenant Col. Thorncroft, of Sir Charles Hotham's Regiment, ſat together in the Governor's uſual lodging room; other Officers Cantoned themſelves as their tempers inclined them to paſs the melancholy night.

At length, day appearing, the Governor was informed that the inhabitants were flying in crouds to the weſtermoſt part of the town, the Governor with the abovementioned Gentlemen, and about five or ſix other Officers went to the Weſt-battery to inform himſelf better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant Colonel Thorncroft deſired him to remove as being unable to do any ſervice there; he and Colonel Sibourgh anſwered that no danger was to be apprehended there, more than any other place; that they would wait the event. The Lieutenant Colonel remained, becauſe his ſuperiors did, and other Officers immitated his example; but the hour of five being now conſiderably paſt, the Corporal's Guard called out that the train was fired, obſerving ſome ſmoke from the lighted matches, and other combuſtible matter near it, from whence the ſame aſcended to the centinels above. The Governor and Field Officers were then urged to retreat, but refuſed.

The mine at length blew up; the rock opened and ſhut; the whole mountain felt the convulſion; the Governor and Field Officers, with their company, ten Guns, and two Mortars, were buried in the abyſs; the walls of the Caſtle ſhook, part of the great ciſtern fell, another ciſtern almoſt cloſed, and the rock ſhut a man to the neck in its cliff who lived many hours in that afflicting poſture. About thirty ſix centinels and women were ſwallowed in different quarters, whoſe dying groans were heard ſome of them after the fourth mournful day; many houſes of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the Caſtle ſuffered much; but that it wears any form at all is owing to the vent which the exploſion forced through the veins of the rocks, and the counter-mine. After the loſs of the chief Officers the Government fell of courſe to Lieutenant Colonel D'Albion, of Sibourgh's Regiment, who drew out a detachment from the whole garriſon, and with it made a deſparate ſally, to ſhew how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the Caſtle played on the Town more violently, and the ſhot galled every corner of their Streets; which marks of their reſentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet, they had ſo long expected.

The Spaniſh and French hiſtorians ſpeak of this action with all imaginable regard to the gallant defence made by the beſieged. The Spaniſh Army was then commanded by the Chevalier D'Aſfeldt of the French ſervice, who was looked upon as the very beſt Officer they ever ſent to King Philip. He was an excellent Engineer, ſaw at once what was to be done, and having formed his plan, purſued it ſteadily, and generally accompliſhed it. Under him commanded Don Pedro Ronguillo, a Spaniſh General of diſtinguiſhed merit. D'Aſfeldt continued and directed the mine, Ronguillo raiſed and defended the entrenchments between the Caſtle and the Sea, both punctually performed their parts though both were difficult. D'Aſfeldt was very ſtrict and active, the Spaniards even of his own party thought him cruel; yet upon this occaſion, he not only ſhewed himſelf generous, but humane. He uſed every argument poſſible to perſuade Major General Richards to ſpare himſelf and his brave garriſon, and deplored their loſs with tenderneſs and affection. The Spaniards magnified their heroic conduct, and called the ruined Caſtle the monument of Engliſh Courage.

TOLLERATION,

In the early part of the preſent Century.

So late as the year 1720, an amiable perſon expired in Hurſt Caſtle, after thirty years cloſe impriſonment: *his crime was being a Roman Catholic.*

" The unjuſt and abſurd penal ſtatutes enacted for the diſcovery and puniſhment of Popiſh prieſts exerciſing the duties of their function within this kingdom, the abrogation of which ſtrikes the good ſenſe and liberality of the preſent age, found a victim in a blameleſs and amiable character, who ſinniſhed his exiſtence in Hurſt-caſtle, after a confinement there of thirty year. This perſon was one Paul Atkinſon; a native of Yorkſhire, born in the year 1655. The tempting ſum of one hundred pounds, which theſe ſtatutes held out as a reward to any informer againſt the tranſgreſſor of them, induced a miſerable woman, a maid-ſervant of Mr. Atkinſon, who had been reſcued from ruin, rags, and wretchedneſs by the benevolent prieſt, and received into his family, to betray her maſter. The harmleſs offender was inſtantly ſeized, and Hurſt-caſtle choſen to be the ſcene of his perpetual impriſonment. Here, at a diſtance from every friend and connection whoſe occaſional ſociety might have whiled away the tedious hours of captivity, this unfortunate man wore out thirty years of his life. Death at length ſet him beyond the reach of perſecution on the 15th day of October 1729. His remains were removed to Wincheſter, and interred in St. James's church-yard.

FRENCH MODERATION.

The following Extract from the Nouvelles Politiques, *ſuppoſed to be written under the immediate direction and influence of a Member of the Directory, will ſerve to elucidate the formidable plans of aggrandizement entertained by the Executive Government of France.*

What is the poſition of Europe? A coloſſal power. Ruſſia menaces the North and will overwhelm it ſhould there not riſe in the South another power capable of reſiſting her.

The policy of her Cabinet has long attached her to the Houſe of Auſtria, whoſe force might balance that of the French Monarchy.

France, become a Republic, by augmenting her territories, at the expence of the Houſe of Auſtria, deprives Ruſſia of her Ally, or renders that alliance leſs dangerous.

The object of War, ſays Monteſquieu, is conqueſt; the object of conqueſt, preſervation.—Let us preſerve then what we have conquered, and let us not make, as we formerly did, ridiculous War, without motive, and without proſit. Far be from us thoſe common place declamations of a ſtale and trite morality, which is wholly inapplicable to ſtates. For theſe the neceſſity of their aggrandizement is a conſequence of the neceſſity of ſelf-preſervation, and as they all aim by force or by intrigue, at this aggrandizement, it would be a ſignal inſtance of folly ſhould we fail to proſit by an opportunity the moſt brilliant, and the moſt glorious ever preſented in the annals of the world. Can France refuſe to ſecond that high deſtiny which calls her to be the arbiter and ſupport of Europe? She ought to extend her poſſeſſions to the Rhine, and occupy Lombardy to the States of Venice. She ought to find the King of Sardinia a ſubmiſſive tributary and dependant. May not ſhe derive from conqueſt a right to treat him in the ſame manner as the King of Poland has been treated by Ruſſia.

Every people ought to achieve their own Liberty, if it be in their power. It is not a preſent which one State can confer upon another without facrificing its own intereſt.

A propoſal has been ſuggeſted to erect the half of Lombardy into a Republic. That is, in other words, give to the people who inhabit this country an energy capable of rallying the whole of Italy under their ſtandards, and one day rendering them the moſt powerful Enemies of France.

What we ought to do is to inſure the civil Liberty of the People whom we have conquered. This Liberty is ſufficient for the happineſs of the individual, and is perhaps more uſeful to him than political Liberty, ſubject to ſo many ſtorms.

Their territory muſt be divided into different Governments of ſmall extent; they muſt be governed with mildneſs and wiſdom, and each muſt have in view, as the glorious recompence of its fidelity, the hopes of being incorporated with the French Republic; ſuch was the policy of the Romans with reſpect to the towns of Italy.

The States of Italy which we have not conquered, Verona, Naples, Rome, Florence, and Genoa ought, through prudence or neceſſity, to contract an indiſſoluble alliance with the French Republic. She ought to protect them, to guarantee to each the enjoyment of what they poſſeſs, to become the arbiter of their differences, to ſupport them in their Wars when we ſhall approve of them, to open her ports to them as if they were Frenchmen, and to make uſe of their ports as if our ſailors were natives of their States; ſinally, their politics ought to be ſubſervient to ours, and our Enemies muſt be theirs.

The ſame argument will apply to the States ſituated on the other ſide of the Rhine. Long accuſtomed to a protector, their feebleneſs will attach them by preference to the moſt powerful and uſeful protector. In a word, ſpeaking in the language of aſtronomers, all the States that ſurround France ought to ſerve as ſatellites to her.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

A play has been for ſome time in performance, at Peterſburgh, which is attributed to the pen of the EMPRESS. It is national and hiſtorical, and, as the little that can be called hiſtory in Ruſſia ariſes almoſt entirely out of the perſonal qualities of the Sovereigns, the EMPRESS has been able to chuſe a ſubject that does not permit the throne to be forgotten for a moment.—The exhibition is as full of the incidents of ceremony and the merits of proceſſion as RICH himſelf could have wiſhed. A Grecian Princeſs is married to a Ruſſian Sovereign. She arrives in proceſſion, the CZAR's galley floats upon the ſtream of the Nieper, the banks and the towns of which are pictured in ſeveral beautiful ſcenes; an army covers each ſhore, camels bear his rich and gorgeous wardrobe; cavalry make feigned ſkirmiſhes, that even in peace he may not be without the images of war; the ſuites of both perſonages appear in a hall of audience, inferior princes are brought before the CZAR; and the CZAR, after being thus ſhewn in love, in pomp and in authority, ſees the curtain fall with the applauſe of the good people of Peterſburgh.

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, EXTRACTS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, *&c. &c.* WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black Town*; by Meſſrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry*,—Mr. J. [illegible]THEZAND, *Cuddalore*,—Mr. P. SEELUNA, *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.

MADRAS COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

VOLUME XIII.] FRIDAY, JUNE 9th. 1797. [NUMBER 609.

HE MORNING HERALD,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31*st* 1796.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30*th*.

COMMISSIONS.

The Royal Assent was given by Commiſſion to the amended Cavalry, ditto Supplementary Militia, and to the other Bills which were ready.

Inſtructions to Lord Malmeſbury.

Lord GUILDFORD moved for copies of the inſtructions which had been ſent to Lord Malmeſbury during his late Negociation with France: theſe he thought neceſſary, previous to taking his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration from their being repeatedly alluded to by him in the Papers which had been laid upon the table.

Lord GRENVILLE ſaid, he ſhould, for one, object to the motion; becauſe, ſo far from being neceſſary, it might be imprudent to produce them.

This drew on a ſhort converſation between Lords GRENVILLE, ABINGDON, and GUILDFORD, the two latter preſſing for their production; when at length the Duke of Leeds recommended their being called for after the order of the day was diſpoſed of; on which Lord GUILDFORD withdrew his motion.

Addreſs to the King.

The order of the day being read, for taking [illegible]

Lord GRENVILLE roſe, and went much at length into the ſteps his Majeſty had taken to put an end to the preſent War, and the conduct of the French Government upon that occaſion; pointing out the ſeveral acts which proved the ſincerity of his Majeſty, and having various proofs, from their proceedings, that they never ſeriouſly intended to enter into the Negociation he dwelt particularly on his Majeſty being the firſt to make overtures through Mr. Wickham and notwithſtanding they peremptorily refuſed to treat on the baſis then hinted at, or through the medium of ſome Neutral Power, which was was the moſt general mode adopted by Belligerent Powers, yet, as ſoon as he underſtood they would recieve an Ambaſſador, he had condeſcended to appoint the Noble Lord who had juſt returned, as his Plenipotentary, and ſent him with full powers to Paris; but ſcarcely had he arrived, before a ſyſtem of prevarication and evaſion took place and the firſt ſtep was to decline treating on that baſis to which they had acceded: when they could delay no longer, they demanded of us what were our propoſitions and thoſe to be delivered within twenty-four hours: and then, without making any reply to them, or propoſing any thing on their own part, they inſiſted upon our ultimatum; a proceeding which he conſidered as without example, and which, to point out its abſurdity, he expatiated on in various points of view. This being complied with, they added inſolence to injuſtice and immediatly ordering our Ambaſſador to depart within twice 24 hours, without deigning to make him a reply, or to propoſe any terms of Peace themſelves. His Lordſhip then took notice of the obſervation of M. Delacroix, that it was the opinion of the *publiciſt*, that, according to the law of the French Republic, it was impoſſible for them to cede back the Auſtrian Netherlands. The plain, ſenſe of the law, his Lordſhip contended, bore no ſuch interpretation and of this M. Delacroix ſeemed to be ſo convinced, that he rather gave it as opinion of the publiciſts than as his own; and to follow the publiciſts its would be impoſſible, for had he employed his leiſ[illegible] in ſtudying them, he was convinced that [illegible] he had learnt in 1790 he ſhould ha[illegible] turned in 1791; in 1792, he ſhould ex[illegible] ſame difficulty; and before the cu[illegible] 1795 all thoſe authorities would have b[illegible] annihilated by what they called Publiciſt; and he ſhould not be ſurprized, if he was to conſult the preſent publiciſts, that before he could underſtand them, the fleeting ſhadow ſhould again diſappear, and before March 1797 he ſhould have to begin his taſk again. His Lordſhip contended, that, if they had made it part of their laws, that was by no means a reaſon that we ſhould accede to what would be an injury to all Europe, but more particularly to Great Britain, for whoſe ſafety, he ſaid, it was abſolutely neceſſary that the Auſtrian Netherlands ſhould belong to ſome independent Power on the Continent, and not remain as part of France. Much as he lamented the continuence of War, he could not ſay we had an alternative, while they preſiſted in retaining them, for he could not think Engliſhmen would bow themſelves to the throne, to the Footſtool of the French Republic. If we had loſt all our national ſpirit, if our reſources were deficient, if our Commerce had failed, then, indeed, we might yield to ſuch humiliating conditions; but he doubted not we had ſtill the means of proſecting this juſt and neceſſary War with vigour, until we ſhould force them to accede to thoſe terms which would ſecure a fair, honourable, and permanent Peace; and upon this opinion it was that he moved their Lordſhips to agree to an Addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his condeſcenſion in laying the papers before them, approving of the manner in which the Negociation had been carried on, attributing its failure to the hauteur of our enemies, and pledging themſelves to ſupport him until the War could be brought to an honourable termination.

Lord GUILDFORD followed, and began by ſaying, that it was with the utmoſt concern that he found their Lordſhips and the public at large, were thus deprived of all thoſe flattering hopes of Peace, which his Majeſty's Miniſters had held out to them; and their Lordſhips were this day called upon to decide, whether they would [illegible] ſupport a ſyſtem, which he conſidered as highly reprehenſible on the outſet, and carried on with weakneſs and imbecility: the papers on the table he conſidered as a maſs of abſurdity, if not of criminality;—he took a review of them, and inſiſted that the failure of the Negotiation was entirely to be attributed to Miniſters, whoſe ſincerity he very much doubted, ſince they had abſolutely made that the *ſine qua non* of their Negotiation, which they knew the French Republic would not accede to long before they ſent over the Noble Lord; for to Mr. Wickman they had ſo declared themſelves, nor had they, as the Secretary of State charged them, deviated from that principle; and by looking at the papers, their Lordſhips would ſee it was to the principle of mutual reſtitution they had agreed, and not a ſingle word had they, on that occaſion, ſaid of the ceſſion of Belgium. He know the very great importance of the Auſtrian Netherlands; he had been bred up to conſider their being in the hands of the French as likely to prove injurious to this country, and he had to lament, in common with every man in the kingdom, that the weakneſs and imbecility of his Majeſty's Miniſters had now placed them in that ſituation. France had now got poſſeſſion of them, and he had little hopes of their reſtoration under any form of Government, and none from the preſent. The Secretary of State now talked of their importance, and that it was impoſſible for us to enjoy the the bleſſings of peace, until, by ſome means, they were recovered for the Emperor.—Piteous was it, indeed, that he had not been always of that opinion; for, he believed, the greateſt flatterer of his adminiſtration would not deny there were times in which they might have been recovered, if they had been conſidered of the ſame conſequence as they were at preſent. But did we hear a ſingle word of them when Dumourier had firſt over-run them? We then boaſted of our neutrality.—Was there any notice taken when we were in poſſeſſion of Valenciennes, Conde, &c. or when the Duke of York was victorioufly carrying all before him? No, not a word; then the French would have ceded any thing for the preſervation of their internal government; but nothing was heard but the impoſſibility of treating with ſuch bloody regicides; and he was ſomewhat at a loſs to [illegible] by what means, in the ſpace of four years, [illegible] had become ſo purified as not to be the [illegible] worthy of being treated with by the immaculate partitioners, of Poland. Another circumſtance he could not but conſider as fortunate, though late, that at laſt the Noble Secretary of State had diſcovered that the ordering away an Ambaſſador was an act of indignity, ſince it was to be hoped he would not do it again, altho' he had ſo repeatedly inſiſted in his place that it was not. Had the Noble Secrtary of State been of that opinion before the diſmiſſal of M. Chauvelin, the War, in all likelihood, might have been prevented; but he could not find it out until the act was retorted upon himſelf in the perſon of his own Ambaſſador, who, by his own letter, appeard to be inſtructed to make that a groundwork, which his Majeſty's Miniſters knew would not be acceded to; and thus were the people of this country to be deprived, one by one, of every comfort of life, to ſupport a ſyſtem, weak in its foundation, vilely ſupported, and ruinous in its concluſion. Into ſo wretched a ſtate had theſe Miniſters reduced us, that he could not preſume to propoſe any direct meaſure for our preſervation; the moſt likely he knew of to produce the effect, inſtead of pledging themſelves to carry on the war until France would give up the Netherlands to the Emperor, would be to addreſs his Majeſty, praying him to let the conduct of Miniſters, and the cauſe of the rupture of the Negotiation, to be enquired into; and for this purpoſe his Lordſhip concluded with moving a very long amendment to the Addreſs to that effect.

Lord LIVERPOOL, having taken notice of what he called the high ſtrains with which the Noble Earl had began his ſpeech, proceeded to combat his arguments. He ſaid, that the Noble Earl had entirely ſhifted the ground taken by his Noble Friend, the Secretary of State; for he had conſidard this failure of the Negotiation upon its principles, while the Noble Earl had rather talked of the conditions; and, from what he had ſaid, it might be thought we had offered no compenſation to France for the ceſſion of the [illegible] being the fact, that he would maintain we had offered them an equal, and the Memorial went to treat with them on the ground to which they had at one time agreed, namely, equivalent reſtitution. Now what was it we offered? Firſt, all we had taken from them in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and, if the exchange was to be taken in point of revenue, then, he would venture to aſſert, that the latter was a full equivalent for all they were called upon to reſtore, as thoſe iſlands had not produced to France leſs than ten millions annually, beſides being the great ſource of their commerce, and the nurſery for their Navy. The Noble Earl ſeemed to treat the leaving the Auſtrian Netherlands under the power of France as a matter of little conſequence, whereas it appeared to him as a thing that would be fatal to the intereſts of this country, and which nothing ſhort of being entirely ſubdued could induce us to accede to.

With reſpect to to the compariſon made between their ordering away the Noble Lord, who had, by this Negotiation, done ſo much credit to himſelf and country, and the diſmiſſal of M. Chauvelin, there was not the leaſt analogy; for the Noble Lord had liſtened to him as long as he had any thing to communicate, nor was he diſmiſſed from this Court while there was the leaſt reaſon to expect a cordial underſtanding. But the indignity was not in the diſmiſſal only, but in the manner, for nothing was more cuſtomary than for a Court to diſmiſs an Ambaſſador when it did not think proper to hold any further communication with him; but in this inſtance the French, with an unprecedented haughtineſs, had order our Ambaſſador away, while negotiating a Treaty, without giving him the ſlighteſt anſwer to his propoſitions which they had required him to deliver in, or propoſing any thing in their ſtead. And he would put it to the candour of the Noble Earl, whether it was poſſible for any Treaty to come to a fortunate concluſion, by one party demanding the *ultimatum* of the other almoſt in the firſt inſtance, and without the ſmalleſt inclination to enter into any diſcuſſion? Indeed, from the beginning, they had never ſhewn any deſire to treat with this country, and conſequently thoſe periods alluded to by the Noble Earl, could not be alluded to as more likely to [illegible] ſucceeded than the preſent. [illegible] ord DERB[illegible]clared, that he ſhould never [illegible]erred from [illegible]ering his ſentiments, in [illegible]harge of h[illegible]o the public, by any inſinu[illegible]ns which [illegible]e thrown out. He was perfectly ſatisfied [illegible]e place he held in the eſteem of thoſe by [illegible] wiſhed to be eſteemed; and he truſted [illegible] conduct was too well known to the [illegible] often to any miſconſtruction which might be put upon his words. He had always ſpoken out againſt this War, which he had invariably conſidered as unjuſt in its beginning, and moſt ſhamefully carried on. The mode of the Negotiation he alſo condemned, and agreed with his Noble Friend, that its failure was moſtly to be attributed to be inſincerity of his Majeſty's Miniſters:—he would not enter into the particular value of any particular place, but conſider the propoſal upon the words of the Memorial. [illegible] what was the propoſed baſis of this Negotiation? Was it not the ceſſion of that which the French Miniſter had, in the firſt inſtance, declared muſt be fatal to it? for it was abſurd to ſay they had declined all diſcuſion, ſince the contrary appeared in Lord Malmeſbury's letter; and he had a right to conſider that among the other papers, and there he found that expreſs remark from M. Delacroix; yet Lord Malmeſbury declared that was a point from which he could not recede. What then were they to diſcuſs, ſince the only alternative allowed them was to alter the form, but the ſubſtance was to remain untouched? and upon this being [illegible]reated, the French Miniſter expreſſed his deſpai[illegible]coming to a favourable iſſue.

His Lordſhip ſaid, that at firſt he had been at a loſs to determine for what purpoſe Lord M[illegible]meſbury's letter was laid upon the table, but when he obſerved the paſſages in *italics*, it occurred to him that it was for the purpoſe of a Noble Lord, who frequently recurred to the reſources of France, to expatiate on their exhauſted ſtate; but he would ſo far anticipate what that Noble Lord might ſay on the ſubject by aſking him how he could reconcile their being in ſo exhauſted a ſtate with the aſſertions we had heard this night, that it was they who would not liſten to Peace; that it was to their ambition alone the continuance of the War was to be attributed. Now, according to his apprehenſion, if M. Delacroix was for carrying on the War, nothwithſtanding what he might ſay to Lord Malmeſbury, he knew of the means, and therefore that he was either a friend to Peace, or that the country was not in that diſtreſſed ſituation; according to this then we were to perſevere in the War until England was entirely ruined, or France was compelled to give up the Netherlands. She indeed was called upon not only to give up them, but to ſurrender alſo all her conqueſts in Italy: and what was ſhe to have in return? Why what we have taken from her in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but what was to be our equivalent for them, he had not yet heard. The Eaſt India poſſeſſions, he believed, were held in little eſtimation either by the French or by us, now we had got them: and as to the Weſt Indies, they were made much more of than, in his opinion, they deſerved; for of what did they conſiſt, excepting the Iſlands of Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Tobago. But ſuppoſing they were infinitely more conſiderable than they are, would that be ſufficient for us to to continue this deſtructive conteſt? Let Miniſters look a little at home, and when he drew their attention there, it was by no means to exaggeration; but he felt it his duty to aſk them whether it was not ſufficient to make them puſe? Money, it was true, they had obtained [illegible] carrying on the war for another year, but [illegible] what an immoderate rate! [illegible] did they not know that this very loan, [illegible]hiſtling of it had been advanced, wa[illegible]t of four per cent.? Nay, more t[illegible] this, it would ask them, if they had looked over the names, whether they did not know [illegible]me to whom larger ſums were aſſixed than ev[illegible] poſſeſſed in the world? Where then would be their loan, ſhould they become defaulters? And he knew of no means they had to force defaulters to make their payments good. Then let them turn to the ſtate of our manufactories, and they will find the moſt notorious, exaggeratition lay upon their table, that, at Exeter, they were obliged to eke out their employment, by ſhortening the number of hours they worked in a day; and he had been well informed that at Birmingham, which contained 600[illegible]0 or 7000 were empty, and that one-fourth of the others could not pay the aſſeſſrates. To this might be added, the diſtreſs that would be occaſioned throughout [illegible] by the Supplementary Militia Bill [illegible] that was done, it would be found [illegible] one man had been taken out of

raise the scanty force of 70,000 men:—these were the prospects we had to induce us to continue the War. For his part, he thought that they called loudly for an enquiry into the manner in which it had been carried on, and on what real cause Peace was again protracted; and therefore he should vote for the amendment proposed by his Noble Friend.

Lord AUCKLAND, feeling himself himself alluded to by the last noble Speaker, said, he rose to again assert that the resources of France were exhausted, and that the whole country was in a wretched state; as a proof of which, he read an extract from what he looked upon to be an official paper, wherein it was stated, that the army was without pay or cloathing, the hospitals without fires or medicines, the public functionaries in arrears, and obliged to sell justice for subsistence. As to the War, he thought that was the only means those in power had to support the Revolution, and that the moment there was a Peace, there would be an end to what they called a Republic, which was, in fact, one of the most tyrannic Aristocracies that ever had existence in the world. He felt no disappointment in the failure of the Negotiation, since he had never supposed it would turn to any account; yet he thought Ministers, whom he complimented upon the occasion, very right in having made the experiment, because he believed part of the country called for it; but he believed we could not expect any thing like an honourable Peace, while they could find the means to carry on the War; wherefore there was more reason than ever for a vigorous perseverance on our part, as the only effectual means of bringing it to a speedy termination.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD rose and arrested the attention of the House to the inconsistency of the manner in which they had explained Lord Malmesbury's Negotiation. The Noble Lord (Grenville), had thrown all the blame upon the Directory, because they had, in the first instance, adhered to existing Treaties. Whether those Treaties were entered into by the different Powers previous or subsequent to the War, was a matter indifferent to the argument, or to the pretensions of his Majesty's Ministers; because the very same argument was the only forcible one urged by Lord Malmesbury to M. Delacroix, that his Britannic Majesty, faithful to his Allies, declared, "*that on this point you must entertain no expectation that his Majesty as ill ever relax, or ever consent to see the Netherlands a part of France.*" To this conduct of adhering to our Allies, which the Noble Lord had treated so insulting in the conduct of the French, the Minister Delacroix had immediately returned an unequivocal answer, "*that he saw no prospect of their ideas ever meeting, and he despaired of the success of the Negotiation.*" In common candour, could any Minister speak plainer? Or was it possible to accuse the French Minister with the least delusion in this great and leading point? Here the Duke observed, that he would fairly deliver his opinion to that House, and to the world, that he thought the possession of Belgium by the French would be highly injurious to this country; but if it was so injurious, it was the fatal errors and wilful obstinacy of his Majesty's Ministers that had occasioned the misfortune. Again, what was the equivalent offered to the French nation. Were the ruinated West India Islands, which were offered to be restored, an equivalent? Even in this consideration, it again appeared that the Administration of this country never seriously intended that the enemy should accept of the terms proposed—The reason was obvious. By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Spain was bound not to alienate her possessions in America, without making an equivalent to Great Britain. Of course, Lord Malmesbury alluded to the cession of the whole of the Island of San Domingo to France. Here the Noble Duke seriously, and indeed solemnly, desired to be informed whether the King's Ministers had studied, or indeed taken a transient view of that famous Treaty? If they had condescended to have taken such a view, they would have found that ALL the independent Kingdoms and States of Europe were included in that grand Code of General Pacification.—How then could Administration answer to Europe and to their country for that most unjust unpardonable political offence, the partition of Poland? Where was the boasted balance that was to equiponderate in the scale of Europe, when that ancient, brave, but unhappy people, were overpowered, and eventually extinguished from the map of Europe? Put the case, that France had been in the same miserable predicament, as indeed it appeared, by the proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick, and the general conduct of his Majesty's Allies, was the ultimate view; were they, said his Grace, he would ask, could the French people have resorted for equitable terms of pacification? Ministers ought to have known, that, by the Treaty of Utrecht, all the conquered parts of Flanders and Alsace, upon the Rhine, were ceded to Louis XIV. It was, however, well known that all the force of the Allies was directed against those very territories, which, by the Treaty so much relied upon, were solemnly ceded to the French nation. The Noble Duke then adverted to the private conversation which passed between Lord Malmesbury and M. Delacroix, respecting the finances of France. It was true (said) that a Noble Lord (Auckland) had read the official Note from the Executive Directory to the Legislative Council, to prove than their finances were destroyed. Such an assertion received some credit two years since; but the exertions of the French people had, he thought, put it utterly to silence. Ministers could no longer boast of their superority of finance, when the last voluntary Loan was five per cent. discount. After he had taken a view, and, in many instances, contradicted Ministers by their own assertions, he made a solemn appeal to the Hereditary Nobility.

The Duke put the question plainly to their feelings, and to their interests, whether they would any longer suffer themselves and their country to continue under the present destructive system? Whether it should appear to their country, and to all Europe, that the delusion still prevailed, and by their vote encourage the Minister to proceed in his mad career; or, by voting for the amendment, give, as it became them, good and wholesome counsel to the King, and, as much as it their power, endeavour to preserve their country from its present dangerous situation.

The question was called for, and a division took place—

For the Earl of GUILDFORD's Amendment				7
Proxies	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	—8
Against it	-	-	-	63
Proxies	-	-	-	23
	-	-	-	—86

The main question for the Address was then put and carried without a division.

The Lords with white staves were directed to present the Address to his Majesty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The King's Message.

Mr. PITT moved, that the Message of his Majesty, relative to the late rupture of the Negotiation with France, should now be read.

This was done by the SPEAKER.

Mr. PITT then rose. The motion, he said, which it was now his duty to make, involved in it many great and important considerations. Many of these would naturally suggest themselves to the minds of Gentlemen; and, whatever difference of opinion might prevail on particular points, yet he was certain that all must concur in feeling the deepest regret on the failure of this Negotiation, which at one time had excited so much of sanguine hope, and which was at all times an object of the most earnest anxiety. The question which was now before the House was of the utmost magnitude. It went to ask, whether they would determine to *persevere in* engaged—a contest which it was ever to be borne in mind, had commenced against our will. It had its origin in the violent and unprovoked aggression of the enemy. It was a conflict which had been begun and carried on not only for the conservation of our rights and principles, but to preserve the established interests and policy of Europe. The War, arising from these causes, and continued from these motives, had been carried on with firmness and vigour: but, in the mean time, his Majesty had thought it advisable to take such steps as were necessary to bring about a general Peace, and this gracious intention he had pursued even in the face of accumulated discouragements on the part of the enemy. Every man must feel, and no man, Mr. Pitt said, could feel more than himself, a painful disappointment, on contemplating the unsuccessful issue of these measures; but this, he trusted, was a manly feeling, and unmixed with any thing like despondency. It should be accompanied by the recollection, that whatever was the difficulty of our situation, it was not brought on by ourselves; it arose solely from the pride, the ambition, and the obstinacy of an inveterate enemy.

The disappointment which had sprung from these causes was severe, and the sentiments entertained on that head must be universal. When he descended to particular points, he could not, he feared, hope for equal unanimity.—Our consolation under the disappointment to which he had alluded, could only be found in the consciousness that we had not been the original aggressors, and that we had not been wanting to ourselves in any becoming effort for the restoration of Peace. The Negotiation had been conducted on such principles, that, if a Peace had followed from thence, it must have been substantial and permanent, and one made on adequate conditions: it must have been such as to afford us a reasonable chance of security, and a probable continuance of the blessings which we now enjoyed. Even the failure of efforts so conducted was not without its advantage. It would shew to Europe, and to the world, that we had striven with fairness and sincerity to bring about a general Peace; and he trusted that the rejection of our candid offer would produce an equal effect in both countries—far as it tended to unite the people of Eng[illegible], and to divide the people of France. [illegible] ad now to pass to the practical question. [illegible]t conduct w[illegible]o be pursued in consequenc[illegible] the rejection of the offers so lately made [illegible]ose to whom the business of negotiat[illegible]s entrusted by our Constitution? The [illegible]um [illegible] of this rejection was undoubtedly magnified by the circumstances under which the French first admitted, and, in the last instance, rejected our propositions. They had not only refused our offers, but they had declined all discussion. They had offered a marked and direct insult to the Minister who was sent to negotiate. The whole of their proceedings in this business were nothing more than a *semblance* and *mockery*. [A loud cry of Hear! Hear! from the Opposition Benches.] He trusted, that, if any feelings of patriotism yet remained in the country, no attempt would be made to palliate such a conduct. There were now two separate considerations before the House. The first was, what answer should be sent in reply to his Majesty's Message? The next was, looking to the offers which we had made, and the manner in which they had been rejected, what sentiments we should entertain on the subject, and what conduct was proper to be pursued, to protect our national independence, and to preserve our national honour?

It was necessary for this purpose, without entering into minute particulars, or dwelling on the earlier proceedings, to take a review of the whole transaction. It would be recollected, that in March 1796, a Message was delivered by Mr. Wickham, at Basle, desiring the formation of Congress, and the proper and usual mode of terminating a complicated War. This offer was rejected, and the principle was then, for the first time, set up, that the Republic could not consent to the alienation of any part of its territory, whether obtained by conquest, or forming an original part of its possessions. This principle, which was neither founded on right or practice, no man was then found to defend. It was to manifest a violation of the *droit publique*, that it could only be said that there was some misconstruction with respect to the sentiments of the Directory. Nothing could be more inauspicious than the tone and manner in which this answer was given; yet the Emperor, wishing to express his concurrence with the British Government, and speak in the pure spirit of Peace, published a declaration (which was alluded to in one of Lord Malmesbury's Notes) immediately after the rupture of the armistice, expressive of "*his readiness to join in any measure of conciliation, and to adopt any proper mode which could be devised for that purpose.*" The answer was similar in its tone to that which we had received. It dealt forth something like the same imputations, with some notice as to idle points of *etiquette* as to the address to the Directory, &c. after these points had undergone some discussion in that House. It said, how-ever, that if the Emperor was sincere, he might at any time send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris.—The Emperor, finding his propositions thus slightly treated, had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] known distress of the French was such, in every respect, as to encourage a remnant hope of adjustment. They had given no previous indication of a change in their sentiments, yet it was deemed advisable, by the Counsellors of his Britannic Majesty, to hazard another trial. There were those on the opposite side of that House who thought that no step which tended to a Negotiation could be either humiliating or objectionable. It was deemed, however, the most advisable mode to make this further application through a Neutral Minister. The Minister of Denmark was selected for this purpose, as representing a country which had often been cited as an instance of the friendship and forbearance of France. There was no hesitation in this instance with respect to form or *etiquette*. He was directed simply to enquire whether the French Directory were disposed to negotiate, and whether they would agree, according to the intimation given to the Emperor, to receive an *Englis*h Plenipotentiary at Paris?—This proposal was received with sullen silence, and when the Danish Minister pressed for an answer, the following was returned:

"That the Executive Directory of the "French Republic would not, for the future, "received or answer any overtures or confiden-"tial paper transmitted through any inter-"mediate channel from the enemies of the Re-"public; but that if they would send persons "furnished with full powers and official papers, "these might, upon the frontiers, demand the "passports necessary for proceeding to Paris."

If the British Ministers had wished for delay here was certainly a plausible pretext. They might have resisted this harsh demand, have pleaded the general practice of nations as theirs. But they were so anxious to attain their ultimate object, that they would not yield to any intervening discouragement. A flag of truce was accordingly sent to Calais. The Directory, seeing the *odium* of a refusal, at length reluctantly complied, and the passport was issued. He was now warranted to say, both from their antecedent and subsequent conduct, that this was a forced compliance, and that the French rulers had nothing pacific in their intentions.

The arrival of the Plenipotentiary in Paris, was expected that the efforts of the Directory [illegible]ep pace with ours. The first point to be settled, according to reason & usage, was the establishment of some principle, or *basis*, which being once established by mutual consent, would offer a clue to guide the future proceedings, and tend considerably to abrige the necessary discussion. This was the more to be require on our part, as we had nothing to ask, but, on the contrary, much to give. Our concessions were not made for any individual or interested purpose; they were made solely with a view to the security and happiness of Europe.

This basis was the more desirable, when we had to treat with a nation which had so recently overturned every received notion of policy, and every established maxim which respected the Rights of Nations. We offered, therefore, as the principle on which the basis was to be founded, that of equal compensation for whatever France was to surrender, not to us, but for the sake of promoting the security of Europe. We offered them as the best proofs of good faith towards our Allies, and in the highest spirit of national honour. This however, produced nothing but a new proof of the inveterate of our enemy. It brought forward a demand that Lord Malmesbury should, within twenty-four hours, give in his *ultimatum*. This demand, in the first instance, was either defeated by the ability of our Minister, or abandoned from motives of prudence. In their answer, however, they did not appear to accede to the wished-for basis. When their answer came to be discussed in that House, opinions were much divided. Some Gentlemen, who were at all times inclined to applaud the proceedings of the French, applauded their spirit in refusing what was then called an unreasonable proposition. Since that time, the Directory had accepted of that very basis, for the rejection of which they had been so very loudly applauded. He had a right, therefore, to infer, that the basis was fair and reasonable; and this he inferred from the extorted confession of the Directory itself.—The Directory then proceeded to require the specific terms, and these were given as far as was proper in so early a stage of the Negotiation. It was peculiar to this transaction that no advance whatever had been made on their part. They started every difficulty; we were only employed in removing the obstacles.—When they had reluctantly accepted of the basis, they directly proceeded to enquire our terms. This was a disclosure always of advantage to the enemy, because it instructed him as to the value which he set on our acquirements, and the importance annexed to those which we expected in return. This difficulty was the greater, of course, when the party treating was suspected not to be sincere. Yet, under all these circumstances, the demand was not declined on our part. The specific objects of compensation were declared in a Confidential Note, which bore no name, to prevent its publication. This communication was divided into two branches, the first relating to France, and the second to the Allies. These, though presented together, were, in fact, separate [illegible] [illegible] of consideration. The latter might have been withheld for some time, if it were not deemed advisable to anticipate every possible objection.

He then proceeded to take a general view of the situation of Austria and Great Britain whilst this Negotiation was pending. The former had repelled the inroads of her invaders, maintained her high character, and was preparing to retaliate on her aggressors. Great Britain was adding daily to her Colonial accessions, and heightening the splendid character of her Navy. In this prospect there was nothing gloomy or discouraging; yet the encreasing burdens of the poor, and the temporary derangement of our paper credit, though the latter, he must still contend, had sprung from causes wholly unconnected with the War, induced the King's Ministers to continue their efforts for the attainment of Peace—if any Peace could be obtained which was consistent with the national security.

In this pursuit they were certainly encouraged by their knowledge of the increasing distress of the enemy. That distress, which had at first provoked their gigantic efforts, and which had carried ruin into every country, which had not raised a due rampart against their incursions, was bearing upon them with increasing and unexampled Pressure. He was not now going to argue the question—How far it was proper to pursue the War,—or how far it was reasonable to build a hope of its termination from the sufferings of our opponent.—Their distress, however, was such as to affect the temper and disposition of the whole of the French People; though, most unfortunately, it had not influenced the minds of their rulers. He knew that when he and his friends had formerly spoken on this subject, they had been arraigned of speaking on vague surmises, and of dealing in far fetched arguments. He had now every right, however, to suppose that these arguments were well founded. He had also a right, when speaking of the views which he entertained of a probable Peace, to look to the military and financial resources of the enemy. He could now say, that their finances were wholly deranged—that they could not pay their army, discharge the interest or their debt, of maintain their internal Police. They could not in [illegible] *organize* any thing but *assassination*.

Some Gentlemen might, perhaps, [illegible] this instance, wish to arraign him of using harsh language and unfounded assertions. He would, however, for once, preclude their remarks, by assuring them that he had employed the very words of the French directory, in a recent Message to the two Concils.—Why then was Europe to bow to, and receive the law from France under these circumstances? An Hon. Baronet, Sir

J. Pulteney, in speaking of this Message, said, that if it were true to the extent, we should not stoop to negotiate with France; he did not carry his inference quite so far; he would only say, that, thus situated, we should not concede our rights without a struggle;—that which we refused to yeild to the Monarchy of France, at the proudest epoch of its power, we should not now grant to the Republic, weakened and almost exhausted:—that there was nothing in the present situation of affairs to induce us to abandon our Ally, and lose sight of the balance of Europe. He alluded to the possession of the Netherlands. To prevent this territory from falling into the hands of the French, our Ancestors had engaged in repeated Wars for two centuries. The easier mode was now recommended of agreeing to the cession of all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine as the means of preventing future Wars. But what prudence and policy forbade us to yield to the riches and power of Monarchic France, we should certainly not grant to the Republic, and particularly when she came to sue *in forma pauperis?*

In proposing to treat he had again to remark that we had asked nothing for ourselves. We did not ask to preserve our constitutional rights these he trusted would ever be defended by the valour of our fleets and our armies. We asked only to be enabled to preserve our good faith and our engagements to our Allies. We only asked from France what it would be greatly hazardous that France should retain. It was our duty as well as our Interest, to endeavour that his possessions should be restored to the Emperor. Without his consent, and at the outset of a Negociation, we could not possibly have demanded less. It was to be remembered, that tho' the campaign was nearly closed in Germany, it was not so in Italy. The Republicans might have completed their success in the latter country by the capture of Mantua. It was therefore absolutely necessary to demand the restitution of the whole.

We had required the restitution of the Imperial dominions in Italy. These had been ignorantly represented as including Nice, Savoy and Avignon. But these last had been made over to France by a solemn Treaty with the King of Sardinia; and with such Treaties, whatever may be the practice of the French Rupublic, it was not in the disposition of the English Government to interfere.

The restitution of the Netherlands had been verbally mentioned by Lord Malmsbury, and strongly insisted on. But this did not preclude the idea of relinquishing that point. In fact, several modifications might have taken place on this Subject, but the only point determined was, that the Netherlands should not remain as a territory in possession of France, This point being reserved, could it be said that our other offers were not liberal in the extreme? We had carried the principle of compensation, in the very first instance, to its full length. So far from offering partially, we had exhausted the whole of our means. We had offered to the French Republic, the whole of what we had captured from them if they had spoken out with sincerity, and consequently to the basis which we had proposed. The value of some of the subjects of compensation might have been deminished by the system which the French had themselves introduced: but if their value was important for the present it was to be considered of how much much importance they were still to the French, whose only hope of restoring their commerce and marine rested wholly on the recovery of their colonial possessions. The value of St. Domingo, though now to be considered as a mere wreck, was still immense. The Island of St. Lucia, considered as a Military Station, and that of Tobago in a commerical view, presented extraordinary advantages. It was therefore on the whole, to be doubted, if there was not an uncommon boldness in these sacrifices; and whether in supporting our good faith, we did not trespass beyond the bounds of strict policy.

In speaking of the Memorial relating to the Allies of France, Holland was particularly mentioned. That power, since it had submitted to the overbearing policy of France, we were compelled to consider as an enemy. We regarded them as an enemy with whom we had once been in the strictest bonds of friendship. If that country was replaced in its former state and power; if freed wholly from French influence, the English Government would certainly hold no difficult language with respect to their late acquirements. Some of their former possessions, it would be necessary, for their own security, and that of Europe, to retain for the present in other hands. On this subject, however, it was not necessary to dwell, whilst Holland remained in a state of subserviency. Much might be restitously, but it did not follow that all restored. The Province of Dutch Guiana, for instance, could not remain in the hands of the French, if they agreed to cede the Netherlands to the Emperor, it should certainly remain in his hands, and would in that case offer to the Dutch an useful barrier for their security.

The only *Dutch possessions* which we had proposed *to retain*, were the CAPE of GOOD HOPE and the ISLAND of CEYLON. These were valuable to us, not so much from any profit which they afforded, as that the possession of them prevented any annoyance from the enemy. If these were given to Holland at present, they would, in fact, become possessions of the enemy, and would furnish them with the means of attack. They would admirably suit with their system of universal destruction, and would soon be turned into instruments for the ruin of our Empire in India, and of the resources which we at present derive from that quarter of the globe. Returning to the proffers which we had made to France, he observed, that all that was contained in our projet, or plan, for it was nothing more, was open, he repeated the remark, to further discussion. We had asked for a *counter projet*, but none was offered. The conduct of the enemy had interrupted the Negociation, and broken it off with the coarsest violence. It was now in a state the most unpromising, yet he could not consider it as totally extinct. He should therefore think it unwise to pledge the House to any specific vote as to the principles on which it may on a future occasion be conducted. The Parliament neither could nor ought to be pledged to any particular terms: they should be guided by circumstances, and left to judge both of the means of carrying on the War, and of the pressure experienced by the country. The grounds of those proceedings which he had stated were laid rather as furnishing proofs of the sincerity of Ministers, than as a foundation for any vote which he should call on them to give.

If he had merely stated that the offers thus made were abruptly and paremptorily dismissed, without any discussion entered into, or any reason assigned, he should suppose that he had not made out a weak case. But when he had to state, that these overtures were not only rejected but stifled in the birth; when it was known in what manner they had been discouraged, he trusted that no doubt would remain with respect to the offers which had been forced upon them. When the two Memorials were presented, they were immediately followed by two capricious demands, the first stating that they were not formally signed; and the second, that the British Minister should immediately give in his *ultimatum*. This was to require that his first word should be his last; and that, without leaving an interval for the reconcilement of jarring opinion, or for the removal of mutual difficulties, his second word should terminate the Negociation. What was the idea of a Treaty, or what of an Ultimatum? The latter was, of course, to be shaped and modelled according to the ideas which were gleaned from an intercourse with the adverse Power. But Lord Malmesbury was called on to shape and model his ultimatum on grounds with which he was not previously acquainted. He was to form it by accident or divination, without knowing the value which the Directory may please to set on our concessions, or the new lights which they may throw on the subject. His Lordship had properly declined giving in any ultimatum. He gave his recorded assurance that he was ready to argue on his plan, or on any other which may be offered. He was ordered in consequence immediately to quit the French territory. Such an outrage on a free, brave, and injured nation, was certainly not to be endured. What palliation could be offered for such an insult? The picture, however was not finished; the account was not yet closed. A new basis offered, and the intercourse was not yet definitively closed. It was said by the Directory, that we may yet treat by the intervention of couriers. Lord Malmesbury had been compelled by their perverseness to employ many couriers in the commencement of the Negociation. Until the mode was settled, the obstacles could not otherwise be overcome, when the business was in a stage where verbal intercourse and frequent discussion were necessary, then it was thought necessary, that the Minister should go, and that couriers should be employed. Such was the refinement of insult which had been used on this occasion by the Directory of France.

But, in addition to this new mode, they had offered a new basis of Negociation. They called on us to submit to the laws ordained by their new Constitution—to accede to treaties, with respect to the terms of which we were in utter darkness—and to violate all our engagements, in deference to a Constitution which was to us a total mystery. It was never understood that a separate act of a single nation should be binding on us. There was no authority for such a principle in the Law of nations. It was a claim which set aside all law. They had first occupied the Netherlands during the present War. The Law of Nations said, that such a possession formed only an inchoate right, which could only be determined on by the Treaty of Peace. Yet, by a mere legislative act, they had formed these provinces into departments. They then incorporated not only what they had conquered, but what they had lost. They had gained Island of Tobago by *Treaty* and lost it, and they now made it theirs by *Law*. Thus their Municipal Law was to supersede all the rights, and all the most solemn treaties of other nations. On the same ground, and without a particle of difference, they may vote the Kingdom of Ireland, or the city of Westminster, to form a part of their Republic, one and invisible, and they may maintain the claims with equal right and justice.

But the fact was, that these claims, tho' founded on their new constitution, did not exist in that very Constitution. It was merely stated that the Republic "was one and invisible." The last word, the opinion, referred only to the doctrine of federalism, which had tended to extinguish the lives of so many Patriots. The Constitution gave the power to cede, otherwise that power would not have been withheld from the Directory, when they were to adopt secret articles in a Treaty with a Foreign Power. The exception in this case stood in full proof of the general rule.—The inconvenience of calling together the Primary Assemblies was another argument used by M. Delacroix against the cession of the Netherlands. This argument, *ab inconvenienti*, was just as well founded in that which rested on the Constitution. The Primary Assemblies had nothing to do with the affair. The only provision made for remedying any such defect in the Constitution—if any people could be bound to a Constitution requiring such remedies—was by a Committee of Provision, to be formed after nine years repeated complaint from the two Assemblies.

In addition to these claims, it was to be observed, that we were to be bound by the terms of Treaties the tenor of which we could not possibly know. Holland may cede Dutch Flanders; Spain may cede the Island of Hispaniola, and may claim in return the fortress of Gibraltar or the Island of Jamaica. These may be rated as so many solemn Treaties, and would be quoted by our new Dictators as so many sacred obligations. To our remonstrances it would be sufficient to reply, "that they had an oath in heaven." There was nothing, in fact, which our imagination could embody, nothing which our judgement could found or fathom, which may not be included in these Treaties; yet all these were to be subscribed to as Preliminary terms. They were not to be acceded to as the price of Peace or of moderation;—this was the mere opening. We were afterwards to ask by what secret Treaties we were to be bound?—how far we were to limit our naval power, and to restrict our means of defence?—Even their arms were to be taken from the conquered and subjected Powers.—

These concessions, he must again repeat, were not to be made as the price of Peace. Our dishonour was merely a preliminary. The question was therefore simply, whether we should continue the War, or accept the terms, and send to offer our submission? He knew that, in the Councils of his Majesty, there was not a hand which could possibly sign such a deed. He trusted, that there was not in that House a heart which could vibrate in assent to such a proposition; and, he trusted, that there was not, within this realm, a man who would condescend to be the courier—the messenger of so degrading an humiliation!

Mr. PITT proceeded to move the answer, which was, as usual, an echo to the Address.

Mr. DUNDAS seconded the motion.

Mr. ERSKINE, in a very faint tone, said, that he could not agree to the Address in all its particulars. Of the speech just delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the latter part, he thought, deserved the greatest attention, namely, that as long as the French Republic insisted upon the terms hinted at by the Directory, on the occasion of the late Negociation, there was an indispensible necessity for continuing the War, and that, of course, no Peace was to be expected by this country until the enemy retracted the principles recently urged by them. He had listened with great anxiety to the speech of the Honourable Gentleman, in hopes that, before he moved the Address, he would state some reasons to induce the House to agree to it, that would have some weight with them. He meant, that he was in expectation that the Minister would not desire the House to pledge themselves to any specific measures in support of the unfortunate War which the country was doomed to continue. The Address, on the contrary, went to tell the King, that it was the pleasure of that House that he should continue the War, until the attainment of an object, which he feared there was little prospect of being accomplished. The evident construction of the Hon. Gentleman's speech was, that Great Britain must continue the War until the terms specified by her shall be accepted by the Executive Directory. It was certainly matter of extreme concern, that the terms of France were of such a nature as to render compliance on the part of our Ministers, according to their own statements, impossible at the present time; but it was matter of still greater regret, that the country should be doomed to continue a destructive conflict, on account of the difference of opinion that subsisted between the Executive Directory of France, and the Government of Great Britain.—But if his Majesty were to receive a pledge from that House, to continue the War until France shall be to accept conditions as the British Cabinet shall think fit to grant them, it then became a consideration worthy the attention of the Parliament of Great Britain, the situation in which the country [illegible] placed. Lamentable indeed was the situation, but doubly so must it be, if it was our fate to persevere in the unfortunate and destructive struggle. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that he had not bestowed much attention upon the nature and merits of the constitution of France; but he unfortunately had bestowed too much attention upon it, and it was owing to his dislike of it that the country had been driven to the brink of ruin. If the vote of this night was to bind us to no equitable principle, and if we should vote that no Peace was to be expected, except upon the terms required by his Majesty's Ministers, then, indeed, shall we arrive at the most calamitous state. It was not railing at the French that would remove the issue already joined between the two countries: and, while we pledged ourselves to carry on the War, the country could not with any degree of hope, look forward to the happy æra of Peace. The Honourable Gentleman had laid down two propositions, from which few people would be found to dissent. When a controversy existed, in which the country which gave him birth was involved he must feel a natural anxiety to favour its cause, and an inclination to throw the blame upon its opponent; but as a Representative in the Parliament of Great Britain, he felt himself called upon to judge the question dispassionately, and to decide upon it with justice. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in combating the system of the French Government, stated, that France had been the cause of the war, and that he [illegible] every means in his power to put an end to it. All the extremities of the War, he had insisted, were owing to the insults and aggressions of the enemy; although it was notorious that we wantonly and unnecessarily entered into the contest.—He desired to bring the House to the consideration, that we were now advising the King, rather than submit to Belgium remaining in the possession of the French, *to continue the War to the last extremity, even to the ruin of the country.* What was the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the provinces of that country? At the commencement of the War, the French were not in possession of one of them; and yet at that time we in[illegible]y rejected every opportunity of accommodation [illegible] unquestionably better terms might have been obtained than those which were proposed by the case of the recent Negotiation. To ascertain this point with precision, it was necessary to look back to the period of the opening of the Session of Parliament, on the 12th of December, 1792. When his Majesty met Parliament at that time, the French Minister, M. Chauvelin, was still in England, and in the act of corresponding with the Secretary of State. The Speech of his Majesty contained three distinct charges against the French Government; first, that there were emissaries from France in this country, for the purpose of sowing sedition among the people; secondly, that the territories of the United Provinces had been violated by the French forces; and, thirdly, that the Scheldt had been opened by them, contrary to the rights and privileges of his Majesty's Allies. For these reasons his Majesty called upon his Parliament to enable him to increase his military forces, and to adopt other measures, which evidently displayed the hostile intentions of his Majesty's Ministers.—At that time Belgium was not in the power of the French, for they had been completely driven from it—At the time of making the charges alluded to, no invasion of Holland had taken place, and the French Government had disavowed all hostile intentions against this country; they had declared that they had never authorized any persons to disseminate doctrines in England, and, if any such were to be found, they wished them to be given up to justice; they had also declared their determination to maintain the strictest amity with all nations and their with to remain within their own limits. If the Power which made such friendly declarations were to be considered as the aggressors, he must say that it was a novel doctrine in politics. He would ask, whether, if England, at that time, instead of indignantly dismissing the Ambassador from the French Republic, had entered into discussions upon the points then in dispute, better terms might not have been obtained than those which were now demanded by our Ministers? [Here Mr. ERSKINE was taken so ill that he was incapable of proceeding any further with his speech.]

MR. FOX then rose.—He said he was sorry that the state of the debate was such as made it necessary for him to deliver his sentiments upon the present occasion; he was sorry for the indisposition of his Honourable Friend, which induced him then to rise; he was sorry above all, for the cause of Great Britain, and that his Majesty's Ministers were determined to push her on still further to war. The business then before the House was, indeed of the greatest importance.—Whoever assented to the motion ought not do so with despondency; but no one, he thought, could give their vote for it without regret. After four years war, not indeed disgracefully executed, we had arrived at a degree of unparalled disaster and misfortune, and, after adding six millions to our taxes; after all those exertions, the loss of millions of human being and the lavish profusion of more treasure ever was known even in the days of the celebrated conqueror that ever existed having carried one single poi[illegible]

in an infinitely worse ſtate than we were at the commencement of the War. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken much pains to impreſs the Houſe with the force of his arguments, he did not mean to ſay that his time was not advantageouſly employed; but he could not help remarking, that the object of his three hours ſpeech was no more than this—to perſuade the Houſe that his Majeſty's Miniſters, inſtead of reducing the enemy to the neceſſity of accepting of ſuch terms as they deemed moderate, had cauſed them to be more extravagant in their demands than they were at the commencement of the conteſt. The Hon. Gentleman had ſtated facts; and he (MR. FOX) had no doubt that, at the end of four years more, if ſo much blood and treaſure remained in the country to be laviſhed, circumſtances would prove to be ſuch, that the enemy's demands would become ſtill more extravagant. The principal argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to prove the deſperate ſituation of the enemy, might be comprifed in a ſolitary ſentence, viz. a compariſon between the financial conditions of Great Britain and France. The Honourable Gentleman's opinions had led us on for years to encourage the hope that the ruin of the French nation was not far diſtant. He had formerly ſtated, upon opinions merely, that France was an the verge of bankruptcy; and now he ſaid that he aſſerted the ſame from official documents: his former aſſertions, however were founded upon authority equally ſubſtantial, ſince the ſtatements that he had alluded to were founded upon the opinions of perſons who, if they held no ſituations in the Government of the country, were leading Members of the Legiſlative Body; the Miniſter had therefore, in reality, no better authority now than he had before. On this ſubject it was very remarkable, that, in proportion as the poverty of the French nation was ſtated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, their endeavours had been ſucceſsful. The Directory, it was true, had themſelves publiſhed the fact of their poverty.—On the one hand, M. Delacroix had confeſſed to Lord Malmeſbury that the reſources of the Republic were exhauſted, while Great Britain was rich, and overflowing, in treaſures—On the other hand, we had heard, year after year, that our commerce, revenue and riches had encreaſed to a degree of ſuperfluity, while France was wavering from the verge to the gulph, and from the gulph to the verge of bankruptcy. Their own confeſſion, it might be contented, agreed with the aſſertions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; yet, notwithſtanding theſe apparent advantages, we loſt province after province, and diſaſter ſucceeded diſaſter. France, although poor, obtained advantages proportionate to the diſadvantages of the Allies. What then was to be inferred from theſe conſiderations? Why that France was candid in her ſtatemens, and that, if ſtatements, equally fair were made by the Britiſh Miniſter, his account would be no leſs diſcouraging in its nature; for we all knew that France was as capable of ſuſtaining the neceſſary expences of the War as Great Britain. It was no doubt the wiſh of ſome Gentlemen that France ſhould be entirely conquered; and if Belgium was regained by the Emperor, there was little probability that he would be content with the acquiſition. For his part, he had done all in his power to prevent the miſchiefs that had ariſen from the War. At the commencement of the unfortunate conflict he made a motion, which, if agreed to, would have prevented the calamities that had enſued; but inſtead of adopting any mode of proceeding likely to bring the matter in diſpute to an amicable explanation, M. Chauvelin, the French Ambaſſador, was diſmiſſed with infinitely more indignity than that complained of in the caſe of Lord Malmeſbury. BELGIUM, we were now to underſtand, was the *ſine qua non* from which his Majeſty's Miniſters would not depart, and that once regained, we were to underſtand that the Allies would be ſatisfied. If Belgium were the grand object, what did Miniſters do when the French had not a foot of the territory belonging to that country? when we had taken fortreſs after fortreſs from them in their own dominions? Why, it was then aſked, was that a proper time to negotiate? Would any Gentleman pre end to ſay that a Peace, concluded at that time, when we were poſſeſſed of the territories which we now wiſh to regain, would not have been equally honourable, at the preſent period. If that was not a proper time to negotiate, could it be expected that a favourable period would ever arrive? The language of the Miniſter two years ſince was, that France was on the brink of deſtruction, that her finances were ruined, and nothing but Peace could ſave her from utter ruin. But what was the fact? At the preſent moment, ſo far were they from verifying the prediction of the Miniſter, that, inſtead of ſhewing any diſpoſition towards Peace, by which only we had been told they could be ſaved from deſtruction, they aſked more extravagant terms than they would in all probability have done at that time. Unhappy miſtake; a miſtake by which we were pledging the very exiſtence of GREAT BRITAIN, *which might depend upon the event of that night's debate.* The Miniſter had formerly ſaid, that with the Government of France, no Peace either honourable or ſafe could be made. He had ſaid *potuit quæ plurima virtus toto certatim corpore regni.* He ſpoke it to Europe —he ſpoke it to France.—When we ſent an Ambaſſador to the Republic, we might naturally have expected from them the uſage we received, for they could not but have recollected that we had determined to deſtroy them, and that it was only from our want of ability that we had not carried our reſolution into effect. The Honourable Gentleman had, on a former occaſion, obſerved, that conſiderable difficulties attended the making the firſt advances in a Negociation; the difficulties in ſuch caſes were certainly conſiderable, but theſe difficulties were much increaſed where no mark of ſincerity was apparent.

If Peace was neceſſary to be obtained, the Miniſter muſt reſign; for while he remained, the country could not look for the termination of the War.

France was required not only to ſurrender Belgium, Luxembourg, and Italy to the Emperor, but ſomething more to make thoſe poſſeſſions ſecure; ſo that, while Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and Auſtria had divided Poland, during the War, France alone, of all the great Powers concerned, was to derive nothing from conqueſt, in a ſtruggle which had been forced upon her. Could the French ſuppoſe that thoſe who ſuggeſted ſuch a propoſal were ſincere in their profeſſions or ſecure of Peace.

Mr. Fox, after ſaying that what he begged of the Houſe was to ſtate their opinion fairly, concluded by moving the following amendment, which was ſeconded by Mr. GREY.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Commons have learned with inexpreſſible concern that the Negotiation lately commenced for the Reſtoration of Peace, has been unhappily fruſtrated.

"In ſo awful and momentous a criſis, we feel it our duty to ſpeak to your Majeſty with that freedom and earneſtneſs which becomes men anxious to preſerve the honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and to ſecure the intereſts of your People.

"In doing this, we ſincerely deplore the neceſſity we feel of declaring that, as well from the manner in which the late Negotiation has been conducted, as from the ſubſtance of the Memorial, which appears to have produced the abrupt termination of it, we have reaſon to think your Majeſty's Miniſters were not ſincere in their endeavours to procure the bleſſings of Peace, ſo neceſſary for this diſtreſſed country.

"The proſpect of Peace, ſo anxiouſly looked for by all deſcriptions of your Majeſty's ſubjects, is at once removed from our view; on the one hand, your Majeſty's Miniſters inſiſt upon the reſtoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor, as *a ſine qua non* from which they have pledged your Majeſty not to recede; while, on the other hand, the Executive Directory of the French Republic with equal pertinacity, claim the preſervation of that part of their conqueſt as a condition from which they cannot depart.

"Under theſe circumſtances, we cannot help lamenting to your Majeſty, the raſhneſs and injuſtice of your Majeſty's Miniſters, whoſe long-continued miſconduct has produced this embarraſſing ſituation, by adviſing your Majeſty, before the bleſſings of Peace had been unfortunately interrupted, to refuſe all Negotiation for the adjuſtment of the then ſubſiſting differences, although the Netherlands, now the main obſtacle to the return of tranquillity, far from being conſidered as any object of conteſt, *were not only not then conſidered by the French Republic as a part of their territory, but the annexation of which* was ſolemnly renounced, and the peace of Europe offered into your Majeſty's hands upon the baſis of the renunciation, and upon the ſecurity and independence of Holland, whilſt ſhe preſerved her neutrality towards France.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Commons have further deeply to lament, that ſoon after the commencement of the War, when, by the vigilance of your Majeſty's army, with the aſſiſtance of your Allies, the Republic of Holland had been reſcued from invaſion, and the greateſt part of the Netherlands had been recovered by the Emperor, at a time too when moſt of the Princes of Europe with reſources yet unexhauſted, continued firm in the alliance with Great Britain, your Majeſty's Miniſters did not only not avail themſelves of this high and commanding poſition for the Negotiation of an honourable Peace, and the eſtabliſhment of the political balance of Europe, but, on the contrary, without any example in the principles and practice of this or any other nation, refuſed to ſet on foot any Negotiation whatſoever with the French Republic; not upon a real or even alledged refuſal on her part to liſten to the propoſitions now rejected by her, nor to any ſpecific propoſal of indemnity or political ſecurity, but upon the arrogant and inſulting pretence that her Government was incapable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity amongſt nations; and upon that unfounded and merely ſpeculative aſſumption adviſed your Majeſty to continue the War to a period when the difficulties in the way of Peace have been ſo much increaſed by the deſection of moſt of the Powers engaged in the Confederacy, and by the conqueſts and conſequent pretenſions of the French Republic.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Commons having thus humbly ſubmitted to your Majeſty the reflections which your Majeſty's gracious communications immediately ſuggeſt, will proceed with unremitting diligence to inveſtigate the cauſes which have produced our preſent calamities, and to offer ſuch advice as the critical and alarming circumſtances of the nation may require."

Mr. DUNDAS ſaid, that of all miſchievous ſpeeches, that which he had juſt heard was the moſt ſore—The Hon. Gentleman had profeſſed to riſe as the Advocate of England; yet in the wholeof his ſpeech he had not fallen upon one topic beneficial to England, while every thing that could ſupport the arguments, and encourage the claims and raiſe the hopes of her enemies, was ſuggeſted by him. In the days of our forefathers it would not have been permitted that during a Negociation (A cry of Hear! Hear! Mr. Dundas repeated during a Negociation."), the moſt envenomed oppoſition man ſhould uſe his privilege as a Member of Parliament to inſtruct our enemies, and give them reaſons for retaining what it was our intereſt they ſhould relinquiſh. He would not, however, follow the Honourable Gentleman through his ſpeech, for the greater part of it conſiſted of thoſe topics, which, for the laſt twelve years, he had fearleſly ever omitted to notice. With reſpect to the neceſſity of changing Miniſters, he (Mr. Fox) had always told the people that no man was fit to govern them but himſelf; yet, though he had made this perſonal appeal ſo often he had not found it approved by the people. Was it not extraordinary, that the Hon. Gentleman, after thus *abuſing himſelf* daily in the houſe, and publiſhing his manifeſto, laſt ſeſſions, in the form of a propoſed addreſs, found no ſupport amongſt the people, in whoſe voice he affected to ſpeak? Mr. Dundas thought the amendment propoſed by Mr. Fox a fair criterion for the opinion of the Houſe, and called upon every honeſt man to lay his hand upon his heart, and judge between him and Miniſters. He contended, that no War had ever been more ſucceſsful or glorious for England than this, in which, except one iſland, we had taken all the foreign poſſeſſions of our enemies, or their allies; and we had made common ſtock between our conqueſts and the loſſes of the Emperor, offering to give a compenſation by one for the reſtitution which we required of the other. With reſpect to what was ſaid on a former night, about the Cape of Good Hope, the reſponſibility was all his own, and that of Ceylon might be added to it. He ſhould conſider it as the greateſt of all calamities if they were ever alienated from England, no foreign country could deſire them, except for Purpoſes of hoſtility to our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt; the expence of maintaining them was too great for Holland; and her trade to them was not intended to be controuled by us. The Eaſt India Company of Holland was of the ſame opinion, and had confeſſed it. "In ſhort," ſaid Mr. Dundas, "if the French intereſt had not prevailed in that Country, there is every reaſon to believe that theſe poſſeſſions would now have been ours, not by right of conqueſt, but ceſſion from their owners."

With reſpect to Belgium, and the European ſubjects of diſcuſſion, Mr. Dundas referred chiefly to the ſpeech of his Right Honourable Friend; but he obſerved, that Belgium had been contended for by our anceſtors for three centuries, except during the latter end of the reign of the Stuarts.—The Addreſs pledged the Houſe to nothing but a general ſupport of Government.

The queſtion being called for, there appeared,
For the amendment 37—Againſt it 212
MAJORITY / 175

The original motion was carried of courſe.

Mr. GREY then moved for a call of the Houſe on Monday the 26th January next, on which a diviſion took place,

Ayes, 31 | Noes, 164 | Againſt the motion. 133,

Mr. PITT moved that the Houſe ſhould to-morrow adjourn to the 15th of February.

Adjourned at half paſt two.

LONDON.

TUESDAY,—*January* 3.

No farther intelligence has been received reſpecting the French fleet. Laſt night the Hon. Captain BOYLE, of the KANGAROO ſloop, arrived at the Admiralty. Our Readers will ſee by our Plymouth letters that his arrival at that port and the care that had been taken to prevent all communication between the veſſel and the ſhore, had given riſe to rumours of an alarming n[illegible] It turns out however, that the C[illegible]n has only brought a duplicate of the diſ[illegible]ght to the Admiralty on Saturday night, by his Officer, Lieutenant TALBOT, who, on receiving information of the French fleet being off the coaſt of Ireland, was put aſhore at Cork, and received Admiral KINGSMALL's diſpatches. The KANGAROO ſloop experienced in her voyage very tempeſtuous weather—every thing that was not laſhed down was ſwept off the deck by the ſeverity of the ſtorm.

The Breſt fleet, according to the accounts received by Government, conſiſted of 17 line of battle ſhips, 15 frigates, and about 15 inferior veſſels, making 50 ſail in all. Of theſe, *ſix were ſeen to go into Breſt* again on Monday ſe'nnight by Admiral COLPOYS; one was loſt on their firſt leaving port; another, the *Suffrein*, a 74 cut down, has been *taken* by his Majeſty's frigate JASON of 38 guns, Captain STIRLING; two of the tranſports were alſo taken by the JASON; and ſeventeen ſail have been ſeen in Bantry Bay. Thus ſome account has been received of one kind or other reſpecting twenty-ſeven of the fleet. Of the remaining 23 nothing has been heard. It ſhould be here obſerved, that of the 17 which were off Bantry, one of them, a frigate is ſaid to have been run down, when all on board periſhed except a Lieutenant and ſeven men: from the latter circumſtance, however, we are inclined to believe that the rumour is founded in a miſtake, originating in the fact of a Lieutenant and ſeven men having been blown on ſhore in a pinnace.

The real deſtination of this fleet, or whether it was originally intended to be divided for two diſtinct objects, is not known from any information that has been procured from the French Lieutenant. He was yeſterday evening brought to town from Ireland, and underwent an examination before the Duke of PORTLAND, *at the Secretary of State's Office*. It appears, however, from one part of the information received from this Officer and the men who were taken with him, that the place of deſtination of a part of the fleet at leaſt could not have been a diſtant one, for they had only about ten days proviſions on board for the troops. It is therefore extremely probable that the North of Ireland was their object.—The priſoners taken by the JASON informed Captain STIRLING that Galway Bay was the real point of attack.

All our ſhips that have arrived, mention the gales of wind to have been of the moſt deſtructive kind; and it is the general opinion of the Officers, that if the French fleet has met with the ſame weather, many of them muſt be driven conſiderably to the North Weſt.

(FROM THE MONITEUR.)

We have for ſome months paſt read in the papers which we receive from France, that many Political changes of great importance are about to take place relative to ſome of the cities of the circle. The German papers ſeem nearly an echo of them; indeed they are the vehicles employed to propagate or produce theſe reports.

It is in agitation to transfer Hamburgh, and perhaps the cities of Lubeck and Bremen, under one or more foreign dominions.

They are perſuaded, and probably intereſted in perſuading others that the King of Pruſſia is negotiating with France to effect theſe changes; that all thoſe cities which are called Free and Imperial cities, from the Circle of Franconia to that of Lower Saxony, ſhall be put under the power of the King of Pruſſia and other Sovereigns. That there can be no doubt of ſuch plans being in agitation, conſidering the late attempt on Nuremberg, and the propoſitions of Frederick William to the city of Franckfort. That the Directory of of the French Republic, deſirous of ſhutting up the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weſer to the navigation and trade of England will for the accompliſhment of that object agree to the aggrandizement of the King of Pruſſia.

The average price of Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 18th January is 62s. 3¼d per cwt. excluſive of cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.



Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 31ſt, Ship Recovery, Capt. J. Roger, Ile France,
—1ſt, June Brig Adventure, James Bay, Liverpool,
—4th, Roya l Charlotte, W. Smith Portſmouth.

DEPARTURES.

3d Ship Ganjaver, Capt. Barber China,—5th [illegible] Chester, Blake, Calcutta,—do. Ship Modeſte, Tapſoe, Curinga,—do. Brig Adventure, Bar. Bengal.

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Where Advertisements, Essays, Art[illegible] of Intelligence, Portical Pieces, *&c. &c.* will be received, and attended to.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the Courier Office, *Black-Town*,—[illegible]s. Thomson and Ferris, *Calcutta*.—Meſſrs. [illegible]xander and Britain, *Maſulipatnam*.—Meſſrs. De Bury, Johannes, Sinan and Co. *Pondicherry*.—Mr. J. Sutherland, C[illegible]r. P. Secluna, *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. Alder[illegible]e *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. Leonard Jaquet, *Bombay*.

MADRAS COURIER,

EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, the 11th. June 1797.

We have in this, our third Extraordinary Courier, the peculiar satisfaction of presenting to our READERS, *the* first Intelligence, *of the* MOST GLORIOUS, *and* IMPORTANT NAVAL ACTION, *which ever graced the annals of Great Britain.*

Yesterday anchored in the Roads the American Ship, CLEOPATRA, Captain Dekay, from LISBON, after a passage of *Three Months and fifteen days* from that Port.

By the above arrival, we have obtained, (through *a medium the most friendly and obliging,*) the following—

EXTRACT of a LETTER, from BRIG. GEN. JOHN SHADWELL CONNELL, *Governor of* LAGOS, *dated Lagos 16th, February* 1797.

12 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

" I HAVE only time to acquaint you by the express which I send off to COURT, that the SQUADRON under the Command of SIR JOHN JERVIS, is now anchored in this BAY, and that I have received a LETTER from HIM with the following MOST GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

"SIR, VICTORY off LAGOS, 16th, *February.*

" I return you many thanks for you obliging letter of yesterday, which I did " not receive until this morning, or I should have replied to it sooner, by informing " you *that in an* ACTION fought on the 14th, of February, between his BRITANNIC " MAJESTY'S SQUADRON, under my Command, consisting of *Fifteen Sail of the Line* " and *Six Frigates*, and the FLEET of SPAIN, amounting to *Twenty-Seven Sail of* " *the Line*, and *Ten Frigates*, we have had the good fortune to capture the FOUR SHIPS " named in the MARGIN.

I have the Honor to be, with great esteem,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
J. JERVIS.

BRIG. GEN. CONNELL.
Governor of Lagos."

" SALVADOR DEL MUNDO,	112 *Guns.*
" S. JOSEPH	112
" S. NICHOLAS,	80
" S, IZIDRO,	74

" The Ships taken are *mere wrecks, one of them has not a Mast standing*, and the rest are *torn to pieces.*"

" The SANTISSIMA TRINDADE of 136 Guns, made off, will *half her main mast shot away*, and so leaky from the BRITISH BALLS that it is supposed she cannot reach CADIZ; the number of men KILLED and WOUNDED on board the SPANIARDS is computed at 150 men in EACH SHIP; the English at about 10 in EACH SHIP, CAPT. GREY, of the VICTORY came on shore, he tells me the Sick and wounded Spaniards amount to near 1000 men, whom they want to land here, and that the Prisoners on board are 3000. SUCH AN ACTION IS SCARCE CREDIBLE. One of the SPANISH ADMIRALS taken, had *both his legs shot off*, and DIED yesterday, all honors having been paid to him when he was committed to the deep; they say he was a fine gallant fellow, and the BRITISH Fleet *regretted his untimely fate? &c. &c.*"

Should we be favored with, (and as we have reason to expect it) a more comprehensive detail, our READERS may be assured we shall present it to them on the instant of its being communicated.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *F. H. WARD.*