MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, September, 27th. 1797. NUMBER 625

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, are meant, and muſt be deemed, to convoy* Official *and* Sufficient Notication *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.

Calcutta,

THIRD

GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby reſpectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will poſitively commence on Friday, the 15th. September agreeable to the,

SCHEME,

As Per a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the Britiſh Bank, and at the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas	32
Halves ditto,	ditto,	17

N. B. Prizes in the Aſylum Lottery will be received in payment.

By Order of the Adminiſtrators,

TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE,

Naduva Padoo Veeraſawmy Pillah,

To be ſold by Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

By Robert Henderſon,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 27th. Inſtant,

(Between the hours of 4 & 6 in the Afternoon.)

AN Upſtair Houſe and Ground, No. 90 Situated in Acharapen Street, Black Town.

The Premiſes meaſure in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 120 Feet, and in Breadth from North to South, on the Eaſt end 65 Feet, and on the Weſt end 68 Feet, and Mopſcawns Garden adjoining to the Eaſtward.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By R. Henderſon.

AT HIS ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 28th. Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

FORTY-TWO dozens of Brown and Wilkinſons Claret, Twelve dozens of Brown and Whitfords ditto, and Twelve dozens of Barnes and Co. ditto.

ALSO

The Effects of a Navy Officer deceaſed, amongſt which there are the following Scarce Books on Navigation, Duns New directory for the eaſt Indies with directions, Margates Horary and longitude tables, Moors practical Navigation &c. &c. &c. two Quadrants, a four foot braſs Rule,

AND

A Capital Patent Azimuth Compaſs, by M'Culloch,

And at 12 o'Clock,

A Capital Bay Arab Saddle Horſe 8 years old, and warranted ſound,

A Stout Bay Poney, goes either in Saddle or Harneſs, warranted ſound.

At the ſame time,

An Elegant ſet of Chariot Harneſs with Plated Furniture, Gagg Chains, &c. brought out on the ROSE, AND

A few Articles of Plate and Furniture, &c.

Captain Colnet.

AND

MR. YEATS,

THE

CAPTAIN & PURSER,

OF THE

KING GEORGE

BEG leave to inform the Settlement, that in addition to the Goods, lately advertiſed, they have for Sale, Engliſh Claret, at ſeven Pagodas a dozen, and an elegant high finiſhed Dining Table, fourteen feet ſix inches long, and four feet nine inches wide.

Advertiſement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed Houſe, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply to *Mr. Caſſin,* at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18th Auguſt 1797.

Propoſal.

For Publiſhing a Military

WORK,

ENTITLED

A SYSTEM

OF

MILITARY DISCIPLINE,

FOR

Native Infantry,

BY

Captain John James Durand,

OF THE

Madras Eſtabliſhment.

CONDITIONS,

1ſt.— THE Work ſhall be printed on GOOD ENGLISH PAPER, in Octavo with a neat TYPE, and neceſſary PLATES.

2d.— Each Copy ſhall be delivered to Subſcribers or their Agents at Calcutta, for one Gold Mohur,—*Fort St. George,* and *Bombay,* for the equivalent of that Sum in the Currancy of the place, Payable as ſhall be moſt convenient to Subſcribers reſpecting mode and proportion.

3d.— Non Subſcribers will be charged two Gold Mohurs for each Copy, ready Money.

4th.— The Work ſhall go to Preſs the moment that the number of Subſcribers will juſtify the meaſure, and all expedition will be uſed to produce it.

5th.— A Liſt of Subſcribers will be publiſhed with the work—Gentlemen diſpoſed to honor the work with their obliging patronage are requeſted to have the kindneſs to ſend their Names,

TO

Mr. W. J. Chater,

Madras,

Meſſrs. Thomſon & Ferris.

Calcutta,

AND

Mr. Leonard Jaques,

AT

Bombay,

to whom Plans of the Work are forwarded for circulation.

WELL aware of the difficulties to be encountered when offering opinions on a Subject unfavourably predicamented from obvious cauſes, it is not without much diffidence the projector comes forward, whoſe ſole dependence for Succeſs, reſts on the merits which the performance may poſſeſs,—innovations of all ages have had the moſt appaling obſtacles to Surmount.

What is now offered is the reſult of the above Twenty Years Uninterrupt[illegible] Experience; not mere Chimera,—a circu[illegible]nce which the projector hopes will in a cer[illegible]n degree operate in his favor, and ſecure [illegible] a ſmall portion of Confidence — having [illegible] a Character at Stake.

To be ſold, or Rented at V[illegible]pery.

AN Upper Roomed Houſe, Suit[illegible]le to th[illegible] Accommodation of the largeſt Family with a Hall of 40 feet in length and 28 [illegible] Breadth, the whole Houſe being peculiarly Ai[illegible]ry, and Highly finiſhed. If more agre[illegible] to a Renter it will be let ready furniſhe[illegible] Fo[illegible] particulars Enquire of Meſſrs, HUNTE[illegible] [illegible] HAY,

---

Navy Bills.

MONEY,

BEING WANTED FOR THE USE OF

His Majeſty's Squadron,

IN INDIA,

FOR

BILLS

AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT,

ON THE OFFICERS

OF

His Majeſty's Board of Ordnance,

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

His Majeſty's Navy,

AND THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

Sick and Hurt, London,

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING THE SAME,

Specifying the Rate of Exchange per Pagoda,

WILL BE RECEIVED BY

MR. HENRY SEWELL,

NAVAL OFFICER,

Until the 30th September.

Naval Officers Office, Madras, 30th Sept. 1797.

To be ſold, by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurſt & Branſon,

AT THEIR ROOMS

This day WEDNESDAY the 27th Inſt.

At 11 o'Clock.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO CLOSE SUNDRY CONCERNS.

FOURTEEN Silver Table Spoons, Thirty-two Silver Table Forks, Three Silver Engraved Snuff Boxes, Six pair of Silver Shoe Buckles, Six pair Silver Knee Buckles, Forty Dozen Gold three Inch Bullion, Forty Dozen Silver three Inch Bullion, and ſome Gold and Silver Fringe, Three pair firſt ſize Plated Wall Shades, Three pair Second ſize Do. One pair Handſome three Light Girandoles, Two Cut Glaſs Sugar Pots, Nine pair Cut Glaſs, Salt Cellars, Five Cut Glaſs Hook a Bottoms, Six dozens Eſſence of Peppermint, Three Dozen Turlingtons Balſam, an Invoice of Medicines.

AND

A ſmall Collection of

BOOKS,

SEVENTY DOZEN OF

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite,)

AND

SIXTY DOZENS OF

Bell's Engliſh Claret,

IN LOTS OF THREE DOZENS,

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurſt and Branſon,

AT THEIR ROORS

On SATURDAY, the 30th Inſtant.

At 11 o'Clock;

THE REMAINS OF

Captain Colnets

INVESTMENT,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

The following Articles.

ONE ſet Sol[illegible] [illegible]any Dining [illegible]les, [illegible] Cloſ[illegible]

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurſt and Branſon,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On SATURDAY, next 30th Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock;

A Handſome Dark Bay BANDY HORSE, upward of 14 Hands High warranted Sound and quiet, togather with a Bandy and Harneſs.

ALSO

A Serviceable BLACK HORSE, that would anſwer for either Chariot or Bandy.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke,

AT HIS ROOMS

On MONDAY next, the 2d October,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE UNDERMENMIONED

EUROPE ARTICLES,

Imported this Seaſon,

CONSISTING OF

A Quantity of

FASHIONABLE

JEWELLRY,

SILVER Plate, Plain and Printed Dimitys, Caſimeers, Sadlery, Mens Beaver Gloves, Mogul Cards, Barnes and Littles Claret, and different other Articles.

THE SALE TO CONTINUE EVERY DAY UNTILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 28th. Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED EFFECTS,

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN J. SAMSON,

DECEASED,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Conſiſting of

ONE Sea Cot, with Drawers, together with Bed, Pillows, Palampores complete, one Mahogany Waſh Stand complete, one Mahogany Bureau, two Liquor Caſes, three Leather Trunks, two Northward ditto, one Leather Portmantua, one Writing Deſk, one Mahogany Tea Caddy, one ditto for Cordials, a ſmall quantity of Books and Stationary.

ALSO

CHINA & GLASS-WARE,

One ſmall Box of Perfumery, a quantity of Wearing Apparel.

AND

SILVER PLATE,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Mug, one Soup Ladle, five Table Spoons, one Gravy ditto, ſix Tea ditto, one pair of Shoe and Knee Buckles, one elegant Engraved Silver Snuff Box, and a Capital Gold Watch.

ALSO

A Fowling Piece, by Parker, with Caſe complete.

At the ſame time will be ſold,

Six Ladies Looking Glaſſes in Mahogany Swinging Frames,—and a few Convex Mirrors of different Sizes,—in elegant Gilt Frames.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

[illegible] Anthony Gaudoin,

AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY, the 28th Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock;

FEW Candys of Bengal ſoft Sugar, imported on the ſhip ROYAL ADMIRAL, it will put up in ſmall lots for the Convenience of [illegible]rchaſers,

ALSO

Twelve Dozens of old Madeira.

AND

Thirty-two Dozens of Black Round Milita-

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

OBSERVING that no one has directed the manner of uſing the Cauſtic Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, as requeſted by a correſpondent in a former Courier; ſo that perſons bitten by poiſonous Snakes, at a diſtance from medical aſſiſtance, might with ſafety adminiſter it themſelves; and as a knowledge of this circumſtance may probably be the means of ſaving ſome valuable lives;—The following brief account of its efficacy, and the mode of applying it, is laid before the public.

Mr. John Williams (it is believed, a Surgeon on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment) gives a detail of ſeven Caſes, of perſons bitten by venemous Snakes, four of which Snakes, were aſcertained to be the *Cobra da Capello*, and it appeared probable that the other three, were of the ſame ſpecies; the laſt Caſe relates to the bite of a Snake called by the Natives of Bengal, *Kraiht*, A ſpecies of the *Boa*. The firſt ſix were perfectly cured in a ſhort ſpace of time; but the laſt, where the alkaline Spirit was only given once, (notwithſtanding all dangerous Symptoms appeared to have been removed,) proved fatal, for the patient on being carried away, *died* a ſhort time after.

"Mr. Williams obſerves, that, from the "effect of a ligature applied between the part "bitten and the *Heart*, it is evident, that the "poiſon diffuſes itſelf over the whole Body, "by the returning venous Blood, deſtroying "*irratibility*, and rendering the Syſtem *paralitic*. It is therefore probable, that the "Volatile Cauſtic Alkali, does not act as a "ſpecific, in deſtroying the quality of the "poiſon; ſo much as by counteracting its "effect on the Syſtem, by ſtimulating."

The conſtant Symptoms of this poiſon, are convulſions about the Throat, and Fauces, occaſioning difficulty in ſwallowing; but if the Cauſtic Volatile Alkali is adminiſtered before this effect takes place, Mr. Williams has never known it to fail, except in the Caſe before ſtated, when it is probable, had more of the Spirit been taken, the cure would have been as certain as the others.

The Doſe is from thirty to ſixty Drops, in water, repeated every ten minutes, until the dangerous Symptoms are over; together with an external application of the ſame mixture to the wound.—Mr. Williams cautions againſt the previous adminiſtration of Oil, as it impedes the efficacy of the alkaline Spirit.

It is alſo ſuppoſed, that the pure Cauſtic Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammonia *prepared with Lime*, is of more certain effect than *Eau de Luce*; but the latter will anſwer the purpoſe, opening the Bottle, in which caſe, it will be neceſſary to make a ſmall encreaſe in the Doſe.

The beſt mode of adminiſtering it, is, to begin with thirty Drops, making an addition of ten Drops every ten minutes, until the encreaſe arrives at ſixty, by which time it is imagined the Symptoms will be removed; if however they ſhould not, it may be encreaſed in the ſame ratio until the patient is out of danger. The writer of this, ſpeaks now from his own experience, he having cured a woman bitten by a Cobra da Capello; but not before a quantity, equal to half the contents of one of the common Bottles of Eau de luce, ſold in the Shops, had been adminiſtered internally.

B.

Madras, 23d. September 1797.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"AN OLD STORY REVIVED" is unavoidably poſtponed to the NEXT COURIER; where it ſhall certainly have place.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. September, 1797.

ON the 14th Inſtant, arrived at Tranquebar, the Daniſh Ship DANEBOURG, from *Copenhagen*, but laſt from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which ſhe left on the 16th of July.

By the abovementioned Veſſel, we have received Letters from the CAPE, from which we have ſelected the following important and gratifying Intelligence.

Extract of a LETTER *dated* FALSE BAY, *15th of July*, 1797.

"It is with real ſatisfaction that I inform "you of the ſafe ARRIVAL of the whole of the "INDIA FLEET, which left *Trincom*[illegible] in "April laſt, under Convoy of *Adm*[illegible] *Rainier*:—a Fleet ſo richly laden, perhaps, [illegible]ver "before came into this Port. They ha[illegible] a "pleaſant and uninterrupted Paſſage of Twe[illegible]e "Weeks from Trincomallie.

"ADMIRAL PRINGLE, has alloted the DOR[illegible] "of 64, the SPHYNX of 20, and the STAR Bri[illegible] "of 18 Guns, as their Convoy to *Great Britain* "—Beſides the Ships of War abovementioned "we have *one* of 74 Guns, *four* of 64, *two* o[illegible] "50, *one* of 44, and *two* Sloops of War.

"As on the point of cloſing my Letter, a "ſignal was made for a Fleet from the South "Weſt, and I have the pleaſure to inform you "that it proved to be the THIRD FLEET OF "INDIAMEN; from ENGLAND:—the date of "their departure, I have not aſcertained, but "as I underſtand that the Admiral does not "mean to detain them, they will ſhortly an"nounce it themſelves at Madras.

"The MALABAR and two other Indiamen, "have proceeded to St. Helena.

"EARL MACARTNEY has been very unwell, "but is now, to our great ſatisfaction, entirely "recovered."

The Danebourg did not fall in with any Veſſel on the paſſage, until ſhe made the Iſland of Ceylon, when *five ſail* were ſeen,—four of which were plainly diſtinguiſhed to be *large Frigates*;—the other a Corvette, which chaſed, and brought the Danebourg to, proved to be the *Brule Guele*—after examining the Ships Papers they permitted her to proceed on her Voyage.

From a Gentleman, a Paſſenger on the Danebourg from the Cape, but who left England in another Ship, on the 18th of April, we have received a few late Papers, from which we have ſelected the moſt important Paragraphs:—from him we have alſo obtained the following heads of Intelligence.

The NAVAL force of GREAT BRITAIN, the firſt, and moſt import object of attention, we learn to have been greatly ſuperior to the combined forces of the enemy.

LORD BRIDPORT was at Spithead in command of *Twenty-eight ſail of the* LINE, fully manned, and on the point of proceeding to Sea.

ADMIRAL DUNCAN, with *Sixteen ſail of the* LINE, ſeveral English, and two *Ruſſian Frigates*, was Cruiſing off the TEXEL; where the whole Naval force of Holland was aſſembled, and kept in complete check by the Britiſh Squadron.

ADMIRAL SIR ROGER CURTIS, was Cruiſing off BREST, with *Twelve ſail of the* LINE:—The French had 26 Line of Battle Ships in Breſt Harbour.

Three SQUADRONS OF LARGE FRIGATES, Commanded by SIR EDWARD PELLEW,—SIR J. BORLACE WARREN,—and SIR RICHARD J. STRACHAN, were alſo Cruiſing off the French Coaſt, which they kept in continual Alarm.—With ſuch a ſuperiority of Naval force, and which was receiving daily acceſſions, the idea of INVASION was held in ſcorn—not but that great preparations for ſuch an event were ſtill making in ſeveral of the French Ports—particulaly at *Dunkirk*—*Cherbourg*—and *Breſt*.

The *wages* of the SEAMEN, of *His Majeſty's Navy*, had been *raiſed* to *thirty Shillings* per menſum.

WHEAT was in ſuch plenty that its *exportation* was allowed—the *Quartern Loaf* was at 5½.

The ſucceſſes of BUONAPARTE in Italy, and his late *Signal Victories* over the Army of the ARCHDUKE, are detailed in a ſucceeding Column of our preſent Paper.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE, reported to have been mentally deranged, had recovered his health:—his old antagoniſt, TOM PAINE, (ſo often returned on the dead liſt) was living—he had retired to America.

The Loan of of 18 millions had proved hurtful to many of the Subſcribers,—a Mr. *Muilman*, the head of a commercial Houſe in the City, had in conſequence put a period to his exiſtance.

Mr. PITT—had called for *a new Loan* of 15 Millions—the terms on which it was to be raiſed were agitating,—but had been, in ſome meaſure, ſuſpended, from the pleaſing hope that the eſtabliſhment of a General PEACE would render it unneceſſary.

CAPTAIN BERKLEY, the Commander of the Squadron of Frigates, ſent by Admiral Jervis, in purſuit of the TRINIDADA, and who ſuffered her to eſcape, had been *diſmiſſed the Service*, by the Sentence of a COURT MARTIAL.

ADMIRAL JERVIS, had been called to the Peerage by the ſtile and title of BARON JERVIS, VISCOUNT ST. VINCENTS;—he remained in the Mediterannian,—and his Squadron had been augmented by *Six ſail of the Line*. The SPANISH FLEET remained in CADIZ.

We underſtand, from letters by the Albion, that the Ship Fort William, taken ſome time ſince by the French, was inſured in London, to the amount of *twenty five thouſand pound* Sterling—at the rate of 20 per cent.

Mr. Maddiſon had arrived at Paris, as *M[illegible]niſter Extraordinary* from the United States [illegible] *America*, for the purpoſe of ſettling the differences, which ſubſiſted between the two Republics; and it was expected that the Americans w[illegible]ld agree to wha[illegible]ve[illegible] terms the Directory m[illegible]ht propoſe, ra[illegible]an riſk a ruptur[illegible] with t[illegible]. [illegible] was entertained that it would not be got over.

ENGLISH MARKET.

The near proſpect of a General Peace had cauſed a great riſe in the Markets; among the Staple Articles from this country, INDIGO had riſen upwards of 40 per cent in it's value, and there was a great demand for it from France, Holland and Flanders; the coarſer qualities which ſold before at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. had riſen to 3s. 7d. and 3s. ¼. 7d.—Muſcavado SUGAR 80s. per cwt. free of the duties;—COTTON 14d. to 15d. per pound;—PEPPER 13d. ½ per pound—SALT PETRE 62sh. per cwt.

India Piece Goods had riſen, upon an average, 50 per cent. in value.

Some alterations in the duties on India Goods are likely to take place.

The Ship *Caledonia* from Calcutta, which was obliged to put into Liſbon, from ſtreſs of weather, had arrived ſafely at Deptford.

The *Swallow Packet* had arrived from Madras.—Accounts had alſo been received that the Daniſh ſhip *Marianne* from Bengal, was arrived on the Coaſt of Devon, and was proceeding up Channel, all well.

The Honorable Company's ſhips the SULLIVAN, and PRINCESS AMELIA, now at Bombay, will be deſpatched thence for England, on the 31ſt of December.

MAJOR GENERAL HARTLEY, and ſuite, arrived at Tellicherry on the 10th. Inſtant, from Bombay.

We learn that near Two Thouſand bales of COTTON have arrived at Bombay from Surat, being a greater quantity than has ever been known to arrive at ſo early period of the Seaſon.

Extract Conſtantinople 3d. April.

"The French have lately celebrated here the "victories of their *Italian army*: and it was "eaſy to perceive that the TURKS *were partakers of their joy*. It is incomprehenſible "what real advantages the Turks can derive "from the progreſs of the enemies to Monar"chy. But here the deluſion ſeems to be the "ſame as in other Cabinets. They do not "know the nature of this conteſt, nor do they "ſee that it is a deadly WAR *between the Re"preſentative form of Government and Hereditary Monarchy*."

LONDON.

THURSDAY,—20th April.

We have received this morning, very full and accurate details from ſeveral of our correſpondents at Portſmouth and Goſport. The complaints of the ſailors are by no means ſettled; and ſo far are their diſcontents from having ſubſided, that they have aſſumed a more ſerious and fromidable character and complexion. We lay before our readers the following LETTERS:—

Portſmouth, April 19.

The diſcontents which have for ſeveral days exiſted, and ſtill exiſt, on board the grand fleet at Spithead, have the moſt furious appearance, and have aſſumed a very formidable and ſyſtematic character. The determination is ſo univerſal in the fleet, that ſcarce a man lukewarm in the cauſe is to be found. The buſineſs of the ſeamen is conducted by a committee, choſen from amongſt themſelves, of two men from each ſhip, who hold their diſcuſſious in the Admiral's cabin of the *King George*. They have publiſhed their petition, which is now in the preſs, and is to be diſtributed *gratis* amongſt the fleet to-morrow morning. It is well compoſed, and conſiſts of ſeveral heads. I underſtand the purport is, firſt *an increaſe of pay to 1s. per day—full weight of proviſions of ſixteen ounces to the pound—a greater proportion of prize money, and an aſylum or penſion for all perſons wounded in the ſervice*. It is underſtood that the two firſt demands have been acceded to by Earl Spencer, ſo far as promiſing to lay the ſame before his Majeſty; but this promiſe they are not ſatisfied with, and are determined to know the reſult of his Majeſty's deliberations on their petition. At preſent the whole fleet is entirely at their command; and to gueſs at the event of this buſineſs would be abſurd. The officers are as completely under the men, as men in due ſubordination are under their officers. They take the boats at pleaſure, and communicate ſhip with ſhip.—Yeſterday they ſent on board the Rodney, of 50 guns, and ordered her to ſea:—The crew were anxious to ſtay, to know the reſult of the petition; but [illegible]e deputation which was ſent on board, ſa[illegible], *it was for the good of the country they ſhou[illegible] go with the convoy*, and abſolutely *ordered* [illegible] to proceed to ſea; and in conſequence [illegible]hip got under weigh, and went down t[illegible]t. Helen's immediately, where ſhe only waits for a fair wind.

Goſport, April 29.

The [illegible]amen in Haſlar Hoſpital joined the ſailors, and expreſs their approbation of their proceedings by a flag which they have flying, and by huzzas.—I underſtand the prayer of their petition is, *one third of all the prizes they take*—[illegible]*dvance of wages from 22s. 6d. to 30s. and to be paid every three months, and then in caſh, not paper—not to be puniſhed for any trifle as inferior officers think proper—and 16 ounces of proviſions to be a pound, inſtead of which they now have but* 12—In the words of the *premier*, they deſire "Indemnity for the paſt, and Security for the future." There are other demands which I am not acquainted with. Indeed, it is a new organization of the navy. They have a rope fixed to every ſhip's yard-arm, ready to *hang* any ſailor or officer that behave *amiſs*.

Lord Spencer is arrived at Portſmouth, yet they will not ſuffer the Captains to come on ſhore; but if the buſineſs is not ſettled to their ſatisfaction in a few days, they will put their officers on ſhore. What they mean to do then, is a ſecret.

On Monday they were going to *hang a Lieutenant*, and had got the rope fixed round his neck.

P. S.—There is not ſo much as a woman permitted to leave the ſhip. If any of the men get drunk, they are puniſhed. They will not ſuffer a line of battle ſhip to leave Spithead—only frigates with convoys. There are very few boats ſuffered to go on ſhore, and ſcarce an officer is to be ſeen in Portſmouth, Portſea, or Goſport. A ſhip went out of harbour this day, and, directly ſhe got to Spithead, gave three cheers, the ſignal for joining the fleet. The ſlop-merchants are not even permitted to come on ſhore, they let boats come along-ſide to bring them goods. The whole of the *Marines* on board are *diſarmed*, and they have got the *keys of the Magazines*.

Other accounts received from Portſmouth ſtate, that as ſoon as Lord Spencer arrived there, a board was held; and afterwards his Lordſhip, with the other commiſſioners, went on board Lord Bridport's ſhip. The ſeamen were expoſtulated with, and informed that their demands had been taken into conſideration, and ſhould be complied with as ſoon as the neceſſary forms would permit, provided they conducted themſelves in a manner becoming the character of the Britiſh ſeamen. The ſailors expreſſed a hope that all differences would be adjuſted before they were ordered to put to ſea. ADMIRAL GARDNER accuſed them of being "*ſkulking fellows*, knowing *the French* were ready for ſea, and *they afraid* of *meeting* them." This the crew reſented, and were going to throw him overboard. One of them, more temperate than the reſt, endeavouring to bring them to reaſon, was inſtantly hung up; another, for diſobedience of orders, was flogged; and four more were ducked.

It is alſo, ſaid that the ſailors have *taken poſſeſſion of the cabins* of the ſeveral Captains, and have entered into a reſolution, *that no ſeaman ſhall in future be* PUNISHED, *unleſs found guilty of an offence by* A JURY OF TWELVE OF HIS COMPANIONS.

THE SUN.

MAY 5.

Marquis Cornwallis remains in town: his departure for Portſmouth to embark for Madras, will however take place in a few days.

The ſhock which the public credit ſuſtained from the Bank of England as well as private Bankers, not paying the demands on them in ſpecie, is gradually recovering. As the firſt ſtep towards this recovery, we have the pleaſure to ſtate, that moſt of the private Bankers now pay all the ſmall demands on them in ſpecie as heretofore, if aſked ſo to do, as there is no longer any ſcarcity of gold or ſilver. Thoſe who in the firſt inſtance took the alarm, and hoarded up ſome part of their wealth, have at length perceived the folly of their fears, and the inconvenience of loſs of intereſt; and every day brings to light the hiddden hoards of theſe alarmiſts.

Preliminaries of Peace between the Emperor and France, and proſpect of a general Peace.

SUN OFFICE, 7th. MAY 12. *at noon.*

We have this moment received authentic information of the preliminaries of peace having been ſigned between the Court of Vienna, and General Buonaparte, on the 18th ultimo. The particulars we do not yet know, but we learn with ſatisfaction that a STIPULATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR A CONGRESS, WITH A VIEW OF OBTAINING A GENERAL PEACE.

Mr. Baſſet, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, is juſt arrived, we underſtand, with deſpatches from Vienna, of the 22d inſtant, confirming the above important intelligence.

PLAYMOUTH, *May* 3.

Letters were laſt evening received from the Seamen belonging to the Ships of War in the Sound, who ſailed from this place ſome days ſince, in order to confer with the *Delegates* of the Fleet at Spithead, ſtating that all matters in diſpute had been finally and ſatisfactorily ſettled in conſequence of which the crews of the Atlas, Majeſtic, Edgar, and Saturn Men of War, returned to their duty immediately, and the moſt perfect order is reſtored. It is underſtood the above ſhips are to join Lord Bridport on his arrival off this Harbour.

Portsmouth. *May* 9. 7 *P. M.*

At ten o'clock this morning a meſſenger from the Admiralty arrived to the fleet. The diſpatches were ſent to Lord Bridport by Mr. Grey of the Dart Cutter, and were received on board the different ſhips with great ſatisfaction. An act of the Legiſlation it is ſaid has ſanctioned their reaſonable demands.

At ſeven o'clock this morning, neither Admiral Colpoys, nor any of his officers had been brought to trial, and from the preſent temper of the ſeamen, it is hoped their lives are ſafe.

Troops continue marching to Hilſea Barracks; the moats round Portſmouth and Portſea are filled, and laſt night the garriſon was ſhut up, two hours before the uſual time. Every thing here wears the appearance of meeting a regular ſeige.

Another Letter.

Admiral Colpoys has been releaſed as well as his officers: they are to come on ſhore tomorrow, if the weather moderates.

Some ſhips are without *any* commiſſioned officer. Every officer from the *Duke*, *Terrible*, and *Hinde*, have been landed this day.

Half paſt Ten.

The Dutch Jack is flying at the maintops of ſeveral ſhips in the harbour, but for what purpoſe is not known. The boat of the *Mars* came on ſhore, about half paſt nine this morning ſent by the delegates to ſee if any boat was on ſhore belonging to the fleet, or if any communication was going on betwixt the people on ſhore and the fleet.

Paſt three o'clock. No anſwer is yet received from the Delegates. Many people in Portſmouth think, the terms propoſed will not be accepted.

The ſailors intend raiſing a monument to their two comrades, who were killed laſt Sunday.

Admiral Colpoys, Captain Griffiths, and two Lieutenants, ſtill confined to their cabbins—one of the mates in irons.

Captain Campbell of the *Terrible*, and all his officers, except one midſhipman, turned aſhore laſt night.

FROM THE COURIER.

London, *May* 10.

The accounts from Portſmouth, are more conciliatory than thoſe of the preceding days. The reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of Monday, and his Majeſty's pardon were communicated to the ſeamen yeſterday: different letters from Portſmouth, ſay they appeared ſatisfied. Admiral Colpoys and his Captain not releaſed on Mondy night, but letters arrived to day ſay, they were ſet on ſhore this morning.

The Bank.

Yeſterday the Bank, commenced the iſſue of Specie, as heretofore.

Mr. Pitts majority continues equally ſtrong at any former period of his Adminiſtration.

Indigo—the Indigo manufactories in the East Indies, will ſhortly prove the ſpeculation in that part of the world to have been good. Although the *firſt ſort* of Indigo is principally in demand, every kind is now ſelling at a good price, and daily riſing in Value.

It appears by a letter from Copenhagen, of the 28th. ult. that our Government has ordered the *French* and *Dutch ſhips* to be *reſtored* to their owners, which ſome time ago were cut out from a Norway port by one of our frigates.

SPAIN.

Madrid, 29. *March*,

The plan of reform for the army is given up by the Court, as it would be of no real advantage, and be of great expence. The Aſſembly of twenty-two Generals continues to meet; and, it is certain, that after one of their deciſions, orders were given for a new levy of 50,000 men, infantry and cavalry, to augment the Royal Army, and to form ſeveral new corps.

A magnificent houſe is prepared at Milan for the Lady of General Buonaparte, who is expected there.

Some malcontents at Rome have planted the tree of liberty there. The ringleaders have been apprehended.

Several *Cardinals*, and other perſons of diſtinction at Rome, who drew the greater part of their revenues from the Milaneſe, are now oblged to contract their expences.

AMERICA.

New York, March 17.

So much do we apprehend a rupture with France that we are putting ourſelves in a ſtate of defence:—the unwelcome intelligence of any proſpect of Peace in Europe being diſſipated, was communicated by a ſloop of war from Halifax which is come for the purpoſe of taking ſhipping under convoy to the Weſt Indies—where the French have committed terrible depredations on the commerce of the United States, which has cauſed a number of failures in this city. When intelligence was given of our ambaſſador (Mr. Pinckey) being rejected, and only ſuffered to remain in Lrance as a private individual, the populance were ſo enraged at theſe repeated inſults that they all aſſembled at the Tontine, Coffee-houſe, for the purpoſe of demoliſhing the only emblem of Amity between both countries (the colours,) which they accompliſhed after many alterations and bloody noſes among the lower order. A number of the French aſſembled in a riotous manner afterwards and attempted reinſtating them, but were prevented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Correſpondent at Calcutta, has favored us with the following extracts from the London Papers: the title of the papers, and what is more important, their date, has not been communicated with the extracts.

TURKEY.

The commerce of Turkey aſſumes every day new vigour. The travelling merchants from different Turkiſh provinces aſſure us that the roads are on longer, as formerly, inſeited with robbers.

Formerly, when troops of theſe plunderers were ſeen in this empire, it was a certain mark of the death of ſome of the Pachas. Each of them had in his pay for a guard 3, 6, 9, and ſometimes 15,000 men, according to his dignity and his ability to ſupport them. When the Pachas die, theſe men are turned looſe on the world without any reſources, and are reduced by neceſſity to become robbers. To prevent this calamity, the Grand Seignor takes them now into his pay, and incorporates them with his Janiſſaries.

No individual, either Turk or Foreigner, can travel, at preſent, unleſs furniſhed with a paſſport from the Pacha of the province in which he reſides.

HUNGARY.

Hungary, whoſe productions in grain, wine, &c. much exceed the uſual conſumption of the inhabitants, nouriſhes with its ſuperfluity ſeveral of the hereditary dominions. But in conſequence of the ſubjection in which it is held by the Houſe of Auſtria, it is obliged to pay a heavy tax * impoſed on all the commodities exported to the other provinces belonging to the Emperor.

The preſent diſtreſs of the Houſe of Auſtria furniſhes an opportunity for the people of this county to free themſelves from the ſlavery into which they have been ſo long plunged. And they are inclined to profit from it.

* It forms the principal revenue of the Houſe of Auſtria.

* * *

The Ambaſſador from Tunis to London has been for ſome days at Paris. He wiſhed to make a viſit to the Miniſter of the Interior. The Miniſter invited him to breakfaſt with him on the 19th of April, at noon. He was attended by his Secretary, his Interpreter, and the Vice-Admiral of Tunis; they did not expect to be received with ſuch magnificence. If the Miniſter had had to receive *Spartans*, he would have offered them *arms*, and preſented to them our *Generals*; but they were inhabitants of the Eaſt whom he invited, and he therefore conſulted their habits of *luxury* and Eaſtern magnificence. They were introduced into the Hall of the Hotel of the Interior, and placed on ſophas in the midſt of the Miniſter's family. Vaſes and beakers were placed with flowers, and perfumes were burnt. The breakfaſt conſiſted of ſherbets, fruits, ices, &c. Several tables were ſpread for a ſelect number of ladies, who embelliſhed the fete.

After the banquet, the Miniſter preſented to the Ambaſſador a cheſt containing a collection of arms of the manufactory of Verſailles. This eſtabliſhment was formed by the Miniſter when he was Member of the Commiſſion of arms, and no manufactory of the kind in Europe is comparable to that of Verſailles. The prefection and beauty of arms are a luxury in the Eaſt, and the Ambaſſador declared, that he had never ſeen any thing ſo perfect.

The gates into the garden were then thrown open: the melodious muſic of the Opera and the Conſervatory was heard. The Miniſter and Ambaſſador walked in the gardens, and the muſic was ſo managed, that it ſeemed, as the party walked, to be always at an equal diſtance. The Ambaſſador, whoſe countenance is a very ſenſible one, expreſſed much pleaſure. The party returned through the Miniſter's cabinet, where are united the works of ſculpture, vaſes, and other objects of the arts, a taſte for which the Miniſter conciliates with talents and labours in his Miniſtry.

The Pope lately obſerved with ſome pleaſantry, that God had taken away from his Holineſs the power of working miracles, and conferred it on General Buonaparte. A ſupplication was one day made to the Holy Father by a Monk for indulgencies; "Go," ſaid the humbled *vicegerent of the Deity*, "and requeſt them of the French Government for my people!"

An alteration, conformable to the *German faſhion*, is about to be adopted in the *ſaddles* of the *Light Cavalry*, which will render them as weighty as thoſe of the *Heavy Horſe*. The flaps are to be much longer; and, beſides the ordinary Rings, there are to be others for forage or for ſome purpoſe not yet underſtood.

Prince Henry of Pruſsia correſponds with the Academy of Arts and Sciences eſtabliſhed at Paris, to whieh he has ſent a MS. of Diderot, his poſſeſſion, entitled *Jaques le Fateliſte.*

Saturday at noon ſome diſpatches were received at the Office of the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, from Sir R. Strachan, of the Melampus frigate, of 38 guns, in which he is, with the other ſhips of his ſmall ſquadron, off Breſt.

PORTER.

The following is an accurate Statement of the Quantity of Porter brewed by the firſt twelve houſes in the London Porter Brewery for the laſt two years, ending on the 5th. May each year:

	1705. *Barrels*	1796. *Barrels*		1795 *Barrels*	1796 *Barrels*
Whitbread	158,800	202,000	Meux	121,400	96,600
Thrale	192,300	137,800	Calvert (J.)	56,600	67.000
Schum	201,700	110,700	Elliot	46,700	58,200
Hanbury	99,000	109.100	Clowes	40,000	55.700
Goodwin	70.500	97.500	Stevenſon	39 400	45,800
Calvert (F)	83,400	97,500	Phillips	38,800	42,600

A Portugueſe ſquadron of conſiderable force is alſo on a cruize between the Tagus and the Madeira iſlands, in order to protect the trade, of which there are ſome valuable convoys daily expected to arrive in thoſe latitudes.

The number of troops gone and going to Gibraltar is not only with a view of ſtrengthening the garriſon of that place, but alſo to ſupply a deficiency in the ordinary Eſtabliſhment of that garriſon by the embarkation from thence of the Scotch Brigade, and a detachment of Artillery for ſent to Cape of Good Hope. The 28th. regiment of infantry, two companies of Invalids, and one of the Royal Artillery, are ordered to replace them from this kingdom. The Artillery is embarked in the River, and the 28th. with the Invalids, will go on board at Portſmouth in a few days.

Not long ſince, in a certain pariſh in the Weſt of the County of Cork, as the pariſhioners were ſeated in their reſpective pews, in the pariſh church, on a Sunday morning, anxiouſly waiting the arrival of their *divine preacher*, and no doubt in longing expectation of an excellent ſermon; they received the mortifying intelligence, after waiting a conſiderable time, in vain, that *he* and the *Pariſh Clerk* were on hard duty on board *a ſmuggling cutter*, which fortunately happened to arrive the preceding evening in a neighbouring harbour adjacent to the houſe of worſhip, and begged to be excuſed for that day.

A young woman, Mary Beauty, daughter to a reſpectable brewer in Wells, quitted her father's houſe about nine years ago, in conſequence of a diſagreement with her ſtep-mother, and had not been heard of until a few days ſince, when ſhe was diſcovered on board the ſhip *Mercury*, of Hull, dreſſed in jacket and trowſers. On leaving home, ſhe procured boy's clothes, and bound herſelf apprentice as a failor. At the expiration of her time, ſhe was preſſed on board the St. George, of 98 guns, and ſerved on board ſeveral other ſhips of war, but preferring the merchant ſervice, eſcaped from the navy, and ſince failed in traders belonging to Yarmouth, Lynn, Sunderland, Shields, and other ports, without her ſex being diſcovered.

Several owners of dogs in Newcaſtle, for the better ſecurity of theſe perſecuted animals, have engraved upon their collars *Licenced to live:* while others, by whom the tax is conſidered as a hardſhip, have obtained a ſubſcription amongſt their friends to the amount of the duty, and have, appoſitely enough, inſcribed the collars, *Condemned by the Miniſter, reprieved by the People.*

The Marquis of Salisbury has ſold his Bermondſey and Rotherhithe eſtates. It is a matter of ſurpriſe that a Nobleman, who has for ſo many years held one of the moſt valuable offices under the Crown, and who is ſuppoſed to have made the moſt of it, ſhould ſell his eſtates. The one his anceſtors poſſeſſed in Yorkſhire was laſt year ſold for 155,000l. ſterling.

The late Dutcheſs of Argyll and Counteſs of Coventry, though generally ſuppoſed to have been natives of Ireland, were born at Hemingford Abbots, in Huntingdonſhire, as ſtands upon record in the Court of King's Bench, having been the ſubject of a litigated wager, in which the unfortunate Captain Donellan recovered 1000l

When Dr. Dickens the Rector, who was ſubpæneed upon this trial, waited upon the Ducheſs of Argyll (his old pariſhioner) her Grace expreſſed her ſurprize at being ſtill the ſubject of public talk and curioſity; as ſhe was a *Grandmother*. The Grandmothers *of the preſent day are not ſo eaſily aſtoniſhed.*

The extent of Waſte Land in England is almoſt incredible. There are no fewer than 60 Foreſts, and the New Foreſt in Hampſhire alone appears, by a late ſurvey, to be nearly fifty miles in circumference. The number of Chaſes is 13, of Parks 700, and the Commons are innumerable.

The Irish Mr. Shaw. The want of a market in the country induced a friend to conſign to him ſome flour. He lamented a circumſtance which promiſed only trouble and diſappointment; but the return being favourable, created buſineſs which enabled him, beſides other lega[illegible]s, and a liberal proviſion to Mrs. Shaw, to [illegible]ueath at leaſt 20,000l. to [illegible]ild not yet [illegible], and conſiderable fortun[illegible] nine next [illegible]ldren. To [illegible] the [illegible]ire houſe[illegible] [illegible]num, and [illegible]lande [illegible]nt mar[illegible]ich the Wilkins[illegible] [illegible]moun[illegible] has left o[illegible] [illegible]dred and f[illegible]

Mr. Sh[illegible] at the [illegible]oun frie[illegible] Mr. [illegible]on, ear[illegible] kn[illegible]lg[illegible] the moſt in[illegible] [illegible]ng

a life of 46 years he never had experienced an hour's illneſs till the recent commencement of the extraordinary cauſe of his death, *fullneſs of the heart*, which expanded till it burſt.

Several Officers of the Guards, when off duty, have of late joined themſelf to that *faſhionable* corps—the crops. An official order has in conſequence iſſued "To all officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates," directing them to carry *tails* in future of *ten inches* in length.

A public *breakfaſt* of the Ducheſs of Devonshire's, at Chiſwick, on Wedneſday, was not over till *five o'Clock* in the *afternoon*. A merry dance on the green ſerved to prolong the rural ſcene.

Friday a Privy Council was held by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin Caſtle, at which a Proclamation was ordered, providing other regulations for dividing the counties into diſtricts, agreeable to an Act of Parliament of the laſt ſeſſion.

By a very ingenious contrivance, the new Houſe of Commons in Ireland is fully guarded againſt accidents by fire; the ſmoke is drawn off by flues, formed of caſt metal, and running in various directions; and the flame can eſcape by the ſame means, without the poſſibility of its communicating to the building.

We learn from Antwerp, that Citizen Muskyn, formerly in the Swediſh ſervice, and now an officer in the French marine, has been charged by the Executive Directory at Paris, to build Gun-boats in the Swediſh manner, carrying a 24 pounder in the fore, and a 12 pounder in the hind part of the veſſel.

Holland.

Gold and ſilver medals are now ſtruck here, in commemoration of the firſt meeting of our National Convention. On one ſide is the inſcription—*Primus a Condita Republica Populi Batavi Conventus. Galed Mart.* 1797. On the other ſide a wreath of oak leaves, with theſe words in the centre—*Majeſtas Populi.*

Medical Society.—The prize or Fothergillian gold medals are to be given in the follow ing mannre for the beſt diſſertations on theſe ſubjects:—

Year 1797—On diſeaſes to which *Artificers* are ſubject, not generally known.
——1798—On the medical *properties of Charcoal.*
——1899—On the effects of *gaſeous fluids* on the expoſed ſurface of the human body, well or ill.

A very curious circumſtance happened near Dover laſt night: two very ſmall *French cutters* from Calais, found their way into the *Engliſh channel*, about ten o'clck at night, and within one mile of Folkſtone town, took from her moorings a brig of conſiderable tonnage. The Cuſtom-houſe Officers being apprized of the arrival of ſomething, immediately concluded it to be *Smugglers*, and accordingly the Surveyor, with his boat, and cuſtomary complement of men, put off and very ſoon came up with the Frenchmen, who immediately took the boat's crew on board, and carried them in triumph away to France. It is a little ſingular that the Surveyor (Mr. Andrews) and his boat's crew were yeſterday at this place, and received a quarter's ſalary, which they had in their pockets when taken. The Commander of one of the cutters is well acquainted with theſe roads, and has often been here in the cartel ſhips ſince the commencement of the war.

Yeſterday another Lame Duck was announced on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Levein, a well known Jew Broker, who was a ſubſcriber of 110,000l. in the laſt loan of 18 millions, and who is ſaid to have gained 10,000l. by the forgery of *L'Eclair*, is a defaulter on the preſent account to the amount of 40 or 50,000l. That the failures will ſtop here is not to be imagined. The rage of ſpeculation has overſhot its ability, and it is impoſſible to foretell to what degree the bankruptcies may extend.

Lord Cloncurry, of the kingdom of Ireland, kept *a Woollen Warehouſe*, previous to his being made a Peer. This gave riſe to the idle rumour, that *Commodore Blanket*, was his heir at law!

Some time ſince a Nobleman waited upon Gray the celebrated toy-man, with his Wife's Jewels, and told him as he was exceedingly diſtreſſed for money, he was obliged to diſpoſe of the originals, but begged that he might have imitations in paſte as nearly like them as poſſible. "I ſhould be extremely happy," ſaid Gray, "to oblige your Lordſhip, had I not, at the pa[illegible]ular requeſt of your Lady,—*done her the ſame favour three years ago!*"

Three men and one boy, who were captured with Sir Sidney Smith, off Havre de Grace, have arrived at Hythe, having made their eſcpae in a Daniſh veſſel, which landed them at Dungeneſs. Two of them are midſhipmen, of the names of Boy[illegible] and Morris.

An order was [illegible] Monday from the Navy Bo[illegible] fo[illegible] all th[illegible]n-boats in the river to be i[illegible]ediately na[illegible]ated to different ſtations on th[illegible]ea coaſt to [illegible]it further inſtructions.

[illegible] fo[illegible] [illegible]ſion of marines is intended to be [illegible]bliſhed [illegible] Woolwich, and a fifth, at an [illegible] perio[illegible] in Ireland; the officers to be [illegible] in rot[illegible]on from thoſe ſerving on the pre[illegible]abliſ[illegible]nt. A Captain of marines is to [illegible]ed t[illegible] every frigate of 36 guns and upwar[illegible] in c[illegible]ſequence of which, the former will [illegible]rily much increaſed.

POSTSCRIPT.

We underſtand that in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of a *female performer*, the Comedy of "FORTUNE'S FOOL," is poſtponed to a future day;—and that the after pieces of "WHO'S THE DUPE—and "ROSINA,"—will be ſubſtituted in its ſtead, for Mrs. ORMSBY'S Benefit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George 20th September, 1797.

Mr. Alexander Anderſon Surgeon, re-appointed Surgeon to the 2d Regiment Europeans, and to take charge of the diviſion at Maſulipatam, without interfering with that at preſent under the charge of Mr. Harris on foreign Service.

Mr. Pritchard Aſſiſtant Surgeon, having been appointed upon the death of Mr. Brydie to take charge of the 2d Battalion of 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is to draw the uſual allowance during the period he attended that Corps.

Mr. Alexander Watſon, Head Surgeon, to take charge of 2d Battalion 2d Regiment at Vellore, and to draw the uſual allowances for that Corps, until ſome other Medical Gentleman can be appointed to it.

Mr. Patrick Nicoll, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, to attend the garriſon of Chicacole. vice Lockhart deceaſed, as well as the Collector of the Havelly.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Lately, by ſpecial licence, at his Lordſhip's houſe at Oakes, in Surrey, the Earl of Derby, to Miſs Farren.

Same day, Frederick Reeves, Eſq. in the Civil Service of the Hon. Eaſt India Company at Bombay, to Miſs Hawke, of Cecil-ſtreet, Strand.

Lately Mr. Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams," to the celebrated Mrs. Mary Woolſtoncroft.

Lord Broome to Lady Louiſa Gordon.

Sir Charles Edwards to Miſs Howard with a fortune of 100,000£. in poſſeſſion., and 2000 £. per Annum, in reverſion.

BOUNAPARTE TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

HEAD QUARTERS AT GRADISCA,
30th—VENTOSE
(*20th—March.*)

CITIZENS DIRECTORS.

I have given you an account of the paſſage of the Piave of the battles of Longara, Sacile, and of Taglismento.

The 28th the diviſion of General Bernadotte, departed at three oclock in the morning, marched round Palmanova, and took poſition on the heights of the Torro, where the huſſars met him.

The diviſion of General Serrurier took poſition on the right, that of General Guieux on the left. I ſent Citizen Leſalo with the 24th regiment of Chaſſeurs to Udine.

The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, were we found 30,000 *rations of bread*, and It was but ten days before, that Prince Charles ſeized that place.

General Maſſeno arrived at St Daniel, at Oſopo, at Gemone, and puſhed his advanced guards into the defiles.

The 29th, General Bernadotte advanced and blockaded Gradiſca; General Serrurier marched oppoſite Saint Pietro, for the purpoſe of poſſeſſing the Iſonzo. The enemy had ſeveral pieces of cannon, and ſome battalions on the other ſide, for defending the paſſage.

I ordered different manœuvres to alarm the enemy, and the paſſage was effected without oppoſition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of citizen Androſly, Chief of Brigade of Artillery, who in order to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himſelf into the water, and paſſed and repaſſed on foot.

PASSAGE OF L'ISONZO, AND THE CAPTURE OF GRADISCA.

General Serrurier reached Gradiſca by his march upon the heights which governed this town.

To make a diverſion, and to preclude the enemy from the diſcovering of our manœuvre, General Bernadotte cauſed the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments but our ſoldiers, impelled by their natural ardour, advanced with their fixed bayonets to the very walls of Gradiſca. They were there received by a heavy diſcharge of muſquetry and grape ſhot.

Five thouſand priſoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, *ten pieces of cannon*, and *eight ſtandards*, were the fruits of this manœuvre. We at the ſame time paſſed L'Iſonzo, and took Gradiſca.

General Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradiſca, rendering every means of retreat impoſſible. The enemy, *panic ſtruck*, ſaw no poſſibility of defence, and deſpaired of making their eſcape. General Bernadotte preſented the ſummons ſubjoined, when *the enemy Capitulated*.

General Bernadotte, obliged to ſupport them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a *Fleche* well entrenched.

The diviſion of General Bernadotte conducted itſelf with that gallantry which guarantees our future ſucceſs. General Bernadotte himſelf, his Aid de-Camp, and General Serrurier braved every difficulty and danger. I ſolicit the rank of General of Brigade for Adjutant General Mireur.

BATTLE OF CASASOLA.

The diviſion of Maſſena, carrying the fort of La Chinſa, encountered the enemy, who wiſhed to diſpute the paſſage of the bridge of Caſaſola. The riflemen drove the enemy back, and immediately after, the grenadiers of the 32d and 53th demibrigade, in cloſe columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithſtanding their entrenchments and *chevaux defrize*, purſuing them even to Pontieba, taking 600 *priſoners*, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. *All the magazines which the enemy poſſeſſed on this ſide became alſo our property.*

The rangers of the 10th regiment, with ſword in hand, ruſhed forward into the enemy's entrenchments, and have conſequently new claims to the eſteem of the army.

(Signed) [illegible]ONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Goritz, [illegible] Germinal, 21ſt March.

CITIZENS DIREC[illegible]ORS,

We entered yeſterday into Goritz. The enem[illegible] army have effected their retreat with ſo much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hoſpitals, containing 1500 *ſick*, and all the magazines of [illegible]roviſions [illegible] warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an ac[illegible] by the next courier.

The diviſion of General Bernadotte went yeſterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a Rencontre at Carminia. The 10th Regiment of Chaſſeurs charged the enemy with ſo much impetuoſity, that they made 50 Huſſars Priſoners, with their Horſes. General Maſſena purſued the enemy to la Pontieba.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Goritz, 4th Germinal 24th March.
Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

You will find ſubjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will ſend to you by the next courier an account of thoſe we have found in Trieſte.

We are maſters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydria: we have there found ſubſiſtance prepared for *two millions*. We are placing it in the waggons; and if this operation ſucceeds without any accident, it will be very uſeful to our Finances.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS.

General Guieux, with his diviſion, went on the 2d. to Cividale a Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Puſero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 Priſoners, and purſued them into the defiles of Caporetto in the Auſtrian Chinſe, and left the field of battle covered with Auſtrians.

General Maſſena with his diviſion is at Travis. I have therefore reaſon to hope, that the 2000 men whom General Guieux has puſhed before him, will fall into the hands of the diviſion of Maſſena.

The General of Diviſion Dugua entered Trieſte laſt night.

BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters, at Gorice, 5th Germinal (March 25,) Fifth Year.

Citizens Directors,

I Gave you an account by my laſt courier, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the diviſion of General Maſſena, who was at Tarvis, and that of Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, puſhed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS

General Maſſena being arrived at Tarvis was attacked by a diviſion of the enemy, which left Clagenfurth, and came to the aſſiſtance of the diviſion that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obſtinate, he put it to the rout, took a vaſt number of priſoners, among whom are *three Generals*. The Emperor's curiſſiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have ſuffered moſt ſeverely.

DUBLIN.

IRISH PEASANTRY.

The Committee of the Whig Club of Ireland have preſented their Report upon the State of the Labouring Poor.

They have voted the following Reſolutions:

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee that in many parts of this kingdom, during the laſt winter and ſpring, the price of labour continued to be not more than 6d. per day. and in the ſame places, and at the ſame time the price of oatmeal was not leſs, but often conſiderably more than 18d. a ſtone, and that of potatoes not leſs, but often conſiderably more than threepence halfpenny per ſtone, and, that at ſuch rates of proviſion, 6d. a day was inſufficient for the ſupport of a labourer and his family.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that in ſeveral counties the common price of potatoes, for the laſt three years, at an average, was not leſs than 3d. per ſtone, and that of oatmeal not leſs than 15d. and that in thoſe parts the average price of labour, the year round, is not more than 7d. a day. and that, according to thoſe rates of proviſions, 7d. a day is not ſufficient for the ſupport of a labourer and his family.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee that there is in many parts of thoſe counties a deſcription of labourer called the Cottier, who pays from 30s. to 40s. for his houſe and garden, and from 30s. to 40s. for the grazing of his cow, and who receives on an averge, but from 5d. to 6d. per day, which in our opinion is very inadequate to provide for the ſupport of himſelf and family.

The Committee ſuggeſt the propriety of forming, in thoſe parts where the peaſantry are diſtreſſed, Committees of Gentlemen, to meet for the purpoſe of conſidering the ſtate of the labouring poor, and among other plans that may occur, to raiſe in ſome inſtances the price of labour, to equalize in time of dearth the price of proviſion, and to pay the difference between the ordinary and the extraordinary charge; to advance, if neceſſary, money to purchaſe the materials of manufacture, and to ſecure a market for the work when manufactured: and to procure relief and medicine in caſe of ſickneſs. The Committee proceed to point out the facility and effect with which the above remedies may be applied. They completely refute the cruel and abſurd aſſertion, "*that the relief of the poor is a matter extremely difficult, if not impoſſible.*" They ſucceſsfully vindicate the peaſantry of Ireland from the charge that has been imputed to them of ſloth; they declare that the charge is the effect of lazy pride, and lazy folly, in thoſe who have nothing to do but to reproach thoſe who have little to eat, and get that little by hard labour; that the charge generally comes from thoſe who have no knowledge of the country intereſt th[illegible] ſave only the *ſalaries* they [illegible]ceive o[illegible] [illegible]nd who are *th[illegible]ſelves* one of [illegible] to her redr[illegible]s, [illegible] content. [illegible]e clear[illegible] [illegible]anner prov[illegible]d [illegible] charge of [illegible] againſt the Iriſh poor is, the Committee ſtate, that it appears to them that the poverty of the peaſant does not proceed from the ſloth of his family, but that the poverty of both him and his family does in a great degree proceed from the want of manufactures, which is the effect of prohibitions laid on the Iriſh trade: that from the conſequent want of manufacture the quantity of work *is* little, and the price of labour low, that the poor therefore cannot earn a livelihood. From the above cauſes it is, the Committee declare, and not from any vicious propenſities, that the miſeries of the poorer claſſes of the Iriſh proceed.

The report is written in a clear, comprehenſive, and vigorous ſtyle. It adduces arguments that are concluſive, and appeals to facts that are incontrovertible.

In the *Nothern Star*. publiſhed in Belfaſt, of the 15th Inſt. we find the following paragraph:

"On Tueſday laſt the *Gentlemen* called Orange Boys, who have deſolated the County of Armagh during the laſt year, paraded publicly in large bodies, with orange cockades and colours flying, through the towns of Lurgan, Waringſtown, Portadown, &c. Their colours, which were new and coſtly, bore on one ſide King William on horſeback, and (will it be believed?) on the reverſe *King George the Third!!!* This banditti, who have hunted upwards of 700 families from their homes and their all—who have put the Catholics of the county out of the 'King's Peace, parade in open day, under banners bearing the KING'S effigy, and ſanctioned by the Magiſtrates.

DUNKIRK.

The importance of this place, at which the French are ſaid to be preparing an expedition againſt England, is very fully ſet forth in the ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE LORD CHATHAM. The Marquis of ROCKINGHAM'S conduct, reſpecting the Jettees of *Dunkirk*, was never properly underſtood nor explained before. By the laſt treaty of peace with *France* full liberty was given to the French to repair *Dunkirk*, in whatever manner they pleaſed. Since that time ſays the Writer of the ANECDOTES, &c. the French have directed their whole attention to widening, deeping, and enlarging the harbour. They have made it capacious and convenient. The depredations lately committed on our trade by the privateers, who have ſailed from thence are well known. The ſame Writer alſo points out the erroneous principle upon which all our negociations concerning *Dunkirk*, have proceeded, from the peace of *Utrecht* to the adminiſtration of Lord ROCKINGHAM; and obviouſly alludes to Lord LANSDOWN'S ſurrender of all claim to the demolition of *Dunkirk*, by the laſt peace, in the following words, "*Thoſe who think* DUNKIRK, *a place of no danger to the commerce of London, may find their miſtake in a future day.*"

SIR EDWARD PELLEW.

A French General's Lady, who was on board the *Virgine*, captured by Sir EDWARD PELLEW, was in bed when the action commenced, but was ſoon moved to a place of more ſafety; and in three minutes after ſhe had left the bed, a ſhot tore it in pieces, knocked off the head of one man, and the arm of another. She was removed to the INDEFATIGABLE, and appeared to be overcome with terror and affliction. Sir EDWARD remonſtrated with her, ſaid that all danger was over, that ſhe and her ſon were ſafe, and promiſed her every protection in his power, begging of her at the ſame time, to ſay what was the cauſe of her terror. She acknowledged that *ſhe had been told*, if ſhe was taken by the Engliſh, *ſhe ſhould be ill treated;* but Sir EDWARD ſoon quited her fears on that head. Seeing ſoon after an American veſſel, he brought her to, and paid the Captain a ſum of money to carry her and her ſon to her huſband at Rochfort: he accompanied her to the veſſel, and, on parting, ſhe held out her hand to him, ſaid ſhe had not words to thank him, and put *a diamond-ring* into his hand, which he inſtantly *returned*, ſaying he could not think of accepting it; and, ſaluting her, aſſured her he was amply repaid for any little attention he had been able to ſhew her.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The following extract from the celebrated Judge BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries, b. I. c. 8, publiſhed ſo long ago as the year* 1765, *will diſcover the opinion of this judicious and Conſtitutional Writer on this important ſubject.*

"The only advantage that can reſult to a nation from public debts, is the increaſe of circulation, by multiplying the caſh of the Kingdom, and creating a new ſpecies of currency, aſſignable at any time, and in any quantity; always therefore ready to be employed in any beneficial undertaking, by means of this its transferable quality; and yet producing ſome profit, even when it lies idle and unemployed. A certain proportion of debt ſeems therefore to be highly uſeful to a trading people; but what that proportion is, is not for me to determine. Thus much is indiſputably certain, that the *preſent magnitude of our national incumbrances* very far exceeds all calculations of commercial benefit, and is productive of the greateſt inconveniencies. For, firſt, *the enormous taxes* that are raiſed upon the neceſſaries of life for the payment of the *intereſt* of this debt, are a hurt both to trade and manufactures, by raiſing the price as well of the artificer's ſubſiſtance, as of the raw material, and of courſe, in a much greater proportion, the price of the commodity itſelf.

Nay, the very increaſe of paper circulation itſelf, when extended beyond what is requiſite for commerce or foreign exchange, has a natural tendency to increaſe the price of proviſions, as well as of all other merchandize. For, as its effect is to multiply the caſh of the Kingdom, and this to ſuch an extent that much muſt remain unemployed, that caſh (which is the univerſal meaſure of the reſpective values of all other commodities) muſt neceſſarily ſink in its own value, and every thing grow comparatively dearer. Secondly, if part of this debt be owing to *foreigners*, either they draw out of the Kingdom annually a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie for *the Intereſt*; or elſe it is made an argnment to grant them unreaſonable privileges in order to induce them to reſide here.—Thirdly, if the whole be owing to ſubjects only, it is then charging the active and *induſtrious ſubject*, who pays his ſhare of the taxes, to maintain the indolent and *idle creditor* who receives them. Laſtly, and principally, it weakens the internal ſtrength of a State, by anticipating thoſe reſources which ſhould be reſerved to defend it in caſe of neceſſity. The intereſt we now pay for our debts would be nearly ſufficient to maintain any war, that any rational motives could require.

THEATRE.
Mrs. Ormſby's Benefit,
On SATURDAY the 30th Inſtant,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE FARCE OF
"Who's the Dupe,"
AND THE OPERA OF
ROSINIA,
☞ TICKETS to be had of Mrs. ORMSBY at *Vipery*, and at the THEATRE, till the day of performance, when they may be had at Mr. CHASE'S Office in the Fort and at the TENT as uſual.

For Sale on Commiſſion,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
THE REMAINDER OF
VELNO'S ORIGINAL VEGETABLE
SYRUP,
AT ELEVEN PAGODAS PER BOTTLE,
ALSO
FRESH ALMONDS;
At four Pagodas per Hundred lb.
AND
FEW DOZEN OF
FIRST SORT, MASULIPATAM
SNUFF.

CARGO OF THE SHIP
WHITE EAGLE.
FRENCH CLARET,
(Real La Fite,)
OF
EXCELLENT QUALITY,
IN
Twelve & Six Dozen Cheſts,
AT PER DOZEN,
FIVE PAGODAS,
&
A FEW CHESTS OF
CHATEAU MARGEAU,
at four Pagodas,
BY
Meſſrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell

[illegible]DRAS: [illegible]TED BY F. H. WARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*
. SUBSCRIPTIONS received [illegible] WHERE ADVER[illegible] [illegible]CLES, [illegible]ELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
C[illegible] OFFI[illegible] Meſſrs. [illegible] and [illegible]RRIS, *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co.
[illegible]uiche[illegible] Mr. J. S[illegible] Mr. P.[illegible]NA, [illegible]*incomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.

MADRAS COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY,

THURSDAY 28th SEPTEMBEER 1797,

STOPAGES OF PAYMENT OF SPECIE.

AT THE BANK OF VIENNA.

Vienna is in the utmoſt confuſion. All thoſe perſons who held obligations on the copper-mines, hurried to-day to the Exchange, to turn them into money, but could find no purchaſers. The alarm became extreme, every one ran to the Bank to change his notes into money ; but the Bank was ſhut up.

The Government had ordered its ſituation to be enquired into, and a report to be made of the quantity of ready money and outſtanding notes: the payment of notes in ready money is, however, ſuſpended.

The conſternation daily encreaſes as the French advance ; and magazines are preparing in buildings belonging to the univerſity, and other places, to ſupply the city with meal and other proviſions, in caſe of extremity.

It is propoſed to arm 20,000 inhabitants to be headed by the *goldſmith* Wirth. At the new town of Vienna, an entrecned camp of Hungarian and German troops will be formed, where the enmy will be received with firmneſs: the public wiſh for peace, however it is very loudly expreſſed.

The Archduke Joſeph has ſet out for Hungary, to haſte the *inſurrection* which on the firſt muſter will produce at leaſt 100,000 men.

Notwithſtanding the critical ſtate of our affairs, we ſtill entertain hopes of a ſpeedy peace on moderate and ſecure terms.

P. S. yeſterday the Vienna bank, which had been ſhut up three day, to enquire into the ſtate of its affairs, again opened.—This agioteurs have profited greatly by the moment of alarm, and ſunk the value of bank-notes conſiderably in compariſon with gold and ſilver.

FRANKFORT,—APRIL 8.

Private letters from Vienna mention, that all the Royal treaſurers are packed up, and many of the nobility and wealthy perſons are doing the ſame with their effects. The Palace at *Buda* the capital of Hungary, has been prepared for the reception of the Imperial family, ſhould any unfortunate circumſtances render their removal neceſſary.—A great number of perſons have already left Vienna.

BASLF,—APRIL 5.

Venice is now mentioned as the place where the peace between the Emperor and France will be negociated.—Couriers are continually paſſing from Venice through Switzerland to Paris.—The Directory, It is ſaid, will ſend General Pichegru as extraordinary ambaſſador to Venice, to confer with Bounaparte, General Clarke, and count Lehrbach, on the conditions of peace,

MANHEIM,—APRIL 28,

YESTERDAY arrived here a courier from the Imperial Miniſter Count Lehrbach, with the PRELIMINARIES of PEACE between the EMPEROR and FRANCE, Theſe, it is ſaid, are as follow.

1. The Emperor, on the part of himſelf and his ſucceſſors, cedes the Netherlands on the other ſide the Meuſe to France ; but retains the Duchy of Luxemburg, and the Province of Limburg. The part of the Biſhoprick of Liege beyond the Meuſe, is likewiſe ceded; but the Prince is to receive in return Stablo and Malmedy.

2. The ceſſion of the Netherlands ſhall be compenſated to his Imperial Majeſty, by the reſtoration of Lombardy, as alſo by ſome Venetian Provinces, and a part of the Papal Territory.—(A letter, however, from Lugeno, dated the 23d of April, ſtates, on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day with intelligence, that one of the articles of the Preliminary Treaty is, that *Lombardy ſhould be free ana independent;* which has likewiſe been communicated by General Buonaparte to the Municipalities of Lombardy.)

3. The *Status quo ante Bellum* ſhall be reſtored in all the Spiritual and Temporal poſſeſſions in Germany.

4. The Emperor and the French Republic guarantee their mutual poſſeſſions, and the integrity of the Conſtitution of the Empire according to the Treaty of Weſtphalia, the guarantee of which the Republic takes upon herſelf.

5. The Navigation of the Rhine from Straſburg to the Sea, as alſo that of the Scheldt, remains to both Nations free of Toll, and ſhall only be ſubject to ſuch dues as may be neceſſary for the maintenance of the works on the rivers.

6. The Batavian Republic is included in this, as alſo in all further Negociations.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria receives all his poſſeſſions on the other ſide of the Rhine, and his officers have already gone to take poſſeſſion of their employments.

LONDON, April 23.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE GRAND FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

On Saturday week a very alarming mutiny broke out on board the Channel fleet.—For a conſiderable time before great diſcontents had prevailed amongſt the ſailors ; they had already concerned their plan with the utmoſt ſecrecy ; and when the ſignal was made by Lord Bridport to prepare for ſea, the crew of the *Queen Charlotte* ran up the fore—ſhrouds, and gave three cheers. This was the ſignal for making public their reſolution, and executing their ſchemes. The whole of the fleet immediately threw off all ſubordination ; the officers were deprived of all authority, the magazines and arm—cheſts were ſecured; the marines were diſarmed, and the command inſtruſted to the Captains of the forecaſtle.

In this general inſurrection, nothing like diſorder was obſervable ; on the contrary the ſtricteſt ſobriety was enjoined, all rioting was to be puniſhed in the moſt examplary manner, and a rope was ſuſpended from the main—yard, for the purpoſe of hanging any man who ſhould not ſupport the cauſe, or who ſhould deviate from the ſtrict line of diſcipline.

The *Queen Charlotte*, they called the PARLIAMENT SHIP, and every day two Seamen from the other ſhips went on board of her to conſult as to the meaſures it was adviſeable to purſue, and to take a ſolemn oath that they would not go to ſea till their demands were complied with, except the enemy ſhould be at ſea, or a convoy ſhould be required.

Intelligence of this momentous event was on Sunday brought to the Admiralty, and on Thurſday Earl Spencer, with ſeveral Lords of the admiralty, repaired to Portſmouth—when they held a Board, and afterward went on board the *Royal George*, Lord Bridport's ſhip.—After expoſtulating with the Sailors, Lord Spencer informed them that their demands would be complied with, as far as was reaſonable, and as ſoon as the neceſſary forms would permit.—This the Sailors took in good part, but perſiſted in their determination not to heave up the anchor without a complete redreſs of grievances.

They are even ſaid to have threatened to throw Admiral Gardner over board, for upbraiding them with ſluggiſ[illegible]y remaining in port when the enemy's [illegible]t was on the eve of putting to ſea ; and to [illegible]ve hung one of the crew who blamed the[illegible] for thus inſulting the gallant Admiral [illegible]ut this latter part of the accounts, we h[illegible] reaſon to believe entirely deſtitute of fo[illegible]dation.

The mutiny was as univerſal [illegible] it was tranquil and ſyſtematical.—Even the ſick and convaleſcents at Haſlar hoſpital, diſplayed flags, compoſed of handkerchiefs tied together and gave three cheers, which were returned by every ſhip at Spithead.—At the ſame time they treated their officers with the greateſt reſpect ; and performed all the duties of their ſtation, refuſing only to weigh anchor, and put to ſea.

The nature of their grievances we have purpoſely forborne to mention, as they will be found in their petitions, which are hereto ſubjoined, as well as their correſpondence with the Lords of the Admiralty, who returned to town yeſterday at half paſt nine.

It is ſaid, that the ſailors of the fleet two months ago, delivered a petition to Lord Howe, to be by him preſented to the Admiralty ; and that the noble Earl did accordingly preſent the ſame to one of the Lords of that department ; but it was either ſuppreſſed, by him, or elſe remained unnoticed by the Board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WITH THE ADMIRALTY AND THE SAILORS

PORTSMOUTH,—APRIL 19.

To the Right Honorable Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliment aſſembled,.

The humble petition of the Seamen and Marines on board his Majeſty's ſhips, in behalf of themſelves.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners relying on the candour and juſtice of your Honourable Houſe make bold to lay their grievances before you, hoping, that when you reflect on them, you will pleaſe to give redreſs, as far as your wiſdom ſhall deem neceſſary.

We beg leave to remind your auguſt aſſembly, that the act of Parliament paſſed in the reign of King Charles II. wherein the wages of all ſeamen ſerving on board his Majeſty's fleet was ſettled, paſſed at a time when the neceſſaries of life, and ſlops of every denomination were at leaſt 30 per cant. cheaper than at the preſent time ; which enabled ſeamen and marines to provide better for their families, than we can now do with one half advance.

We therefore requeſt your Honourable Houſe, will be ſo kind as to reviſe the act before mentioned, and make ſuch amendments therein, as will enable your petitioners and their families to live in the ſame manner as ſeamen and marines did at that time.

Your petitioners with all humility, laid their grievances before the Honourable Earl Howe, and flattered ourſelves with the hopes that his Lordſhip would have been an advocate for us, *as we have been repeatedly under his command, and made the Britiſh flag ride triumphantly over that of our enemies,* But to our great ſurpriſe, we find ourſelves unprotected by him, who has ſeen ſo many inſtances of our intrepidity, in carrying the Britiſh flag into every part of the ſeas with victory and ſucceſs.

We profeſs ourſelves as loyal to our ſovereign and zealous in the defence of our country, as the army or militia can be, and eſteem ourſelves equally entitled to his Majeſty's munificence, therefore with jealouſy we behold their pay augmented, and their out penſions o[illegible] [illegible]helſea Colle[illegible] increaſed to thirteen [illegible]ounds per [illegible]um, while we remain neglected, and the out penſioners of Greenwich have o[illegible] ſeven pounds per annum,

We, your petitioners, therefore humbly implore that you would take theſe matters into conſideration, and with the prayer of this petition, and your peti[illegible]ners [illegible] in [illegible]uty bound, w[illegible]er pray, &c.

[illegible] Dele[illegible] [illegible]eet, [illegible]eunto

[illegible]nies.

Royal George	Valentine, Joyce,	John Morrice.
Queen Charlotte	Patrick Glynn,	John Udleſon.
Royal Sovereign	Joſeph Green,	John Richardſon.
London -	Alex. Harding,	William Rully.
Glory - -	Patrick Dugan,	John Bethell.
Duke - -	Michael Adams,	W. Anderſon.
Mars - - -	Thomas Allen,	James Blith.
Marlbrough	John Vaſſia,	William Senator.
Ramalies -	Charles Berry,	George Clear.
Robuſt - -	David Wilſon,	John Scrivener.
L'Impetueux	John Witna,	William Porter.
Defence -	Geo. Galaſtay,	James Barerick.
Terrible -	Mark Turner,	George Salked.
La Pompee -	William Potts,	James Melvin.
Minotaur - -	Dennis Lawley,	G. Croſland.
Defiance - -	John Saunders,	J. Huſband.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

MY LORDS,

We, the ſeamen of his Majeſty's Navy, take the liberty of addreſſing your Lordſhips in an humble Petition, ſhewing the many hardſhips and oppreſſions we have laboured under for ſeveral years, and we hope your Lordſhips together with the nation in general, will acknowlege our worth & good ſervices; both in the American war as well as the preſent; for which good ſervice your Lordſhips petitioners do unanimouſly agree in opinion, that their worth to the nation, and labors in defence of their country, deſerve ſome better encouragement, than that we meet with at preſent, or from any we have experienced. —We your petitioners do not boaſt of our good ſervices for any purpoſe, than that of putting you and the nation in mind *of the reſpect due to us,* nor do we deviate from our former character, ſo far from any thing of that kind; or that all Engliſhman or men ſhould turn their coats: we likewiſe agree in opinion, that we ſhould ſuffer double the hardſhips, we have hitherto experienced before, we would ſuffer the crown of England to be in the leaſt impoſed upon, by that of any other power in the world; we therefore beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, of the gievances, which we at preſent labour under.

We, your humble petitioners relying, that your Lordſhips will take into early conſideration, the grievances of which we complain, and do not in the leaſt doubt but your Lordſhips will comply with our deſires, which are every way reaſouable.

The firſt griveance we have to complain of is, that our wages are too low, and ought to be raiſed, that we might be better able to ſupport our wives and families, in a manner comfortable, and whom we are in duty bound to ſupport, as far as our wages will allow; which we truſt will be looked into by your Lordſhips, and the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled.

We, your petitioners beg, that your Lordſhips will take into conſideration, the grievances of which we complain, and now lay before you.

Firſt, that our proviſions be raiſed to the weight of ſixteen ounces to the pound, and of a better quality; that the meaſures may be the ſame, as thoſe uſed in the commercial trade of this country.

Secondly, that your petitioners requeſt your honours will be pleaſed to obſerve, there ſhould be no flour ſerved, while we are in Harbour, in any port whatever, under the Britiſh flag; and alſo, that there might be granted a ſufficient quantity of vegetables, of ſuch kind as may be plentiful in the ports to which we go; which we grivouſly complain, and lay under the want of.

Thirdly, That your Lordſhips will be pleaſed ſeriouſly to look into the ſtate of the ſick on board his Majeſty's ſhips, that they may better attended to, and that they may have the uſe of ſuch neceſſaries, as are allowed for them in time of their ſickneſs, and that theſe neceſſaries be not on any account embezzled.

Fourthly, That your Lordſhips will be ſo kind as to look into this affair, which is no-wiſe unreaſonable, and that we may be looked upon as a number of men ſtanding in defence of our country; and that we may in ſome wiſe be granted an opportunity to *taſte the ſweets of liberty on ſhore,* when in any harbour, and when we have completed the duty of our ſhip, after our return from ſea; and that no man may incroach upon his liberty, there ſhall be a boundary limited, [illegible] thoſe treſpaſſing any further, without a written order from the commanding officer, ſhall be puniſhed according to the rules of the Navy; which is a natural requeſt and congenial to the heart of every man, and certainly to us, *that you make the boaſt of being the guardians of the land.*

Fifthly, That if any man is wounded in action his pay be continued till he is cured, and diſcharged; and if a [illegible] ſhip has real grievances to compl[illegible] of, we ho[illegible] ur Lordſhi[illegible] [illegible] reſs the[illegible] your po[illegible] ar[illegible]

It is alſo unanimouſly agreed by the fleet, that from this day, no grievances ſhall be received; in order to convince the nation at large, that we know when to ceaſe to aſk, as well as to begin, and that we aſk nothing but what is moderate, and may be granted without detriment to the nation, or injury to the ſervice.

Given on board the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, *by the Delegates, of the fleet, the 18th day of April,* 1797.

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having taken into conſideration the petitions tranſmitted by your Lordſhips from the crews of his Majeſty's ſhips under your command, and having the ſtrongeſt deſire to attend to all complaints of the ſeamen in his Majeſty's Navy, and to grant them every juſt and reaſonable redreſs, and having conſidered the difference of the price of neceſſaries of life at this and at the period when the pay of ſeamen was eſtabliſhed. We do hereby require & direct your Lordſhip to take the ſpeedieſt method of communicating to the fleet,

That we have reſolved to recommend it to his Majeſty, to propoſe to Parliament to increaſe the wages of ſeamen in his Majeſty's Navy, in the following proportions, viz.

To add *Four ſhillings* per Month to the wages of Petty officers and able ſeamen, *Three ſhillings* per Month to the wages of ordinary ſeamen, and *Two ſhillings* per Month to the wages of landmen.

That we have reſolved, that ſeamen wounded in action ſhall be continued in pay until that their wounds are healed, or until, being declared unſerviceable, they ſhall receive a penſion, or be received into the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; and that, having a perfect confidence in the zeal, loyalty and courage of all the ſeamen in the fleet, ſo generally expreſſed in their petition, and in their earneſt deſire of ſerving their country with that ſpirit which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes Britiſh ſeamen, we have come to this reſolution the more readily, that the ſeamen may have, as early as poſſible, an opportunity of ſhewing their good diſpoſitions, by returning to their duty, as it may be neceſſary that the fleet ſhould ſpeedily put to ſea to meet the enemy of the country.

Given under our hands, at Portſmouth, the 13th. day of Aprii, 1797.

SPENCER.
ARDEN.
W. YOUNG.

To the Right Hon. Lord BRIDPORT,
K. B. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips employed in the channel ſervice.

THE SEAMEN'S REPLY.

We received your Lordſhips anſwer to our Petition; and in order to convince your Lordſhips, and the nation in general, of our moderation, beg leave to offer the following remarks to your conſideration, viz.

That there never has exiſted but two orders of men in the Navy, able and ordinary, therefore, the diſtinction between ordinary and landmen is totally new: We therefore humbly propoſe to your Lordſhips, that the old regulations be adhered to—that the wages of able ſeamen be raiſed to one ſhilling per day, and that of Petty officers and the ordinary in the uſual proportion. And as a further proof of our moderation, and that we are actuated by a true ſpirit of benevolence towards our brethren the marines, who are not noticed in your Lordſhip's anſwer, we humbly propoſe that their Pay be augmented, while ſerving on board, in the ſame proportion as ordinary ſeamen: This we hope and truſt, will be a convincing proof to your Lordſhips, that we are not actuated by a ſpirit of contradiction, but that we earneſty wiſh to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent affair. We beg leave to ſtate to your Lordſhip's that the Penſions from Greenwich College, which we earneſtly wiſh to be raiſed to ten pounds per annum, and in order to maintain which, we humbly propoſe to your Lordſhips that every ſeaman employed in the merchant ſervice, inſtead of ſix pence per month, which they now pay, ſhall hereafter pay, one ſhilling per month, which we truſt will raiſe a fund fully adequate to the purpoſe; and as this, in time of Peace, muſt be paid by your petitioners, we truſt will give a convincing proof of our diſintereſtedneſs and moderation: We would alſo recommend that this regulation be extended *to the ſeamen in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company,* as we know by experience that there are few ſailors employed by them but what have been in the Royal Navy; and we have ſeen them with our own eyes, after ſickneſs, or other accidents, has diſſabled them, without any hope of relief or ſupport, but from their former ſervice in the Navy.

As to Proviſions, that they be augmented to ſixteen ounces to the pound of bread and meat, cheeſe, butter, and liquor in proportion, and of a better quality, and a ſufficiency of vegetables, and that no flour be ſerved with freſh beef. And we further beg leave to inform your Lordſhips, that it is unanimouſly agreed, that until the grievances before ſtated are redreſſed, and an act of amendment paſſed, we are determined not to lift an anchor: And the grievances of particular ſhips muſt be redreſſed.

Given under our hands, the Delegates of the fleet, on board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, April 19, 1797.

At the Court at St. James's, the 3d. of Mny, 1797, preſent the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from a committee of the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, viz.

Your Majeſty having been pleaſed, by your order of council of the 16th. of this inſtant April, to refer unto the committee a memorial from the Right Hon. the Lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, in the words following viz.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

" Having taken into our conſideration the ſituation of the Petty Officers, Seamen, Landmen, and Marines, ſerving on board Your Majeſty's ſhips, in reſpect to the wages, and proportion of proviſions allowed to them when ſerving on board Your Majeſty's ſaid ſhips, and having conſulted ſome of the moſt experienced and intelligent Officers in Your Majeſty's Naval ſervice upon theſe points, we find they agree in opinion with us, that from the very great increaſe in the price of every article of life ſince the preſent rate of wages was eſtabliſhed, it may be for the advantage of Your Majeſty's ſervice, and an encouragement to Seamen to enter on board Your Majeſty's ſhips that their ſituation be made more comfortable, by ſome increaſe to their preſent allowance of wages and proviſions; we do moſt humbly propoſe to Your Majeſty, that an addition be made to the wages of the ſeveral Petty Officers, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, Landmen, and Marines, and to the allowance of proviſions to them, the Officers and others, ſerving in Your Majeſty's fleet according to the plan, and ſubject to the regulations, hereafter mentioned, viz.

" That an addition of five ſhillings and ſixpence per month be made to the preſent wages of the petty Officers and able ſeamen, belonging to Your Majeſty's fleet.

" That an addition of four ſhillings and ſixpence per month be made to the wages of ordinary Seamen.

" That an addition of three ſhillings and ſixpence per month be made to the wages of Landſmen.

" That the allowance, uſually called conſolidated allowance, made to Marines when ſerving on ſhore, viz. To Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, at the rate of two-pence, and to privates at the rate of two-pence, farthing per diem, be continued to be made to them when embarked and ſerving on board Your Majeſty's ſhips.

" That all petty Officers, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, Landmen, and Marines, who may hereafter be wounded in action with the enemy, do receive the full amount of their wages untill their wounds ſhall be healed, or untill, being declared incurable, they ſhall receive a penſion from the Cheſt at Chatham, or be admitted into the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich.

" That a practice which has hitherto prevailed, of deducting one-eighth part of certain articles of proviſions, as an indemnification for leakage or waſte, be diſcontinued; and that the full allowance of proviſions be iſſued to the crews of Your Majeſty's ſaid ſhips, without any deduction whatſoever, on account of the leakage, or waſte; and that untill ſuch time as this regulation can be carried into effect, ſhort-allowance money be paid to the crews of ſuch ſhips in lieu thereof. " And laſtly,

" That theſe regulations ſhould take place and be, in force, from the 24th. of this month.

"Which is nevertheleſs, moſt humbly ſubmitted.

"Spencer, "L. Gambier,
"P. Stevens. "W. Young,

Admiralty Office April 26, 1797.

The Lords of the committee in obedience to Your Majeſty's ſaid order of reference, have thus taken the ſaid memorial into conſideration, and do agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majeſty, that they concur in opinion with the ſaid Lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and recomended to Your Majeſty to order that the commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. do give direction to the principal officers and commiſſioners of the navy, for preparing an eſtimate of the charge for carrying into execution what is propoſed in the ſaid memorial, and that ſuch eſtimate ſhould be laid before Your Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty having taken the ſaid report into conſideration, was pleaſed with the advice of his privy Council to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. do give directions to the principal officers and commiſſioners of the Navy, for preparing an eſtimate of the charge of carrying into execution what is propoſed in the ſaid memorial, and preſent the ſame to His Majeſty at this Board.

W. FAWKENER.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

May 13th.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SEAMEN.

Mr. WITEBREAD. in conſequence of what paſſed in this Houſe yeſterday, upon a ſubject which fixes the attention and thoughts of all men; I thought it my duty, without any preface or apology, to preſs the Right Hon. Gentleman for an anſwer, to a queſtion put by two friends of mine yeſterday, to which no reply was returned; why he did not, at an earlier period, propoſe the reſolution which he ſubmitted to the Houſe yeſterday, which the Houſe unanimouſly adopted, and which, if it had been preſented to them ſooner, would probably have prevented thoſe diſaſtrous effects, which have ſince occured? Unleſs the Rt. Hon. Gentleman gives a ſatisfactory explanation of his conduct, for which he is reſponſible to the Houſe and to the Couutry, I beg leave to give notice, that it is my intention to move a cenſure upon him, for what appears to have been a groſs neglect, in not coming down to Parliament immediately after the receſs, with an eſtimate of the expences, which the increaſed allowance to the ſeamen would occaſion.

Mr. PITT. to the poſition of the Hon. Gentleman, that I am reſponſible to the Houſe and to my country, I am perfectly willing to acceed; and when the Gentleman thinks fit to make the motion, of which he has given notice, it will be time for me to ſtate, what I think fit to ſtate to the juſtice of the Houſe. With reſpect to the queſtion aſked, undoubtedly as to any miſrepreſentation or miſconceptien, having ariſen from the ſenſe of Parliament, not having been taken ſooner, judging after the event; no man can avoid lamenting that the earlieſt opportunity poſſible was not taken. But the Hon. Gentleman is miſinformed, if he ſuppoſes that no ſteps were taken. As early as the 26th of April, the ſubject was referred to a Committee of the Privy Council, to conſider of the memorial of the Lords of the Admiralty, reſpecting the increaſed allowance. The report of that Committee, was referred to the King in Council; and upon the approbation of it, directions were given, and, as ſoon as the eſtimates were prepared, laid before the Houſe.—

It is not true, that the ſubject was not ſubmitted to the Legiſlature before the period alluded to. Sir, it is in the recollection of many gentlemen, that I diſtinctly ſtated, immediately after the receſs, that a communication would be made to Parliament, for the purpoſe of voting ſuch a ſum, as the additional allowance to the ſeamen and marines ſhould require.

As early, alſo, as the day when I ſubmitted the Ways and Means to the Houſe, I ſtated that the proviſion made then for the Naval Services, was independent of the increaſed allowance to be voted to the Seamen. Many and many occaſions prove, what, indeed, never has been denied, that the Executive Government intended to ſubmit the ſubject to Parliament, and that the uſual mode was taken. That extraordinary ſpeed, departing from the uſual manner, was not adopted, would be (if any notion had been entertained that ſuch a miſconception would have ariſen) matter for blame, this is candidly the ſtate of the buſineſs. That I lament deeply, if the event has been produced by delay, that greater ſpeed was not uſed, is moſt true; but I leave the whole to the judgement of the Houſe. I only wiſh to ſay, not however with a view to put an end to the preſent diſcuſſion, that it is my intention to put the Reſolution, voted yeſterday into the ſhape of an Act, and to ſubmit to the Houſe the propreity of paſſing it as ſoon as it can be paſſed. It will contain ſome further allowance, which could not be included in the Eſtimate. The Houſe will think in their duty to poſtpone every other buſineſs, in order that the Act may go through the ſeveral ſtages as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

Mr. FOX. notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by the Right Hon. Gentleman; yet, thinking Miniſters to have been guilty of the moſt intolerable and fatal neglect—a neglect which any one might have ſeen the guilt of, not only after the fact, but alſo the folly and guilt of it before the fact—I ſay, Sir, thinking Miniſters to have been thus guilty, I cannot ſubmit to be ſilent upon the preſent occaſion. Sir, what is the hiſtory of the tranſaction? It is this: That in Eaſter there exiſted complaints on the part of the Seamen, and that thoſe complaints were crrried on by Delegates; that the Admiralty wrote them a letter—a letter which combined with the acts that occurred afterwards, ſtamps upon the character of Miniſters a total incapacity for times of difficulty and deciſion, and proves them to be weaker than the weakeſt Miniſter that ever exiſted. Well, Sir, they wrote a letrer, with which the Sailors were wholly unſatisfied. What did the Admiralty do then? They bade a little higher—the Fleet were ſatisfied, and returned to their duty. When did this take place? If I am right in my recollection, on the Saturday in the Eaſter week, or on the Sunday morning, a perfect ſatiſfaction was manifeſted by the Sailors. On Sunday morning it was, the 23d of April. Well, on that day which, under all the circumſtances, no man can conſider as a common day, or the caſe a common caſe—on that day this tranſaction paſſed.

What then was the duty of miniſters? When they recogniſed the deputies, and made a ſolemn promiſe to them, they ought to have loſt no time in bringing the affair to a final iſſue, and to have completed the promiſe which they had ſo held out. And yet the firſt reference to the Privy council was on the 26th of April. I wiſh to know, whether any perſon can conſider the loſs of three days in ſuch a ſituation of affairs, as a matter not of the utmoſt moment? But theſe were delays of council! Good Good! Sir, was there any neceſſity for a committee of the Privy council? Was it a time to attend to forms, when we all know that the acting part of the council had authoriſed the promiſes made to the ſailors? Firſt, however, there was a delay of three days; ſecond till the 3d of May; and even then the propoſition does nor come before the Houſe till five days afterwards; becauſe, it ſeems, time muſt be given to make eſtimates!—becauſe the Right Hon. Gentleman could not pretend to gueſs, while the affair was going through the Privy council, what ſum would be neceſſary! Good Heaven! Sir, if the country is to be ruined, ſhall it be ruined by ſuch miſerable incapacity? Is the country to be ſo patient? But the Right Hon. Gentleman, we hear, alluded to the ſubject before, and the ſeamen were expected to ſee his ſpeech upon the budget. God knows, Sir, we have often difficulty enough, even in this Houſe, to know what conſtruction and meaning to put upon the miniſter's word.

I dare ſay *there is not one act, of his adminiſtration which he will not come down at ſome time and ſay he laments*, becauſe they have proved ſo diſaſtrous. I am ſure the country laments them.—But we are to paſs this affair over, and innocent lives fall who ever has fallen from the higheſt to the loweſt—if, I ſay, we are to ſuffer delays; than, whatever the Right Honorable Gentlemen feels from the circumſtance of men having been ſacrificed through this delay—then, it will not be anough to ſay that he laments thoſe effects which perhaps the united wiſdom of Parliament cannot now remedy.

MR. WHITEBREAD—In conſequence of what has fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I will not now interpoſe any delay to the paſſing of the act to be brought in; but after the act has paſſed, I will immediately move a vote of Cenſure. It may appear to be ſomewhat extraordinary that I ſhould move it on this day; but when I ſee the Houſe as full as when the money of the country had been voted away ſo ſcandalouſly as it had been lately when I ſee this to be an occaſion when every member ought to have come down to the Houſe, I cannot think that I am acting at all improperly, in bringing forward ſuch a motion at ſo ſhort a notice.

Mr. SHERIDAN—obſerved, that when he conſidered to what an extent the ſubject before the Houſe had occupied the attention of every one, both in and out of it, and the deep regret with which it has been conſidered, he was perſuaded that one general ſentiment of indignation and contempt muſt pervade the minds of all, at the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was not in the leaſt ſurpriſed, that his Hon. Friend ſhould have propoſed, the meaſure he had ſubmitted to the Houſe. Had he not ſo done, he ſhould have thought it his duty to have propoſed an immediate vote of cenſure againſt miniſters, for their ſhameful conduct in having delayed ſo long to ſatiſfy the claims of the ſeamen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had regretted that theſe new diſturbances ſhould have exiſted after the promiſe made on the part of government, and had attributed them to a miſunderſtanding on the part of the ſeamen, or doubts that the pledge of government was not to be fulfilled by Parliament. Was there any thing extraordinary in the exiſtence of ſuch doubts? Did he think that the promiſe of Miniſters would be conſidered in the ſame light as if made by Parliament? Certainly, if he had not been deſerted by that ſuperior intellect which on ſome occaſions he had appeared to poſſeſs, it muſt be impoſſible for him to have been actuated by ſuch an impreſſion. With reſpect to the notice given by his Honourable friend, he truſted he would not preſs it this day.

The claims of the ſailors,———were foundod in juſtice, had, another mode of inforceing them obtained. It was inconſiſtent with the nature of Britiſh ſeamen, to act as they had done; and he could not but attribute their conduct to the effect of ſome foul interference on the part of thoſe whoſe duty it was to have ſatisfied their claims—an interfer. of the baſeſt and moſt treacherous nature, worſe than any open Treaſon whatever; for, where men ſtood forward openly and avowedly, however, unjuſtifible their conduct might be, ſtill there was ſomething in that open avowal of their deſigns that extenuated their conduct; but when men ſecretly and inſidiouſly endeavoured to ſap and deſtroy the very bulwark of the country, who did not dare to ſtand forward and run the chance of the conſequences; ſuch men muſt be conſidered as the baſeſt, the vileſt TRAITORS that ever a country was curſed with!

(A general of Hear! hear!

It was impoſſible, it was not in the natures not in the character of Britiſh ſeamen, that when the fleet of an enemy of their country was known to be at ſea, preparing the Invaſion of their country, they ſhould be induced to avoid their duty from conſiderations of a perſonal nature. Such conſiderations had never exiſted among that brave and meritorious deſcription of men, the ſailors of Great Britain: and ſome foul means, unknown to the Houſe, muſt have been uſed to exaſperate them to ſuch conduct. The evil had now got to that height that reſorting to common meaſures would not do. There was not a moment to be loſt, if the reports of the continuance of the diſturbance were true, and he feared they were. The town had been lulled into a fatal hope that the diſturbance had ceaſed, occaſioned by the report of the *London*, having dropped down to St. Helen's; but this circumſtance could not be ſuppoſed to have taken place, without preſuppoſing that the command had been taken from the officers. If it were true that the lives of the delegates had been loſt, and the ſailors had been on ſhore to view the dead bodies, then, he would aſk, what meaſures had been adopted, in order to avert the calamities neceſſarily conſequent upon acts which muſt have the effect of cutting off all hopes of compromiſe, and of the future ſalvation of the country? What meaſures, he repeated, had been taken, then would miniſters have added a freſh inſtance of their negligence and incapacity. They had, by that delay, which they had admitted to have taken place, by their *murderous* and *inhuman* delay *(Hear! hear! from all parts of the Houſe,)* been the occaſion of all that happened. There was not, he was perſuaded a perſon in the Houſe, who, if a man had fallen in the fleet, or if that great and gallant Admiral, whoſe worth and character he bore teſtimony to, had fallen a ſacrifice—there was not a man in the Houſe who would not lay *every drop of blood* which had been or ſhould be ſpilt, to the hearts-doors of miniſters, who might have prevented it.

Mr. Whitbread roſe and ſaid, he ſhould poſtpone his motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it was perfectly indifferent to him when the Honorable Gentleman brought forward his Motion, as far as it would not interfere with that buſineſs of which he had given notice, and with reſpect to which he wiſhed for as little delay as poſſible. With regared to what had fallen from the Honorable Gentleman who had ſpoken laſt, he had certainly ſtated a queſtion, which was not only a queſtion more important than any thing that related to himſelf, but was even more important than the ſubject under conſideration. The Honourable Gentleman had told the Houſe, he intended to move for a joint Committe of both Houſes, for the purpoſe of proceeding to the ſpot where the diſtrubances exiſted in order to enquire into and redreſs them. Such a propoſition he could underſtand in no other light, than as one, the object of which was, that of making the two Houſes of Parliament ſuperſede the Executive Government, and of introducing a *complete* REVOLUTION in the CONSTITUTION. He ſaid the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) appeared to him to have ſeized the preſent moment of diſtreſs and difficulty, in order to effect a change in the fumdamental principales of the Conſtitution of the Country. He truſted, if he really ment to make a motion ſuch as he had propoſed, that he would more fully explain himſelf than he had done; but he was perſuaded the appointment of ſuch a joint Committee would ſuperſede the Executive Government! It was not a meaſure adapted merely for ſuperſeding his Majeſty's adv[illegible]t it tended to the introduction of a new or[illegible]f things, a[illegible] a complete alteration in t[illegible]ctions of the Executive Government, [illegible] Conſtitution of the country. He then moved, " That a Maſſage ſhould he ſent to the Lords, to deſire that they would continue ſitting for ſome time.,

The ſpeaker was about to put the motion, when.

Mr. FOX roſe.—He ſaid he was glad his Honourable friend had poſtponed his motion, for the reaſons already aſſigned.—He had no difficulty, however, in ſaying now, that he ſhould ſupport that motion whenever it was made. He confeſſed that it appeared to him to be extraordinary, that any member of the executive Government ſhould talk as the Right Hon. Gentleman had done to-night. He knew the duty and the functions of the executive government: he knew that it ought, ordinarily ſpeaking to be ſupported in its functions by the two Houſes of Parliament But its members had betrayed the truſt repoſed in them, either by their crimes or their incapacity, when he knew that they were ſo weak and inefficient that they had not the controul and command of the army, and navy.

Mr. BAKER called to order—He thought that nothing could be more out of order, or more dangerous than what he had juſt heard. To ſay that the army was not under the controul of the executive government, was inconſiſtent with the fact. Whatever was the ſtate of the navy, about which there were doubts as to the accounts, the army was hitherto obedient. He did not know what ſuch language as this, might excite in the army. For his part, he thought what he had juſt heard diſorderly, as well as dangerous; and upon the ground he called to order.

Mr. FOX—He ſtated the executive government as being deficient in their power over the ARMY and NAVY, by which he did not mean to ſay that they had not controul over the army alone, but they had not the controul and command over both army and navy. Now, then, he would ſay, that they have not the controul and command of the navy; and then he would ſay, that the Houſe of Commons muſt be inſane, if it did not interpoſe to ſupply the weakneſs of ſuch an executive government. He was not to be deterred from the performance of his duty upon a ſuggeſtion that they were to preſerve the rule of order in their debates. They were to take care of the public ſafety conſiſtently with forms no doubt, provided forms didnot interfere with the ſubſtance—but to take care of the public ſafety at all events; that could not be taken care of *unleſs the Houſe of Commons controuled the preſent executive government.* The miniſter had ſaid, that the motion of which his Hon. friend had given notice, would ſuperſede the executive Government. He would anſwer, that if that executive Government exerciſing all the functions and prerogatives which have hitherto belonged to it is found inadequate to its duty, if miniſters had betrayed their truſt, or had given proofs of their incapacity to perform their office with ſafety to the ſtate, it was the duty of the Houſe of Commons to ſupply the deficiency. If they were miniſters of a character the reverſe of what they are, the Houſe ought to interfere in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. The preſent Miniſters were not fit to remain in power in any view of the ſubject; for it was manifeſt that they had no authority ever the navy.

Mr. BAKER ſaid, that when he called to order, he regretted, that the words complained of had not been taken down.—Two propoſitions had been ſtated, both of them in his opinion extraordinary, perhaps neceſſary: he gave no opinion upon either: the Gentlemen who brought them forward, would, he had no doubt, abandon them for the preſent. The preſent ſituation of the country required, that the Houſe ſhould proceed with great energy; but he thought that judgement was better than warmth for that purpoſe. He regretted extremely the warmth, to which he had been a wetneſs today.

The ſpeaker ſuggeſted, as the motion that had been made required a ſpeedy deciſion, the propriety of coming to an immediate vote.

The motion was accordingly agreed to; and Mr. PYBUS was ordered to carry up the requeſt to the Houſe of Lords.

Mr. Whitebread, in anſwer to Mr. Baker, ſtated, that he did not conſider abandoning and poſtponing a meaſure to be ſynonimous. He had only poſtponed his motion on the ſuggeſtion of a friend, that it would be better not to bring it forward at ſo ſhort a notice.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill; and it was ordered to be an inſtruction to the perſons appointed to bring it in, that they ſhould make proviſion in it for granting a full allowance to wounded Seamen, and to empower Seamen to remit part of their additional allowance for the ſupport of their wives, children, or mothers.

Mr. Pybus acquainted the Houſe, that the Houſe of Lords had acceded to the requeſt of the Commons.

The BILL was now brought in, *a firſt and ſecond time, committed, reported,* and *engroſſed,* read a third time, and ſent to the Houſe of Lords.

The Houſe continued ſitting till the Bill had paſſed the Lords.

The Deputy Black Rod then Informed the Houſe, that their attendance was deſired in the Houſe of Peers, in order to hear his Majeſty's Commiſſion read.

The Speaker, attended by ſome Members, accordingly went to the Houſe of Peers, and upon his return, acquainted the Houſe, that the *Royal Aſſent* had been given by Commiſſion to the abovementioned Bill.

Adjourned.

Cavalry Cantonment,

ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL FLOYD,

Parole CAPE. C. S. CLARKE.

Major General Floyd having concluded a detailed Inſpection of the Honorable Company's 3d. Regiment of Native Cavalry, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Orr, finds, on perſonal enquiry that every man has received his juſt Claims.

The General deſires to expreſs Publicly, his ſatisfaction with the performence of this Regiment in Squadron and in Line.

Such obſervations as he may have to make on circumſtances of detail, will be communicated to the Commanding Officer, whoſe ready attention he has experienced thro' the whole Inſpection.

" Signed" J. FLOYD, M. G.
ALEX. STRACHAN,
Major of Brigade.

Chimundalum Plain, September 7th. 1797.

DEATH.

ON Tueſday Evening, Lieut. Colonel GEORGE HALL,—*Commiſſary General of Stores.* His remains were interred on Wedneſday Morning, with the Military Honors due to his rank.

EUROPE DEATHS.

William Graham, Eſq. ſon of the late John Graham, Eſq. of Bengal.

11. At the King's College, old Aberdeen, in his 33d. year, Profeſſor Thomas Gordon.

Alexander Lenox, Eſq. of Gulſton, Scotland.

Sir Thomas Gunſton, of Heatherton Houſe, Somerſetſhire.

19. Dr. Philip Hayes, profeſſor of Muſic, at the Univerſity of Oxford.

At Clifton, John Webb, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late John Webb, Eſq. member for Glouceſter.

Mark Weyland, Eſq. director of the Bank of England.

Lately, at Egham Hill, Lady Gould, relict of the late judge Sir Henry Gould.

Cately at Arran Quay, Dublin, Warden Flood L. L. D. judge of the Admiralty, and member for the borough of Taghmon.

John Gunſton, Eſq. Edgar-buildings Bath, brother of Sir Thomas Gunſton, who died the 18th; and, on the 3d. April, Mrs. Elizabeth Gunſton, ſiſter to the above gentleman.

27. At Seven-oaks, in Kent, aged 84, John Pratt, Eſq. brother of the late Earl of Camden.

Lately, at Tiverton, aged 52, J. G. Stedman, Eſq major in the Scotch brigade and author of " The Narrative of an Expedition to Surinam.

28. At Lewiſham, Mr. Deputy John Merry, many years one of the common council for Biſhopſgate-ward.

Mr. Marcus Bereſford, youngeſt ſon of Francis Bereſford, Eſq. of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire.

At Woolwich, Captain James Pollock, of the royal artillery.

2. In Auſtin Fryars, Richard Grindall, Eſq. F. R. S. ſurgeon extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and above 40 years ſurgeon to the London Hoſpital.

3. At Carliſle, William Giles, Eſq. late Captain of the 19th. regiment of foot.

Lately, at Horſham, Sir William Smyth, bart. colonel of the Weſt Eſſex regiment of militia.

Baſil Alves, Eſq. fort major of Edinburgh Caſtle.

Lady Johnſtone, relict of Sir James Johnſtone, of Weſterhall, in Scotland.

The Rev. William Maſon, M. A. rector of Aſton, and præcentor of York Cathedral, the elegant author of Elfrida, Caractacus, &c.

At Denham, in Cheſhire, Sir Harry Manwairing.

Sir John Dryden, bart. lineally deſcended from the great poet of that name.

MADRAS:—Printed by *F. H. WARD,*—Popham's Broad way.