

PROCLAMATION.

Of the National Assembly of the Batavian People, against the illegal navigation of the sea.

The National Assembly, representing the Batavian People, to the Batavians—Health and Fraternity.

The British Minister issued on the 2d of this month, a royal proclamation, by which "the free navigation of Great Britain to the United Provinces is granted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of Merchandise, except military and naval armaments, provided they be exported under a neutral flag"—France, however, is excepted—This attitude the Batavian people feel and properly appreciate; a lure which they disdain—Have we not cherished the eyes of all Europe, in our manifesto of the second of May, of the present year, the perfidious traits of the conduct of this minister!

Did we not evince, in the most evident manner, how this minister completed his want of faith, when on the 15th of the last September, he seized more than a hundred ships richly laden, and several ships of war; when, deaf to every representation, he dared to appropriate this booty—when, by false address, he enticed into the English ports, several ships which were then at sea; when, violating the rights of nations, and considering as nothing the most solemn treaties, he changed the protection which he had promised, into a declaration of good and legal capture of the Dutch ships; when he endeavored to get possession of colonies in the most traitorous manner; when he effectively established himself in several of our most important possessions; when he furnished money to the ungrateful emigrants, who were more influenced by love for the Orange party than for their country, and whom he continually excited to come and tear down the standard of liberty in their own country, and to lay it waste with fire and sword.

In a word, is not the British minister the sworn enemy to the well being of the United Provinces, and is not he furious that the republic still exists? Let him decide himself on the political calculation of the consequences of the present measure! Let him imagine that his lustre of the love of gain may either open a source of finance, or in case the Batavian Republic should fall, may find influence that will enable him to avenge the hearts of the people from the legitimate government. But your Representatives, O Batavian People! are and will remain, notwithstanding, faithful to their destination: they will not engage in a measure which would render the most efficient service to the enemy of the nation, check the wife and great project of their grand Ally, and retard that Peace which is the object of our wishes.

The English people are not of an envious, and so far from desiring to accept an equitable and speedy Peace. To avoid carefully everything that may prolong the most terrible war of which history makes mention, is our most sacred duty; and to ourselves, alas! may happen the moment of a self, and of humanity—such is our most fervent object.

The momentary advantage of the few must not be balanced against the well being of the public; the well being and prosperity of the public, which you wish, fellow citizens is our object—We know that the British Minister at this moment wants specie and circulating capital. He has wasted millions of money and lives of men, and the present measure evinces his embarrassment. The glorious victories of the French have shut up several ports against the English, and will shut us still more. England, on the other hand, is full of her manufactures and British Merchandise; particularly of those articles with which our rich ships, returned from the East Indies have furnished him. The British Minister must believe that at this period his usual contracts in the Baltic for the maintenance of his army, and for the supplying of his other wants; and without drawing upon the Dutch merchants it appears that he could not succeed in his good faith, Batavian glory, feel all your dignity!

What Batavian heart is not filled with indignation, on considering that the enemy of our country would offer us for sale those very effects which he has robbed us of to himself? And is it permitted to us, to hesitate a single moment in consulting ourselves for this want of gain, and in frustrating the grand object of this enemy's citizens, his object is no other than to exchange for money innumerable British Merchandise; the faculty of being able to dispose of the price of these purchases to his own advantage; to put an end to the full marriage of the English people; to prolong the war, and above all, to excite the indignation of the French by the effects which the proclamation excludes from the free navigation. It is therefore in virtue of all these motives, that we have thought proper to determine upon what follows, as we do determine by the present.

ART. I.—It shall not be permitted to import into the United Provinces, any British manufactures whatever, any British merchandise in general, and particularly any effects of whatever nature they are, which proceed from the effects which are on board the ships of the East India Company, seized or carried to Great Britain; in any manner, or under any pretext; whether the said effects come directly from Great Britain, or by any other channel.

II.—Upon the importation of all effects of this kind, they shall be first confiscated to the profit of the Batavian people, and deposited in proper magazines, in order to remain there in depot, and not to be sold until it shall be ultimately demanded on the part of the Batavian people.

III.—All persons who may have participated, directly or indirectly, in such importation, or who may have favored in or to whose consignment such effects may have been addressed and exported without their knowledge, shall not only respond individually, and besides confiscation of the

effects, but shall be proceeded against before the judge of their domicile, as having entered into a connexion with the enemy, in the ruin of the country of the present proclamation, they had any knowledge of it, and have not informed the office of consuls and licences within twenty-four hours, or have not informed the administration of this place where they dwell.

IV.—It is also forbidden, under the same penalty, to the inhabitants of this Republic, to accept or pay any bills of exchange drawn from Great Britain.

V.—The exact execution of our present serious resolutions is confided to our committee for the affairs of the marine, with a particular injunction to neglect no means to discover such an importation, with the authority to establish in the necessary places, either in the towns or the flat countries, such extraordinary inspectors, receivers, or clerks, as they judge necessary, in order to fulfil our intentions.

VI.—The committee for the affairs of the marine is qualified, in case of the failure of efforts, in pursuance of Art. I, to order *de plano* (without form of process), upon its responsibility, the confiscation, and to effect the deposit in the necessary magazines mentioned in Art. I, in such quantities, in such places, the ordinary form of proceeding is suspended, in case of frauds committed with regard to the marine rights; and to every contravention of the placards issued on that subject, which shall remain suspended with respect to those who shall present themselves as defenders in the affairs above mentioned.

VII.—The present proclamation shall be published, and read up. We direct and authorize the Supreme Authorities to make the necessary dispositions, in order that our present object may be duly effected; and more especially to direct all the Municipalities in each province, to lend every assistance to the committee for the affairs of the marine, and to support it against all opposition to the accomplishment of the duties imposed on our committee, by our present proclamation.

VIII.—This proclamation shall be sent to the committee for the affairs of the marine, and for the East India Trade, in order to serve as information and advice to them.

Done in the National Assembly at the Hague, September 16th, 1796, second year of the Batavian liberty.

(Signed) J. J. CAMBRIER,
D. VAN LAER

THE COURIER.

Madras: April 11th, 1797.

YESTERDAY morning arrived and anchored in the Roads, the American Ship *AMERICA*, Captain Crowinshield, from the East India Frigate, was afterwards named the *Montrose*, and Captured by the French, on her homeward bound passage.

Captain Crowinshield does not bring any intelligence of importance from the French Islands—Captain Meade's Ship, the *Favourite*, had arrived, and had been condemned, and sold.—The Islands were well supplied with Provisions, and Stores, but we do not learn that any of the enemy's Privateers were at Sea.

Not a single vessel had arrived from France, nor was any of the late Continental Intelligence, known at the Islands,—nor had the English Squadron, or British Men of War of any description whatever, appeared near them, since the departure of Captain Losack for the Cape of good Hope.

SEIRCE'S SQUADRON.

We have been favored with the following OFFICIAL STATEMENT, of the damage sustained by Admiral Seirce's Squadron, in their late Engagement with His Majesty's ships the *Victorious*, and *Arrogant*. The Admiral's observations, on what might have been the consequences of the action, are candid, liberal, and given with singular modesty; we have therefore laid the account before our READERS, in the express words in which it was communicated to us.

"THE first Frigate which began the Action with His Majesty's ships *Arrogant* and *Victorious* was the *VIRTE*, Captain L'Hermite, mounting forty 18-Pounders,—the last about SEVENTY MEN, & her Masts and Yards were greatly damaged.

"The second was *LA SERINE*, of the same force as the last, Commanded by Monsieur La Tour, who was killed the first broadside, and she also lost SIXTY MEN.

"LA FORT, Commanded by ADMIRAL SEIRCE, lost about THIRTY MEN.

"LA GAZELLE, Commanded by Monsieur Thiboud, lost TWENTY-NINE MEN.

"The two small Frigates had but little share of the Action, and lost but few men.

"LA PAULETTE, Commanded by Monsieur Magon, Second in Command, lost only FOUR MEN.

"THE *REPEREUSE*—Monsieur Vilomeis, lost none.

"The above information was received at the Isle of France, by a Prize of the French, the Ship that was sent to port Company from the Frigates on the 8th of September.

"The Captain of the Prize reported that he fell in with the French Squadron three days after the Action; at Sea; they were in a very shattered state, and he received orders to proceed to the Isle of France.

"ADMIRAL SEIRCE reported, and indeed had stated in his Official Letter to the Executive Directory, that he thought himself very fortunate in escaping from the *Arrogant* and *Victorious*;—for that had there been sufficient Wind, he expected, that the greatest part of his Squadron must inevitably have fallen into our hands."

THEATRICAL.

The well known, and pleasing after-pieces,— "THE PADLOCK" and "LOVE A LA MODE," are, we learn, in rehearsal for performance at an early period.

On the 7th arrived His Majesty's Ship *Carysford*, Captain Adam, from a Cruise in the Bay; having completed the Water and Stores, for a certain period, Captain Adam, again proceeded to sea on the morning of the 10th Instant.

The morning arrived and anchored in the Roads, the ship *Carrier*, Captain Nash, from Amboy, which the left on the 4th of February.

Extract of a Letter from Chicago.

"I am sorry to say, it is much to be apprehended, that an Europe ship has been lost on this part of the coast.

"The Boat and top mast of a ship were cast on shore near this place, a few days since, the former is near thirty feet long, and only six broad; quite sharp at both ends, and I believe, is what the seamen call a gig. On one side of the stern, the rig is written, *GOOD FARRER*, the other is, written, *GOOD*. The boat appears to be quite new, but to have all its pieces by the last. The spar is 28 feet long, and seems to be a main or fore top mast."

Sir Charles Mallet has resigned the appointment of Resident at the Court of Poona.

Lieut. Colonel Palmer, is appointed successor to Sir Charles Ware Mallet, at Poona.

Lieut. Colonel Roberts, is appointed Resident with Dowry Row Seindeah, in the room of Col and Palmer.

Sir Charles W. Mallet, returns to Europe by one of the Indian ships of the season from Bombay.

His Majesty's ship *FOX*, with the Extra and the *SPICE*, arrived.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 22d March.

On Wednesday last a signal was made from the Light house and Malabar Point, for a Ship to the S. Well, and the following morning anchored in the Harbour the long Expected Ship the *Albatross*, Captain A. Timbrell, left from the Cape, which place she left the 10th of December, and touched at Colombo, Cochin, and Tellicherry, the parted Company with the fleet the 3d of February, and not on the 12th of January, as stated in a former Gazette. The *Albatross* having been Seven Months and five days on her passage from Europe, consequently brings no Intelligence, but what has already been laid before our readers.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel Lawman, Captain Brown, Lieutenant Parry, Mr. Babet, and Mr. Foot Writers.

Messrs. George Carr Wilkinson, John Spillely, John Barraud, John Mackenzie, Archd. M. Ramfay, William Stewart, Jarret Edwards, Alex Campbell, Martin Percival, John Spink, David Leighton, William Imbach, Edward Kenny, and John Robertson, Cadets.

On Monday last, sailed hence the Ship Commerce Captain Burns, for the Malabar Coast, Ceylon and Madras.—By the Commerce went passengers, James Stuart Hall, and Samuel Esq. Esq. for Madras, and Lieutenant Alexander Gray of His Majesty's 77th Regiment for the Malabar Coast.

On Monday Evening a *Leint General STUART* gave an Elegant Ball and Supper to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, it is hardly necessary to add, that the table was splendidly decorated with all the good things of the season, whilst harmony and good humour gave a zest to the entertainment.

On the 17th Instant, sailed from the Harbour the *Arifker Ketch*, Captain Taylor for Johanna—THE PRINCE OF JOHANNA with his SUITE embarked on board this vessel to return to that Island.

COPENHAGEN.

Letters from Copenhagen announce that all sorts of *East India* or *China* goods belonging to the *East India* Company, may be sent in foreign bottoms from India to the harbour of Copenhagen, without paying any more duty than the Danish Ships.

TELEGRAPH 25th. MARCH.

On Thursday night last, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river, of the Danish frigate *Bornholm*, Captain Herbit, from Batavia and Bencoolen.

The former of their ports, the left on the 18th. January, and the latter on the 17th of February.

At the time of the *Bornholm's* departure from Bencoolen, the left riding there, the Danish ship *Berlin*.

By the *Bornholm*, is passenger Captain Haig, late commander of the *How Hope*, captured by Admiral Seirce's Squadron, in their passage from Mergui to Batavia.

We have learnt the following particulars from Captain Haig, which we submit, for the information of our subscribers.

The French Squadron had proceeded from Mergui to Batavia—where they arrived in a very shattered state—for the purpose of repairing; three of the enemy's frigates, in particular, were much hulled in the late engagement.

The Squadron sailed from Batavia on the 13th of January,—purposed for the Spice Islands; as, previous to their departure, they had taken on board the Dutch pilots, who had been in that trade; and in consequence, were supposed to be well acquainted with the navigation of those distant possessions.

Admiral Seirce had fitted out the *Town Hope* as a tender, which accompanied the frigates on their cruise.

We have great satisfaction in mentioning, that Seirce, contrary to the general practice of republicans now a days, had treated Captain Haig, whilst his prisoner, with every possible politeness and attention.

We have not less satisfaction in mentioning, that on the arrival of the French Admiral at Batavia, he obliged his good friends and allies the Dutch, in the *How Hope*, not only to advance two months pay to the crews of the Squadron, but to furnish them with daily provisions, at their own cost, and whatever else his ship's companies stood in need of.

On his departure, the Admiral went still further;—he had six months pay advanced to the crews, and one lack of dollars sent on board his own ship, for current expenses, at the intermediate ports, where he might have occasion to touch, during his cruise.

From the foregoing particulars, we are led to conclude, that Seirce's definition is certainly towards the *Spice Islands*; from whence, as it is probable, he will direct his course, either to Europe or America, and leave the Islands of his country in India, to their own fate.

From accounts by the *Bornholm*, we learn that an American vessel had arrived at Batavia, and given them the first intelligence of the Capture of their whole fleet under the command of Admiral Lucas.

The Government thinking this so improbable an event, and exasperated at the supposed facility of the American Captain's report,—seized his vessel and imprisoned him.

On the 27th of February, we were surprised, by a second ship, under American colours, arrived three, which brought a confirmation of the former account, upon which the captain was set at liberty, and his vessel released to him.

The French Admiral speaks in the highest terms of approbation, respecting the glorious conduct of the *Victorious*, Captain Clarke, during her engagement with the frigates, in the Straights of Malacca; and when we read of the conduct of her gallant crew, on that day, we lament the occasion that did not allow her, to reap the benefit of her noble, and almost incredible exertions.

During the passage, it has blown very hard from the southward, down to the river; much damage has been done by it, amongst the outward bound ships; several of which broke adrift and injured one another.

The *Maria*, Captain Bishop, is, we hear, returning to town, with the loss of her rudder; and the *Thames*, Captain Willoughby, anchored off Calcutta yesterday noon, with the loss of her bowsprit, head, &c. &c. and masts, in consequence, he is detained here, in order to undergo the necessary repairs, previous to falling on her defined voyage.

By letters from Ganjam, of the 20th. Ultimo, we learn, that the first division of the southern detachment arrived there that morning, under the command of Major General Edifice.

Other letters of the 21st. inform us, that the second division of the same detachment, viz. the artillery, and the 4th. native regiment, reached Ganjam also, that morning; under the command of Major Philips.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 5th April, 1797.

It being deemed, by the Commander in Chief, necessary to the discipline and regularity of uniformity in the operations of the Cavalry and Infantry, both in His Majesty's and the Company's service, that the several Corps should be reviewed, from time to time, by such General Officers on the Staff as may be appointed for that purpose, the Right Honorable the President in Council permits Major General Floyd to be charged with the inspection of all the Regiments of Cavalry, both European and Native, under such orders and instructions, as he may receive, for his guidance, from the Commander in Chief.

The absence of Major General Floyd, upon this duty, is not to interfere with his Command of Titchinopoly, or of the Southern Division of the Army, but all Officers who may become senior for the time being during such absence, are to correspond with, and report to him, communicating all things of immediate importance, directly to Government, and the Commander in Chief.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, Calcutta, March 18th 1797.

Agreed, that the recommendation of the Honorable Board, that the Surgeon of His Majesty's 27th Regiment of Light Dragoons be allowed five hundred rupees per annum, per month, for the detachment of that regiment, proceeding from the Presidency to Dinapore, in consideration of the attending Medicines, &c. for the sick; and that the Surgeon of the 78th Regiment, be allowed the same sum for providing for the sick of the detachment of that corps, which he accompanied from the Presidency to Benarhore.

Resolved, that the order of the Hon. Court of Directors, prohibiting the additional pay of one rupee per day, to Subalterns promoted from cadets appointed to the service, in pursuance of the 8th of January, 1796, be also applied to the officers of His Majesty's Regiments being under this Presidency, in the same manner, and from the same period, as is laid down in the Minutes of Council of the 6th of May last, for the Company's Officers.

Resolved also, that the officers of His Majesty's 27th Regiment of Light Dragoons, be entitled to the same horse allowance as their corresponding ranks in the Company's Regiments, to commence from the day of the arrival of the regiment at Dinapore.

Resolved further, that the 27th Dragoons be supplied with camp equipage, in the same manner as other European corps.

On Friday morning between nine and ten o'clock, the Right Honorable the Governor, with the Members of Council, attended by several of His Majesty's, and most of the Company's Civil and Military Servants at the Presidency, proceeded to the Palace of Choudhury, for the purpose of delivering a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to His Highness the Nabob.

From the gate of His Highness's Garden, near to the British Residency, a street was formed of His Majesty's and the Company's troops, through which the procession passed.

The Right Honorable the Governor was met at the gate of the Palace by His Highness the Nabob, and conducted into the Durbar, where the Letter having been first read by Mr. Secretary Webb, was presented to His Highness, who was inclined in terms, of nearly the purport following.

"That the Court of Directors had received the Letter of His Highness, communicating the melancholy tidings of the Death of His Highness's late venerable Father, the Nabob Wallajah Bader, and that His Highness had in consequence succeeded to the Government of the Carnatic Kingdom. That they sincerely condoled with His Highness, for the great loss which His Highness had sustained, but in looking to his accession to the Musnad of his forefathers, an event which had been insured by the Treaty of 1762, they had to offer to His Highness, not only their present unfeigned congratulations, but the strongest assurances of friendship and regard on every future occasion.

That in entering their first respects to His Highness, it was with great concern, that they felt themselves obliged to observe, that they had received intelligence from India, which had given them to understand, that His Highness had offered some objections to a modification of the Treaty of 1762, as proposed by the Right Honorable the Governor's, within a short period after His Highness had succeeded to the Musnad.

But at the same time, that the Court felt the necessity of ascribing the circumstance to His Highness, they were ready to admit, that His Highness had the option either to receive or reject the proposal offered by his Lordship. But when they allowed this, His Highness, they trusted, would excuse them in observing, that the Treaty of 1762 had two leading features, protection on the one side, and a security for the payment of a certain and fixed subsidy on the other.

That the Company, in the Nature of the Treaty, and their obligation with His Highness, were peculiarly interested in all that concerned His Highness's personal and political situation; and while they were fulfilling the various Duties of such obligation, by constantly maintaining a large Army, the Expense of which had been considerably augmented since the framing of the Treaty, and were consulting, in all they could, for the prosperity and safety of His Highness's Country, it could not be supposed, that they should view with Indifference any Measure which might have a tendency to lessen and depreciate His Highness's Revenues, and eventually cut off to the Company the Prospect of the Subsidy, solemnly undertaken in the Treaty; so that the Expense of maintaining the peace and safety of the Carnatic might be constant and certain, the one part, while the share and participation in the Burthen of the Defence of the mutual and common Territories, would be uncertain and precarious on the other.

That they were induced to notice a matter, so serious, in their consideration, to His Highness, from a conviction of a practice, which had long obtained, and which, if not discontinued, might throw his Highness's pecuniary Affairs, into great difficulty and

hazard—they alluded to the usage of negotiating usurious Loans or Tuncaws on the Revenue; a practice, which, if extended to the districts named to the Schedule annexed to the Treaty, would not only be considered by all impartial persons as a deviation from the Treaty itself, which it concerned his Highness to observe, but would also tend to lessen, if not annihilate, the value of the Company's Security, which it behoved them to respect. That it was most distant from them, in offering such observations to His Highness, to create any unpleasant sensations in his breast; but, it could not occur again, if his Highness would accede to the proposed modification, suggested on their behalf, by the Right Honorable the Governor; by which every possible cause of difference in future between his Highness and the Company, would be avoided. That impressed with the necessity of his Highness's acquiescence in the manner proposed; they had directed Lord Hobart, to open a fresh negotiation with his Highness, for this purpose—and to which they entered his Highness, in the most earnest manner, to lend a favorable mind. That in promoting a matter so near to the Company, they should consider his Highness as affording an early and unquestionable manifestation of his regard for the Company and British Nation; but should his Highness, unfortunately, be not induced to listen to the proposal, that they should ever lament that his Highness's accession had been marked by a disinclination to attend to the first request, which his Friends the Company had earnestly made to his Highness; the leading objects of which, they had reason to know, had been ardently desired and wished by the confidential Ministers of their illustrious Sovereign.

On the Letter being presented to his Highness, a Royal Salute was fired, and three volleys of musquetry, by the troops attending.

His Highness was pleased to signify his thanks to the Right Hon. the Governor, for the respectful manner in which the Letter had been delivered to him; and notified his intention of returning an answer at some future opportunity.

His Lordship, after the usual ceremonies, took his leave.

On the 6th Instant, arrived the ship *Waverley*, Captain Stewart, from Amoy, but as from Prince of Wales's Island, she left Amoy on the 14th of January, and the latter on the 14th of March.

The late brings intelligence, of the safe arrival of the following Indianmen, at Amoy, on the 6th of January.

GLATTON, Drummond.—THOMAS, William.—CARNATIC, Jackson.—DUKE OF BUCKLEIGH, Wall.—ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Roger, and WOLMER CASTLE, Bond.

The above ships left England at the end of August, and St. Helena on the 20th of November: at the last place, they received the first intelligence of the capture of the Spice Islands.

BIRTH.

On the 21st Instant at Cuddalore, the Lady of HARRY TAYLOR, of a DAUGHTER.

DEATH.

In October last Mr. CHAPMAN of the India House, well known, by the appellation of "the twenty fifth Director." An amiable, friendly, and industrious Man, whose loss is already felt, and whose eminent utility can scarcely be equalled by his successor, whomsoever that successor may be.

ARRIVALS.

10th April, Ship *Amoy*, Greenwichfield, Isle of France.—11th Ship *Gen*, and *Party* Wallington, Peachey, Bengal, Bngl. Minerva, Matquerie, Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

5th Snow *Carman*, Watt, Coringa.—8th Snow *Experiment*, Allen, Chittagong.—10th Ship *Surprise*, Galle, Binn, P. Penang.—10th Ship *Vigilant*, Lennon, Chittagong.

JOURNAL DE FRANCE.

LONDON, October 18.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India House when Captain James Ureghra was sworn into the command of the Company's ship *St. Edward*, destined to the Cape of Good Hope, and Bombay.

Friday October 21st, a Court of Directors was held at the India House when Captain Thomas Barrow was sworn into the command of the Company's own ship *Britannia*.—The Court adjourned at four o'clock, till Tuesday.

The Marquis of Lansdown, burden 647 tons, and Lord Wallingham, burden 591 tons, have been taken up by the Directors of the East India Company. Their destination is not yet fixed, though furnished to be Coast and Bay.

Several Regiments are to be sent out this season in the Company's ships to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The following plans for providing an increased quantity of circulating medium have been proposed, the first of which the Minister has determined to adopt.

II.—That the Navy and victualling Bills, and other floating paper be funded immediately.

III.—That the Bank encrease their capital two Millions, and issue Six Millions extraordinary in discounting fair mercantile Bills.

IV.—That any person may mortgage to the Bank, Estates, public funds, and other solid securities, and during the existence of such mortgage, shall have fair mercantile bills to such amount discounted over and above the usual sum, employed by the Bank in discounts.

IV.—That the Bankers of London, Westminster, and parts adjacent, shall be authorized by Parliament to form a Company for a limited time, and in consequence of each mortgaging to the body of bankers solid property, each shall file notes of that firm to such amount; in discount of fair mercantile bills, and that such notes shall, for a limited time, be deemed in law a good and proper payment of any kind or for whatever.

MOREAU'S RETREAT.

On the 16th of October a message was read in the two Councils from the Executive Directory contained in the following terms:

Citizens Legislators.—The Executive Directory hallens to announce to you, the result of the most difficult military operation, which has taken place in the course of this Campaign upon the Eastern Frontier, a result which alone could consolidate the numerous successes of our Armies upon the Rhine and pronounce upon which side would ultimately reit the advantage and the fruit of so many labours.

The Army of the Rhine and the Moselle left totally expelled on its left flank by the retrograde movement of General Jourdan, when it was even at the gates of Munich, and four afterwards surrounded on every side, is returned in the greatest order to the Banks of the Rhine: not only without being cut off, but even beating the enemy upon many occasions, forcing its march and at length filling off in two columns, the one towards Huningen and the other by Fribourg, after a signal victory in which it made five thousand prisoners and twenty pieces of Cannon. Thus after having lived at the expense of the enemy throughout an active campaign, after having detached from the Coalition almost all the Princes of the Empire; after having favoured by a powerful diversion the invasion of Italy, it continues in possession of Brisgaw and all the Bridges upon the Rhine, as well as of all the passages and defiles which open into the enemy's Country.

This memorable retreat will be placed by posterity among the most brilliant Military operations, that have ever been executed in any country, it covers the army of the Rhine and Moselle and its modest General with immortal glory. The enemy themselves at the conclusion of their precarious movements are in a state of disorder which permits us to hope further and more important success.

Signed, RAVELLETT, LEVY, LACARDE, Sec. Gen.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Anthony Gaudoin, At his Rooms, UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE, ON FRIDAY next, the 14th Instant, At 11 o'clock, A QUANTITY OF CHINA-WARE

AND GLASS WARE.

Consisting of

TWELVE dozens of Plain Plates, Eight dozens of Soup plates, Three dozens of Dishes Large and Small, Half a dozen Dishes with Covers, Half a dozen Saled ditto, Two dozens of Globblers, Round feet, Six dozens of Glass Glasses, Six ditto Madeira Glasses, A few Pairs of Muffinners with Silver Tops, Ten Water Cups, Six Cut Salt Cellars, Six Canoes for Bottles, Three Badgeman Boards complete.

The above mentioned Articles to be deposited without reserve, and in Small Lots for the Convenience of the Purchaser.

A Quantity of SILVER PLATE, One Hundred and Forty Pound of Violet Hair Powder, AND

One Hundred Books of Different descriptions, and a MARQUE with Shell and Wall complete.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Wright, Hurst and Branfon, At their Rooms.

On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, SOME Fashionable PLATE, JEWELLERY and PRINTS.—Particulars will be mentioned in a future Paper.

At the same time will be sold, An Invoice of OIL-MANS STORES. TEN CASES of PICKLES well Assorted.

For Private Sale, By Messrs. Lane and Heefke, A FEW LEAGERS of VERY GOOD

ARRACK,

At Forty-Five Pagodas per Leager.

For Private Sale, By Messrs. Lane & Heefke, A FEW EXCELLENT PEDAL HARP,

For Private Sale.

A CAPITAL New Patent Piano Forte, by Longman and Broderip, with Brals Fafnings, and Spare strings, Music, &c. &c. An Elegant new Bierge for the Center of a Table with Glasses, and every thing complete. APPLY TO ROBERT HENDERSON.

British Bank.

NO Business will be transacted at the BRITISH BANK on the 14th Instant, being GOOD FRIDAY.

JOHN HUNTER, SECRETARY.

British Bank, 11th April 1797.

Carnatic Bank.

NO Business transacted at the CARNATIC BANK on the 14th Instant.

JOHN KING LANE, CASHIER.

Fort St. George: 11th. April, 1797.

STOLEN.

ON NUNDY last from a House in Chintadrepeth, A French Gold, Horizontal Watch, with a plain Gold Chain and Key. The day of the Month is shown on the Dial plate and in a circle in small Letters, is inscribed. Lettres Le minutes Let Soliel.

Whoever will bring the above to Mr. DOB-BYN in the B. R. will receive a Reward of TEN PAGODAS, and no question asked. If offered for sale, any Person stopping the BEARER, will receive a Reward of TWENTY PAGODA, if required.

Advertisment.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late COLLY LYONS LUCAS, Esq. having been granted by the Honorable Mayor's Court of Madras, to Mr. MARTHA LUCAS, and RICHARD CHASE, Esq. the Executor, and Executor, thereby appointed, all persons having claims on the Estate, of the said deceased, are requested to state the same; and those indebted to the said Estate, to pay the amount thereof to the said RICHARD CHASE, the Acting Executor.

Fort St. George: 11th April, 1797

The Asylum Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING. Thursday, the 6th April.

No. 5834 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas, Nos. 5477 6000 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas, No. 7243 a Prize of 30 Star Pagodas, Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

43 080 5158 8561 297 3402 5638 8151 435 3284 6848 8754 393 3021 6118 8068 767 3921 6738 8009 351 3416 6907 8949 545 3535 6933 9085 688 3554 6177 9937 1458 4826 7838 9381 1510 4781 7884 9331 1841 4913 7818 9883 1267 4776 7100 9188 1849 4447 7131 9999 8538 5879 7088 9007 8984 5945 7975 9084 4997 5430 7354

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING. Monday the 10th April 1797.

No. 7878 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas. No. 3456 7069 12 000 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas. No. 1827 a Prize of 30 Star Pagodas. Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

163 913 264 437 856 795 943 1404 1437 1761 2421 2309 2850 2850 3034 3375 3038 3947 3507 3710 3355 3015 3834 3830 3186 4919 4250 4551 4017 4143 4144 4266 5035 5254 3567 5052 4346 6850 5370 6148 6142 6188 6376 6741 6087 7251 7073 7250 7006 7257 7438 7744 7891 7551 7144 7293 7737 7816 8354 8038 8191 8283 8334 9401 9347 9560 9786 9744 9440 9455

The Wheel is above par. Star Pagodas 3740, Price of Tickets: at 10 Star Pagodas.

FOR THE COURIER.

The anxiety we feel to be able to account for every appearance in men and things is so great, that we are often apt to find fault with certain things not so much from being able to prove that they are wrong, as from not being able to account for them. It is in our dispositions to measure the inclinations of others by our own, and therefore we think it wholly unaccountable that any should prefer what we dislike, or hold in contempt what is to us a source of pleasure and admiration. Without considering that if the inclinations of all mankind were fixed on the same objects, there would be no enjoyment; we go on to obtrude our tastes and likings upon one another, encouraging an unaccommodating and selfish spirit, and depriving ourselves of many of the comforts of society. Society cannot be a state of happiness without mutual concessions and sacrifices, provided they are such as do not interfere with prudence and economy, or infringe on the principles of virtue. To be too complaisant is dangerous, but never to comply is a mark of selfishness, and deprives us of all right to expect in our turn what we have so often denied to others.

In our intercourse, however, with our friends and acquaintances, we still have a hankering to make converts to our inclinations, to reduce mankind to an equality of desires, or where we fail in these objects, to set down our disappointments as wholly unaccountable.

If, indeed, we examine most of the pursuits of those who are not confined to that regular routine of business, which is subject to vicissitudes, and finds constant employment to the mind, we shall be able in no other way to account for the frivolity of one of their amusements, the danger of another, or the wickedness of a third, than that they cannot, by the cultivation of their minds, dwell long upon one subject, and that they being but a catalogue of pleasures within the reach of human power and skill, they are obliged to go through the whole, whether good or bad—for the sake of variety.

Perhaps it will be said that after all, this is an exalting *alibi* propter *alibi*, one unaccountable thing by another, and that when we say variety is the cause of many seemingly unaccountable things, we convey no more information than the philosopher, who tells us that the reason why a body thrown from a height must fall to the ground is the principle of gravitation, or the physician, who informs a fine lady that her case is *nervous*. Nevertheless, if we have attended thus far, if we have got half way on the road to perfect knowledge, we may be content to rest a while until we acquire fresh strength to complete our journey.

The existence of idleness is universally acknowledged, and being in proportion to their invention be racked to discover new modes of being idle. Many grave and sober people are apt to connect the idea of idleness with that of doing nothing; but that is a mistake we all know, by observing the great fatigue of body which follows a day of idleness. This fatigue is indeed, excessive, and is accompanied by the consequences of excessive fatigue, which physicians tell us, is a certain irritability of nerves that prevents sleep, or renders it disturbed and unrefreshing. This is expressing the case in learned language; but it is a disorder perhaps better known by the vulgar name of the *idgits*, and is epidemic.

It requires little description; to name it is to recollect that we all have felt it at some time or other, and the only cure for it is *variety*.

Idleness, therefore, being diffused over a vast proportion of a flourishing society, the demand for amusement increases.

But there are things much more unaccountable, than that a man should find his time in idleness. We sometimes see a well-informed and rational being the heir of vast possessions, who after having enjoyed them in reputation and with advantage to his neighbourhood, on a sudden dissipate the whole "in thin air," by the assistance only of a horse, a pack of cards, or a dice-box. This, for a man of such a character, seems wholly unaccountable. But if we consider that a good character is a smooth even stream, flowing in one uniform course; that he who possesses great wealth is a stranger to all the passions and vicissitudes of him who has none; that he is a stranger to the cravings of appetite, the fatigue of labour the contents of the proud, and the biting sarcasms of the ingrateful and the successful; that, in short, he knows only one state of human nature, namely, a state of prosperity, who can doubt but that he has assumed the charac-

ter of a practical philosopher, feasters his riches with a foolish contempt, and becomes mean, poor, degraded and despised—merely for the sake of *variety*!

In estimating the comparative merits of those amusements to which men are most addicted, we find that they rise or fall in the opinion of amateurs in proportion as they afford greater *variety*. The huntsman, the fowler, and the racer, all contend for the superior advantages of their different pursuits in this way. Nay, in pleasures more intellectual, we find the same passion predominating. Theatrical critics assign the palm of honour to those plays, in which there is most *variety*.

In other affairs of common life, we meet with the abhorrence of *jamais*, and the desire of variety. In shopping, which my female readers know is a business of no small importance, those tradesmen who have the greatest quantity of goods, are sure to have the greatest number of customers. As to books, I need not state how successful those are which contain the greatest variety of matter.

But I was lately not a little surprised to hear a young lady's character censured very much, because she had no *variety* in her. Upon due consideration, however, the objection has some validity, and it is to be hoped that the ladies will lay the matter to heart, and not create prejudices against them, by that sameness of good temper, sweetness, affability, and other graces, which, it appears, does not suit the taste of the lovers of *variety*.

These seekers after the *variety* of *unstable*, the changeable and changeable may perhaps plead antiquity in favour of their passion; as they may affirm that nature has been before hand with them and that she delights in variety. But, on the other hand, they ought to recollect that we should be able to account for our fickleness, and quest of amusements, in some other way than by merely referring to the principle of variety. Nature abounds in variety, but man may find it in the place where he happens to be, without all that vast trouble and expence, which our modern *variety* undergo. The great business of life is not to be neglected for that childish fickleness, which delights in destroying its toys, that it may be indulged with others. Life is short and uncertain. What we waste cannot be recalled, but what we employ in useful pursuits may be remembered with pleasure. The discharge of the duties of our relative stations requires a steady perseverance, and upon that only will be found to depend the happiness which we in vain seek by change of place or difference of amusement, and let it be remembered, that the only variety which does not fall in the progress of the mind—is *useful knowledge*.

COMMON SENSE.

THOUGHTS ON A REGICIDE PEACE.

Mr. Burke's Pamphlet on the proposals for Peace "with the Regicide Directory of France" has been anticipated by a pamphlet with the title of "Thoughts on the Regicide Peace," which he advertised several months ago, but which he withdrew from the book-seller with whom the copy was intrusted. The book-seller, in a preface to the Work says that he had received a *present* from Mr. Burke, in recompence for his doing the dirty work of the *Ministerial* party, his last publication, but that notwithstanding the free gift, Mr. Burke had demanded an account of the profit, and on this being withheld, Mr. Burke had withdrawn from his shop the publication of the Regicide Peace. This Mr. Owen takes as his excuse for publishing the manuscript with which he had been entrusted, and through this violation of a confidential deposit, the public are put in possession of the Thoughts of Mr. Burke on the Regicide Peace.

We know there are persons who think that as Ministers are not *seriously* against Peace, for Mr. Burke is not stimulated by real anger in his present publication. It is thought that Ministers merely feel a spirit of condescension to the voice of the people and that they yield to a clamour which they cannot control; but in the mean time are extremely willing that Mr. Burke should, if possible, revive their drooping alarms, and reinvigorate their abhorrence of Jacobinism. This idea seems to be countenanced by the following passage:

"If what I hear be true, the Ministers are not quite so much to be blamed, as their condition is to be lamented. I have been given to understand, that the proceedings are not their origin property. It is said that *there is a secret in the House of Commons*. That Ministers act not according to the votes, but according to the dispositions of the majority. I hear that the minority has long since broken the General Sense of the Nation; and that to prevent those who have a right in having the open and avowed test in that House, or perhaps in both Houses, it was necessary to pre-occupy their ground, and take their propositions out of their mouths."

If the General disposition of the people be, as I hear it is, for an immediate peace with Re-

gicides, without so much as considering our public and solemn engagements to the parties, or even equity into the terms, it is all over with us. It is strange, but it may be true, that as the danger from advances to Jacobinism is increased in my eyes and in yours, the fear of it is lessened in theirs. It seems, that the more the prospect of their first apprehensions; but it is fit they should recollect, that they who would make Peace without a previous knowledge of the terms, make a surrender. They are conquered. They do not treat, they accept a law.

Mr. Burke gives us an estimate of the parties by which this nation is now divided, and his calculation is curious:—

"It cannot be concealed. We are a divided people, but in divisions where a part is to be taken, we are to make a matter of our strength. I have often endeavoured to class those who, in any political view, are to be called the people. Without doing something of this sort we must proceed slowly. We should presume a boldly, if we pretended to very great accuracy in our estimate. But I think, in the calculation I have made the error cannot be very material. In England and Scotland, I compute that those of adult age, not declining in life, of tolerable leisure for such difficult and of some means of information, more or less, and who are above mental dependence (what virtually is such) may amount to about four hundred thousand. In this number I conclude the women to make a sixth, and the total cannot exceed twenty thousand. There is such a thing as a natural representative of the people. This body is that representative; and on this body, more than on the legal constituent, the artificial representative depends. This is the public, and it is a public very near the truth. The rest, when feeble, are the objects of protection; when strong, the means of force. They who affect to consider that part of us in any other light, insult while they castrate us; they do not want us for Counselors in deliberation, but for soldiers in the field."

"Of these four hundred thousand political Citizens, I look upon the fifth, or about eighty thousand, to be pure Jacobins; utterly incapable of amendment; objects of our vigilance and our distrust, but beyond legal constraint. On these no reason or argument, no example, no venerable authority, can have the slightest influence. They desire a change; and they will have it if they can. If they cannot have it by English laws, they will make no feat of crossing the Channel, and France, into which already they are virtually incorporated."

"This MINORITY is great and formidable. I do not know whether if I aimed to the total overthrow of a Kingdom, I should wish to be executed by the Regicide Directory. These, by their spirit of intrigue and by their restless agitating activity, are far more far superior to their numbers; and at times grow the least critical, have means of debauching or intimidating many of those who are now found, as well as of seducing the able bodies of the more rational part of the nation. This minority is numerous enough to make a mighty cry for Peace, or for War, or for any object they are led vehemently to desire. By passing from place to place with a velocity, scarcely conceivable, they can make and unmake the opinion of the majority of the acclamation."

"The minority, the other four-fifths, is perfectly sound; and of the best possible dispositions to the Government, to the King, and to the divided interest of their Country. Such men are naturally disposed for PEACE. They who are in possession of all they wish, are languid and improvident. With this fault, (and I admit its existence in France) they would not endure a peace that led to the ruin of every thing for which Peace is dear to them. However, the desire of Peace is essentially the weak side of all such men. All men that are ruined, are joined in the ties of their natural propensities. They are unguided. They do not suspect that their destruction is attempted through their virtues. Their Enemies are perfectly aware of— and accordingly they, the most turbulent of mankind would make a fourth of the population of their Country to its center, raise a continual cry for Peace with France. PEACE with REGICIDES, and War with the rest of the world, is their true motto. From the beginning, and even when the French gave the blow, and we have opposed the *virtuosi* to their efforts, from that day to this hour, like impotent Geese, crying one note day and night, they have called for a REGICIDE PEACE."

It has been remarked of Mr. Burke, that he is the most bitter Enemy of the cause which he professes to espouse. It is certainly true that he is a most ardent though a most faithful defender of the following terms, the Gentleman Usher of the French Directory—

"A strange uncouth thing, a theatrical figure of an open, his head thrust with three coloured plumes, his body lacinated and decorated from the back fences, and after a short speech in the mock heroic falsetto of stupid tragedy, delivered the Gentleman who came to make the representation into the custody of a guard, with directions to take fight on him a moment; and then ordered him to be sent from Paris in two hours."

It cannot be denied but that the uniforms of the Directory, and their officers, are inconsistent with Republican simplicity, but who would have expected such a caricature from the zealous advo-

cate for Herald's Coats, Stars, Ribbands, Cannons, and all the elegant decorations of a Court! Mr. BURKE is scandalized by ALL FOOLERY, but that which is rendered sacred by age.

In this Pamphlet he extols Mr. PITT to the third heaven. He exalts him to an equality with his rivals, and says, that if any thing deleterious in our domestic system can possibly have us from the disasters of a Regicide Peace, he is the man to save us. If the finances in such a case can be repaired, he is the man to repair them.

What then shall we say to this Pamphlet, coming forth at this moment—the production of this admiring, strenuous, and grateful friend of the Minister: by whose life, in case of "the happiness of a domestic Regicide," he is determined to die; but that it is written to promote the real views by countervailing the offensive measures of Mr. PITT.

That it is to provoke the Country to a continuance of the War, while he is fooling them with the hope of Peace; and is calculated to give to the DIRECTORY of France, additional ground for jealousy, by showing to them, that in the very moment when an AMBASSADOR Extraordinary is sent to propose terms of pacification, the most illustrious Penitentiary of the CROWN addresses to the BRITISH nation an invective against the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, as bitter and unqualified as any thing that has proceeded from the most vehement of our orators or writers in the whole course of the contest; for he concludes with this concise description of FRANCE—"He says it is—"not a commercial but a martial Republic."—a Republic not of simple Husbandmen or Fishermen, but of "triglers and of warriors."—a Republic of "character the most ferocious, the most enterprising, the most impious, the most fierce and bloody, the most hypocritical and perfidious" "that ever has been seen, or indeed that can be conceived to exist."

Such is Mr. Burke's description of the French. If our readers will take the pains to collate it with the language of the London Gazette, they will find that there is a most striking coincidence in the title, and our Ministers, like their panegyrist, seem to take delight in talking of the licentious barbarity and unheard of cruelties of the people whom they at the same time supplicate for Peace.

The preparations which Ministers make for future offensive operations, should the present negotiations fail in its object, may be said to be directed to the most consummate wisdom and prudence; but it is not difficult to perceive that the boldness with which they contemplate the further prosecution of the War, and the undisturbed indifference with which they look forward to the failure of their policy, advances the cause of Peace, and procures for their elation in account of the successes of Mr. Pitt, and the revival of their half-exaggerated hopes of success in their original object.

VOLUNTEERS.

READING.—Thursday being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Coronation, the Reading Volunteers marched from their exercising ground into the market place, where, in honour of the day, they fired three fine volleys as were ever heard. After this, they were addressed by their Captain, HARRY DEANE, Esq. as follows:

"Brother Volunteers,

"I address you with the greatest pleasure that can be, because I have the satisfaction of saying, that you have taken every opportunity of doing yourselves credit; you have gone forth with zeal when called on; you have, with firmness and steadiness, supported the Magistrates, and preserved order in this Borough. Your wishes to be servicable have not been confined to this borough, nor even to this country. I never shall forget the readiness with which you applied to go with me to Henly, when applied to by the Magistrates of that town and neighbourhood; in less than a quarter of an hour after you had notice of it, you had left your several occupations, were dressed, and ready to march. We were then stopped by a second messenger, but this does not in the least lessen your merit on the occasion. I now wish to call your attention to the threatened invasion of this island: Old England has nothing to dread, while Englishmen are true to each other. I am thoroughly satisfied that every one of you will, in case of invasion, most readily go with me to the field, or any other part of this country, wherever our services may be deemed most useful; but to convince the world of your intention, those who on such an occasion would go forth with me, will on my giving the order, march, step forwards three paces."

To the very great credit of the corps, there was only one desalter, who (from his being infinitely surrounded by the populace) who vented the severest execrations on him.

The corps then gave three hearty cheers, assured their Captain they were ready to go with him at the shortest notice, to any part of the kingdom, and face the enemies of their country.

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