

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XIX.

WEDNESDAY, 11th MAY 1803.

Number 918.

Madras Assembly.

THERE WILL BE
AN ASSEMBLY,
AT THE PANTHEON,
To-morrow Evening,
MARK ROWORTH,
MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.

Madras Road Lottery.

THE DRAWING
OF
THE FIRST CLASS,
OF
THE ELEVENTH
MADRAS ROAD LOTTERY,
IS POSTPONED
UNTIL

The 18th. of this Month,
OWING TO THE SMALL NUMBER OF
TICKETS
DISPOSED OF.
J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

Fort St. George, 3d. May, 1803.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Reynolds & Griffiths,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A FEW BOTTLES OF DE FELNOS
VEGETABLE SYRUP,
CONCENTRATED FOR
HOT CLIMATES.
Madras, 10th. May 1803.

Advertisement.

Heff. Hope, Reynolds & Griffiths,
HAVE RECEIVED

For 4c on Commission,
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT

of
FASHIONABLE
JEWELLERY,

Fort 10th. May.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Reynolds & Griffiths,
HAVE A FEW
BASKETS OF THE
Cape Garden Seeds,
REMAINING,
WHICH WERE IMPORTED
ON THE

WHITE EAGLE.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Reynolds & Griffiths.
HAVE RECEIVED
For Sale on Commission,
A BOX OF MILROY'S
Hunting Saddles and Bridles,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
FOR READY MONEY.

Madras, 10th. May 1803.

Advertisement.

ES,
The Gen-
eral the
and the
Gengal,
favoring him
a Multer, to get
ere with expedition,
and durability to

3d. May 1803.

Elegant Furniture.

AT
REDUCED PRICES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
RECEIVED FROM
CALCUTTA,

AND
NOW ON SALE,
AT THE GODDOWNS,
Under Mr. Cochrane's Office,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
BUREAUX, COUCHES, COMMO-
DES, WRITING DESKS, FOOT-
STOOLS, WASH-HAND STANDS,
&c. &c.
For The BEDSTEADS, and TA-
BLES, are Warranted to be made of the
best MAHOGANY.

Freight

For Penang Malacca & Manilla,
TH SHIP

ALBION,

DAILY EXPECTED,
WILL SAIL ON THE 20th. INSTANT,
FOR FREIGHT
APPLY TO

Messrs. Abbott and Maidland,
IN THE FORT,

OR TO
MR. D. R. BABOOM,

BLACK-TOWN, ARMENIAN STREET.
N. B. Should the ALBION not arrive by
the above period, the VULCAN will fail
with the Freight that may be engaged for
the ALBION

Madras, 10th. May 1803.

Houses to Let.



THAT LARGE
& COMMODIOUS
HOUSE ON CHOU-
TRY PLAIN, lately oc-

cupied by MAJOR FLOYER.

ALSO
The HOUSE and GARDEN at ST.
THOME, formerly the Property of Mr.
STEPHENS,

APPLY TO
MESSRS. BINNY and DENNISON.

Baby Tavern,

AND
COFFEE HOUSE,

BY
J. M. TURNER,

SUCCESSOR TO Mr. J. S. SHERMAN.

A Convenient COFFEE ROOM,
where Information respecting Arrivals,
Departures, and Destination of Shipping
may be readily ascertained.
The ASIATIC and EUROPE PAPERS
regularly taken in.

For Sale.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

COMMON INTEREST BONDS.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

WILLS—Sufficiently ample for ordinary oc-
casions.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

BILLS OF LADING.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.

PASS-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-Sta-
tions, &c.

So be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 11th. May.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

TWO Leaguers of RUM,
Two Casks Venice TURPENTINE,
Three Casks VINEGAR,
Two hundred Groces of CORKS,
Four Silver WATCHES,
One Gold WATCH CHAIN,
One Silver CRUET STAND,

A FEW ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,

AND
GLASS-WARE,

ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF
BENGAL CHICKENNAHS,
FORTY-EIGHT DOZEN OF
BELL'S ENGLISH CLARET,

A NUMBER OF BOOKS,

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY next, the 14th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'Clock,

THIRTY six Boxes of French Brand
FRUIT, each Box containing
twelve Bottles, consisting of PEACHES,
APRICOTS, NECTARINES, Green
Gages, CHERRIES, and PEARS, the
above is in high preservation.

Fourteen Casks of Bordeaux CLA-
RETT.

A few Dozens of Poudre à la VIO-
LETTE.

(Purgée à la ESPRIT de VIN.)
One ton of COIR ROPE.

Two Dozen Black-wood Arm Chairs.

One pair Black-wood COUCHES to
Match.

One pair COUCHES, with Rattan'd
Backs (new).

Two pair of Black-wood SHADE
STANDS.

Two pair Plated Wall LAMPS,

AND
A Double Barreled GUN, in a Case
by Jover and Son.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
At the honorable B. Cochrane's.
GODDOWNS No. 50.

On MONDAY next, the 16th Instant,
Sale to Commence precisely at three o'Clock,

SEVENTEEN Europe CABLES and
SAWERS, from 1 1/2 to 18 Inches.

Nine Coils Europe CORDAGE, from
1 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Two ALOE and one COIR CA-
BLE.

Thirty one Coils of ALOE ROPE
from 2 Inches to 4 1/2.

Sixty one Bolts of CANVAS,
Fourteen KEGS of Paints of Various
Colours,

A Quantity of RED OKER, and Sun-
dry other Marine Stores.

Advertisement.

AS there are 65 uncleared Lots of
FILLAGREES, remaining at J.
DOBBIN'S Auction Room, sold on the
23d. March and 6th. April. The Pur-
chasers are hereby informed that unless
the ARTICLES, are Paid for and clear-
ed away on or before Wednesday next the
18th. Inst. & previous to that days Sale,
they will be Politively fold without Re-
serve at the risk of the First Purchasers.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 11th. Instant
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

SIXTY FIVE Dozens of Bristle and
Mouffey Hair Powder;
Fifteen Dozens of Pomatum;
Twenty Four Dozens of Windfor
Soap.

Six Dozens of Cotton Hofs,
Ten Three lb. Jars of Green Gages,
Twenty Pieces of Chintz,
Four Pieces of Painted Long Cloth,
Twenty Pieces of Mens and Womens
Cloths,

One Hundred Pieces of Dorias and
Charcoal;

Sixty Yards of Marcella Quilting, in
Lots of One Yard, for Waitcoats,
One Azimuth Compass,
Four Groces of Towels,
A few Dozens of Watch Glasses,
A few Bundles of Europe SAFFRON.

AND
VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES,

At 12 o'Clock,
FOUR CASKS OF
A L E,

AND
A FEW SMALL CASES OF
REAL HOLLAND

G I N.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY the 14th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

A NEAT
CARRIAGE,
WITH A PAIR OF
CAPITAL GREY HORSES,

AND
HARNESSES.

Further particulars may be known on
application at the Auction Room.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By ANTHONY GAUDIN,
Sworn Auctioneer,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 13th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

A HANDSOME set Mahogany Din-
ing TABLES, in Four Parts,

Ditto China Ditto in Three Parts,
Black-wood CHAIRS with Cushions,
Black, & Teak-wood Shade STANDS,

TEA POYS,
Writing TABLES with Drawers,
Teak-wood COUCHES,
Several PALANKENS, &c. &c.

ALSO
The Remainder of BENGAL PIECE
GOODS,

AND
BELLS ENGLISH
CLARET,

AS ADVERTISED

IN THE LAST GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 11th. May, 1803.

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ing the new establishment of the garrison battalion; there is besides the expence of the military college and the military asylum. When I state, however, that the whole expence of the army establishment for the next year will not exceed 5,500,000. I put the House in possession of a tolerably correct view of what will be the actual expenditure; this is the real amount of the expence, it is less by 2,060,000. than during the last year, and is less by 10, 130,000. than during the last year of the war; it differs from the army estimates of the last six months by 65,000. for though the number of men kept up is greater, yet there had been savings to such an amount to different articles, as to

this difference, there is a difference of 600. in the single articles of the Barrack rent from the expence of last year. Be- I sit down, Sir permit me to advert to a point often repeated by Gentlemen on the side against Ministers, for the precipitate manner in which they have reduced the public. To see how unfounded this charge is, the attention of the Committee to a short and simple statement of facts. On the first of October 1801, the forces of all descriptions consisted of upwards of 250,000; of this number a reduction took place, which left, on the 23d. October last a residue of 123,000. Of these a part consisted of first battalions. The cavalry, in 1801, consisted of 25,000, and as this number was judged unnecessary for the service of Great Britain and Ireland, 10,942 had been discharged; the Militia, amounted to 34,1 about the propriety of whose being disbanded, there cannot, I conceive, exist the slightest degree of doubt. The Fencibles, amounting to 20,679, were only engaged during the War; the terms of their service having expired, Government had no choice left about their discharge, of the Invalids 5122, have been discharged, but to their service can you always recur on any case of emergency.

The foreign corps, from 8645, had been reduced to the numbers which I have already stated. On this reduction I confess it would surprise me a good deal to hear any objection started. If a reduction in our military force was to take place, I can hardly imagine that there would be any hesitation in discharging foreigners, instead of reducing regiments of native troops. Of all the other troops which have been discharged, the number is 7,035; and in this consists the whole difference in our establishment of native infantry, rank and file as it stood in October 1801, and in October last. Of last description of men discharged a considerable number were entitled to a discharge, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or of being worn out with long service. There were others who had insisted on the idea of serving the war; and as there were clauses in the acts of Parliament which had given rise to such an idea, Government wisely determined not to injure the recruiting service in future, by seeming to violate a public engagement. Nothing, however, Sir was left untried, to induce as many as possible to return to the army, and in a variety of instances, the men thus discharged had again entered into the service in other regiments. It is with infinite satisfaction I am enabled to state to the Committee, that never was the BRITISH ARMY in a state of greater order, or more perfect discipline. Never was its appearance more war-like. Never was it composed of more able bodied men, or men more full of military spirit and animation. Never did it contain a greater number of able, brave,

and experienced General Officers, many of whom are in the flower of health and age.—To all this he had to congratulate the army, and the country, in having this important branch of the public service under the direction of the *Noble Personage*, who regardless of private pleasure, devoted himself to this great department of the public service.

LORD TEMPLE said that consistently with the principles upon which he acted, he could not oppose the resolution proposed, conceiving as he did, that every thing connected with our safety, depended on having our resources prepared for defence, and convinced, as he was, that the *grand object of France was the destruction of this country*; that it was the ultimatum of the ambition of him by whom the French Government was at present wielded, that it was the end with which he hopes to close his career of glory; that the subjugation of Great Britain was the warmest wish of his heart. The Noble Lord disavowed any intention to damp the confidence of the country in its own strength, much less did he wish to damp the little spirit which was of late rising in his Majesty's Ministers, but he could not help rejoicing in the conduct of his Right Honorable friend, who had compelled the Minister, on a former evening, to speak out in some measure, though it was impossible to draw from the Right Honorable Gentleman any thing like a full and satisfactory statement of the reasons which induced him so suddenly to propose such an immense armament.

The Right Honorable Gentleman had said a good deal of his resolution to preserve peace so long as it could be preserved with honour, but not a definite idea escaped him as to the time it would be expedient to interfere, to check the progress of French aggression. It had been frequently denied, that any considerable reduction had for some time taken place in the land forces, but what was the fact? why that since June last, when 95,000 men were voted, the cavalry had been reduced not less than one half, the infantry very considerably, the Garrison Battalions broken, and one half of the West India Regiments disbanded, and at the very time when intelligence was received of the landing of General Leclerc in St. Domingo, with a force, from which very well grounded apprehensions were entertained as to our own colonies. To these undeniable facts he appealed, in contradiction to the very positive assertions of the Minister on a former day. He also understood that this practice of disarming continued even down to October last, and that on the 22d. of that month, the very night on which Ministers determined to dispatch a remonstrance on the affairs of Switzerland, orders were issued to persevere in the system of disarming. Such were the vigorous means which Ministers employed to second that remonstrance. On the 23d. October, Mr. Moor, a gentleman justly high in the confidence of the Secretary of State, was sent off in a mysterious manner, and soon after made his appearance at Constance, conferring with the agents of the Swiss insurgents, as the avowed emissary of the British Government.

It was, notwithstanding, asserted that Ministers did not implicate the honour of the country in this transaction; but for his part he saw no reason to hope the honour of the country was at all considered in that interference. In June last he did not object to the large establishment which Ministers demanded, because he saw that it was necessary to defend the intended colonies

then in our hands, and which were since given up; but what reason existed now. How came it that they demanded such a force?—yet he should assent to the motion. It would perhaps be observed by a Right Honorable friend of his, whose self contratulatory smiles he perceived, that he and his friends came to the house with good Government votes, but *Opposition speeches*. So it might be observed, and he would tell him the reason that his friends approved of the measures, but disapproved of the man (a general laugh); they were sorry to see such a force placed in such hands, subject to the direction of Ministers, incapable of conducting it for the honour or advantage of the country. With respect to the remarks of an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) which were particularly pointed at his sentiments on a former evening, it could be no new discovery, to that Honorable Gentleman, that Ministers were seldom opposed without any wish to put them out of place. It was certainly his desire to remove the present Ministers, and that in their room a man should be appointed, on whom the eyes of the country were fixed, (Mr. PITT)—and that man whose services were universally acknowledged—whose capacity to maintain the honour, console the interests, and call forth the energies of the country, were universally admitted—that man who would carry with him the entire, unimpaired confidence of the empire. (A loud cry of No! No!) The Noble Lord resumed:—he re-asserted that Ministers did not shew the necessity for this increased force, nor give the house the proper information, but they seemed to appeal altogether to confidence. In fact, the Right Hon. Gentleman's confidence in himself seemed to increase in proportion as the confidence of the country in his administration appeared to diminish.

Mr. Windham in a long speech alluded to Mr. FOX's arguments and said that ever since the commencement of the French Revolution all his *Anti-Gallican opinions had been changed*. He was not merely an apologist, but an avowed enemy of the French system, and saw neither mischief nor danger in their conduct. In 1787 he was an advocate for measures to preserve the balance of power, which was, in other words, that he was an advocate for interfering in the concerns of other Powers. Then he saw danger arising out of the inordinate ambition of France. Now he saw nothing was to lean to the side of our finances. In his mind it was of more consequence to have the troops than the money.

Mr. Fox said that, however he might charge him with having changed his opinions in other respects (but which he denied in any one instance) he could not say that he had ever been an advocate for high establishments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he rejoiced to see so little difference of opinion on the vote which had been proposed. He would have thought a much higher establishment than ever we had heretofore, necessary if the War had even left France without having increased the limits of her territory; but increased as she was by the addition of the Austrian Netherlands and by the influence which she had in Holland and Spain, as well as elsewhere, he should be infensible to his duty if he did not recommend a high establishment. Nor should he treat the Committee with candour if he did not say that circumstances had occurred in Europe since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty which rendered a high establishment indispensable to our Security. He had regard to constitutional considerations. They were only exceeded in his mind by considerations of our safety. In the

structure of the army, however, every attention had been paid by his Royal Highness to prevent the increase of influence. No more officers were to be provided for corps of 750 than were before for regiments of little more than half that number. So that the whole addition was effective force; and his Royal Highness had, with his usual spirit of national economy and attention to military claims, appointed no new officers, but had brought them in every instance from the half pay, by which a very great saving had been made. He had also great pleasure in informing the Committee that if the revenue should continue as prosperous as it had been for the two or three last quarters, it would provide for an enlarged Establishment.

Sir James Poltney spoke for a high Military Establishment, as essential to our security against invasion.

Mr. T. Grenville said, it was so late, he should reserve his observations on the vote till the Report.

The Motion was then put and carried without a division.

Adjourned at half past three in the morning.

LONDON, — 10th. DECEMBER.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the India House, when the following Commanders attended, and took their final leave of the Court previously to their being despatched, viz. Capt. Nathaniel Dance of the Earl Camden, and Captain Archibald Hamilton of the ship Bombay Castle, severally assigned to Bombay and China; also Capt. John Fains Timins of the ship Royal George, assigned to St. Helena, Ben- coolen, and China. The above ships will be despatched in a few days. The following gentlemen were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. Henry Meriton of the ship Exeter, assigned to China; Captain James Sandilands, of the ship Walpole, assigned to Madras, and Captain William Edmeades, of a new ship of eight hundred tons, assigned to Bengal direct. This ship is expected to sail in February.

Captain John Dobree is appointed to the command of the *Carnarvon*, a new extra-ship by Mr. Williams, for the service of the East India Company this season. Captains W. Lynch and John Baylis proceed in the command of the new ships built by Mr. Woolmore; and Captain Carnegie commands the new ship built by Mr. Taylor. These ships are designed for the conveyance of guff goods.

Of the Islands to be restored to the French and Dutch, in consequence of the Peace, the Island of Martinique is the only one which has yet been ceded.—Undoubted intelligence has been received by Government by way of Jamaica, confirming the disastrous issue of the French expedition to St. Domingo, it was understood the remnant of Le Clerc's Army, consisting of only 1500 men, had re-embarked for France, and that two Black Regiments in the pay of France, had joined the Insurgents who were in great force.

A letter from the Hague, dated Nov. 19, says, "The Government of State of this Republic has appointed a Commission of seven Members, in order to furnish them with the necessary information with regard to the trade about to be recommenced to the East Indies, and the form of Government for the East India Colonies.

Advices from Berne, Basle, and Zurich, of the 10th, have brought the following news: on the 8th, arrived at Zurich, guarded by an escort of chaffeurs, the celebrated *Alys Reding*, and *General Ausler Maur*; M. Hitzel, a member of the Diet of Schwitz, has also been taken up; he was found at his own house, in the

bosom of his family. They were all conveyed before General Sarraz, and afterwards carried to the Hotel de Ville.—The brother of Reding, who exercised the office of Landammann of Baden, during the insurrection, has also been taken up. Some other of the leading persons have experienced the same fate. They are to be sent to the castle of Chillon, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, as *prisoners of State*, until further orders. These measures ordered by General Ney, have produced a great sensation.

The town of Zurich is, by direction of the National Prefect, disarming, as all the other towns and Cantons. Tranquillity is far from being restored in the Canton of Zurich. The presence of the French troops alone keeps down the Insurgents. The town of Glarus was occupied by the French on the 3d. Two demi-brigades and a regiment of light cavalry have entered the Grisons.

The letters from Berne inform us, that the Senate has sent a circular Letter to all the Prefects, of which the following is the substance:

"You will receive herewith the Proclamation of the Eighteen Cantons, issued by the First Consul, in which he declares that he will in the critical situation in which our country is, give it a Constitution which shall ensure tranquillity, and fix its fate for ever. The Senate have gratefully accepted the interference of this powerful Mediator, who holds out to us the well-founded hope of terminating our intestine dissensions. The Senate and the Council of Execution make it their duty to execute scrupulously, and in all its parts, the tenor of the Proclamation of the First Consul. In consequence, the Government repaired to Berne as soon as circumstances permitted them, and disbanded all the Militia. They will follow in their labours the constitutional line, and they will, that you, Citizen Prefect, refuse the post conferred on you. They will also, that by your efforts to fulfil exactly the desire of the First Consul, all the authorities which have been dissolved or changed be immediately re-established, and continue their functions; that all Assemblies, Authorities, or Functionaries, convoked or established in contravention to the Law and the Constitution, be on the contrary dissolved; in a word, that, by your wise activity, the letter and spirit of the First Consul's Proclamation be adhered to, avoiding always every thing that might agitate or awaken the animosity of the parties. You will employ then all the means in your power to maintain concord and tranquillity, and re-establish the Constitutional Authority. Nothing can better ensure peace, safety, and freedom, than the strict observance of the dispositions prescribed by the First Consul, awaiting in tranquillity the result."

The Monument dedicated to the memory of *Capt. Richard Rundle Burgess*, who so nobly lost his life in the Service of his Country, was yesterday opened to public inspection in the Cathedral of St. Pauls.

This Monument is honorable to the Government by whom it was ordered, as well as to the Gallant Officer whose heroism it is intended to record. By such a national tribute to the defenders of our Country, the zeal of patriotism is incited and rewarded.

The following is the inscription placed on this Monument, which is intitled to a high rank among the most distinguished ornaments of the British Capital:

Sacred to the Memory
OF RICHARD RUNDLE BURGESS, Esq.
Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Arcton*,
Who fell in the 43d Year of his Age,
While bravely supporting the honor of the
British Flag.

In a daring and successful attempt to break the enemy's line near Camperdown, where,

On the Eleventh of October, 1797,
His skill, coolness, & intrepidity eminently contributed to a victory.

Equally advantageous and glorious to his Country:

That Grateful Country.

By the unanimous act of its Legislature

Enrolls his Name

High in the list of those Heroes,

Who under the blessing of providence

Have established and maintained by naval superiority

And her exalted rank among Nations.

A few days since Sir W. Call, Bart. on his coming of age, gave a three days' fete at his beautiful seat at Whiteford, near Callington.

There was a grand ball and supper on the

occasion, which was numerously and fashionably attended by the Nobility, &c. of the County.

The Dutch Legislature has sanctioned the proposal of the Government, to grant a general pardon for all deserters from the army and navy.

Admiral Story has been summoned to appear to stand trial on the 21st. of December.

At the twenty-first sitting of the Deputation of the Empire, held on the 30th. ultimo, the French Minister at Ratibon presented a Note, in which he expresses his confidence in the hope of the approaching co-operation of his Imperial Majesty in the intentions of the Meditating Powers, and that his Majesty has made propositions the most proper to remove every difficulty. A Courier is stated to have passed through Strasbourg on his way to the French Minister at Ratibon, with materials for the information of a new *Supplementary Plan of Indemnities*, and with unlimited powers for that Minister to conclude such arrangements with the Imperial Court as may finally terminate the whole business of the Indemnities.

Vienna, 27th. Oct.—Our Court presents no nothing but a continual round of amusement and fetes of various kinds, for the entertainment of the Grand Duke Constantine; these will continue as long as his Imperial Highness shall remain here. A report, however, is gone abroad that he will, on the 2d. of November, depart for London, while others say, he will accompany his Imperial Majesty to Preburg, and then return to St. Petersburg. The persons who credit the former report seem to be supported by the opinion which many entertain, apparently not without foundation, that a closer connexion is in agitation between the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and London.

Letters from the Hague state, that the Dutch Government has consented to furnish all the necessaries for the embarkation of the 15th. and 17th. French Brigades, which were in the port of Holland, for Louisiana.

They are to be embarked at Helveloetflus. The quantity of ammunition, artillery &c. which they are to carry with them is immense. From Helveloetflus the troops are to proceed to Dunkirk, to join the remainder of the troops.

Letters from Vienna, of the 27th. ultimo, in corroboration of the above, state, that very important negotiations are now on foot to secure the tranquillity of Europe, and these are assigned as the reason of the frequent exchange of couriers between the British, Russian and Austrian Cabinets. Count Stalremberg, the same, advises add, goes to London, with dispatches on the above highly important subject.

The French Republic is said to be apprized of the new federation which it is now the object of several great Courts to accomplish, and has charged its diplomatic agents to counteract it by every means in their power.

The Paris Journals of the 11th, afford for their particulars of the subjugation of Switzerland. The threats of General Rapp, and his approach of his troops, induced the Diet of Schwitz to dissolve on the 28th. ultimo, after declaring they had been checked in their proceedings by a foreign armed force: insisting on the right of the Swiss to give themselves a Constitution agreeably to the Treaty of Lunéville; and protesting against the measure, that may be adopted by the Helvetic Confalats, which was expected to set out for Paris early this month. The French troops entered the town of Schwitz on the 31st. ult. and about six thousand from Italy have crossed the mountains of the Alps, and entered the Grisons. At Zurich and other places which the French occupied, the inhabitants manifested the most hostile disposition, and the French the most insulting tyranny. The Confederate Swiss troops have been generally disbanded.