

WAR OFFICE, December 31. James M. Freke Bulkely, Gentleman, to be Secretary to the Lieut. Gov. of Nova-Scotia, vice Richard Bulkeley, who resigns.

JANUARY 16.

Yesterday Mr. Wentworth kissed the King's hand, on being appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

Colonel Gardner also kissed hands upon his appointment to the regiment of Jamaica-light horse on Friday last.

The following arrangements are made, and will probably be gazetted in a few days.

Major General O'Hara, to be Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, vice Sir Henry Calder, deceased.

Major General Alured Clarke, to be Governor of Jamaica, vice the Earl of Effingham, deceased.

The same gentleman to get the 30th regiment, by Sir Henry Calder's death; and Major General Stewart, Lieutenant Col. of the 3d regiment, to succeed Major General Clarke as Colonel Commandant of the first battalion of the 60th regiment.

Colonel Fox is talked of to relieve Major General Clarke, at Quebec.

February 2. On Wednesday the 25th of January, in the Irish House of Commons, Sir Hercules Langrish moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, by allowing them the full enjoyment of property—the free exercise of their religion—the guardianship and education of their children—to allow them to intermarry with Protestants—and to take apprentices.

This motion was unanimously agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

Mr. O'Hara then presented a Petition, praying to allow Roman Catholics to be admitted into the army—into places in the revenue and law—and into places of trust and profit.

The petition was universally reprobated, and was at length withdrawn by Mr. O'Hara.

During the Debate, a stranger was observed among the members. The Speaker ordered him to be taken into custody; but he made his escape through a back passage, before the serjeant could reach him. It afterwards appeared that the stranger was Mr. Burke, son of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, and agent for the Roman Catholics in England and Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Paris, received yesterday.

“The Emperor does not appear at all sanguine in favour of the French emigrants, who it seems are strictly prohibited from

assembling in armed bodies in any part of his dominions. We have official accounts of their being obliged to quit Coblenz, and every other part of the electorate of Treves. Their cannon were seized, their magazines sold, and the Moselle and the Rhine being covered with ice, and the roads with snow, are the only reasons why they have not all evacuated the country before now. The Elector of Mentz has treated them in the same manner. The Prince de Conde, with about 1300 men, removed to Effingheim near Stratsburgh, but the Cardinal de Rohan, to whom the place belongs, was obliged to give orders to disperse them.

“Thus has ended, in some degree, our fears of an invasion; but our fears of a bankruptcy increase, as assignats are at 42 per cent. discount, and the country is inundated with forged ones, which have the same credit and circulation as real ones.”

Bishop Watson speaks thus of the French Revolution—“Whatever may be the issue of this wonderful struggle, I am induced to think that the French will obtain **THREE THINGS**, ‘A Trial by Jury—an Habeas Corpus Act—and an incorrupt Administration of Public Justice.’ Blessings these of inestimable value! which were till lately not so much as heard of in France, which continues the felicity of Great Britain, and in the enjoyment of which it is our duty, as men, to wish all nations to participate.”

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, being complimented by the Clergy, returned an answer very singular, and not much to be expected from the mouth of a Mahometan: ‘I commend myself,’ said Ratic, ‘to your prayer. We all have the same God, and only pray to him in different languages.’

The Swallow Packet.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Captain Curtis arrived at the India house, from Bristol, with two chaise loads of dispatches. No official account has yet been published, but from the Madras papers (that of the 15th of September, being the last published previous to the sailing of the Swallow) and from other communications, we are enabled to give the following particulars:

Lord Cornwallis's army having returned to Bangalore and its neighbourhood, every thing in the power of his Lordship was done to restore the sick and refresh the army in general, after the great fatigue they had undergone, and which they had borne with a fortitude that did them much honour. They soon found themselves well

supplied with provisions and every necessary, and during the whole of their stay at Bangalore, Tippoo had neither molested them in their entrenchments, nor fallen upon the Carnatic.

The Mahrattas had continued firmly attached, and so perfectly at their case had the British army been, that many officers obtained leave to visit their families from Madras.

The fort at Ryacottah had fallen into our hands.

Major Goudy had taken Ossour, the place which Earl Cornwallis announced his intention to attack.

On the 16th of August Lord Cornwallis received a Vakeel from Tippoo, charged with a commission to treat for peace, conjointly with the noble Earl and Hurry Pundit, but his Lordship persisted in refusing to negotiate otherwise than by writing, and the Vakeel was sent back.

In August a detachment of Tippoo's troops had attacked Coimbatore, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

The Rajah of Travencore, in whose defence the present war was undertaken, had agreed to contribute ten lacks of rupees annually, during its continuance.

A party of the Mahrattas had been beaten by Tippoo, and lost 700 men.

He had returned to his capital, as the report was in the British camp, sick and dispirited. The British army, on the contrary was in high spirits, and no doubts were entertained of the complete success of the expedition.

Feb. 17. A great commercial house at Bourdeaux has received a letter from a correspondent at Madrid, dated January the 26th, stating that the inhabitants of the capital of Spain are in a great ferment, and the Court in the utmost consternation.

The occasion is stated to have been as follows: The Corregidor of Madrid had given leave to a Bookseller to print an edition of the French Constitution, on condition of printing but a very small number of copies. Five or six thousand were, however, printed, which were instantly purchased, and carried off.

Count Florida Blanca, the Minister, gave orders to seize the Printer, the Corregidor, the copies, and the buyers of the work. This proceeding roused the indignant people; and it is also stated, that the Minister paid very dear for his arbitrary rashness.

The letter concludes thus—“Things are going forward here, which I dare not trust to paper.”