

LONDON, October 24.

TREATY
Between Tipoo Sultan and the French Directory.

We have great pleasure in being enabled to lay before the public the substance of the leading articles of the treaty, that was concluded between Tipoo Sultan and the French Directory in the latter end of the year 1797, and previous to his embassy to the Mauritius. It consisted of thirty-two articles; the following are the most important—and as we have received this communication from the first authority, the public may rely on its authenticity. The extract of the letter, which we have inserted also immediately after, has been sent us from the same quarter. It is written by a gentleman in a high confidential situation in India, and clearly shews the perfidy of the Sultan, and the unremitting vigilance of the British government in that part of the world.

II. The French engaged to furnish him with a force of twenty thousand men, included cavalry, artillery and infantry.

III. For this force he was to pay 20,000 rupees per day, or seventy-two lacks of rupees per annum.

IV. The men were to be landed in French ships at Mangalore, or other places in that neighbourhood.

V. The negotiation was conducted by emissaries, with instructions from Pondicherry, and to be completed by the government of the Mauritius.

VI. It was stipulated, that whatever of the former French possessions* should be conquered, should be restored to them entirely, and that such of the territories ceded by Tipoo to Lord Cornwallis, should in like manner be restored to the Sultan entirely.

VII. Such foreign conquests as should be made by the joint forces, were to be equally divided between Tipoo and the French.

VIII. It was stipulated, that the first object to be attempted was the siege of Madras, and nothing† was to be attended to until this should have been achieved.

IX. After this, the French engaged to carry his arms to Hydrabad, Poonah, and ultimately to Delhi.

X. All naval expences to have been borne by the French exclusively, and they, in consequence, to enjoy exclusively the advantages of all victories or conquests which might be obtained at sea.

XI. If the French should be attacked, Tipoo was to march to their assistance. If Tipoo should be attacked, they, in like manner, to move to his assistance.

XII. It was stipulated, that the French troops should move out of Tipoo Sultan's dominions whenever they should be required.

XIII. It was stipulated, that barracks should be built for the French soldiers at Malapoor‡, and that place entirely appropriated to them.

"In the latter end of the year 1797, I received intelligence of the negotiation of an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between Tipoo Sultan and the French; it had then been recently concluded by some French Ambassadors at Seringapatam, who soon afterwards failed from Mangalore for the Mauritius. The abstract of the treaty was communicated to the governor general in 1797, and I thought it at the same time, a matter of so much importance, that I delivered a long memorandum to lord Hobart, containing particulars of the negotiation of this treaty, of the conduct of Tipoo Sultan towards the French Ambassadors, of the suspicion he expressed for some time, of their proposals, of his having upbraided them with repeated breach of their engagements as well to Hyder Ally as to himself, particularly in the instances of the peace of 1783, and of lord Cornwallis's war; of his disregarding the advice of his principal ministers, who were adverse to this connexion, and of his having closeted himself entirely with the French gen-

* I believe this stipulation refers to the time of Duplax and Chunda Sahab.

† The paper says, this object engages his thoughts night and day. It may either refer to the treaty or to the state of Tipoo's mind.

‡ It lies, I believe, between Mysore and Seringapatam, and I have understood that part of the buildings had been erected.

tleman during the latter part of the negotiation, and the final conclusion of the treaty.—The intelligence contained much of the vaunting promises of the French; and I recollect in particular that the French ambassador, after speaking of the prevalence of the French power in Europe, said that from the numerous enemies with which they were engaged, it was impossible for them to equip a sufficient naval force to bring the promised subsidiary force, but that it was an object in the constant remembrance of the directory, who he was authorised to say, would never consent to make peace with the English, without receiving from them the provinces which lord Cornwallis had wrenched from the Sultan.—The intelligence farther stated that, for the last seven or eight days, no person was present, except Tipoo himself and the Ambassadors, that he went every day to their apartments and remained with them till late at night, and that none of his own people knew the purport of the treaty, until it had been actually concluded.

"The subsequent arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, the proclamation of M. Malartie, the conduct of Tipoo Sultan, the internal evidence of the treaty, and above all, the channel through which this intelligence was obtained, has left no doubt of the authenticity of it.

"Immediately after the departure of the Ambassadors, Tipoo began to prepare for the reception of the French troops, by collecting very large supplies of grain, cattle and sheep along the Malabar coast, in the neighbourhood, and by erecting barracks in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, at a place called Malapoor.

"The intelligence was accompanied by remarks upon the absurdity of Tipoo's conduct, and upon the inevitable ruin of his government by an alliance of this extent with France; the writer, however, was confident against the ultimate success of the arrangement, because it was as he says, "the work of a fool, who instead of attending to affairs of state, and to his permanent interests, was dispensing longevity to his favorites, and curing the sick by the light of his countenance."

The intelligence was, however, written with a view that it should, if possible be communicated to the English, who by timely interference might be expected to prevent the final subversion of the Hindoo interests in Mysore, which was anticipated as the inevitable consequence of the French treaty.—It is remarkable that the writer of this paper, speaking of Tipoo's persecution, calls him a "Rachas even among Mussulmans."

"There were some other particulars which I received from verbal communications and explanations, and which, at this distance of time, I cannot recollect, having destroyed all the notes which I made at the time. The abstract of the treaty is taken from the original letter, which I have fortunately preserved, and which is known to be authentic.

N. B. "The Rachas are represented by the Hindoos as demons or evil spirits, with great power, who tyrannized over the world, to the great annoyance of religion and virtue; the story of the sacred poem, called the Ramay-an, is an incarnation of the godhead for the purpose of destroying Ravan, a Rachas, who had established himself in Ceylon."

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Translations from Paris Papers.

L'Indispensible and Le Redacteur complain grievously of having been quizzed by forged Telegraphic dispatches, importing pretended victories, the defeat of Suwarroff, &c.—The former remarks thus, under date of October 14:

It is now said, that the pretended Telegraphic dispatches, by which our credulity has been supported within these four days, are nothing but the foguish tricks of Balleul and of Poulitier. Since the 4th inst. darkness and fogs have not permitted these telegraphs on the line of Strasburg to transmit any thing to Paris. Suwarroff will laugh in his sleeve, on reading, if he should read them, those French Journals, which have announced with so much precision his defeat and his capture. Indeed, who could have doubted it, from the positive tone of those foolish malignants? We know that there has been bets laid on the occasion. Would it not be right that the lying authors of this news should pay the expences it has cost?

The Hamburg Mail of the 15th inst. due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday. It has brought advices from Italy of the most gratifying nature, and has in a very material degree relieved us from the depression imposed by the late accounts from France respecting the operation of the Armies in Switzerland.

The king of Spain has approved the decision of a Council of War, held on the Officers engaged with our Fleet under Lord St. Vincent, by which "the Commander, Don Joseph de Cordova, is deprived of all his offices, declared incapable of ever serving in any rank, and prohibited from appearing at Court, or in any chief town of the maritime coasts. The next in command, Count Morales des Los Rios, is deprived of his rank. The Captains, Don Gonzole Vallejo, Don Juan de Aguirra and Don Joseph de Torres, are to suffer the punishment; and Don Augustine, Villavieja, independently of degradation, is declared incapable of holding any other in future. Several other Captains and Officers, are by the same Judgment, deprived of their offices for a limited time, of six, four, and two years, according to the degree of their criminality. Several Captains, Lieuts. and Ensigns, are only condemned to be reprimanded in public."

The King of Naples has not only created Lord Nelson Duke of Bront, with a revenue of 3000l. per annum, but presented him with a sword worth 60,000 ducats.

The Hamburg Mail due on Sunday arrived on Friday, and brings numerous details of the actions fought in Switzerland, by which it appears that the French telegraphic and other accounts of those desperate conflicts were fallacious, the Imperialists, instead of 19,700 men, having lost not much more than 3000.—The allies had defeated the French near Schaffhausen, where the corps of Conde having joined the Archduke, his Royal Highness was on the ad marching to sustain Suwarroff.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 22.

The Spanish frigate mentioned in my last to have been in company with the L'Thetis when the latter was captured by the Ethalion, on the 16th instant, arrived here this day at noon; she is called San Brigida, mounting 42 guns, with 350 men, from the Havana to Ferrol, laden with cochineal and Ivory, and a quantity of dollars, said to exceed two millions. She was captured on the morning of the 17th instant, after a running fight of two hours, by the Naiad, of 38 guns, captain W. Pierrepont, Triton, 32 guns, captain J. Gore, and Alcmena of 32 guns, captain H. Digby. The San Brigida had several men killed and wounded; she is valued at 400,000l. sterling.

The Naiad, Triton and Alcmena arrived here at noon. The Triton ran on the rocks while in action, but was got off again without any material damage.

October 31.

During the last three days, the dollars captured in the El Thetis and San Brigida, Spanish frigates, brought in here some days since, as particularly stated at the time have been landed; the whole was last night completed, and it is found that the number of boxes delivered out of the two ships amounts to nine hundred and thirty five, containing two millions nine hundred thousand dollars, the estimated value of which is upwards of six hundred and fifty two thousand pounds sterling; for this only the four Captains concerned will share 41,000l. each, besides the cargoes, ships, and head money. The dollars were brought from the ships in covered waggons, and lodged in the citadel, escorted by a party of horse and foot, and several sailors, with drawn cutlasses from each of the frigates, who were so fortunate as to be the captors.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 20.

The Impregnable, of 98 guns, capt. Faulkner, from Lisbon, was driven ashore near the Woolmers, between Langstone and Chichester—she is bedded 7 feet, and full of water. It is said she must be lost. Her crew and stores saved.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal, to his friend in this city, dated

"MONTREAL, DEC. 14, '99.

"SIR,

"Soon after you left this, the 41st

regiment came here, and brought with them a fever which has alarmed us a good deal; no less than 230 of them being sick, and numbers dying daily. We have had pretty severe weather, and yet it does not seem to check its progress. Some of the inhabitants of the town have fallen a sacrifice to the disease, particularly Dr. Graham, of Quebec, and Dr. Gould, of this place. I am afraid we shall not be much better than New-York next summer."

The question, so highly important to the inhabitants of the provinces of Upper-Canada, that of taking landed property in execution, was on the 14th ult. determined by the judges on the court of King's bench; it was given as their opinion that LANDED property could be taken for debt.

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The subscription at Lloyd's for the relief of the Widows and Children of Sailors and Soldiers who fell in the battle of the Nile, amounts to 35,260l. 11s. 11d.

JANUARY 1800.

Voluntary Contributions for the Year 1798, continued.

York County Militia.

Captain Benj. P. Griffith's company £20 0 0

N. B. Captain Griffith's own subscription of £10. was remitted in the year 1799, which makes the total of the Company's subscription £30 0 0

MR. RYAN,

THE under-written prediction was taken from an English paper, called the Sun, by a gentleman in this Province, five or six years ago—and as you have heretofore published a Prophecy in your papers concerning the present most destructive War in Europe—I send you the following, and request you will give it a place in your Gazette.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

PREDICTION of St. Cefarie, Bishop of Arles, in the year 946, taken from a book entitled, "Liber Mirabilis" printed in Gothic characters, and deposited in the royal library at Paris.

The Administrators of France shall at a future and distant period, be so blinded, that they shall leave it without defenders. The hand of God shall extend itself over them, and over all the rich. All the Nobles shall be deprived of their estates and their dignities. A division shall spring up in the Church of God, and there shall be two husbands—the one true and the other adulterous—the legitimate husband shall be put to flight. There shall be great carnage, and as great an effusion of blood as in the time of the Gentiles. The universal Church and the whole world, shall deplore the ruin of a most celebrated City, the capital and mistress of France. The Altars of the Temple shall be destroyed; the Holy Virgins, outraged, shall fly from their Convents; and the Church shall be stripped of her temporal goods.

But at length the black Eagle and the Lion shall appear arriving from other countries—and misery be to thee O proud city of opulence! Thou shalt at first rejoice, but thy end shall come. Misery be to thee, O! city of philosophy! Thou shalt be subjected. A captive King, humbled even to the dust, shall at last recover his Crown, and shall destroy the children of impiety!"

This Prediction has been verified at the King's Library in Paris, where an unique original of the work is deposited.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Has just received from New-York and Boston,

(Which he will Sell at a small profit)
BALTIMORE Fine FLOUR,
New-York Superfine ditto,
Ditto Fine ditto,
And very fine Middlings.

HE has still on hand, a few Barrels of Fine SHIP BREAD and Superfine PILOT ditto.
28th January, 1800.