



"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unwarped by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

SPANISH DECLARATION.

The following Declaration of War by Spain against Russia, ought to have had an earlier insertion; but for want of room it has been deferred.

THE religious scrupulousness with which I have endeavoured, and shall endeavour to maintain the alliance I have contracted with the French Republic, and the ties of friendship and good intelligence, which happily subsist between the two countries, and which are cemented by the evident analogy of their natural political interests, have excited the jealousy of some powers, particularly since the formation of the new coalition, whose object, rather than the apparent and chimerical one of re-establishing order, is to disturb it, by tyrannizing over the nations who do not yield themselves to their ambitious views. Among these, the conduct of Russia has been particularly marked towards me; the Emperor of which, not content with arrogating to himself claims which in no wise belong to him, and with manifesting in them his objects, because, perhaps, he did not find the concession he expected on my part, has just issued the decree, declaratory of war, whose publication alone will suffice to evince its entire want of justice. Being literally translated, it runs thus:

"We, Paul the First, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. make known to all faithful subjects, We, and our allies, have resolved to destroy the anarchical and illegitimate government which now prevails in France, and, consequently to direct against it all our forces. God has blessed our arms, and has hitherto crowned all our undertakings with happiness and victory.

"Among the small number of European powers, who have apparently delivered themselves up to it; but who, in reality, are fearful of the vengeance of that government, abandoned of God, and which is in its last agonies, Spain has manifested more than all the rest her fear, or her submission to France, not indeed by efficient succours, but by preparations for that end. In vain we have employed every means to make this power see the true path of honour and glory, and pursue it in conjunction with us, she has remained obstinate in the measures and errors which are pernicious to her; by means of which we were finally obliged to signify to her our indignation, by ordering her Chargé d'Affaires to depart from our states; but knowing now that our own has been forced to withdraw from the dominions of the King of Spain, within a fixed time, we consider it absolutely as an offence to our Majesty, and declare war against her, by the present proclamation. Wherefore we order the sequestration and confiscation of all the Spanish merchant vessels, within our ports, and that the order be sent to all our commandants of our forces by land and sea, in order that they may act offensively every where against the King of Spain."

"Given at St. Petershof, the 11th July, in the year 1799 of the birth of Christ, and in the third of our reign. Signed in the original with the proper hand of his Imperial Majesty Paul."

I have seen this declaration without surprise, because the conduct towards my Charge d'Affaires, and other proceedings, no less strange, of that Sovereign, for some time past, announced, that this crisis would happen. Therefore, in having ordered the Minister of Russia to depart from my Court and states, resentment had much less share than the imperious considerations of my dignity. Agreeably to these principles, I am very far from wishing to refute, the incoherencies of the Russian manifesto, which are very evident at the first sight, and what is herein contained of a nature offensive to me, and to all the powers of Europe. And as I know the nature of the influence which England held over the present Czar, I should think myself humiliated, were I to answer to that manifesto, not being bound to render an account of my political connections

to any one but the Almighty, with whose assistance, I hope to repel every unjust aggression, which presumption, and a system of unfounded combinations may attempt against me, and against my subjects, for whose protection and security I have taken, and am taking the most efficacious measures; and in giving them notice of this Declaration of War, I authorize them to act with hostility against Russia, its possessions, and inhabitants.

Signed with the Royal hand.
A true copy,
URQUIJO.
St. Idefonso, 9th Sept. 1799.

INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

No. I.
Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory.

In the name of the friendship which the Circar Candad and his nation vow to observe towards the French Republic, a friendship and alliance which will endure as long as the Sun and Moon shall continue to shine in the heavens, and will be so solid that the most extraordinary circumstances shall never break or disunite either the one or the other.

The English, jealous of the connection and friendship which for a long time reigned between my Circar and France, have united themselves to the Mahrattas, to the Nizam Ali Khan, and to my other enemies, for the purpose of declaring war against me—a war as odious and unjust, as that which had lasted for some years before, and which was attended with such fatal consequences to me, by taking from me my finest provinces, three crores and thirty lacks of rupees.

The Republic is not ignorant of any of those unfortunate circumstances; and of my having endeavoured to dispute every inch of territory, which I was forced to give up to our common enemy. I should not have been compelled to make those cruel sacrifices, had I been assisted by the French, my ancient allies; who, deceived by the perfidious projects of Governor General Conway, at Pondicherry, together with Governor Campbell, at Madras, agreed to the evacuation of the place which they commanded. The French Republic, by expelling the English from their rich possessions in India, will certainly repair the faults of their ancient government.

Animated for a long time by these sentiments, I have communicated them to the government of the Isle of France, through the medium of two ambassadors, from whom I have just had the high satisfaction of receiving such answers as I wished for; as well as the Republican colours from the Chief of Brigade Chippins, and the Naval Captain Du Bec, who have brought to me such succours in soldiers and officers as circumstances have permitted General Martie and Rear-Admiral Sercey to send me.

I keep near me the former officer, and send you the second in quality of an ambassador, for the purpose, at the same time that he demands your alliance offensive and defensive, of obtaining forces sufficient to attack and annihilate our common enemies. I will transmit you by his means my standard, which, united to that of the Republic, will serve as a basis of the alliance which the two nations are about to contract. I have also charged him to communicate particular orders to you.

I join with him in the embassy Sheikh Abdourbraim and Mahomet Bismilla, my subjects, who are equally directed to represent me in all affairs which they have to transact with you.

Whatever may be the circumstances in which the two nations may hereafter find themselves, whether together or separately, in all their transactions, may the good, the glory, and the advantage of both, be always the end of them! May their respective sentiments be guaranteed by the appearance of fidelity, and the solemn pledges given by each of them! And may the heavens and earth draw near to each other and unite, sooner than our

alteration shall experience the lightest alteration.

Given at my palace at Seringapatam, July 20, 1798.

A true copy,
C. MACAULEY, Secretary.
A true copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

No. II.
Copy of Articles of Engagement proposed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Directory.

Recapitulation of the demands which my ambassadors are to make of the Executive Directory at Paris:

Art. 1. Ten or fifteen thousand troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

2. A naval force to carry on hostilities on the coast where the armies may be, in order to favour their operations, or reinforce them if necessary.

3. The Circar shall furnish all warlike stores and provisions to the armies of the Republic, as well as horses, oxen, and every necessary article, with the exception of European liquors, which he has not in his country.

4. The orders of the King shall be taken with respect to all the marches and military operations.

5. The expedition shall be directed against some point of the coast of Coromandel, and in preference against Porto Novo, where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place, and the King shall repair thither with his army, his intention being to commence his operations in the heart of his enemy's country.

6. The King demands that notice shall be given to him by the Republic, in dispatching two corvettes from Europe, at a distance of twenty days from each other, of the number of ships and troops to be sent to him, that he may immediately enter upon the campaign, and make himself master of the coast of Coromandel before the arrival of the Republican forces.

7. All the conquests made from the enemy, shall, with the exception of the provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mahrattas, and the Nizam Ali Khan, be equally divided between the two nations; and according to the respective conventions, the same division shall take place of the enemy's vessels and the Portuguese colonies, for the purpose of indemnifying the King for the expences of the war.

8. If any difficulty shall arise between the allied armies, each of them shall possess the right of referring to their modes of justice according to their laws and customs, and every discretionary article shall be agreed upon in writing between both nations.

9. That whatever may be the wish of the Republic, to make peace with England, or to continue the war, it shall always consider the King as its friend and faithful ally, and include him in all the treaties, and communicate to him all its intentions.

10. All French who are now in, or who may come into the states of the King, shall be treated as friends and allies, and they shall be empowered to come and go, and carry on trade, without being liable to any trouble or molestation; but shall on the contrary, receive every assistance of which they may stand in need.

11. This article relates to bringing into the service of the Sultaun, several French artists and mechanics, skilled in casting cannon, paper and glass making, with some engineers and builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my signature, that of my Prime Minister, and authenticated with the state seal, on the 20th of July, 1798.

A true copy,
C. MACAULEY, Secretary.
A true copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

No. III.
Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to the Rajah of Travancore's Minister.

My Lord,
I expect with impatience the arrival of some vessels from India, to

hear from you, and to learn that your health is perfectly re-established, if, as it has been said, it was in a bad state.

As the means of sending intelligence to India are very fluctuating, I take the opportunity of a vessel which is sailing for the coast of Coromandel, to write to the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, with whom I have the honour to correspond. I request he will be pleased to communicate my letter to you, after having caused it to be translated into the oriental language, that it may not be necessary for you to shew it to any one.

I have also considered in my own mind, why your Prince was not in alliance with the Sultaun; and in recollecting that the great Nabob Hyder Ali, his father, had been the friend and ally of Ram Rajah, I was astonished, that that friendship which had been deranged by some event, had not been renewed. It is very common in Europe for a power which has been at war with its neighbour, to become its friend and ally. You have been at war with the Bacha. I feel the sincerest conviction that every resentment should be forgotten; that all former disputes should be consigned to oblivion, and that it is the duty of the two Princes to enter into a treaty of alliance and friendship, in a way solid and suitable to their reciprocal interests. Were I in India, I should give you, as well as the Sultaun, such substantial grounds for that proceeding, that I am confident my wishes would be fulfilled; but it will be peculiarly your glory to unite these two powers. You are the counsellor and the friend of your King; you direct his affairs so advantageously, that if you find this alliance profitable (and I do not doubt that you will) it will be sufficient for you to propose it to him, and the two Princes will readily come to a good understanding. Should my hopes be gratified in this respect, my joy will be complete; for you will be considered our ally, in becoming that of a Prince, who has for a long time united with France.

I pray Heaven to grant you long and happy days; and that those of your King may be prosperous, is the sincere wish of your servant and friend,

MAL DECOMBRE.
A true copy,
C. MACAULEY, Secretary.
A true copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

[The foregoing papers are published by the British Government, in justification of their hostilities against Tippoo Sultaun.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 13.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, of August 7.

"Going from Jaffa to Marietta, with a convoy of wounded, I fell into the hands of the English. I refused their offers and insinuations, by strongly persevering in my opinions and love for my country.—My refusals brought on me a very hard treatment: but free at last, I have been amply indemnified by the reception I met with from the General in Chief and the General Officers of the army.

"I owe to you some particulars respecting our situation. A great coalition was menacing Egypt. General Buonaparte abandoned his new conquests; returns to Cairo, where he is informed of the disembarkation of a considerable army of Turks, which had made themselves masters of the fort of Aboukir, put the garrison to the sword, consisting of 300 men, and were preparing to march against Alexandria. General Buonaparte, quicker in his determinations than the Nile is rapid in its course, comes down from Cairo in five days with 3000 foot and 800 horse, commanded by General Murat; he attacks the camp of the Turks; the cavalry leap into the redoubts, put all before them to the sword, and force the rest to precipitate themselves into the sea, or to seek for shelter in the castle. Eight thousand being either drowned or

killed, the remainder, dying with hunger, surrendered at discretion two days after.

The Pacha who commanded the army is our prisoner. Out of 25,000 men he had disembarked, not 1000 have escaped. Some dragoons have been at the point of taking Sydney Smith, whose cowardly conduct has in some measure been the cause of the loss of the Turks, who had great confidence in him. Instead of rallying them he fled, and they followed his example. He was pursued a quarter of a mile into the sea: it is inconceivable how he has escaped. He would have performed the second part of Mustafa, to adorn the triumph of the General. That memorable day has procured me my liberty, and it has insured the tranquillity of Egypt."

OCT. 15.

Council of Elders.

Sitting of the 14th October.

Garat requested the impression of the funeral eulogium which was pronounced over the bier of the unfortunate Baudin (des Ardennes) at whose obsequies he had assisted the day before.

Garat afterwards read a letter from Nice, which gave some particulars relative to the present situation of the city of Rome. Defended by a handful of French, after being deprived during three months of all communications with France, the garrison was going to retire to Civita Vecchia, when that class of people on whom no dependence could be placed, asked for arms, in order to assist the French in defending the city. This patriotic movement was made use of, 8000 Romans were armed; the Ex-Princes Borghese and Santa Croce were at their head; they marched to Faiscati, where they completely defeated the Neapolitan army, 12,000 strong, and entrenched. A reinforcement of from 12 to 1500 men (adds the author of the letter) would be sufficient to put this Republic in a respectable state of defence.

OCT. 17.

The French Consul at Genoa, has given in his resignation.

2600 conscripts, composing the contingent of the Lower Seine, are now assembled at Dieppe. They are completely organized, and only wait the signal to the defence of their country.

We learn from Cadiz, that the plague has entirely disappeared at Fez, Mequinez and Rebat; but that it still rages at Morocco and Mogadore. Three brothers of the Emperor have fallen victims to it.

To the Editor of the Paris Journal.

Since noon, a great number of citizens, knowing that Buonaparte was expected at the Directory, lined the streets next to the Luxemburg. At half past one he arrived, amidst repeated applauses and cries of "Long live Buonaparte!" When he had crossed the palaces to go into the hall of audience, the same applauses and the same cries were repeated.

The smile of a modest satisfaction played on his lips; and, as if embarrassed with the burden of his fame, seemed to say, in saluting with a movement of the head to those who surrounded him, "My joy in the midst of you is equal to your own; and my soul cannot sufficiently express its feelings." One would fancy a young scholar, when in the midst of a crowd he receives the reward of his merit, and the laurel which maternal tears will bathe.

He was dressed in a simple great coat of a greenish colour, had his hair cropped, and held in his hand a round hat. A Turkish scymitar, tied with a silken cord, hung at his side. His face, naturally pale, is somewhat darker, and even of an olive colour; his eyes are always sparkling with the fire of his genius.

I have seen tears of pleasure flow from the eyes of those who beheld him. The recollection of what he has done, and the hope of what he can still do, seem to have communicated a new rapture to national pride. Mixing my joy with that of others, and seeing at a short distance the destinies of the French people ameliorated and aggrandized,