

# The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Volume XI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14. 1795.

Number 495.

It has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, printed or published in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Samy, deceased, to be Granted to Mity Tamichelila Mendelilar, as Mortgage Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.  
31st March, 1795.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of William Galway, deceased, Intestate, to be granted to Lieutenant Baker Feniel, and Maria Theresa Bennel, his in wife, right of the said Maria Theresa Bennel, as the Sister of the said deceased.

J. WHITE, Proctor.  
Fort St. George 24th March 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Thomas Clapham, deceased, to be granted to Frances Hermalay, as Administratrix of William Hermalay, deceased, a Bond Creditor to the Estate of the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.  
Fort St. George, 24th March, 1795

**MESSERS. PORCHER, READHEAD, and Co. Attorneys for Major Jourdan.** Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Jourdan, will receive Sealed Proposals on or before the 4th April next, for the Sale of Certificates issued by the Houblon Company in payment of Claims for the Demolition of Houses on Hog Hill. These Certificates bear date, the 1st January last, and an Interest of 6 per cent. they are payable in a Year, and are not transferable for Certificates on Bengal, either for Promissory Notes, or Bills on the House of Directors.

## BRITISH BANK.

NO Business will be done at the British Bank on Friday, the 14th inst. being Good Friday.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

## CARNATIC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Friday next, being Good Friday, no Business will be transacted at the Carnatic Bank.

R. K. LANE, Cashier.  
Fort St. George: 24th March, 1795.

## NEW TONTINE.

THE Committee to the NEW TONTINE, have Seven Thousand Star Pagodas to lend, on approved Security.

Subscriptions continue to be received, at the British Bank.

Apply to,  
JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

BY MESSRS. ROEBUCK AND ABBOTT,  
Private Bills on London,  
At Convenient Dates,  
AND FOR SUMS,  
From £. 100, to £. 300,  
Transmitted them from Bengal.  
Fort St. George: 10th March, 1795.

THE Ship *Borlase*, Captain *Evans*, will sail the 6th of April, and is now ready to take in Freight.

Apply to  
Messrs. DALY and COCKBURN.

## FREIGHT to PONDICHERY.

THE Ann and Eliza, will Sail the 21st of April, Apply to Captain Haldane, at Mellis, Ding Gordon and Luffingtons.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WRIGHT and HURST have just received per the *Rockingham* Indian, for Sale on Commission, a few casks of Bengal Rice, Humpy, and T. Rice, cured at Chinnay by the success of the late Mr. Spiegel. W. and H. have also received per the above Ship some very fine P. Dates.

March 1795.

## EUROPE INVESTMENT.

BROWN & ASHTON

HAVE the honor to inform the Settlement, that the large and valuable EUROPE INVESTMENT, as announced in the last Courier, brought out on the *LASCABLES*, is now arrived here from Calcutta, on the *ANN and ELIZA*, and will be exposed for Sale, at their Godown, adjoining the Mayor's Court,

On MONDAY next, the 6th of April.

As this INVESTMENT is only on Commission, at a very low per Centage, it is hoped, that such Ladies and Gentlemen, who are disposed to favor B. and A. with their Orders, will consider, that as they have to make up their Account of Sales at very short periods, they will, therefore, be an Apology for their requesting, Prompt Payment, on the delivery of the GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

**CLARET**, from Brown and Whitford,  
Red Port,  
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,  
Rum Shirub,  
Remy,  
Ale and Porter, in hogsheads,  
Small Beer and Pale Ale, in butts.

**CHEESE and HAMS**,  
Fine, Berkley, Gloucester, Double Gloucester, and Cheshire Cheeses.  
A few Hams.

**OILMAN'S STORES**,  
Pickled and Spiced salmon,  
Ditto Herrings and Tongues,  
Quarter cases of Pickles assorted, with Cauli-  
flowers, Walnuts, Cucumbers, French Beans,  
Pecanilly, Squares of Anchovy &c. Essence  
of Anchovy, Fish Sauce, Quins Sauce, Es-  
sence of Oysters, Mushroom and Oyler  
Ketchup, Sallad Oil, &c.

**PLATE, GUNS, MATHEMATICAL IN-  
STRUMENTS, &c.**

A large size silver Cup and Cover,  
An elegant Coffee Pot,  
A ditto Soup Tureen and Cover,  
Four round Eye Dishes,  
Two flat Plates,  
A Stew Pan and Cover,  
A Table Cross,  
A pair of Sauce Boats and Ladles,  
An Oyler Scollap,  
A pair of small Candelsticks,  
A pair of shoe Buckles, with Patent spring Chapes,  
A variety of Buckles,  
Ditto of Rings,  
Silk Garters,  
Gloves,  
Ladies' over Thimbles, &c.

Achromatic Telescopes, with sliding brass Tubes,  
Ditto ditto ditto, with plated Tubes,  
Extra ditto ditto,  
Double Barrel Guns, by Mortimer,  
Single ditto ditto, ditto,  
Ditto ditto ditto, by Clarke,  
Double ditto ditto, by ditto,  
Medicine Chests, filled,  
Ditto ditto, empty,  
A Lady's Mahogany dressing Case complete,

**PERFUMERY.**  
Bristol's & Mouchel's, Jamaica, Marchalle &  
Marave, Soft and Hard Pomatum, Plain and  
Violet Hair Powder, Dressing, Opening and  
Small Tooth Combs, Large Powder Bags,  
Double Distilled Lavender Water, Essence  
of Peppermint, Essences of Bergamotte, Lem-  
mon and Lavender, Eau de Luce, Tooth  
Powder, and Tooth Brushes, Marble Wash  
Balls, &c.

**SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,**  
By Permission of the Supreme Government  
A VOYAGE TO  
**NEW GUINEA,**  
BY THE SHIP  
*Duke of Clarence, and the Dutchess*

UNDER THE COMMAND OF  
**CAPTAIN JOHN HAYES,**  
WITH CHARSTS AND PLANS;  
BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
AT ONE HUNDRED SICCA RUPES,One Complete Set.

Subscriptions received at Madras, by  
Messrs. *Chase, Smart, and Chase*, and Captain  
*Henry Hall*, Beach Master.—At Bombay, by  
*Messrs. Bruce, Faulcett, and Co.* and *Alexander*  
*Adams, Esq.*—At Canton, by *James Drummond*  
*Esq.* and at Calcutta, by *Messrs. Farley,*  
*Reid, and Co.* and *W. Moore, Esq.* of the  
Bank of Hindostan.

## CONFECTIONARY.

Raspberry Jam,  
Currant Jelly,  
Caraway Confits,  
Peppermint Drops,  
Caraway Seeds,  
Peppermint Seeds,  
Scott's Carraways,  
Ginger Confits, and  
Cinnamon Almonds,  
Dried Cherries.

**GLASS WARE**,  
Vase Lamps, with smoke Shades, Chains, &c.  
To hang different sizes,  
Door and street Lamps, Complete,  
Cut-glass Decanters,  
Cut-glass Salt Cellars, &c.

**HATS**,  
An assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Boy's  
Black Beaver Hats,  
**HABERDASHARY & MILLINERY**,  
Narrow Ribbons,  
New Laces, Thread, Tapes, and Needles, &c.,  
Ladies Long and Short White Kid Gloves,  
Gentlemen's Wash Leather & Doe skin Gloves,  
Ladies Silk Stockings,  
Gentlemen's White Silk Stockings.

**STATIONARY**,  
Imperial Royal Demy, Thick and thin Post  
Footscap Post, and Quarto Post Paper, Ink  
Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

Elegant Pier Looking Glasses in Gold Barnish-  
ed Frames,—Prints, a great variety—Large size  
Military Boxes, Silver and Plated Spurs, Watch  
Chains, and Scally, Gentlemen's Silver, Shoe and  
Knee Buckles—Europe Black Leather, and Hair  
Trunks, Biltza Tobacco, some Lucknow Hooka  
Snakes, and a great variety of other Articles.  
A Quantity of Patna Table Cloths and Napkins  
sorted.

A small quantity of real Coniac Brandy of su-  
perior quality, at 2s. 6d. per dozen  
Four elegant Mahanush Palanquens,  
Red and Yellow Paints in kegs,  
Scarlet, white, buff and yellow Cloths and Cas-  
simeres,  
Best Patent shot, of different numbers,  
Best Hair Powder, in lbs.  
Pigtail Tobacco,  
A quantity of plain, chequerred, and flowered  
Mullins.

As there are not a great quantity of each of  
the respective Articles, in the above list—Brown  
and Ashton hope that Gentlemen at our stations,  
wishing to purchase any Articles in the list,  
will be pleased to forward their orders as soon as  
possible, as they intend to make them their first  
consideration.

**MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.**  
THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COM-  
MITTEE, finding that their LOTTERY  
SCHEME for the two last Years was generally  
approved, have determined to continue the same  
SCHEME for the present Year.—Their New  
Tickets are ready for Sale at their Office, in  
the Exchange, and the Drawing will commence  
on the 1st July, next.

Madras February 20th 1795. P. M. CASSIN,  
Sec to the Committee.

**ROBBERY.**  
WHEREAS CAPT. W. GODFREY,  
was Robbed, on the Morning of Feb-  
ruary the 14th (between the Hours of One and  
Four while in the Choultry, at Comitor) of his  
Gold Mounted Small Box, and a New Watch,  
made by John Holmes, London, No. 709. Metal  
Case, Capped, Jewelled and Second Gold Key,  
and Red Cornelian Seal, with his Arms, on one  
side, Crest and Cypher on the other—whenever  
will carry the same, or give Information to  
Messrs. Wright and Hurst, how they may be  
Recovered, shall Receive a Reward of Twenty-  
Five Star Pagodas—It is to be hoped, should they  
be offered to Pawn or Sale, they and the Party,  
will be Stopped.

## MADRAS THEATRE.

On MONDAY, the 6th April,  
WILL BE PERFORMED,  
The Comedy of  
**Catharine and Petruchio,**

AND  
THE APPRENTICE.  
PITT and Boxes, Three Pagodas, and GAL-  
LERY Two Pagodas.

\* \* \* Tickets to be had at Mr. Porcher's  
House, in the Fort, at the Theatre, and at the  
Secretary's House, Popham's Broadway.—No  
Money will be taken at the Doors, but a Tent  
will be picked, opposite the Public Rooms,  
where Tickets will be sold, during the Per-  
formance.

Doors to be opened at six, and the Per-  
formance to commence precisely at seven o'clock.  
Entrance for Carriages and Palanquens, by  
the Gate, adjoining Mr. White's Gardens, and  
to return by the Gate near to Mr. Woolfe's  
Garden. After setting down, Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen are requested to give Directions to their  
servants to draw off to the Square, opposite the  
Public Rooms.

**FOR SALE.**  
A FEW Chests of fresh French Claret, im-  
ported on the Ann and Eliza, Apply to  
Captain Haldane, at Mellis, Ding, Gordon, and  
Luffingtons—in Chests of twelve dozen each.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
MR. HENDERSON begs leave to acquaint  
the Public, that the sale of Ground Ad-  
vertised to be sold below Mr. Popham's thirtieth  
anniversary is unavoidably postponed, until Fri-  
day, the third of April, between the Hours of  
four & six in the Afternoon.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
To be sold by Public Auction,  
By ROBERT HENDERSON,  
AT THE SEA GATE,  
This day, Wednesday, the 11th April,  
at 12 o'clock,  
THE GOOD SNOW  
**MARCELINA.**

BEING a new vessel, and on her first Voyage  
from Pegue, she is strong, and well found.  
A list of her Stores, and further Particulars,  
may be known on application to Mr. Robert  
HENDERSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,  
By ROBERT HENDERSON,  
This day, Wednesday, the 11th April,  
Between 4 and 6 o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES,  
TEN Grounds below Mr. POPHAM'S  
house in the Black Town; the Ground  
Measures, 80 feet by 30, and will be put up  
in single Grounds, if required.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time of  
sale, and particulars may be known by applica-  
tion to R. HENDERSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,  
By ROBERT HENDERSON,  
AT HIS ROOMS,  
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,  
On Friday, next the 9th April,  
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,  
A QUANTITY of Bengal Table Cloths, and  
Towels, of different Sizes, Several Pieces  
of Demity Towels, A Quantity of Saddlery  
Hats, and Hosiery, just arrived from Bengal.

The same day will be sold,  
A Quantity of Printing Paper,  
Belonging to the Estate of the late  
**HUGH BOYD, Esq.**  
AND  
A Capital Billiard Table,  
Complete.

Also,  
Fifty Baskets of Bengal Pointees,  
AND  
A large quantity of Stationary, just arrived  
from Bengal.

**TRAVELLING PALANQUEN.**  
TO be sold, a strong Travelling Palanquens,  
with Sliding Venetian, in perfect repair,  
Price 25 Pagodas.—The Palanquens may be seen  
at Mr. Robert Henderson's Auction Room.

TO COMMODORE RAINIER,  
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships  
in India.

SIR,  
We beg leave to convey to you the high  
sense we entertain of the protection afforded  
by His Majesty's Ships under your command  
to the trade of this port, and to offer you  
our sincere acknowledgements for the very  
handsome manner in which this protection  
has been given, whereby our Ships have  
basely effected their safe return un molested  
by the Enemy.

Since the commencement of the War, we  
have been obliged to detain many of our  
China Vessels a considerable time after the  
completion of their lading, for the benefit  
of sailing in company with others, a measure  
supposed necessary for their mutual safety;  
but which unquestionably operated to  
our greatest disadvantage on their arrival at  
Canton, the influx into that market of so  
great a quantity of Cotton at one time, being  
injurious to both buyer and seller. To  
obviate this inconvenience, to relieve in some  
degree Ship Owners from the enormous pre-  
miums of Insurance and Resins, and to pre-  
vent the loss of time for these two last  
seasons, and to insure, as far as possible,  
the safety of the Ships going forth, permit  
us to submit (if His Majesty's service will  
allow of the arrangement) that one of the  
Ships under your Command, cruising off  
Ceylon, and another in the Straits of Ma-  
lacca, from the 1st of May to the 1st of  
September, will not only tend to effect the  
above desirable point, but we should think,  
completely protect our China Trade on their  
outward bound voyage the approaching sea-  
son.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

- JAMES TATE,
- FORBES, SMITH, & Co.
- BRUCE, FAWCETT, & Co.
- ALEXANDER ADAMSON,
- JOS. HARDING,
- RIVETT, WILKINSON, & Co.
- DADDY NASSERVAJEE,
- NASSERVANJEE MANAKJEE,
- PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
- FRAMJEE NANNABOY,
- SARAJEE MURSHJEE,
- CANIZJEE RATOMJEE,
- HOMARJEE BOMANJEE,
- MIG. D' LIMA, & SOUZA.

Bombay, 22d February, 1795.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

IN several of your Papers, I observe,  
I what you are pleased to denominate,  
"State of the Market," this statement of  
yours, Mr. Editor, is too partial, being con-  
fined to Rice, Cables, Brandy, Cordage,  
and Horse Gram—These staples, Sir, in  
their various fluctuations, may become in-  
fructing to the Merchant, or peradventure  
they may influence the prudent Whilist, who  
heretofore had sported his little Acheen and  
Bandy, to become a "Pedestrian per forte,"  
on an unexpected rise in the last mentioned  
article—But these, Sir, are even your Cables,  
are "trifles light as air," when com-  
pared with the present state of the Market,  
in all its ample and costly variety, and which,  
I observe, you do not deign even to notice.

I am a family man, Sir, and related,  
though not in mental endowments, to a Cor-  
respondent of yours, who distinguished him-  
self some years ago, in the great Cause, of  
SILK STOCKINGS, versus COTTON STOCK-  
INGS—he was an observer, Sir, that fitted  
the Public to a Thread—this, however, is  
rather foreign to my subject—take there-  
fore, good Mr. Editor, a State of the Mar-  
ket, in my own way, with the added in-  
formation given by my wife, whose assistance  
I was obliged to solicit respecting many ar-  
ticles of feminine decoration, in which she  
has become a Casualty of most profound erudi-  
tion, as the Milliner's bills, and my purse  
will very amply testify. Place also Dancers,  
as ever my maxim; here therefore follows  
My Wife's State of the Market.

Old Sashes, old Ribbands, old Fans, and old  
Gloves—Pomatum, hard and soft, gratify-  
ing your obsequies with the very essence of  
Hog-Hill, Silk Stockings, somewhat the  
worse for the White duns, and of a most deli-  
cate yellow colour—Lavender water, easily to  
be mistaken for real Holland—Marchalls  
and Orin Powder, all alive with infant  
Cuckoos, are, according to my Wife's state  
of the Market, in an advanced state of 200  
per Cent. above the conscientious demands  
of an Indian Commander. Here, for the  
present ends my dear Wife's account; now  
Mr. Editor take,

My own State of the Market.

I shall begin with observing, that the ar-  
ticles above enumerated, are hardly notice-  
able, when compared with others, which

affect the whole body politic: for know,  
Sir, that a preparation of Sacrum Saturni,  
and Logwood, under the denomination of  
Danish Claret, at Six Pagodas the Dozen,  
had, not many days since, nearly made me  
"a Grace Woman,"—on which I tried, for I  
like a cheerful Glass, some highly approved  
French Claret at Seven,—and I have no  
doubt, from the abdominal Resolutions I  
immediately experienced, but that it was  
the brewing of some infernal Democrat, who  
had engaged to poison His Majesty's Liege  
Subjects in India; at the exorbitant rate  
which my present state of the Market gives  
you—excuse me proceeding further at this  
time, which both my Wife and the Doctor,  
who is this moment arrived positively for-  
bid—farewell.

Yours Obediently,  
JOHN BULL.

FOR THE COURIER.

IF Liberty signifies freedom, from servitude  
and the power of oppression, it is un-  
doubtedly valuable; but if it implies an  
exemption from Laws, it is by no means  
desirable—Yet for want of this distinction,  
nothing has made more Slaves than the word  
Liberty: by fancying themselves Slaves Men  
often make themselves really so—They are  
at Liberty, and don't know it, and so by  
seeking what they already have, they actu-  
ally lose it—By rebellion, and overturning  
the Government, they at last become Slaves  
to those very men, who galled them with  
the sound of Liberty, in order to gratify  
their own malice and ambition.

S. S. T.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL HOPELESS, is received, his Lines  
shall appear in our next, the pressure of more  
important matter precluding their insertion in  
the existing Courier.

The Petition of certain Native Inhabitants  
of the Black Town, to their Honors, the Members  
and Surveyors, is also received, and shall have  
place in our next.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—APRIL 18, 1795.

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S  
Ship, the ROCKINGHAM, Captain Lindsay,  
arrived from Bengal, on the 26th instant.

PASSENGERS—Mrs Pynchon, Honorable  
Lieut. Turner, 73d Regiment, Mr. Wynn,  
and five Children.

On Sunday the 29th instant Mr. arrived  
the Honorable Company's Ship the QUEEN,  
Captain Greig, the left Bengal River on  
the same day with the Rockingham.

PASSENGERS—Captain Macdonald of His  
Majesty's 73d Regiment, the Reverend Mr  
Mackay Chaplain to His Majesty's 73d Re-  
giment, Mr. F. Linwood, and Mr. R. Clegh-  
orne, Cadets for this Establishment, and  
seven Children, for Europe.

LORD CAMBERFORD, the sailing fourth  
Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Resistance,  
and who by the Death of his Father, has  
become Heir to nearly thousand Pounds per  
Annum, has been twenty five Years from  
England—He sailed with Captain Van-  
conver, on a voyage of discovery to the  
North West Coast of America, thence pro-  
ceeded to China, and Malacca, and at the  
latter Port joined the Resistance—His  
Lordship is represented as a young Man,  
strongly animated with that spirit, which  
cannot fail to render him an ornament to the  
British Navy.

Extend, Tranquebar, 29th March.

"A report has for some days past been  
current here, of the arrival of a Squadron  
of French Ships at the Ile of France—  
What credit may be given to it I cannot  
take upon myself to say, although cer-  
tain great folks here, who insist that they  
are in the secret, detail the exact force of  
which they declare it to be composed,  
—namely, four Ships of the Line, three Fri-  
gates, a Corvette, and seven Ships, Arm-  
ed on Flutes, with Troops, Stores, and Pro-  
visions on board for the Islands."

On Monday Night, during a religious  
procession of a large body of Natives, in  
the Black Town, and from the omission of  
certain ceremonies before the House of a  
Native Merchant, a violent affray took  
place, between the right and left Band, Cadets,  
we do not hear of any lives being lost, al-  
though many of the Combatants were severely  
wounded, and several of the Shops in  
the Great Bazaar broke open, and plundered  
by the surrounding Mob.

No Intelligence has been received from  
His Majesty's ships, *Resistance* and *Diamond*,  
since their leaving this Port on a cruise,  
for the protection of our Settlements and  
Commerce to the Eastward.

IN our last COURIER, we mentioned the  
circulation of a report respecting an admi-  
ral having taken place between the MARATHA  
FORCES, and the army of His Highness the  
NIZAM, and which from Letters since received  
we find very amply confirmed.

These Letters state the Admi-ral's having  
taken place on the 12th Ultimo, in the vi-  
cinity of Parinda, a frontier Garrison be-  
longing to the Nizam—The attack was made  
by the Marhattas with their usual impetu-  
sity, and before the ill-disciplined Troops of  
the Nizam could form to receive them—it  
continued with unabated fury, on the part of  
the Marhattas, for nearly three Hours, when  
the Troops of the Nizam, gave way, and  
with much difficulty effected a retreat; leav-  
ing many of their wounded, their Baggage,  
and indeed the whole of the Camp Equipage  
on the Field of Battle—The Enemy, as  
usual, commencing their system of plunder  
on the instant of the Nizam's forces giving  
way.

The total of the killed and wounded is  
not exactly ascertained, but from the num-  
ber of the Nizam's SIRDARS, who either fell  
upon the spot, or were very dangerously  
wounded, the slaughter in His Highnesses  
Army must have been very great; the Killed  
and wounded are said to be *Sow-  
Of the Nizam's Generals, LOLL KHAN, and  
WOZIER KHAN, with many others, whose  
names have not yet transpired, were killed—  
and ASUD ALI, SULTAUN KHAN, and  
RAJAH ROW RUMEO, very badly wounded*

The remains of the Nizam's Army con-  
tinued their retreat, and by a forced march  
during the night of the 12th, gained *Hydrabad*,  
to which place they were immediately pur-  
sued by the Marhattas, who have stationed  
their forces in such a manner, as to com-  
pletely surround them, and to cut off every  
communication or supply whatever. Under  
these circumstances, it is said that Ambassa-  
dors were deputed by the Nizam, to the  
Marhatta Chiefs, with full powers to ne-  
gotiate a Peace; but whether the terms had  
been acceded to by the victorious party,  
is not mentioned in the Letters from which  
the above particulars have been obtained.

THE DART PACKET, was to be despatched  
from Bengal, for Madras and Feroand, on  
the 21st instant.

The Court of Directors of the Honorable  
Company, have given permission to the own-  
ers, of the following bottoms, to build up-  
on them for the present Year.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Princeps Royal, | Royal Admiral, |
| Foelix,         | Montfield,     |
| Belmont,        | Locelles,      |
| Valant,         | and Winterata. |

Serjeant Watson, is, we hear, appointed to  
the Chief Justiceship of the New Court of  
Judicature, to be established at Bombay, on  
the recommendation of Mr. Anstruther.

Mr. Joy, the acknowledged Consul from  
America, has returned from Calcutta to that  
Country, on the Ship Sarah.

The following, are the only Ships of this  
Season remaining to be despatched from Ben-  
gal for Europe—*Laitelles, Royal Admiral,  
Dart Packet, Latona, and Indian Trader.*

The Danish Ships *Kron Princeps, Cronberg,*  
and *Professor Schimmelmann, Fr. Copenhagen*  
with the American Ship *Robert Morris*, for  
Oiland, were expected to fall from Calcutta  
for their respective destinations, in all this  
Month.

His Majesty's Ship *Centurion*, has by the  
rapidity of the Current, been driven to the  
Northward of this Port, she was taken up  
by one of the Indiamen lately arrived.

The *Adventure Grab*, from Siffa, and the  
*Lennox Love*, from Coringa, are arrived  
at Calcutta.

The Ships, *Resistance*, Captain Gallo-  
way, *Mary*, Captain Turnbull, and *Sarah*,  
Captain Jackson, fallen from Bengal for  
Madras, on the 15th Ultimo.

The despatches for the *Phu*, were for-  
warded from the Council House at Calcutta,  
on the 15th Ultimo.

Passengers, Mrs. Peach, Mrs. Harriot, Mrs.  
Helyarne, Miss Datto, and Six Children.

His Majesty's ship, the *Resistance*, Capt.  
*Pakenham*, arrived from Bombay, last from  
Trincomalie, on Tuesday the 24th Ultimo.  
In order to complete her Wood and Water,  
whence she has since sailed for these  
roads,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.  
For St. George, March 26th, 1795.  
G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Alexander Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon  
promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and appointed  
to do duty at Tanjore; vice Stuart, deceased.  
Mr. William Martin, Assistant Surgeon, ap-  
pointed to do duty with the 28th Battalion of  
Native Infantry, and the Detachment of Artillery  
serving with His Highness the Nizam.

Mr. William Pritchard, Assistant Surgeon, ap-  
pointed to do duty with the 14th Battalion of  
Native Infantry at Tygar; vice Deeks.

G. O. By Colonel Buxhavick.

For St. George 27th March, 1795.

The following appointments and Removals  
to take place:

- |  |
|--|
| Lieut. H. F. Smith (late promotion) to the<br>1st European Battalion.          |
| J. Verma do. to the 2d do. do.   |
| H. Slingby do. to the 3d do. do.   |
| F. K. Aikill do. to the 4th do. do.  |
| A. Molesworth do. to the 5th do. do.   |
| Thomas Baynes from the 4th European Ba-<br>talion to the 20th Native Infantry. |

The three Regiments, voted by the East  
India Company, are to consist of a Theatrical  
men each, including the Non-commissioned  
Officers.

We are happy to find, the newly esta-  
blished *Madras Lottery*, so strongly and so  
respectably supported, and so generally ap-  
proved of, by every description of persons;  
the advantages it holds out are too nume-  
rous to need either recommendation or com-  
ment—its purposes, such as must most strong-  
ly operate upon the human mind,—*General  
Beneficence, and Public Utility.*

The Grand Jury lately empanelled in En-  
gland, for the Trial of Persons indicted for  
HIGH TREASON, have found Bills against  
the following persons:

THOMAS HARDY, Secretary to the London  
Corresponding Society.

The Rev. Horne Tooke, the Rev. Jeremiah  
Force, Chamblan to Lord Stanhope, J. A. Ben-  
ney, S. Kidd, Thomas Wadswort, John Richter,  
Mell. Moore, John Yelverton, R. Hodgson, and  
John Baxter.

IN the COURIER EXTRAORDINARY of the  
28th of October, we had the pleasure of  
having before our READERS, the Letter ad-  
dressed by Admiral Howe, to the Lords of  
the Admiralty, immediately after the gallant  
Action of the 28th and 29th of May, and 7th  
of June—It is with much satisfaction, that  
we are now enabled to add His Lordship's re-  
spondent Letter, which has not yet appeared in  
any of the Prints of this Country, and  
which details the proceedings of the British  
Fleet, and the names of the Officers and Sea-  
men, more fully and correctly, than it was in  
His Lordship's answer to an announcement to his grate-  
ful Countrymen, a period when his first  
Letter was transmitted to England.

BY THE OFFICE, June 21.

A Letter, which is now showing is a  
copy from the Admiralty, Earl Howe, to  
Mr. Stephens, supplementary to his Lord-  
ship's letter of the 2d instant, was published  
in the London Gazette Extraordinary.

"In the Extract of the Journal herewith  
inclosed, the proceedings of the Fleet are stated  
from the time of leaving St. Helen's on  
the 2d of last month to that of the first dis-  
covery of the French fleet on the 28th of  
the same. For the further information of  
the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,  
I have now therefore to relate the subsequent  
transactions, not already commended in  
my despatch of the 2d instant, to be deli-  
vered by my first Captain, R. G. Curtis.

Early in the morning of the 28th, the  
enemy were discovered by the advanced  
frigates, far distant on the weather bow.  
The wind then fresh from the S. by W.  
with a very rough sea.

They came down, for some time, in a  
loose order, seemingly unapprized that they  
had the British fleet in view. After haul-  
ing to the wind when they came nearer,  
they ere some hours before they could com-  
pletely form in regular order of battle upon  
the weather bow, and the British Fleet con-  
tinuing as before in the order of sailing.

The time required for the enemy to perfect  
their disposition, had facilitated the nearer  
approach of his Majesty's fleet to them,  
and for the separately appointed and detach-  
ed part of it, commanded by Rear-Admiral  
Pasley, to be placed more advantageously  
for making an impression on their rear.

The signals denoting that intention he-  
ing made, the Rear-Admiral, near upon  
the close of day, led his division on with  
peculiar firmness, and attacked a three-  
decked ship, (the Revolutionary) the ster-  
most in the enemy's line.

Making known soon after that he had  
a topmast disabled, assistance was directed  
to be given to him in that situation. The  
quick approach of night only allowed me  
to observe that Lord Hugh Seymour, in  
the *Leviathan*, with equal good  
judgement and determined courage, pushed

up along side of the three-decked French ship, and was supported, as it appeared, by Capt. Parker of the Audacious, in the most spirited manner.

The darkness which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate observations on the conduct of those ships and others concerned in the same service; but I have since learnt that the Leviathan stretched on farther ahead, for lying the second ship from the enemy's rear to aft, as soon as her former station could be occupied by a succeeding British ship; also that the three-decked ship in the enemy's rear as aforesaid, being unsustained by their other ships, struck to the Audacious, and they parted company together soon after.

The two opponent fleets continued on the starboard tack, in a parallel direction, the enemy still to windward, the remainder of the night. The British fleet appearing in the morning of the 29th, when in order of battle, to be far enough advanced for the ships in the van to make some farther impression on the enemy's rear, was attacked in succession with that intent.

The enemy were hereupon from van to rear and continued edging down in line ahead to engage the van of the British fleet; when arrived at such distance as to be just able to reach our most advanced ships, their headmost ships, as they came successively into the wake of their respective second lines, opened with that respect fire upon the headmost ships of the British van. The signal for passing through their line, made when the fleet tacked before, was then renewed.

It could not be for some time seen, through the fire from the two fleets in the van, to what extent that signal was complied with. But as the smoke at intervals dispersed, it was observed that the Caesar, the leading ship of the British van, after being about on the starboard tack, and come abreast of the Queen Charlotte, had not kept to the wind; and that the appointed movement would consequently be liable to fail of the pursued effect.

The Queen Charlotte was therefore immediately tacked, and, followed by the Bellerophon, her second astern (and soon after joined by the Leviathan) passed through in action, between the fifth and sixth ships in the rear of the enemy's line. She was put about again on the Larboard tack forthwith after the enemy, in preparation for engaging in action, with the advantage of that weathermost situation.

The rest of the British fleet being at this time passing to leeward, and without the steamost ships, against the French line, the enemy were again the eastward in succession for attacking disabled ships of their rear, which indeed, by reason of the then dismasted fleet, and having more than a hundred ships, the Bellerophon and Leviathan, at this time near me, I was unable to observe.

The enemy having succeeded in that operation, we again, after some distant cannonading of the nearest British Ships, occasionally returned, and stood away in order of battle on the starboard tack, followed by the British fleet in the same order (but with the weather gage retained) as soon as the ships coming forward to close with the Queen Charlotte were suitably arranged.

The fleets remained separated some few miles, in view at times on the intermission of a thick fog, which lasted most part of the two next days.

The commander of a fleet, their Lordships know, is unavoidably so confined in his view of the occurrences in time of battle, as to be little capable of rendering personal testimony to the meritorious service of officers who have profited, in a greater extent, by the opportunities to distinguish themselves on such occasions.

To discharge this part of my public duty, reports were called for from the flag officers of the fleet, for supplying the defects of my observation, under the limited circumstances above mentioned. Those officers therefore, who have such particular claim to my attention, are the Admirals Graves, and Sir Alexander Hood; the Rear Admirals Bower, Gardner, and Pasley; the Captains Lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkeley, Gambier, John Harvey, Payne, Parker, Henry Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth, and Elphinstone. Special notice is also due of the Captains, Nicholls of the Sovereign, and Hope of the Bellerophon, who became charged with, and well conducted those ships, when the wounded flag officers, under whom they respectively served therein, were no longer able to remain at their posts; and the Lieutenants Monckton of the Marlborough, and Donnelly of the Montagu, in similar situations. These selections, however, should not be construed to the disadvantage of other commanders, who may have been equally deserving of the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular statement of their merits.

To the reports from the flag officers, and added those required from the several Captains of the fleets; whereby their Lordships will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious services of the several Commanders, and animated intrepidity of their subordinate officers and ships companies; to which the defeat of the enemy, with every advantage of situation and circumstance in their favour, is truly to be ascribed. To the like purpose, I beg my testimony, in behalf of the officers and company of every description in the Queen Charlotte, may be accepted.

(Signed) HOWE.

THEATRE—DRURY-LANE. JULY 3.

The receipts of last night were sacred to the Widows and Children of the brave Tars who fell in defence of their Country's honour—and to the honour of the Nation, we are happy to add, that they amounted to near thirteen hundred pounds.—In the words of KICHAEL'S Prologue, on—

Bounty there was gratitude / For Glory's self to such a shrine may bow, / Yet what is Glory but a name for Howe.

Perhaps no temporary composition was ever attended with greater applause than this Address, which was remarkably well delivered.

Mrs. JORDAN performed the Country Girl, though labouring under a hoarseness, which severely checked her utterance.—All the *actrices* however, was as vivid as ever. The other performers exerted themselves most ably.

At the end of the play, Mrs. JORDAN spoke the Epilogue to the Comedy of *The Rivals*, which, besides its poetical merit, contained an applicable tribute to the Sailor's affection.

GIANNOVICH then played a concerto, the grounds of which were, *Hearts of Oak!* and *Pale Britannia!* varied with much taste and brilliancy of execution.

The piece purposely written for this occasion was then brought forward, under the title of *The Glorious First of June*. The Dramatic part of which was furnished by Mr. COLE, with some heightening touches by Mr. SHERIDAN, to whom indeed the major part of the second Act is ascribed.—Several eminent persons have thought it a worthy occasion to contribute their aid to the national Fete. The Duke of Leinster, wrote one song; the Earl of MURRAY another; the Prologue came from the elegant and classical pen of Mr. RICHARDSON; and in many parts of the Dialogue, the eloquent pen of Mr. SHERIDAN might be easily traced.

To the above Extract, from an English Paper, we beg leave to subjoin the following opposite Lines, from the unrival'd pen of Johnson.

Yet then shall calm Reflection bless the night, / When Pleasure fired her torch, at Virtue's flame, / And mirth was bounty, with an humble name.

London, Aug. 18. Of the importance of the hemp trade to Russia we have a recent proof. Two or three English houses at Petersburg have bought up a millions of pounds of that commodity for the ports of Great Britain alone.

The most pleasing accounts are sent up from every quarter of the united Kingdom that there is a prospect of an harvest as abundant in grain, fruits, &c. as in every known in the most fertile seasons, and in the grazing counties cattle were scarcely ever in greater quantity. The hay season has been prodigious, and grass still in great plenty. Rain is however wanting in many places.

A Volcano has lately made its appearance in the island of Taman, in South Russia. It throws out lava to a considerable height. Professor Ellis, who has made a Journey to mount Caucasus is gone to investigate this phenomenon.

Mr. Charles Grey is mentioned to succeed Sir Robert Boyd as Governor of Gibraltar.

The important mission of Mr. Willis, lately appointed colonial General of Senegambia, will seem, we hope, with advantages to this country; its object is to open the communication between the Gambia and the Niger, to apply the rich and populous nations on their banks with British and East India manufactures, and to bring their precious products in return into the bosom of the Thames. Many truly important discoveries are expected also from penetrating into a country so little known; and already has British investigation ascertained the existence of the Carthaginian colony.

Mr. Willis is the second son of the late Richard Willis, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Turkey Company.

The Queen of Portugal has had a paralytic stroke, and when the packet sailed from thence, it was not expected that she could recover.

POETRY.

To ARISTIDES.

SAY ARISTIDES, hast thou left the cause, / Of Liberty? 'tis sanctioned by our Laws, / Resigned thy classic Pen, thy classic Page, / And in disgust, forsook a servile age? / No Aeschylus art thou—resume the strain, / Which ne'er can give, one honest bosom pain; / Point out those griefs, which daily stand confess'd, / And urge the mode, in which they'll be redress'd, / So of thy worth, ev'n India's Sons, shall boast, / And Britons, hail thee—JUNO'S, of the Coast

MODERATOR.

The French Fleet, in Lord Howe's action was superior to the English by 393 guns and 8000 men. The complement of the Montague was 1500 men, and she carried 130 pieces of cannon, including cannonades on her poop.—In short, guns were mounted on board her, wherever any room could be found.—An English vessel she to kaffer the engagement, and which has been since retaken, brings an account of the Montague's having lost 400 men in the action.

By way of Venice we learn, that the Comte de Provence (Monsieur) arrived at Verona on the 23th of July. M. Mocenigo, the Governor, made him an offer of his carriages and every thing else he should have occasion for, during his residence there. This unfortunate Prince replied,—“That he would be better suited by a little apartment in some obscure corner of the city, being unequal to the expences of an inn.—Because he had no money!!!”

Letters from Naples, of the 24th August state, that a Capuchin, in disguise, demanded audience of the King of the Two Sicilies, adding, that he had matters of the greatest importance to discover: Being searched as a suspected man, many deadly weapons were found upon him. He would make no confession, refused every kind of food, and died in prison on the 6th day.

Captain Cochrane, of the 14th regiment, died at Tournay on the 24th of May, of a wound he received in his leg.

Lately died, in the West Indies, Captain George Nares, second son of the late Sir George Nares, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

The following Extract, from an Act of Parliament passed in the 31st Year of the Reign of his present Majesty; conveys information which may be useful to the Commanders of French in India; although, in common with other Laws, it can in no wise operate upon, or have reference to any Ransom which may have taken place in this country, prior to the receiving of the Act alluded to.

35. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that in case at any time or times any Commander or Commanders of any private Ship or Ships, or Vessel or Vessels of War, commissioned as aforesaid, shall agree with the Commander or Commanders, or other person or persons of or belonging to any Neutral or other Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, or the respective Cargo or Cargoes thereof, or any part thereof, for the ransom of any such Ship, Vessel, or Cargo, or any part thereof, after the same shall have been taken as Prize, and shall in pursuance of such Agreement or Agreements actually quit, set at liberty, or discharge any such Prize or Prizes, instead of bringing the same into some Port or Ports belonging to His Majesty's Dominions, and then all and every of the Commander and Commanders of such private Ship or Ships, or Vessel or Vessels of War, who shall agree for any such Ransom, and shall quit, set at liberty, or discharge any such Prize or Prizes in manner aforesaid, unless in a case of extreme necessity, to be allowed by the Court of Admiralty, shall forfeit his or their Letter of Marque, and shall suffer such Penalties of Fine; and Imprisonment as the said Court shall adjudge.

LONDON.

October the 4th.

Yesterday at noon a Council was again held at the Duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Le Maître were re-examined, on the charge of Conspiracy against the Life of His Majesty. The Council broke up at 10 o'clock, when they were remanded to different prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the Council, which will meet at 3 o'clock.

At a Council held on Wednesday last, at Buckingham House, His Majesty was pleased to revoke his last Proclamation, ordering PARLIAMENT to meet on the 4th of November next, the meeting is now prorogued to the 25th November.

PORTSMOUTH GAZETTE.

11 July 1794.

Thursday morning Lieut. Buller, of the Impregnable, who died of the wounds he received in the late engagement with the French, was buried at Stoke Church, with military honours.

The Vienna Gazette of the 6th June states that the Nobles and Grandees of Hungary are at last come to a resolution to alleviate the distress of the burghers and peasants, by contributing a share to the extraordinary taxes imposed by Government, in consequence of the present expensive war, although they be exempted from such taxes by virtue of their privilege of Nobility.

It was a great mistake in the late Emperor Joseph when in resentment to the Dutch he dismantled the barrier towns. It was a great mistake in the guarantee of that treaty to suffer him to do so. All parties at present experience the inconveniences of it in their turn; but most the Empire; and the successors to the Throne of Joseph, who now find themselves in danger of losing a great part of their dominions by this inauspicious measure.

To the same ill judged proceeding is owing the coolness displayed by a great part of the Dutch in the present war.—They consider themselves as left too much exposed to the incursions of the French, and therefore think it policy to be upon good terms with them.

The population of the Island of Corsica, before the French Revolution, was calculated to have amounted to 125,000 men.

We may soon expect to hear, in the more detailed account which Barrere has promised to lay before the French Convention respecting the late naval action, that the Seven sailing ships boldly chased the whole British fleet into port—Anglice—were taken in tow.

A Lieutenant, the son, we are sorry to say, of a brave father, was so terrified in the late engagement, as to throw himself on his face in the last agonies of dejection. The tars on board, when they arrived at Plymouth, broke his sword over his head, and turned him ashore, as unworthy the notice of a regular court martial.

Such a circumstance, it is yet in the recollection of many, occurred in the war before the last. The surgeon observing, told the sailors that the Lieutenant was mortally wounded, and ordered them to throw him over board. The culprit struggled still, against the sentence, and declared himself unhurt.—The tars asked him gravely, “Whether he could know better than the doctor,” and executed their directions to a letter!

About ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, Mr. Mitchell, Deputy Commissary General to the army at Corsica, put a period to his existence at his Lodgings in Plymouth, by firing a pistol charged with ball into his temple, which nearly penetrated through his head, and he instantly expired.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, Citizens Yorke, Pierce, Broomhead, Camage, and Moody, were brought before the Privy Council, when Mr. York read out an examination three hours, after which they were all remanded back into custody.

Extract of a Letter from St. Hillier's, Jersey, Sept. 29.

Our apprehensions of an invasion are again renewed, and with more foundation than before. We have certain advice that 11,000 men have been embarked at St. Malo, where they wait only for a convoy of frigates to conduct them hither. At Concarc several transports have also been discovered.

Lord Balcaras, by the vessel which conveys this letter to England, transmits to Government the information which he has received on the subject, and has made the necessary arrangements to receive the Enemy, should they have the temerity to invade us.

MARRIED.

On the 27th Ultimo, LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM AUGUSTUS YOUNG, of the Cavalry, to Miss DAVIDSON, daughter of the late ALEXANDER DAVIDSON Esquire.

BIRTH.

At Pallmall, on the 18th Ultimo, the LADY of CAPTAIN BANNERMAN of a Son.

DEATH.

In Fort William, on the 6th Instant, CAPTAIN HAY, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment.

ARRIVALS.

March 23d, Ship Leechmer, Stokes, Bombay.—Snow Cuddah, Goring, Nagore.—24th, Brig Myrtle, Williams, Vizag, 60th, Ship Borlaim, Innes, Bombay.—Ship 1st success Taylor, Bassee.—27th Snow Hope, 1st success Coringa.—Ship Diana, Fry, Ganjam.—28th Nicobar, Paramore, Batavia.—Ship Eliza, Waucope, ditto.—30th Brig Guilford, Mosser, Cuddalore.—30th Ship Ann and Eliza, Haldane, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 23d, Ship Revenge, Smith, Canjama.—30th Ship Leechmer, Stokes, Bengal.—Snow Cuddah, Goring, Ditto.—27th, Ship Dolphin, Hunter, Ditto.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Barre read despatches from the Representatives of the Army of the Western Pyrenees, dated Fontarabia, the 2d, of August. The terrible redoubt of St. Martin, and all the lesser redoubts, Yran, the Fort of Rigalar, and in short Fontarabia, are in the possession of the Republic, together with two hundred pieces of cannon, tents for between 15 and 20,000 men, 2,000 prisoners, ammunition in abundance, 12,000 firelocks, and large magazines of provisions and military stores. Such was the result of the victory of the 1st of August.

The following is a detail of our rapid successes; the last advices, dated from Lesaca, informed you, that the united divisions of Monecy and Laborde were on the eve of marching for the purpose of turning St. Martin, Yran, &c. by the Mountain of Haya, or that of the Four Crowns. Fregeville, General of the right division, was at the same time to ford the Bidassoa under a rock. The object of the plan was to attack, at different points, all the entrenchments of the Enemy, in order to render success more certain and more speedy, to put the Spaniards between two fires, to cut off their retreat, and to prevent them from carrying away their Artillery.

On July 31, in the morning, the two columns of Monecy and Laborde, which were the Deputies Pinet and Cavagnac, were put in motion, and advanced within sight of the Mountain of Haya; but the tempestuous state of the weather on that day induced us to defer the attack till the next day. In the night, however, of the 13th, the Army began their march in two columns, and after surmounting the greater difficulties, arrived at the foot of the Mountain. This terrible mountain has two most dangerous and difficult roads, those of Iran and Oyarson. That which we took did not furnish us with the slightest idea of a road which had never been trodden by the foot of man. Nature appeared to have completed the circle of difficulty, in order to render the Mountain inaccessible. Our soldiers, in order to climb the Mountain, were obliged to pass one by one, to push each other, and to afford reciprocal assistance; to grapple the pointed pieces of the rocks with their hands and feet, and to hold themselves suspended over precipices deep and frightful.

Such were the obstacles which our brave soldiers had to contend with for six hours before they could attack the Spaniards. One hundred men, with courage and stones, might have detested and destroyed our whole Army. The pass of Theropyle was not half so difficult as that which our Troops, harassed with fatigue, surmounted with ardour, and with cheerfulness, and with the unanimous desire of attacking the Enemy, who, astonished at our intrepidity, sustained only a short cannonade, and then abandoning their Camp, consisting of near 700 tents, fled on all sides to Oyarson. At the same time that the divisions of Monecy and Laborde climbed the rock, Fregeville's division, with the Representative Garreau, forded the Bidassoa middle deep, in the face of a galling fire from two cross batteries, which they received with order, calmness, and intrepidity.

This mode of conduct intimidated the Spaniard in his formidable entrenchments; and observing that the divisions of Laborde and Monecy had climbed the Mountain of Haya, at the same moment that Fregeville's division passed the Bidassoa, his head was completely turned.—He abandoned all his entrenchments, and fled on all sides, leaving his artillery, ammunition, and magazines behind him.—He retired on the side of Ibañeta. Our soldiers pursued, and all the divisions united at Oyarson. We immediately sent a summons to the Commandant of Fontarabia, requiring him to deliver up the place to the army of the Republic. He requested twenty-four hours for deliberation; we allowed him six, offering him, that at the expiration of this period, the Decree of the National Convention would be put in force against him and his garrison.—At six o'clock in the evening the place was surrendered, and the garrison to the amount of between 7 and 800 men were made prisoners of war. Under Louis the XIVth, the famous Berwick did not make himself master of Fontarabia till he had sacrificed the greatest part of his veteran Troops in a long siege. Now without a single cannon being fired against it, this same Fontarabia, which was not even invested, and which is defended by 60 pieces of cannon, was surrendered to the Children of Liberty at the first summons. Five stands of Colours have fallen into our hands.

TELEGRAPHE.

The Machine is extremely simple. At the first station, which is on the roof of the palace of the Louvre, at Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor, receives in writing from the Committee of Public Welfare, the words to be sent to Lisle. An upright pole is erected on the Louvre, at the top of which are two transverse arms. These arms are moveable in all directions by a single piece of Mechanism, and with inconceivable rapidity. He has invented a number of positions for these arms, which stand as signs for the greater celerity and simplicity; he has reduced in number as much as possible.

The Grammarian will easily conceive, that sixteen signs may supply all the letters of the alphabet, since some letters may be omitted not only without detriment but with advantage. The signs, as they are arbitrary, may be changed every week, so that the sign of B. for this day, may be the sign of M. to-morrow, and it is only necessary that the persons at the extremities should know the key. The intermediate operators are only instructed generally in these sixteen signals, which are so distinct, so marked, so different the one from the other, that they are easily remembered. The Construction of the Machine is such, that each signal is uniformly given in precisely the same manner at all times, it does not depend in the operator's manual skill; and the position of the arm can never for any one signal, be a degree higher or a degree lower, its movement being regulated mechanically, unless the machine be out of order, the signals must be always the same.

M. Chappe having received at the Louvre the sentence he is to convey, gives a known signal to the second station, which is on Mont Martre, to prepare. At each station there is a watch tower where Telescopes are fixed and the person on watch gives the signal of preparation which he has received, and this is communicated successively through all the line, which brings them all in a state of readiness. The Person at Mont Martre then receives, letter by letter, the sentence from the Louvre, which he forthwith repeats with his own Machine; and this is again repeated from the next height with inconceivable rapidity, to the final station at Lisle.

The assistants have been acquiring the practice for a twelve month, and are now so adroit that the movements of the Machine are made, and the characters conveyed, as speedily as the most ingenious persons, unfortunately deprived of hearing or speech, converse by signs. It is obvious that no use can be made of this invention but by day, and in fair weather, but the value of it may easily be estimated, when it is considered that not only signals, but words and sentences, may be conveyed at the rate of 100 miles in an hour.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE, AT THEIR ROOMS, On Thursday next, the 21st instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

EXCELLENT RUM in Casks, Arrack, in one half and whole Leaguers, A Quantity of Twine, and Log-lines, and Gentoo Cloth,

ALSO Will be sold on the same day, Three Bureaus, one Teak Wood Cloth Press, One Teakwood Table, a Square Leather, a Side Board, A Quantity of Shoes, Hats, and Boots, Some Ivory Writing Boxes—Fishing Rods, Bengal Table Cloth—Fish Sauce, Mustard, Cyder, and Saddle—Various Sorts of Military, three Silver Mounted small Swords, Three Cases of Silver handle Knives and Forks, and Spoons—Two large Silver Waiters.

SALT PETRE.

FOR SALE, BY SHARP AND HEEFKE, A QUANTITY of very fine Salt Petre.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MADEIRA WINE. A few Pipes of Excellent London Particular Madeira Wine, to be had at Messrs. Reebuck and Abbott's, at Pagoda 150 per Pipe.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS.

Under the Management and Direction

OF MESSRS. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co. COLT, BAKER, and Co. CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE, TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRADIE, DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON, STEPHENS and COCKRELL,

McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY, D. CHRISTIANI, THOMAS FRASER, JOHN SMART, SATYR and DE MONTE, AVIET STEPH. SHARP and HEEFKE, Agents.

For the Benefit of the Military Male Asylum, and for erecting a Bridge, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the House belonging to His Highness the Nabob Umduh-ul-Omrah, Behader, &c. and the House lately occupied by Major Hart.

10,000 Tickets to be divided into Three Classes,

ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto	150	2,250
60 Ditto	50	3,000
100 Ditto	50	5,000
85 Ditto	10	8,510
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		540
15,000 Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas		20,000

THE SECOND CLASS, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
5 Prizes of	Ditto	1,000
15 Ditto	500 each is	7,500
80 Ditto	100	8,000
60 Ditto	50	3,000
25 Ditto	30	7,500
28 Ditto	15	4,200
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		945
5,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pags.		48,000

THE THIRD CLASS, CONSISTING OF 6,000 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	50
5 Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
30 Ditto	200	6,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
150 Ditto	20	3,000
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		840
1968 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags.		88,000
4,508 Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,618 Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 14 BLANK.		

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	15 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each,	70,000
amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class,	70,000
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 5,000 Prizes from Second Class,	45,000
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,000

Fort St. George. }  
March 23, 1795. }

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING SCHEME. THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, suppose No. 10, purchased originally for Seven Pagodas, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the First Class, be entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar to that Class; for there are NO BLANKS: If he should his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will have to pay Five Pagodas in Addition to the original Price; and he will then be entitled to a Chance of any of the Prizes appropriated to the Second Class: But if No. 10, should not be drawn in the Second Class, and, here also, as in the First, there are NO BLANKS; the Proprietor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pagodas more, to the former Sum paid by him; which will entitle him to all the advantages peculiar to the Third Class. So that for the Sum of Seventeen Pagodas, which the Proprietor of No. 10, will pay for his Ticket, he will have a Chance in the three Classes; and the advantages of the latter Class, by a reference to the Scheme, are extremely manifest and plain; and in proportion of the additional Sums, at the different Periods particularized, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinsic Value of the Ticket will be increased in the same Rate; and in the Event of its being drawn in the First or Second Class, he will be assured of A PRIZE, an Advantage peculiar to this Lottery.

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the First Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class, doth not pay an additional Sum of Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the further Benefits of the Lottery; and, likewise, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the Third Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Class, he will not be entitled to the Advantages of the Third Class.

There shall be an interval of Six Weeks between the Drawings of each Class, to allow Time to the Holders of Tickets to pay the additional Sums, according to the Conditions explained in the foregoing Case, of the proposed Purchase of the Ticket, No. 10.

The following Gentlemen have been Chosen a Committee for the purpose of Signing the Tickets, and preparing the Wheel, viz.

Josias Du Pré Porcher, Esquire,  
Charles Baker, Esquire,  
Henry Scudell, Esquire,  
John Tulloh, Esquire, and  
William Dring, Esquire.

A Committee of the Managers will regularly attend the Drawing, which is to Commence the 1st of July next.

The FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent.—Tickets signed by one of the Committee and the Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENTS' OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Faillie, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17 Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets, to a Chance in the Second Class, and the same in the Third Class.

Tickets may be had at Bombay of James Tate, at 25 Bombay Rupees, and a further advance of 17 Bombay Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Classes.

The Payment of the Tickets sold at Bengal and drawn Prizes in the First and Second Classes, will be paid, if required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of these Classes, at the Rate of 100 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 95 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP AND HEEFKE, AGENTS.

MADRAS.—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE, FORT St. GEORGE.

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WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1795.

The following particulars of the Progress of the French Army in the Spanish Provinces...

BARCELONA, July 30th.

Very bad were the vague and uncertain reports—as bad, or even worse, is the authenticated news which we now receive.

It appears that on the 28th of June, at two o'clock in the morning, our General ordered a column of infantry to advance from Ceret to the heights of Ruidors...

The troops that were in Angles retired on the 2d to Collicure; and the same day the enemy demanded of Navarra, who commanded that place, the delivery of it...

On the 3d the troops that were in Port Vendres also retired to Collicure, leaving that post to the enemy. They will of course now lay siege to Collicure and Bellegarde...

The 29th, at 10 o'clock, the enemy attacked our post of the height of Vilar, which commands the heights of Reynes...

On the 30th, at day break, attacked Montosquieu, on the right flank and rear, while the other columns attacked El Campo de la Trompeta...

On the 31st, at day break, attacked Montosquieu, on the right flank and rear, while the other columns attacked El Campo de la Trompeta...

and overlooked, without the least defence on that side; nor were there any forces to resist the superiority of the enemy.

The 1st of May, the enemy again attacked El Campo de la Trompeta, and our troops not being able to face the impetuous torrent of the multitude that attacked them...

The General seeing himself forsaken in Ceret, threatened in front by some strong columns of enemies, taken in the rear by the troops that entered through Montosquieu...

On the 3d the troops that were in Port Vendres also retired to Collicure, leaving that post to the enemy. They will of course now lay siege to Collicure and Bellegarde...

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

We are this moment informed, by letters from Constantinople, of the 12th of July, that a declaration of war this year is likely to come from Russia.

I. A positive declaration, that the Porte would not interfere in the actual affairs of Poland.

II. That it should oblige all the French frigates and armed vessels, to quit the coasts of the Archipelago, and free all the ports of that sea, over which the navy of France had of late exercised a kind of dominion.

III. That no alteration should be made in the customs and duties.

IV. That a free passage should be allowed to Russian frigates, through the Canal of Constantinople.

V. That the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, being Greeks, and ill treated by the Ottoman Ministers, should be considered under the immediate protection of her Imperial Majesty.

I. On this proposition he could give no answer on the moment, as it belonged to the Sultan himself to decide, upon points which concerned the interest of his empire.

II. That the Porte would not consent to offer any violence to the French frigates in question.

III. That the Porte, as well as every other free and independent State, would make whatever regulations it thought fit in the duties, without suffering the interference of any foreign power.

IV. That the free navigation of the Canal of Constantinople would be a violation of the Treaties and Conventions, already subsisting between the two Courts.

usages and customs which the Ottoman Court had ever observed to all its dependencies.

The Minister of Russia instantly dispatched a Courier, with these answers to Peterburg.

In the mean time, the Porte is making the most diligent preparations in the arsenals and dockyards, throughout the whole of the empire; but the Troops are collected so slowly, that it is manifest the Porte wishes not to be the first in declaring War, at least during the present year.

FRENCH MILITARY SCHOOL.

The following Speech was made to the Convention in August last, by P. YAN, the National Agent for the School of young Republicans at the Camp of Ablone, near Paris.

Legislators (said he) you have now before you, the Children of Mars, the first that have experienced the advantages of that heroic and Revolutionary education which you have established.

These disciples of Mars, excluded by their years from a general intercourse with men of the present generation, have never been in contact with the vices of despotism.

They have virgin souls on which you can easily impress the love of their country, Sobriety and Liberty. They will learn to cherish the Republic in their dejection of tyrants; to be free in owing obedience only to the Laws; to be sober and ingenious in the recollection, that perfidy and debauchery are the offspring of despotism.

These sentiments, legislators, are a favourable augury that your labours shall not be fruitless. You have formed a nursery of men, robust and virtuous. Dispersed throughout the departments, their example will excite in the youth of France all the generous passions of humanity.

The glorious exploits of the founders of Liberty, the occupation to which the children of Mars shall be devoted, the trophies and public monuments erected before their eyes, and their own destiny and fortunes will be to them lessons which shall engross their regard, and be ever present to their minds.

The two representatives of the people, LE BAS and PEYSARD, with the School of Mars, wrote from the camp of Ablone, within a quarter of a mile of Paris.

They record traits of discipline and frugality amongst the 15,000 pupils already at their post, with whom the hatred of Kings and the love of Liberty is the order of the day. One who expressed some displeasure at the care bestowed upon him by his country, the common mother of them all, was expelled at the head of the camp.

This is there springing up a new generation of men trained in the midst of arms, to whom their guns are play things, ready to repose themselves upon a couch of blood, and live in the midst of death.

All the pupils, with their instructors, were admitted to the honours of the sitting.

of from 1,200 to 600 livres, for the relief of the wounded, the widows and the orphans, in addition to the pensions which the law already assigned to them.

LONDON, 3d of October.

We flatter ourselves that the Negotiations between our Ministers and the American Commissioners Messrs. Jay and Pinckney will be brought to a conclusion before the meeting of Parliament; but we are not without apprehensions relative to the contents of the despatches which those Commissioners have lately received from the Minister of the United States to the Convention, and upon the project which Mr. Jay is said to have of paying a visit to Paris, before his return to America.

How the fleet will quit this Country, it is impossible to say. The *Scorpée* has lost more than four hundred men. The state of things if possible, is still worse at St. Domingo, and you may depend upon what we say, that unless great reinforcements quickly arrive, the few Troops which remain here, far from being able to make other conquests, will scarcely be capable to maintain our present possessions.

Legislators (said he) you have now before you, the Children of Mars, the first that have experienced the advantages of that heroic and Revolutionary education which you have established.

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