

# The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Number 496.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th. 1795.

[Volume XI.]

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, privately authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are means, 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.

### A CARD.

MR. JOSEPH COOPER, at the Circulating Library, Calcutta, being appointed Agent for the Courier Office in Bengal; it is requested that in future, all Persons indebted to that Concern in Bengal, will be pleased to pay the amount to him.

BROWN and ASHTON, Managers of Courier Press, Fort St. George, 7th April, 1795.

### A CARD.

THE Proprietors of the Madras Circulating Library, have the Honor to inform their Subscribers, and the Public, that the New Catalogue is completed, with the Addition of nearly a thousand Volumes of Books—to be had gratis at the Circulating Library.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS belonging to this Presidency, who have Claims on the Estate of the late Colonel GEORGE BARRINGTON, deceased; or who are indebted thereto, are hereby requested to make the same known to Messrs. COLT, BAKER and CO. Fort St. George, April 3d, 1795.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Samy, deceased, to be Granted to Mily Tanakchella Mondelliar, as Mortgagee Bond Creditor to the said deceased. G. PASLEY, Proctor. 31st March, 1795.

MESRS. R. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co. Attorneys for Major Jordan, Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Jordan, will receive Sealed Proposals on or before the 15th April next, for the Sale of Certificates issued by the Honorable Company in payment of Claims by 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. Pransisary Notes, or Bills on the Court of Directors.

MADRAS EXCHANGE FOR 1795. THE MADRAS LOTTERY SCHEME for the year approved, have determined the SCHEME for the present Year. Tickets are to be sold at Office, in the Exchange, and to commence on the First July, next. J. CASSIN, Secy to the Lottery.

MADRAS EXCHANGE FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME. Star Pagodas 100,000. To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

WATCHES. FOR SALE, BY BROWN AND ASHTON, An Assortment of Capital Gold Watches, Plain and Ornamental, Caps and Jewelled, by the first Makers, from 70 to 180 Pages.

BY BROWN AND ASHTON, An Assortment of Metal Ditto, by different Makers, from 18 to 30 Pages.

BROWN AND ASHTON, EXPECT in a few days, a consignment of the Newest Fashioned Bandy Hairdresses from Calcutta.

### ACCOUNT CURRENT of PROMISSORY NOTES of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, in the Month of MARCH, 1795.

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., 1795-1796, To Amount of Promissory Notes, By BALANCE, Being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation, and payable according to priority of date, PAGOAS.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

ROBERT WOOLE, Accountant General.

Fort St. George, 31st 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 LASCELLES, is now arrived here from Calcutta, on the ANN AND ELIZA, and exposed for Sale, at their Godown, adjoining the Mayor's Court.

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 find this will 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, Shrub, Perry, Ale and Porter, in hogheads, Small Beer and Pale Ale, in butts.

### CHEESE and HAMS,

Pine, Berkley, Gloucester, Double Gloucester, and Cheshire Cheeses, Saw Hams.

### OILMAN'S STORES,

Pickled and Spiced Salmon, Dried Herrings and Tongues, Quarter cases of Pickles assorted, with Cauliflowers, Wainuts, Cucumbers, French Beans, Piccolilly, Squares of Anchovie, &c. Essence of Anchovies, Fish Sauce, Quins Sauce, Essence of Oysters, Mushroom and Oyler Ketchup, Sallad Oil, &c.

PLATE, GUNS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

A large size silver Cup and Cover, An elegant Coffee Pot, A ditto Soup Tureen and Cover, Four round Pye Dishes, Two flat Plates, A Siew Pan and Cover, A Table Glass, A pair of Sauce Boats and Ladles, An Oyster Scallop, A pair of small Candlesticks, Silver Shoe Buckles, with Patent spring Chapes, a variety, Ditto Knee Buckles, Silver Spurs, Gold Seals, Ladies silver Thimbles, &c. Achromatic Telescopes, with sliding brats 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.

Eristow's & Mauseley's, Jambics, Marshalle & Marrow, Soft and Hard Pomatum, Plain and Violet Hair Powder, Dressing, Opening and Small Tooth Combs, Large Powder Eggs, Double Distilled Lavender Water, Essence of Peppermint, Essences of Bergamotte, Lemon, and Lavender, Eau de Luce, Tooth Powder, and Tooth Brushes, Marble Wash Ball, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, Raspberry Jam, Currant Jelly, Caraway Comits, Peppermint Drops, Caraway Seeds, Peppermint Seeds, Scotch Carraway, Ginger Comits, and Cinquon 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 Cellars, &c.

### HATS.

An assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Boy's Buck Beaver Hats,

HABERDASHARY & MILLINERY, Narrow Ribbons, Sew Laces, Thread, Tape, and Needles, &c. Ladies Long and Short White Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Wash Leather & Duc skin Gloves, Ladies Silk Stockings, Gentlemen's White Silk Stockings.

### STATIONARY.

Imperial Royal Demy, Thick and thin Post Foolscap Post, and Quarto Post Paper, Ink Powder, Waiers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

Elegant Pier Looking Glasses in Gold Burnish-ed Frames,—Prints, a great variety—Large Sea Military Boots, Silver and Plated Spurs, Watch Chains, and Seals, Gentlemen's Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles—Europe Black Leather, and Hair Trunks, Bixa Tobacco, some Lucknow Hooks Snakes, and a great variety of other Articles A quantity of Patna Table Cloths and Napkins sorted. A small quantity of real Corusc Brandy of superior quality, at 4 Pags per dozen Four elegant Mahmah Palanquens, Red and white Paints in kegs, Scarlet, white, buff and yellow Cloths and Cas-simers, Belt Patent shot, of different numbers, Belt Battle Powder, in lbs. Pigeon Tobacco, A quantity of plain, chequered, and flowered Mullins.

As there are not a great quantity of each of the respective Articles, in the above list—Brown and Ashton hope the Gentlemen at out 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.

For Sale on Commission, BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

The following new Plate: A FASHIONABLE large silver Tea Pot and Stand, two Tea Caddies and a Milk Bowl, Price, Page, 300. Two pair of fashionable Gurry Dishes, and Covers, very large, 250. Two silver Salvers, 70. Two Butter Knives, 28. Table Spoons, per dozen, 48. Defect ditto, ditto, 36. Tea ditto, ditto, 16.

For Private Sale

BY BROWN AND ASHTON. A LONDON made Curricule, suitable for the immediate Convenience of a single Horse, a short time in use; a pair of beautiful Grey Horses to fit, brought from Baravia, free from Vice, even, and fleet paces, and warranted Sound; together with a pair of London made Hacks to fit the Horses. N. B. The Curricule and Horses to be seen at Brown and Ashton's in the Fort.

For Sale,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON. A MAP of the Carnatic, since the late Wars from the Survey of Col. Kelly and Major Pringle. There are only Twenty of them, and the only ones that have yet come to India for Sale.—Price Six Pagodas each.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE SALE. THE House, Gardens, &c. Situated at the Red Hills, called Mr. Duff's Garden.—Apply to Mr. P. M. CASSIN, who alone is duly authorized to dispose of the same. Madras, 5th April, 1795.

### MR. CHATER

HAS for Sale, the following Wines, and Liquors; at moderate rates, and on the terms lately advertised; namely: PRINCIPAL MONTHLY payments, or accepted Drafts at two or three months. MADEIRA FRENCH CLARET—PERRY, PALE ALE—PORTER, RUM SHRUB—BRANDY, Very fine GIN in large Cases, and excellent BATAVIA ARRACK in Leaguers and Half Leaguers.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE, AT HIS ROOMS, On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, At 11 o'Clock, THE UNMENTIONED ARTICLES; viz. Two China Bureaus, One dozen of elegant Mahogany Chairs, A quantity of Saddlery and spare Furniture, Europe Dimity, A few dozen of silver handle Knives, and silver Forks, One Spinner, And some Hats, Boots, and Shoes, Pindar's Works, elegantly bound in two Volumes in Quarto, AND One hundred Baskets of Bengal Potatoes.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE, On Monday next, the 12th instant. CAPITAL BENGAL HORSE, seven years old, nearly 15 hands high.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, BY MESRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE, SIX double fortified Brass Guns, 6 Pounders, with Carriages complete, One Hundred Shot for Ditto, Ten Iron Sweetwill, and 100 Shot for Do. About 30 Water Butts. And A Quantity of Staves and Iron Hoops.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE, A FEW Pipes of London Market Madeira, at Pagodas 160. Very good Madeira, at 140. &c. &c.



THEIR HONORS,  
THE COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS

THE HONBLE PETITION OF certain Native  
Inhabitants of the Black Town.

HUMBLE SHEWETH,

That it was with manifold grief of heart, that your Petitioners, heard of the appointment of your Honors, as Collectors, Surveyors, Seavengers, &c. &c. in, as much as the destruction of your Petitioners habitations, the deprivation of their daily food, and finally the extinction of their Cast, appeared consequent thereon; although they were precluded, from that *Infirmit*, natural to their Species, from being present, in the *Mansions*, where the said appointment was read, and consequently were, and are yet unapprised of the full extent of the authority delegated to your Honors.

That your Petitioners and their Ancestors, have for more than a century, lived most joyously and happily, in every part of the Black Town; partaking of all the great and invaluable blessings of fish and native fish, in common with the other native Inhabitants, your Honor's Daballahs, Cooks, and Tawney Ketches—and that during that period, your Petitioners have reared their Offspring, unmolested by the Mahomty, Spade, and Pick-ax.

That, either in the middle of every Street, (as is the case near your Honor's Office) or on both sides thereof; certain hollows or gutters have ever been permitted, to expand or contract (for the solace and enjoyment of your Petitioners) as the great and petty *Mosoon* alone should dictate and prescribe.

That until this time, your Petitioners neighbors and fellow subjects, walking (out of mere pride of heart as they do) upon two legs, have never ceased by day and by night, to heap up in the said Streets of the Black Town, such native Delicacies; fragrant Commodities and *Jovary* *Mosfils*, as are known to be acceptable to your Petitioners and their respective families.

That in addition to all and several the immunities, privileges, liberties, and, if we may be allowed the expression, the *Responsibilities*, conveyed unto us, by the *CHARTER* of Asiatic Indulgence, we have hitherto enjoyed; certain Wells, Paddles, Drains, and Quagmires, have ever been sacred to our use, in all and every part of the said Black Town; and which by the munificence of our good fellow subjects, walking upon two legs, as aforesaid, were generally impregnated, filled, and supplied, with such decoctions, both animal and vegetable as were of known estimation in our respective casts and families.

That the Poor, and Maimed, the Aged, and the Deceitful of our respective Casts, (who of dire necessity, are obliged to seek an almsman's Supper, on that *detestable* space, which for fashion's sake, is termed the *Espalade*) will, in the event of your Honor's refusal of the humble Prayer of this Petition, be in a state of preference to that in which your Petitioners will be placed—inasmuch as we have perceived, even from the Reign of *Micarsine* the 1st. unto this day, that the *Wooden* *Machines*, erected in *Terrorum*, on the said *Espalade*, have never deterred, our fellow subjects above-mentioned, from displaying their *bounty* over the whole of that space, from the Morning unto the Evening, and to the great nourishing and comfort of our poor and aged as aforesaid.

The above premises, tenderly considered, we your Petitioners, very much hope, and very humbly intreat that your Honors will, with your Appointments, resign the cruel and barbarous purposes intended to be executed against your Petitioners; and we have the firmest hope of the success of this our Petition, from the great length of time which has elapsed since your Honors were invested with these great powers, none of which we have yet perceived to be carried into execution.—But, should your Honors be unkindly disposed, and should your Hearts be hardened against us, like unto King Pharaoh's against an ancient race of *Yore*; we humbly implore and intreat, that we may, by land or water carriage, be *Transported* unto the great city of *Calcutta*, where every Street, and Lane, and Alley, abounds, teems, and overflows, with all the comforts, accommodations and luxuries; the deprivation of which we so feelingly bemoan.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) BANDICOOT, SENIOR,  
In behalf of himself and  
Coft.

LONGTAIL, THE ELDER,  
In behalf of himself and  
other native Rats of the  
Black Town.

FROM THE TRUE BRITON,

TO THE RIGHT HON. WILL. PITT.

*Semper ego auditor tantum.*

I have read with patience, I have weighed with candour, and all the arguments that have been advanced to reprobate or to defend the principle of the War in which we are engaged; and after the most mature investigation, I cannot see any choice you had left between a dangerous submission, and a limited resistance—had you *temporized*, you would have proclaimed a fatal *timidity*; had you *coveted*, you would have impudently accumulated *infelicity* with active vigour.

In most of our former Wars, the cause which provoked hostility was generally involved in doubt; equivocal treaties admitted different constructions, or misrepresentation acted upon national pride, and prompted attack, or frustrated retaliation; but in the present conflict, the violence on the part of France was so palpable and premeditated, that even their own records are candid enough to enrol the guilt of aggression, while such circumstantial inference accompanied the commission of the fact, as no independent State ever endured from the most haughty Usurper.

In the infancy of the French Revolution when there was a fair promise of rational Liberty, it had the *last* *respite* of the very *best* men in England for its success; they seemed to feel an interred zeal for the triumph of a congenial spirit, and their wishes were so sanguine that they even continued, after faction began to brood, and the Confluent Assembly itself warranted suspicion. There is a liberality in the Genius of Freedom that makes large allowances for the luxuriance of a new-born spirit, that adds so powerfully on the human mind. But Liberty herself has her natural limits; her habits are temperate, and the infant expires when forced beyond the pale of Humanity.

In France, alas! he had scarcely seen the light, when he was filled in the extravagant celebration of her reformation; Faction saw her expire, and threw a mantle over her fair form, to conceal her death from the People, while the seized the crisis to trick out her continuance in the imposing dress of departed Liberty; the impudant success, and Faction took the field, at the head of an Army bribed from their duty, and a People fed from their allegiance; and all marched to devastation, under the bloody banner of *desolating* *Reformation*. When Murder and Robbery began to fridle through the ranks of Democracy, in the open face of day, unmasked and unpunished, English Humanity, struck with horror, recoiled, and snatched those links of union that were extended to bind the kindred Sons of Freedom together.

A Fraternity, however, in this very Country (whom I cannot call Englishmen), composed of precise Philosophers, and deluded Christians, of profligate Desparados, and flagitious Oppositionists, continued their congratulations on the prosperity of Gallic burchery, plunder and persecution; while amicable addresses from popular Clubs, and personal visits to the National Assembly, co-operated to brace the bonds of civic union.

To subvert the French Monarchy, the Monarch was slandered; and to bring him to the scaffold, a War was compelled. The War with Germany was a primary principle in the Cabinet of French faction—the War with England was secondary, and consequential, springing out of visionary purity, diffusing malice, and senatorial faction.

Such flattering symptoms of so soon fraternizing with English opulence, could not fail to intoxicate a People less prone to vanity than Frenchmen, particularly at a season when their prosperous arms were sweeping, banners and the *live*, and at a season too when the immortal speech of an immaculate Patriot in the *Wing* *Club*, seemed to be the resplendent echo of democratical revolution.

That crisis was too tempting to be resisted, in consequence, emissaries were despatched from Paris, to feel, in a personal interview and friendly contract, the temper of the English public. By the revolutionary power of mutual attraction, they soon fell in with our political Partisans, and predatory Levelers, who gave them such insidious hopes of approaching fraternity, as actually inflamed the Convention into the most notorious insubordination, and unprovoked aggression. One Monarch they had destined to the *Axe* at the *Place de la Revolution*; and another, they hoped, would enrich the regicide *fest* at St. James's.

It was at that awful juncture, when a wild spirit was visibly seen hovering over the public mind, that the national understanding roared with indignation, and rushed to the Capital in consistent torrents of voluntary loyalty. The spirit of private party vanished before the sense of public danger; and the fetters of political connexion unbound spontaneously, to allow individuals to range

themselves under the walls of the CONSTITUTION.

It was not to brace a feeble Administration, it was not to support a corrupt Ministry, that the people associated, and the Legislature united; it was to pour collective vigour into the centripetal point of Government, that by its restraining power it might preserve Englishmen within their social orbit, and prevent their *Liberty*, *Property*, and *Religion*, from being whirled into the wild immensity of lawless *Confusion*.

Lurking Democracy began to droop under the excessive arm of Public Unanimity, and Sedition was struck dumb by the corrective rod of Justice. It is true that they still exist among us, a pitiful wreck of impotent Faction, made up of men who calculate that very War they themselves laboured to produce, and strive to palm their own legitimate offspring upon you, as the parent of its conception; their folly seems to increase in proportion as public exertions give strength to national security, and they are now reduced to the last resource of intellectual power; for they substitute wrangling sophistry for solid argument, and brazen impudence for attack wit.

Whipped from post to pillar, in Senatorial Debate, they sometimes accuse the activity of Government with unnecessary exertions—exertions that stifled Rebellion in its cradle, which they hoped would soon have been strong enough to take the field, and either flung you from the Ministerial Helm; or elevated them to the head of a British Convention.

Here candour obliges me to say, that it is not the Constitution that is the object of their indignation—it is WILLIAM PITT; and rather than that he should be saved, it might be *disparaged*.

It is the good fortune of Britain, that you are opposed by men whose political professions and political practices have been at constant variance—by men who, at the most critical periods of public danger, have persevered in persecuting and perplexing the Minister, when the least spark of patriotic virtue must have animated them into unanimity for the salvation of the Empire.—It is the good fortune of Britain, that you are opposed by men who have wasted the prime and their patrimony between public calumny and private profligacy, and who now endeavour to top their declivity, on the careless wreck of feeble Faction, and the degrading dolo of pitiful Contribution.

It is the good fortune, Sir, of Britain, that you are opposed by men who debate those talents which God and Nature gave them, to raise subsistence from bare-faced swindling, and luxury from ingenious fraud—by men who, availing themselves of the most defective part of the Constitution, escape that very prison into which their unprincipled extravagance has too probably, plunged their deluded Creditors—and by men who, in the unguarded moment of nocturnal exultation, have exclaimed, with enthusiastic fervor, that they would gulp the glass that floated before them with a high relish, ere it enriched with blood sluiced from the heart of WILLIAM PITT.

Such is the genius, and such are the principles, of the noble *Trinavitate* that head the present Opposition!

There is a moral and a rational quality in the political temper of Englishmen, which regulates the degree of public confidence they repose in Administration, by the degree of private respect they entertain for its principal part.—Here lies your strength—here lies the impotence of your enemies; for the national understanding can never be so grossly deceived as to believe, that a man whose facious violence can stimulate him to flake his personal malice, or his personal ambition, against the very salvation of the Empire, can really cherish any genuine love for his Country; or that a man who feels not the conscious pride of private independence, can have a sacred sense of the value of public Liberty.—Impossible! Nor can the world be ever persuaded, that a bankrupt, who sinking behind the letter of the Law, practices on property in detail, would entertain an inviolable respect for it in the aggregate, were he entrenched behind the mias of the Public Treasury; and no man will be inclined to believe, that he whose sanguinary temper swells to savage ferocity, can ever be the rational guardian of a mild Constitution. There are such moral and political truths that most demand the assent to mathematical demonstration.—Thus it happens, that by excess of any inordinate passion defeats the object of its pursuit; for a violent or an oblique grasp at power always enfeebles the arm of ambition.

In the commencement of this struggle, you had more personal consequence to risk than any man in the whole Empire. Your Majorities within doors were decisive, and without, your fame was consolidated; therefore, from the very nature and temper of Man and the doubtful issue of all Wars, the motives which actuated you to hostility must have clearly appeared to your understanding in-

visible and irresistible.—What may be its termination, it would be presumption to predict; but this I will affirm, beyond the power of rational contradiction, that it originated from those immutable principles of Reason, Justice, and Policy, that have always determined human actions. If we are to perish, we shall fall in following that conducting ray of intellectual light which God and Nature have given us for our guide.

I have the honour to be,

With very sincere respect,  
Your unknown, unplaced, and unpositioned,  
Friend and Servant,  
CATO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DETECTOR'S Letter is received.—The *Libel* on a certain *Allegation* *Character*, was not unnoticed by us—but we have to observe to Detector, that it is not *our province* to dictate to authority, the measure of its exertion, or to prescribe to power, the extent of its facility.

On examination of Mr. HOPKINS'S Lines, they appear to us, rather calculated for the eyes of the *Lads* to whom they are addressed than for those of the Public.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—April 8th, 1795.

ON the 24th ultimo, a *Pegeu* vessel, which had been some time captured, and carried into the life of France, arrived at Tranquebar from that place.—The Vessel and cargo, having been proved to be the property of certain native Merchants, at Rangoon; were given up without hesitation—the Captain selling his cargo to great advantage, and with its produce purchasing Gold Dust, Opium and Dollars; the latter at thirty lives each.

The above vessel left the Mauritius on the 28th of January, at which time the *CARTEL* ships which sailed hence on the 24th of October, had not arrived, and fears for her safety, which appear to be but too well grounded, were generally entertained, and the more so from its being known to have been her Commanders intention to touch at Point de Galle, at a time of the year, when the rapid currents, setting upon the Baffes, rendered the attempt of the utmost difficulty and hazard.—That the *Cartel* has not been at Point de Galle, we are well assured by several vessels which have recently left that Port.

The perfect tranquillity reigned at both the ends at the time of the Vessel's departure, the merchants being amply supplied with opium, and indeed with European export, by a ship, which had arrived from France in the month of November, and which was mentioned as having sailed at the time the above Vessel sailed at Madras.

The Vessel, with seven or eight other large Vessel mentioned as being continually employed in bringing Rice, and live Cattle from Madras to the Islands—St. Felix and the remainder of the Prudente, were both in confinement—and Mr. T. Robert late of the Sybels, had been nominated as the Naval Commander in Chief, with a universal approbation.

THEATRICAL.

ON Monday last the *Theatrical* *Mateen* were given with the *Representations* of *Shakspeare's* *Company* of *COMEDIANS* and *REPRESENTERS*, reduced to three Acts, by *Garick*, in an *APPROPRIATE* by *Mary* *Shelley*.—The *Act* of these scenes are so well known, as to require any preceding Tribute of approbation, as ours, at the best, would be.

The *Performance* of these Pieces, was chaste and appropriate.—And where the whole deferred, as it did, this general Commendation, it were invidious, perhaps, to particularize individual merit.

The Selection of the Evening, proved the *Judgement* of the *Managers*, for in the whole range of the Drama, they could not have chosen happier, if we may conclude from the liberal Approbation which attended every Scene.

The Prologue to the *Apprentice*, at all times a favorite; received new Charms from the introduction of eight or ten lines of local Allusion, happily hit off, and very nearly spoken.

The House was full—and as it were needless to say, in the select Company generally attendant on Places of Entertainment, here that it was fashionable and brilliant—*Lord* and *LADY* *ROBERT* were present.



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George—31st March, 1795.

C. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honourable the President in Council, is pleased to direct that whenever any Officer be employed on Field Service, it shall be his peculiar Duty to report his Operations in the full Intelligence, faithfully to Government, and as soon after as possible to Military Headquarters, through the Channel prescribed by the Regulations, already in Force.

Lieutenant MARK WILKES, Barrack Master, at the Presidency and St. Thomas's Mount, having applied for and obtained Permission to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his Health, the Right Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint CORNET JOHN MACLEAN to be Barrack Master in his Room.

Lieutenant WILKS delivers over charge of his Ensign, the attention must be paid to the 13th Article of the General Order dated the 7th of December, 1793.

Cornet Maclean to proceed immediately to the Presidency.

Mr. John Ross, Cleghorn having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors, as Cadet for the Engineer Corps on this Establishment, and Mr. James Lionard a Cadet for the Artillery Corps, the former is admitted an Ensign, and the latter a Lieutenant Fire-worker, date of Rank to be tested hereafter.

Head Quarters, Cavalry Plain.

C. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

All Officers now absent on leave from their respective Corps, or Stations, (except such as are on leave by the special permission of Government) are to proceed to join their respective Corps or Stations, on or before the 15th Instant. This order applies to such Officers as may be absent by permission of Officers commanding Divisions or Stations.

IN our late Courier of the 25th ultimo, we had the pleasure of announcing such late Promotions, in His Majesty's Forces, as had reference to the regiments serving in this country, or might become interesting to the Officers attached to them—on that account, we have now to add such Promotions, as have taken place in the Marines, as equally interesting to the Officers of that Corps, serving in the respective Ships of Commodore Rainier's Squadron.

COLONELS.

John Hughes, HORACE SPY, W. Souter, Henry Innis, J. P. Perkins, and Maurice Wemyss.

To be MAJOR GENERALS.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

W. Rotheman, J. Bowater, Th. Ascome, Thomas Duval, John Campbell, W. Lewis, and John Berkeley.

To be COLONELS.

MAJOR.

Robert Ross, R. McDonald, and B. To be LIEUTENANT

CAPTAINS.

David Coats, S. Biggs, Campbell, R. Bourne, D. Dawes, J. Macbeston, F. O. Decheray, R. Anderson, H. Anderson, Mercer, W. Heavill, A. B. H. Bell, W. B. Waters, T. Trollope, R. B. Farmer, C. Green, C. B. Money, W. F. Leighton, J. Pearce, N. Moorion, D. Ballingall, G. Dyer, Phillips, W. H. Gibbons, Williams, W. Ramsay, P. Debrifer, S. D. Bown, M. Morray, W. C. Dexter, J. Drish, J. Young, W. D. H. Bayley, L. Debb, J. Gowers, W. Norris, G. C. M. W. J. Douglas, and G. F. Wingrove.

To be MAJORS.

An alteration is to be made in the ensuing Customs, at that Port, to be abolished, and in their stead, a half per Cent. is to be added, upon all Goods imported or exported.

The long expected Ship, the HUSSAR, from Graine and Barbadoes, has arrived at Bombay, but contrary to every expectation, has brought no European Intelligence of late date than the 21st of October.

Major MACDONALD, Aid de Camp to His Highness the Nabob, is mentioned in the Bombay papers, as having arrived in England early in the Month of September. In his route he is said to have passed through the British Camp, in Dutch Flanders, and to have conveyed Despatches of particular importance, from the DUKE of YORK to the Court at St. James's.

The SYLPH, Captain W. Robertson, arrived at Bombay, on the 10th Ultimo.

The FLY, we understand, was despatched from Calcutta, direct for Europe.

His Majesty's Ship, the CENTURION, Captain Osborne, arrived from Trincomillie, on Wednesday last.

The french ships cruising to the Southward, are said to be fitted out, manned, and armed, for the entire benefit of the Insurance Company!!!

Extract, Jassnapatam, 2d April.

An armed Brig has arrived at Colombo, from the Cape of Good Hope.—The Captain of her, Myrheer De Witt, reports, that the Cape Town was dreadfully alarmed, a fortnight before he failed, by the appearance of a Fleet, supposed to be French, off Table Bay.—Five of them appeared very large Ships, they were painted entirely black.—The Militia was instantly called out, the Batteries manned, and a detachment sent inland for the country people, to assemble with their arms—after laying too, for nearly five hours, the large Ships stood to Sea,—the others, too, followed: they did not hoist their colours, but a National broad pendant, was flying on board one of the large Ships—the people at Colombo, and Trincomillie, are much alarmed—earing a visit from these Devils, these hell hounds.

Captain De Witt, saw nothing of them on his passage, nor, indeed did he see a single sail throughout it.

Notwithstanding the probable authenticity of the above Extract, we cannot help holding the report, which has lately prevailed, of the arrival of a French Squadron at the Isle of France, as extremely apocryphal.

The Exchange Lottery, for the present Year, and which for several Years past, has been conducted with much fidelity and attention to the Public, has not, we understand, in any respect failed of experiencing its former success and celebrity.

The Ship Fort Williams, Captain Forbes, is arrived at Bombay, after a tedious and very dreadful passage, in which she has buried more than forty of her Crew.

The Honorable Company's Ship the MELVILLE CASTLE, Captain Lambie, arrived from Bengal on Wednesday last.

On the 18th of March the Ship ENDEAVOR, Captain Bampton, failed from Bombay, for Botany Bay, with a variety of Stores, Provisions, and live Cattle, for that settlement.

The Crop of Pepper, on the Malabar Coast, is said to have entirely failed; the cause is not mentioned, but we imagine it to arise from want of rain.

It will be gratifying to those, whose philanthropic and extended exertions are directed to the Silk Manufacture on this Coast, to learn, that at the late Company's sales in London, that article sold for nearly forty per cent. more than at any preceding fair.

Extract, Calcutta, 19th March.

On the 9th instant, at a place called Deelwah, was a storm of Wind and Hail, or rather of pondorous bodies of Ice, some of the pieces measuring seven inches in diameter, which has destroyed six Villages, and a great number of Cattle.—Eleven people were killed upon the spot by the Ice, and many very desperately wounded.—The extent of the mischief is not yet ascertained.

Extract, dated, March 20th.

The first accounts of the late Action between the Nizam, and the Marhattas, were erroneous, so far as respected the commencement of it—inasmuch as they stated the attack to have been made by the Marhattas—whereas it was made without the orders, or consent of either party—the Marhattas having contented themselves with a distant cannonade, from their ill-served artillery, and which was answered, but with better effect from that of the Nizam.

The following statement, you may depend upon as authentic—it displays such an instance of Asiatic imbecility, as has been seldom recorded.—On the morning of the 12th, a smart cannonade began between the two armies; the Marhatta Guns particularly annoying the Nizam's Mogul Cavalry, composed of the finest native troops in India—several of whom fell—when their commander LOLL KHAN, irritated by the death of his men, gave instant orders to charge the enemy, which was instantly obeyed, and with such impetuosity and irresistible firmness and courage, that the Marhatta horse gave way and fled on all sides—LOLL KHAN pursued his victory, penetrating a chosen body, commanded by PUSERRAM BHOW, whom he cut down with his own hand; but shortly after fell Dead from his horse, covered

with wounds.—The body of Marhattas who fled from the Sahras of the Moguls, were said to consist of 20,000 men.—Purgram Bhow, at length reached the Peshwa's camp, which was of course involved in confusion and dismay—and the Nizam's army, of consequence, gained possession of both the banks of a Nullah, from which alone, the Marhattas could be supplied with water, and from the banks of which, if the Nizam had kept possession of it, he might have dictated his own terms of Peace—that he did not, was entirely owing to certain fears, for the safety of that host of Wives and Concubines, who constantly attend him, and form a part of his Suite, as well in the Field, as in the Palace.—Infatigated by these motives of avarice detrage, he ordered a general retreat, about midnight; and as it was by no means made in silence, the circumstance soon reached the Peshwa's Camp; who instantly ordered his forces to advance and pursue the enemy, who retreated in great disorder, losing nearly all their baggage, ammunition, grain, and baggage; most of which was in the complete possession of the Peshwa's army, by day light the next morning.

The Nizam's army did not halt till they had reached the Fort of Kurlah into which he immediately conveyed that precious Deposit which had caused his retreat. A supposition of arms, which it is thought will lead to a Peace, took place on the 17th Instant.

It is mentioned in the latest London Papers, which reach down to the 21st of October, that apprehensions were entertained of an English Convoy, consisting of about 117 sail, bound for Spain and Portugal, having been captured by the French.

A Danish vessel, arriv'd at Lisbon, advises that the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Joan De Langara, which was in company with the English near the Gulf of Juans, has left the Squadron to return to Cadiz, having been recalled, as well as that stationed in the Gulf of Rosas, being apprehensive of an Attack on Cadix, from the French Fleet sailing out at Brest.

The whole of the Spanish Squadron, in the Mediterranean, under Don Juan De Langara, consisted of four Ships, of three decks, of 112 Guns each; fourteen Ships of seventy-four Guns; seven Brigantes of thirty-four; and two Brigs of eighteen Guns;—that of Don Graven, of four Ships of the line, four Frigates, and two Brigantines.

The Charlotte-Amelia, a Danish East Indiaman, which failed from Bengal on the 15th of March, arrived at Plymouth on the 17th September.

The American ship Henry, Capt. Crowninshield, that brought the ship-wrecked crew of the Winter from Mauritius to Madras, arrived from Calcutta in September last, off Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. On the 30th of August in latitude 49, 10, Captain Crowninshield fell in with La Surveillante, La Liberté, and another French Frigate, out 25 days, and which having taken twenty-two prizes were on their return to Brest.

If among the evils necessarily consequent upon the unhappy policy of warfare, we have wherewith to congratulate ourselves, we deem it less in the occasional success of our arms, and the triumphs of victory, than the adventurous contest which give employment to an industrious class of people, who are always the first to suffer by the impediments of commerce.

Letters from Dublin mention that the demand for all kinds of Irish Linen has been of late unusually great, in consequence of the manufactures of the Netherlands being interrupted by the war, and the Siberian fabrics being thrown into a state of stagnation, by the distracted situation of public affairs in Poland.

We have a pleasure in finding that on account of the late destruction of the extensive and celebrated silk manufactures at Lyons, that branch of trade is revived in our country; and that the poor weavers in Spiral-fields are consequently in full employment.

In consequence of the progress of the woollen manufactures in Holland and Flanders being interrupted by the war, the demand for this commodity has fallen upon the English Market, and that demand is daily increasing.

ARRIVALS. April 1st, Ship Glasgow, Capt. Arthur, Calcutta.—H. C. Ship Melville Castle, Capt. Lambie, D.—5th, Ship Snow Nancy, Capt. MacCarthy, Do.—5th, Ship Shaw Hornet, Capt. Meeks, Pegue.—5th, Brig Niable, Capt. Wilson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES. April 1st, Ship Caesar, Capt. Ferguson, Vizagapatam.—2d, Ship Eliza, Capt. Dean, Chittagong.—5th, Ship Phoenix, Capt. Fleming, Acheen.—Ship Borlum, Capt. James, Calcutta.—Brig Myrtle, Capt. James, Vizagapatam.—Brig Guilford, Capt. Mosser, Cuddalore.—5th, Ship Gabriel, Capt. Garle, Calcutta.

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P O E T R Y.

ODE TO EQUALITY.

**EQUALITY!** what charms confess  
Thy sapient fons shall render blest,  
Sweet, organizing, fellows!  
When they, most full on the touch,  
Shall be rewarded full as much  
As those—who blow the bellows.

When knaves, in novel systems bold,  
More fabulous than Greeks of old,  
Shall civic garlands shed,  
And, robbing Virtue of the name,  
Decree a more than Spartan name  
To those—who thieves were bred.

When, midst of the human race,  
The PUFF-BLOWER sports his Face,  
And pleads the PRESS'S cause,  
By Libels, Swears, alone he thrives,  
By Printing Infamy—and Lives,  
And Jests, upon the Laws.

When *Cracks and Quirks*, in dull debates,  
Shall fix on maxims and weights,  
And cut the lands in squares,  
Making King Mob gulp down the cheat,  
And, fangling for themselves the wheat,  
Shall leave the head, the ears.

Swear that they Truth alone adore,  
And Reason—*(after known before)*—  
Religious forms decri'd;  
But, as both idols must refuse,  
To sanctify their righteous views,  
They'll both get kick'd aside.

When every work of Art and Taste,  
By fictitious demagogues laid waste,  
Shall by the common-sense  
Be fixed upon as public wealth,  
And rulers cease to live by stealth  
When—nothing's left to steal.

With lives and property to fight,  
When tyrants shall *seize* a court  
(Accuser, judge, and jury),  
Whose bloody sentence none shall save  
But those who impudently brave  
The very furies with fury;

No prison Innocence shall clear,  
But Murder sweep with proud career  
Honor, not let to live;  
The fear of Pity null not flow,  
Gretness have nothing to forego,  
Or Charity to give.

When warriors no more shall bleed,  
But, from all debts and duties freed,  
The burden on men's backs,  
Shall all be taken off; and they  
Who have a head therewith to pay,  
Shall pay it with—the axe.

When harmony and song divine,  
When every filter of the Nine  
With healing herbs shall follow,  
And ruthless ruffians, turn by turns,  
Shall every page of Science burn,  
And pulverize Apollo;

When iron laws shall interfere,  
Nor let a man his offspring rear,  
Connections rent asunder,  
And each artificer shall find  
The little he would leave behind  
Shall all be sweep—as flunder;

When Penitence shall cease to mourn,  
And when (as mad'rous engines borne)  
The bells no more shall ring;  
Devotion be aloud to pray,  
Or David's Psalms to sing or say;  
For—*David was a King.*

When Enterprise no more shall roam,  
But Idleness, benum'd at home,  
Shall know nor slip nor fall;  
When man shall walk with naked breech,  
And all the poor (for whom'll he rich?)  
Have nature for their tail:

When they who, with transcendent mind,  
Would raise themselves above their kind,  
And these like insects who creep,  
Shall (having liv'd or ill or well),  
When they shake off this earthly shell,  
Be doom'd to—"endless sleep!"

*These are thy joys, and this thy plan,  
Great author—of the "Rights of Man!"  
Thrice happy at invention!  
To study thee, to cultures meet,  
And each fantastic jackdaw greet  
With—"honourable mention!"*

It is said that they have in contemplation in England, (to erect) two new and commodious CHAMBERS OF PARLIAMENT; the present ones being highly inconvenient (—three elegant plans and elevations, for the above intended buildings, have been executed by an eminent artist.

MEMORANDA.

FOR COUNTRY CAPTAINS.

*The following transatlantic Code of Naval, Discipline, was lately, and liberally, copied from a Paper, affixed to the Mirror Mast of an American Ship, then anchored off Calcutta.*

Rules and Regulation to be observed and Strickley attended to on board Ship Warren.

1.—That no officer shall cum on Deck, without lifting his hat, to the officer of the Deck.

2.—That no officer of the watch, shall cum in Deck, with slippers on, or with out Brackets in his Shoes.

3.—That no officer shall cum to the Cabin table with out being clean in his Parson, as well as his apparel.

4.—That the officer of the mising watch shall cough to the mast heads to six if the mising is chaffing.

5.—That no officer shall cut any gales of rigging or brooch water, or any kind of Provesen with out first acquainting mee.

6.—That the officer of watch strictly attends to have the Log, &c.—marked every hour.

7.—That no man shall talk to the Men at the Helm about Coffees.

8.—That no Sister shall yuse a SASSY LANGUAGE to any officer with out first acquainting mee of it—and he shall be tried by a court martial, and if guilty shall be flogged by the Boasens.

All those regulation being Strickley attended to—I makes mough deught we shall have heace and harmony on board.

JOHN SMITH.

DESCRIPTION OF CORSICA.

*The following short description of this Island, cannot but be interesting to every TRAVELLER, who recollects that it is now attached to the Crown of his amiable, and beloved SOVEREIGN.*

This island is situated nearly in the middle of the Mediterranean sea, and abounds with some of the finest harbours in the world. It has therefore a great command over the Levant trade, and the navigation of the Italian seas.

The face of the country is extremely mountainous; but at the same time beautiful and picturesque. The valleys are generally unhealthy; the midways and eminences are however quite the reverse; and on these it is that the towns and villages are situated.

The fummits of many of the mountains remain covered with snow the whole summer; some part of which being constantly in a state of dissolution, from the heat of the sun, occasions that great abundance of water-falls and rivers, for which this island is eminently distinguished.

It is most plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, of the best quality, from its own fresh water rivers, and the sea. The maximum of this commodity in the market, is three farthings a pound. There is very little beef in the island; goats and sheep, however, abound in great plenty. The island is peculiar for swarms of black-birds, which settle on it, and cover miles of territory. These are caught by the natives in snares, and constitute a principal part of their food. They are generally sold at a penny a piece, and are very large.

Although these birds are so abundant and cheap, they are yet reckoned in point of delicacy, superior to any game that we have in this country, and they were held in such estimation in France, that formerly they used to be sent to Paris, to supply the King's table. The mode of preserving them for the journey, was by steeping them, as soon as they were caught, in brandy, and sealing them from the air.

The inhabitants are a very political and warlike people, but almost total strangers to agriculture and trade. Their vineyards are much neglected, though the wine produced is of an excellent quality, somewhat between a claret and burgundy. Corn they grow very little, hardly sufficient to supply their own consumption.

As to trade or commerce, they appear to have no idea of it. The shopkeepers are almost to a man, French, and they have no foreign trade whatever.

The neglect of their vineyards may arise from their being a very sober and secluded people; but their deficiency in grain, certainly indicates great ignorance in the art of farming, as the soil is good, and they are in great want of that article.

The number of the Inhabitants may amount to about 120,000, among whom are to be reckoned a Greek colony, which has been for some time settled on the island. The colony mixes but little with the Corsicans, and preserves the Grecian manners and habits. The women belonging to it are particularly beautiful.

The Corsicans themselves are bold, active, and fire-wed; and to early do these qualities show themselves, that it is common among them to send a child of ten years old to market for a whole family.

Property is not much known among them.—There is hardly a man in the island worth a hundred a year: fifty and sixty pounds are reckoned a good income for a whole family to subsist on.

In this uncultivated and uncivilized state, it is wonderful to observe how curious and attentive they are to politics, and the Public affairs of Europe. When a foreign Gazette is known to arrive in a village, all the inhabitants will go together in a mass to the person to whom it belongs, and request to hear it read. The request is never denied, and it generally gives rise to a subsequent investigation of the contents, which is conducted with all the decorum and solemnity of a regular and authorized meeting. On these occasions so sincere and zealous are they for the respective opinions which they espouse, that hating enmity is frequently the consequence of a difference in sentiment.

The interior and more inaccessible parts of the island are frequented by a Banditti, who occasionally come down into the more cultivated parts and molest the settlers. These hordes have, however, of late been considerably reduced in number. There are among them two families much distinguished for their valour and adroitness, called Andria and Campanella. Of the latter horde, it is said, none ever were killed or taken. Their chief was indeed once made prisoner in a skirmish, but, by an incredible feat of activity, leaped over an immense rock and escaped.

PRINCE OF WALES.

*Particulars relative to the origin of the intended Nuptials of the PRINCE OF WALES.*

The idea some time ago originated with a Great Personage, who had the first interest in seeing the Prince established; and it was accordingly hinted to him, but in so delicate a manner, as to leave it entirely to his option. Juvenile pursuits at that time suspended all further discourse about it, till one day his Royal Highness praising the person and accomplishments of his sister, the Princess Mary, before the Duke of Clarence, the Duke observed, she was very like the Princess of Brunswick, whom he had the honour of knowing and conversing with. This grew more inquisitive upon this subject, and the Duke so happily satisfied him in all particulars, as to afford him much gratification.

The affair seemingly dropped from the mind, but, on the morning of a late great Gaia at Windsor, he mentioned it to a Great Personage, who was delighted with the proposals; it was instantly communicated to the Queen who felt equal satisfaction: it was then agreed to keep the matter entirely out of the Cabinet, till it was in some train of forwardness, which was strictly complied with; and the first notice the Ministers of State had of it was on official notice to prepare for the Embassy, the forms, requisitions, &c. &c.

The Cabinet entered heartily into the measure; and every previous accommodation that the Prince could wish has been adopted, as well as every future arrangement which may contribute to the splendour, and satisfaction of the illustrious Pair.

Presents and marriage favours to a great amount are preparing for the Princesses, & as well as marks of his Royal Highness's remembrance to several persons of both sex about the Court.

A manufactory is establishing at Norwich for making a kind of fluff, for articles of wearing apparel, of the hair of rabbits, spun with silk, thread, or cotton, to supply the want of length in the rabbits' hair. Very sanguine expectations are entertained of the success of this undertaking.

Among the patriotic donations for the defence of the United States of Holland, we observe that the City of Amsterdam has offered to raise twenty millions of Florins, and that to aid the protection of the provinces, some of our gun-boats would be sent to Holland to secure the passes by water.

AMERICA.

The Legislature of the state of Massachusetts has granted a part of the public lands to the emancipated negroes of that State, in proportion to the number of the respective families, where, says the writer who communicates the intelligence, the liberal and philanthropic mind is gratified, by seeing them *erect villages, cultivate farms, and form communities of civilized societies.* Before the person who gives this intelligence left America, they had established a *loge of Masonry*; and he had the satisfaction of seeing them, on a grand day, parade to church in all the mantenance of the order, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by one of their own colour. They have also endowed public schools, employed teachers, and erected places of public worship.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY ROBERT HENDERSON, AT HIS ROOMS, NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE, This day, Wednesday, the 8th April, At 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES: FIFTY pieces of superfine Men's Cloaths, Fifteen dozen of Bengal Table Cloths, Thirty-two dozen of Napkins, One hundred pieces of Striped Towels, Six dozen of good French Claret, One set of Queen's Ware, Thirty two reams of Printing Paper, Twenty two Black Round Hats, Forty reams of Demy, Letter, and Chitt Paper, And forty cases of real Holland's Gin.

The same day will be sold, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A beautiful Gray Mare, and a Pegue Horse and Bandy, and Harnets complete.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY ROBERT HENDERSON, AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE, On Thursday, the 9th April, PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK, THE GOOD SNOW, NANCY. A Strong Teak Vessel, built at Pegue, by Mr. Simpson, in March 1794,—Burthen about 2,000 Bags. A List of her Stores may be seen on application to R. Henderson.

By Order of the Attornies of T. Lewin, Esq. To be sold by Public Auction, BY ROBERT HENDERSON, AT HIS ROOMS, NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE, On Saturday, the 11th April, PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

If not previously sold by Private Sale, the above mentioned Executive Garden at the Town by the name of Drake's Gate. The Garden may be seen on Application. The sale will be sold, Bandy, and Harnets complete.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY ROBERT HENDERSON, AT HIS ROOMS, NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE, On Saturday, the 11th April, PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK. THE MENTIONED ARTICLES, WHICH WAS STRICTLY COMPLIED WITH; AND THE FIRST NOTICE THE MINISTERS OF STATE HAD OF IT WAS ON OFFICIAL NOTICE TO PREPARE FOR THE EMBASSY, THE FORMS, REQUISITIONS, &c. &c.

The Cabinet entered heartily into the measure; and every previous accommodation that the Prince could wish has been adopted, as well as every future arrangement which may contribute to the splendour, and satisfaction of the illustrious Pair.

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FORT St. GEORGE: — PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE. WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE ALSO RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, AGENTS TO THE COURIER, FORT St. GEORGE, AND BY Mr. J. COOPER, PRINTER, CALCUTTA.