

MADRAS COURIER.



VOLUME XI.

WEDNESDAY, August 5th. 1795.

NUMBER 513.

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, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any servants of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference. ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Civil Fund.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency are requested to attend a General Quarterly Meeting, at the Civil Secretary's Apartments in Fort Square, on Saturday the 8th August, at 12 o'Clock, to consider an Application for Admission to partake of the Fund, to inspect the accounts, and to transact other Business relative to the Institution. By Order of the Trustees, CECIL SMITH, Secretary. Fort St. George, 22d July, 1795.

TO BE DISPOSED

By Lottery,

AN Elegant and Commodious HOUSE, with a large GARDEN, containing Forty Canies of Ground, situated at Porumbrauk, the Property of PAUPIAN BRANTY—with two smaller HOUSES adjoining. The whole valued at 25,000 Pagodas.

TO CONSIST OF THREE PRIZES,

- 1st Prize, the large House and Garden,
 - 2d Ditto, a small House, valued at 1000 Pagodas,
 - 3d Ditto, six Acres, valued at 50000 Pagodas.
- The Lottery will be drawn before such Gentlemen as the Purchasers of Tickets may wish to appoint. Tickets may be had of J. HUNTER at the British Bank.
- A few TICKETS in the CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY to be sold by J. HUNTER at Sixteen Pagodas each.—The Drawing will begin soon.

FOR SALE,

By Messrs. Colt, Baker, & Co. THE Cargo of BATAVIA ARRACK, landing from the Ship Pennsylvania, is of a Quality far Superior to that usually exported, and now deliverable at the following Prices.

- In lots of 25 Leaguers of 150 Gallons each at 43 Pagodas per Leauger.
- Ditto of 10 ditto, 44 ditto.
- Ditto of 5 ditto 45 ditto.

FOR SALE,

By Messrs. Colt, Baker, & Co. THE CARGO of MADEIRA WINE, now landing from the Ship OSTAGO, Captain Bright.

The quality of the best London Market, was Shipped by the House of Blackburne, Ranger and Co. and is now selling, at the undermentioned prices.

- In lots of 50 Pipes, at 115 Pagodas each Pipe.
- Ditto of 25 Pipes, at 120 ditto ditto.
- Ditto of less than 25 Pipes, at 125 Pagodas each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY Anthony Gaudoin, AT HIS ROOMS, UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE, ON FRIDAY next, the 7th Instant, At 11 o'Clock, The following Articles, ONE BLACKWOOD COTT, complete—CUDALOE DIMITY, a few Cordes, A DRESSING BOX, complete for the use of a Gentleman, A superbly beautiful, BENGAL CHAIR PALANKEEN, BRANDY—about fifty Dozens, ALSO A Variety of Household, and other valuable Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Wright and Hurst, At their Auction Room, ON FRIDAY next, the 7th Instant, Various Europe Articles, LATELY IMPORTED, VIZ. SCARLET, BUFF, and WHITE CAS-SIMERE, MANCHESTER DIMITY, JANE, and IRISH LINNEN, A few sets of QUEEN'S WARE, AND A Quantity of SHOE and KNEE BUCKLES.

At the same time will be sold, Some BENGAL DOOREAS, A few pieces ZAREES, AND Some URNITURE. ALSO, One Bengal, and one Country PALANKEEN.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Wright and Hurst, At their Auction Room, ON WEDNESDAY next, the 12th August, At 11 o'Clock, A VERY SERVICEABLE BANDY MARE, WARRANTED SOUND, ALSO, A Strong and Handsome HORSE, THE CATTLE may be seen at WRIGHT and HURST'S.

For Private Sale, By Wright and Hurst, FOR READY MONEY, MADEIRA two Years in India, Page, at per Pipe, 170 MADEIRA, do. at per Dozen, 15 Ditto lately Imported per Pipe, 125 BRANDY, in Casks at per Gallon, 1 Ditto inferior, at per do. Es. 40 and 38 Ditto in Bottles, at per Dozen, Pa. 3 4 and 5 OLD JAMAICA RUM, per do. 8 GIN in 17 Bottle Cases, at per Case, 8 FRENCH CLARET, per Dozen, 6 ALE and SMALL BEER, per do. P. 2 22

For Private Sale, By Wright and Hurst, A very Neat Light Handsome BANDY and PALANKEEN, JUST LANDED FROM BENGAL.

For Private Sale, By Wright and Hurst, A PEGUE BANDY HORSE, a very beautiful creature, perfectly found, and without vice; and well known as one of the fastest trotting Horses in the Settlement.

To be Sold BY PUBLIC OUTCRY, AT THE EXCHANGE, At 12 o'Clock, ON THURSDAY, the 6th Instant, A PARCEL OF REDWOOD RAILING. Madras, 4th August, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Robert Henderfon, At his Rooms, NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE, ON THURSDAY next, the 6th of August At 12 o'Clock in the forenoon, A QUANTITY of MILITARY FEATHERS, and WHITE NANKEN. A large quantity of BUTTONS, A strong TRAVELING PALANKEEN, AND Some Remnants of CLOTHS. THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD, Precisely 12 o'Clock, A DARK BAY ARAB COLT, near three Years old, promises well for the Turf, measures near Thirteen Hands three Inches, and is judged to be of good Blood. The Property of Lieut. Friend.

At the same time will be sold, A Beautiful, high Coll. Grey Saddle Horse, lately arrived from the Northward, A very Elegant PHELON, AND A Pair of Grey MARES, with Harness Complete. LIKEWISE, Two GREY GELDINGS that have been used to a Chariot, AND A strong Black BANDY HORSE.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Robert Henderfon, At his Rooms, ON THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant, A CAPITAL MILLIARD TABLE, Ten foot 4 Inches in length, and five feet in breadth, with MACES, QUEES, and BALLS, complete, Twelve dozen of Mogul CARDS, that will be put up in lots of two dozen, for the Convenience of the Public.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY Messrs. Sharp and Heefke, AT THEIR ROOMS, ON THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant. By Order of the Administrator of the late STEPHEN POPHAM, Esq. Deceased, The following Articles, VIZ. SILVER PLATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A QUANTITY of BOOKS, WEARING APPAREL, CAMP COTTS, A CANOE, AND Some large JARRS, &c. &c. ALSO, Will be sold on the same day, A Quantity of Plated SHOE, and KNEE BUCKLES, AND A Variety of other useful Articles.

Madeira Wine, A NEW PIPES of excellent LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, to be had at Messrs. ROBBE and ABROT'S, at Pagodas One Hundred and Fifty per Pipe.

Wanted, TWO THOUSAND PAGODAS, for one or two Years—TWELVE PER CENT. Interest, will be given, and a Mortgage granted, with other Security, if required. Address to A. B. Courier Office, Popham's Broadway.

Lottery.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY LOTTERY, the Elegant ENGRANINGS of the MYSORE COUNTRY, the views taken by MR. HOME, and the Plans by MR. ARMSTRONG. The undermentioned, is a List of the Work, with the names of the Engravers, in Number 33 the Historic part under the direction of MR. R. BOWYER, Pall Mall London. The whole consisting of 100 Copies to be divided into 900 Shares, or Tickets at FIVE ST. PAGODAS each, making 150 Pizes.—The Lottery to be Drawn, as soon as the Subscription is full and the Tickets Paid for, which will be delivered to the Subscribers before the drawing by Messrs. Sharp and Heefke, where a Book with the Subscribers Names is now open, also at Mr. Hope and Cards's Trichinopoly, and at W. J. Miller's, Esq. Calcutta. The Names of the Engravers to the Work,

MESSRS. LAEVRY, MORIS, FITTLER, HAWKSWORTH, READING, SKILTON, BYRNE.

- The List of the Views, and Plans.
- No. 1 East View of Bangalore, with the Cypress Garden.
 - 2 North View of ditto, from the Pettah; showing the Curtain and Bastion that were breached before the storm on the 22d of March, 1791.
 - 3 View of the Delhi Gateway after repaired.
 - 4 View of the inside Gate, with the Guard Room.
 - 5 View of the Pettah Gateway, where Colonel Moorhouse fell.
 - 6 An inside View of the Place at Bangalore, which exhibits most beautiful specimen of Oriental Architecture.
 - 7 View of the Burial Ground at Bangalore, with an exact representation of the Monuments erected to the memory of those brave Officers who fell at the taking, and in the vicinity, of that fortress.
 - 8 South View of Bangalore, one mile and a half distant, on the road to Seringapatam.
 - 9 Distant View of Severndroog, from the same spot.
 - 10 View of Manatee Pagodas.
 - 11 North View of Severndroog, from Mangree.
 - 12 South-west View of Outradroog.
 - 13 South View of the Works and Pettah of Outradroog.
 - 14 South-east View of Ollidroog.
 - 15 North-east View of ditto.
 - 16 North View of Rangaree.
 - 17 View of Shevagarry, from the top of Rangaree.
 - 18 Distant View of Seringapatam, from Meadows' Redoubt.
 - 19 East View of Seringapatam.
 - 20 N. North-east View of ditto, from Capt. Sibbald's Redoubt.
 - 21 West View of ditto, from the middle of the river Canavery.
 - 22 North View of ditto.
 - 23 View of the North-east Angle of Seringapatam.
 - 24 South View of that magnificent and superb structure the Tomb of Hyder; in the Loll Baug Garden.
 - 25 West View of Peddi Naig Droogant.
 - 26 North View of ditto.
 - 27 Distant View of Severndroog, two days march from Bangalore.
 - 28 View of Shevagarra, from the road to Seringapatam.
 - 29 East View of Chueapatam.

PLANS.

- 30 Bangalore Fort and Pettah.
- 31 Ootradroog ditto ditto.
- 32 Seringapatam, with the operations of the Siege from the 5th to the 24th Feb. 1792.
- 33 General Plan of the Mysore and Carnatic, with the occurrences of the War.

ORIENTAL STAR, July 16th.
At a late hour yesterday, we were favoured with Section VI. in Allen's, in the original paper, a copy of the Honorable Company's Claims presented by the Honorable Company's Army in India, presented to both Majesty's Ministers, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament in December last; and have the pleasure to deliver our Military Readers, as great a portion of those sections as we had time to prepare for the present publication.

We have reason to suppose, that there is not a single copy of those sections in India—they are laid to contain the principal parts of the Regulations of the Committee of the Company's Officers in Home, for supporting their claims.

SECTION VI.

RANK OF OFFICERS.

"We further request that a rank more adequate to the situations and responsibility of your military servants be conferred; since, till that be obtained, the apparent equality between His Majesty's and the Company's Officers is and will continue, illusive and equivoque."

It is presumed that no doubt will be entertained of the expediency of promoting rank to those officers in the India Service, who by seniority hold situations to which extensive authority and consequent responsibility are annexed. During the infancy of our India settlements, while the advantages they yielded were derived solely from the profits of the trade, in the small Military Establishments, which necessarily obliged the Company to maintain, a reduced scale of rank was with propriety adopted; while the celerity of promotion, and the advantages annexed to the superior gradations, proved a recompense for this inferiority.

A total revolution has since taken place in their situation, while the original contracted principle of their military system remains unchanged. Instead of Merchants holding, by a precarious tenure, a few acres of barren soil, we behold them governing an extensive territory; rich, populous, and fertile, enjoying the highest consideration for their wealth, strength, and resources, and exercising the influence these give them over the surrounding nations.

The Military Officers, from protecting a petty factory, are become the leaders of numerous and confederated armies, and are entrusted with the conduct of important political transactions. It must be expected that men in every situation will find their just level. The present age is that of reason, and I am entrusted with a charge comprising various and important concerns, and subject, consequently, to proportional responsibility. Similar situations, in all other services, are dignified by adequate rank and distinction; my claim, therefore, to these, is just and equitable.

Judging from past events, it appears, that where claims are accurately defined, and rights clearly understood, the wisdom is shown in acceding with cheerfulness to the first propositions, which are usually made with deliberation, and consonant to equity. To deny or to procrastinate is only to lay the foundation of discontent and dissatisfaction, to produce irritation and heat, which seldom fail to carry men beyond their first views and designs. To hold that which is due till the demand be made, may be done without positive injustice; but he who refuses that to which he has undeniable title, will not always be satisfied with mere justice, he will expect reparation.

The senior officers of the Indian Army are, by their length of service, entitled to the highest denominations of rank known to the British Military Establishment. They are entitled to the rank annexed to similar situations in His Majesty's Army; while the importance of their stations, the extensive authority with which they are invested, and the consequent responsibility annexed, render it expedient to animate their exertions, and to reward their services with honorable distinctions.

With a view to adapt these just claims to local situations and circumstances, it is suggested, to promote the six Colonels of Infantry, of the Bengal Establishment, to the rank of General Officers. The two Colonels to be put on the Staff, and to act as reviewing Generals: the four Juniors, to command four European Regiments, each of ten companies, with a recruiting company in Europe. The commandant of Artillery to have the rank of General Officer.

The corps of Native Infantry to be formed into twelve brigades, each to consist of three battalions, a body of men sufficiently numerous to fill the eye, and occupy the attention, whether engaged in action, or performing their evolutions in the school of instruction. The officers commanding each brigade to have his due rank of Brigadier, to move on all occasions with the Corps Commandants, and to establish his Headquarters in the situation most central to its position.

This arrangement appears less liable to objection than that of polling brigadiers to Native Regiments of two, three, or four battalions, their proper designation being that of officers of inspection and control, which, should they be appointed to command regiments, would invest, in the same person, powers, which, to produce the end proposed, should be separated.

The claim for superior rank being conferred on the officers commanding Native Battalions, is founded on the following considerations:

1st.—That at present the officer holding this command has no higher rank than that which is allotted to the command of a company in His Majesty's Army, and consequently in the course of service, may be commanded by the latter, by which the superior authority is invested in him whose charge is inferior.

2d.—That in His Majesty's Army there are two Field Officers effective on the strength of each Regiment, in order to obviate the chance of its falling to the command of a junior officer, whose experience has not qualified him for a charge of that magnitude.

3d.—That the command of a Native Battalion is not attained in less than twenty-five years' service; whereas at the period that reduced rank was annexed to the command, it was usually attained in a moderate term of years.

In consequence of the augmentation of the East India Company's forces, and consequent increase of officers, who all rise in rotation, the course of promotion has been retarded in so great a degree, that it bears no proportion to the rise in His Majesty's Army, and subjects the officers in command of Native Battalions to frequent supercessions from their juniors.

It is to be recollected that there is no analogy between the relative duties of Commandants of Regiments in His Majesty's, and in the East India Company's Armies. In the former, the command of a Regiment is conferred as an honorable and lucrative reward for services, and is so far a sinecure, that the General Officer holding it is, by usage, seldom present with his Regiment in quarters, and still less frequently in the field; nor does he, when with it, assume the command, having usually a superior one in the line.

But the Commandant of a Battalion, is never separate from his Corps, and is during a great part of the time he holds the command, detached in situations where he is independent of any superior military authority on the spot, and where his conduct must be guided by his own discretion. The station he fills, therefore, may be said to comprise, as well the functions of a General Officer, as those of an officer in the immediate charge of a Regiment.

With respect to the effect, which considerable promotions in the Native Corps may have, as well on the King's troops in India, as on those officers, who may remain in the Company's European Corps, after their transfer to His Majesty's service, it is to be considered that the Officers attached to the Native Infantry will still continue to rise by seniority in rotation; their course of promotion, therefore, must consequently be slower than that of officers in the King's European Army.

As the accession of rank, claimed by the East India Company's Officers, is inferior to that which His Majesty's in similar stations enjoy, and will more so, when their respective length of service is compared, the progress of promotion will, notwithstanding, continue considerably more accelerated in His Majesty's Army, than in the East India Company's.

With regard to those officers who may remain in the Company's European Corps, after their transfer to the King's service, as the seniors of each denomination will have the option of remaining in the Native Corps, or of being transferred with the European, the gradations of rank, which may hereafter be gained or lost, cannot justly give umbrage to either.

It has already been observed, that the command of a Sepoy Battalion was formerly attained in a much less protracted course of service than at present; not was it then (as to the far greater number it must now be) the ultimate eligible situation which the service afforded. Yet at present no advantage or source of emolument, a partial phrase of the surplus of off reckonings excepted, is allowed to the officer holding this command, though, previous to attaining it, half a Lieut and upwards must be passed in India in a subaltern station.

To the situation of Commandant of a Native Battalion, should be annexed those advantages, which are customary in other armies, to which they are well entitled from their length of service, in an inconsequential way, as the expense of the most valuable moments of life. Let, therefore, the allowances be made all quite to the period of time passed in the service before it is attained, and its importance of the charge.

With the pay, &c. of a Field Officer, let him enjoy the off reckonings of the Corps as in the British Army, and such an allowance as may enable him to provide a competency for old age, and to retire from the service, before he becomes an useless and expensive incumbrance to it. Let the Officers in command of Companies, with the rank and pay of Captains, exercise the authority and perform the duties of that rank, with the same responsibility, as officers in similar situations in European Regiments. Till this be done, regulations and checks will prove vain. Laws to be enforced must be equitable.

N. B. By the proposed accession of rank, the rank of Major General will be confined to officers of thirty two years standing. The junior Colonel will be of twenty-eight years standing in the service. The junior Lieut. Colonel of twenty-six years. The junior Major of twenty-three years. The senior Captains of the same, and the juniors of not less than fourteen.—The senior Lieutenants of the same.

SECTION VII.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

If it be expected that the European Officers, attached to the Native Troops, should continue as at present, constantly present with their Corps, and assiduous in the performance of their respective duties, all promotions must be made, as hitherto, by seniority in rotation. This regulation once laid aside, the door is opened to every species of intrigue and circumvention; while perpetual resort to the capital and to Europe (where preferment will with much more facility be attained than by a meritorious discharge of professional duties) must necessarily prove prejudicial to the public service.

In no Army in the world, is there a larger proportion of officers present with their Regiments, than in that of the East India Company. Nor is it to be overlooked, that by passing through the several gradations of rank, men necessarily gain a practical knowledge of their profession; while the regularity of situations of distinction and emolument, by precluding the motive for solicitation and attendance on men in power; leaves the mind disengaged from self-interested views, and undisturbed in its attention to professional duties.

Moreover the effect, which this certainly will produce on the minds of those, who are thrown into situations, wherein much must be left to their discretion and integrity, is sufficiently evident; nor is to be expected, that he, whose advantages are casual, and uncertain, and to whom the occasion may never again recur, will in general, act with that degree of moderation and sobriety, which are usually seen in one, whose prospects of independence are well founded.

The opportunities afforded of advancing merit, and distinguishing genius, may be urged in support of the contrary system. But except in a few solitary instances, what has merit been but a plea to forward the fortunes of those, whom inclination prompts to serve? Nor will the most scrupulous adherence to the rule of advancement by seniority, preclude occasions of affording scope for superior talents, and bestowing on desert its due reward.

Reasons not less forcible, are to be urged against granting permission to dispose of commissions in the Native Troops for money; a practice which, by unhinging and uncertain, and to whom the occasion may never again recur, will in general, act with that degree of moderation and sobriety, which are usually seen in one, whose prospects of independence are well founded.

By such a practice, and the consequent frequent interchanges and removals, that mutual confidence, which subsists between the Sepoys and their European Officers, and which is the soul and strength of the Corps, will be lost; the men, alarmed and disgusted, by the intrusion of strangers, will no longer consider the service an eligible and desirable situation.

The principal argument to be adduced against invariable succession by seniority, is that in numerous armies, the accession of the officers to the superior gradations of rank, is so much retarded, as to be protracted beyond the duration of that period of life, wherein the body and mind possess vigour for the complete exercise of their functions; the higher ranks not being attained, till the constitution is impaired, and the frame unequal to the fatigues and hardships of actual service.

To obviate this inconvenience, every State has found it expedient to make a provision for the veteran in the wane of life. Let such be provided for worn-out officers of the Indian Army, sufficient to enable each to support, with credit, in his native country, the rank in life which he may have attained. Let the conditions, under which it may be accepted, be liberal instead of being loaded with such as render the present fund no relief, the allowance being inadequate to the supply of the most moderate wants.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the continuance of promotion by seniority in rotation, rather than by purchase or selection, as well in the succession to rank, as to the command of Corps and Stations, as the best security for the preservation of that subordination and regularity, on which the permanency of the British Sovereignty in India, in so great a degree depends.

Let it be ever present to the minds of those, who may be entrusted with the arrangement of our system of government in Asia, that opinion is the basis on which the fabric rests. From a change in the present mode of advancement by seniority, for that by favour or purchase—jealousy, dissension, and disgust would be diffused amongst the European Officers. The Natives of India, though submissive and obedient to the steady hand of authority, are by nature inclined to levity, and constitutionally intriguing and fond of change. The seeds of contention and of circumvention once sown would quickly spread through the whole Corps.

By military men, successions is not merely felt as an injury, but as a reflection on their professional character, and is therefore indelible.

(To be continued.)

The Courier.

MADRAS—August 5th. 1795.

EXTRACT—NAGORE, July 31st.

"YESTERDAY evening about half past 8 P. M. the American Sloop *Betsy*, Captain Gibbs, anchored in these roads—last from Sumatra, loaded with Pepper—On the evening of the 28th she saw the Fleet under Commodore Raimier, at Pedro, about six Leagues East of Point de Andora. On passing Trincomallee she hoisted her Colours which was immediately returned by the Fort and Ships—particularly by three large Indiamen, lying in Back Bay. Capt. Gibbs supposes from the Commodore making the signal for sailing early in the Morning of the 29th that the Fleet is long before this within Bay. The general supposition these respecting the three Ships is, that they are the Indiamen from Colombo, and that they have brought Troops to reinforce Trincomallee with an intention to defend it against one or other of the powers at War, but from the known hatred of the Governor of Colombo, to the *Regeedde of Mysore*, little doubt remains but that it is favorable to us."

The *Betsy*, the Vessel above mentioned sailed from New York in June 1794, for the purpose of conveying Mr. McCarty, the American Consul, from the Isle of France to America—She arrived at this Island in December last, an *Embargo* was immediately laid on the vessel, and she was detained till the latter end of March, when she proceeded to this Country; the American Consul, was not permitted to leave the Island.

On the arrival of the *Betsy*, a strict search was made on board her, and nearly the whole of her Provisions were forcibly taken away for the use of the Colony—Captain Gibbs being informed that "they should be paid for when there was a Peace."

Captain Gibbs rates the Islands to be in the utmost distress for Provisions of every kind, their only supplies being a few Bullocks, which they procure from Madagascar.

The *Passengers* and *Crew* had sailed prior to the *Betsy's* departure, their avowed object being to intercept some of the homeward-bound Dutch Indiamen.

Every Privateer belonging to the Islands was laid up, and the major part of them were unfit for sea—at the same time, the want of Provisions of every kind, had rendered the fitting out of a single Vessel totally impossible—No Intelligence had been received from France during the detention of the *Betsy*, nor for many months before, and the Inhabitants had in consequence and from the Miseries they daily experienced, given themselves up to the wild dictates of Rage and Despair.

Captain Gibbs, hoisted his Colours on passing Trincomallee Flag Staff, when the Dutch Colours were immediately hoisted in return; three Ships were lying in the Harbour, one of which appeared to Captain Gibbs to be a Dutch Frigate.

Captain Henry White of the Bengal Establishment, has been appointed by the Governor General as the Superintendent or Regulating Officer, for the procuring or Recruiting for the Sepoy Battalions on this Establishment.

In addition to the many valuable articles of Manufacture and Commerce introduced into this Country by DOCTOR ANNESLEY, we have to notice the *American Cottonized Jersey*, and which has been very lately brought to Bengal, by CAPTAIN NELSON of His Majesty's Service.

Captain Nelson on his Passage to this Country touched at Rio de Janeiro, and, having formerly been the Publications of Dr. Anderson, respecting the introduction of the Cochinal Insect into India, he determined on attempting it; and we are happy to add with the desired success.

Doctor Roxburgh has, we are informed, taken charge of the Insects from Captain Nelson, some of which we believe have already been forwarded from Calcutta to this Residence, and in a state which promises their immediate increase, and the establishment of an important and valuable article of Commerce throughout the whole of the Company's territories in India.

Major General ALURED CLARK, we understand by the Bengal Papers, has been appointed to the command of the Army on this Coast; and might be expected to arrive on one of the first Ships of the present season.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a *Militia Corps* be immediately raised for the service of Calcutta, the command of which is conferred on Captain Henry De Castro.—Lieut. W. Sandys, Fort Adjutant, is also appointed Adjutant to the Calcutta Militia.

The wreck of a large Ship was lately seen with her Mast and Mizzen-masts standing, and the whole of the Hull nearly out of the water, on a dangerous Shoal to the Northward of the Andamans. The floor being more than two Leagues from the Wreck, it is supposed that none of the Crew had been saved.

The Ship *MARY*, Captain Stevenson is taken up by Sir John Shore, as a Company's Packet, and is to proceed from Bengal with Despatches for England, about the 15th Instant,—she will be directed to touch at Madras.

On Thursday the 16th ultimo sailed from Bombay for China, the ships *Anna*, Captain John Horn; *Muncher*, Capt. Smith; *American* Ships *Sampson*, Capt. Sword, and *America* Capt. Howell at the same time sailed the *Union* Snow Capt. Lane to Madras.

On the 20th ultimo the *Sarat* Castle, Capt. Lawrie, chartered by the Honorable Company for a voyage from China to England, took her departure for Canton, at the same time the *Phoenix* Captain Hay, sailed for Madras and Manilla.

EXTRACT—ANJENGO, July 15th.

A Letter has been this day received from Calicut, which mentions, that a French Vessel had arrived at Colombo from the Cape of Good Hope, with Intelligence of that place having surrendered to a French Squadron, consisting of nine Ships of the Line, four Frigates, and a number of Transports, and having on board a body of Troops amounting to upwards of nine thousand men.—It is added that the French Colours had immediately been hoisted at Colombo, and the French Constitution and Principles readily acknowledged by the Governor and his Council.—Expenses it was said had also been forwarded from Colombo to the subordinate settlements of Point de Galle and Trincomalle, the purport of which, however, was not made public.

However, strange or improbable the above circumstances may appear to you at Madras, they gain credit on this Coast, and the more readily, from the Government of Colombo having some time since publicly declared, that he was in daily expectation of the arrival of a body of Dutch and French Men of War at the Island.—The Vessel which is said to have brought the above intelligence to Colombo, is described as a Tartan or Schooner, mounting 26 Guns; and having on board a Delegate or Commissioner from the Convention, who has presided at all the Dutch Councils since his arrival, and has a Guard from the Swiss Regiment mounted at the door of his Hotel. A Packet has been despatched for Bombay with the above intelligence, by Mr. Hutchinson, the Company's Resident at this place.

On the 15th Ultimo, a Ship of 12,000 Tons was launched from the Yard of Foreman and Bacon at Calcutta, she was named the *BARTON* and on the 17th, a Ship of 500 Tons was also launched from Gillet's Yard, and called the *BARTON*—both of them are reported to be fine Vessels, and to do much credit to the Builders.

The French Army, in Holland, amounts to 120,000 men; 40,000 men had also been added to the Army of the North.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters, Chooltry Plain, July 25, 1795.

O.G. By Col. BRATHWAITE,

Lieut. Samuel Dalrymple, removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of artillery.
Lieut. Paul Bole, appointed to the 16th Battalion of native infantry.
Thomas Clerk, late Quarter Master Serjeant of the 25th native Battalion appointed Barrack Serjeant at Tanjore.

Head Quarters of the Army, Chooltry Plain, July 27, 1795.

From the ad to the 1st Battalion of artillery, Lieut. Prefect, and Lieut. Fireworker Skinner.
From the 18th to the 2d Battalion of artillery, Lieut. Fireworker Haddon.
Lieut. Augustus Andrews, from the 2d Battalion of European to the 14th Battalion Native Infantry.
Lieut. Alexander Orr removed from the 17th to the 29th Battalion of native Infantry.

Fort St. George, 31st July, 1795.

G. O. By GOVERNMENT,

Captain Bothwick appointed to the command of the Fort and Garrison of Vellum north further Orders.

Lieutenant James Graham to be Captain of a Company; vice Green, deceased.—Date of Commission, the 29th July, 1795.

Ensign Willis Hill Gordon to be Lieutenant; vice Cranford, deceased.—Date of Commission to be fetched hereafter.

Ensign Robert Scott to be Lieutenant; vice Graham, promoted.—Date of Commission to be fetched hereafter.

Mr. Thomas Spencer having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors a Cadet on this Establishment, is admitted an Ensign.—Date of Commission to be fetched hereafter.

Mr. Samuel Barber, Senior Assistant Surgeon, to do duty with the 1st Battalion of European Infantry; vice Allestree.

Mr. Robert Addison, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 24th Battalion of Native Infantry.—Mr. John Deeks to do duty with the 2d Battalion of Native Infantry; vice Deeks.

Mr. George Anderson at Canton; vice Deeks.
Mr. William Colborne, Assistant Surgeon, to do the duty of Nagore, Negapatam, and K. R. until further orders.

Mr. John Boyce to be Sub Assistant Surgeon, and to do duty under Mr. Fitzgerald at the Mount.

Mr. William Betty, Assistant Surgeon, permitted to resign the Service.

Mr. Charles Oram, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do the duties of the Dispensary and Garrison; vice Betty.

G. O. By COLONEL BRATHWAITE, Appointments and Removals ordered as follows, Captain James Graham and E. Simon Thomas Spicers, late promotion, appointed to the 2nd Battalion of European Infantry.

Lieutenant Willis Hill Gordon, late promotion, appointed to the 13th Battalion of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Scott, late promotion, to continue to do duty with the 25th Battalion Native Infantry till further Orders.

Lieutenant Alexander Maclean removed from the 19th to the 6th Battalion of Native Infantry.

The following Paragraphs are copied from the *Bombay Courier* Extraordinary of the 13th of July.

"Amidst the passion for change and innovation which has of late pervaded every feature of the French Character, it would be a matter of surprise if they should lose that regard for the verifiability of fashion which has always distinguished them; we accordingly find to support a kind of consistency with the Democratic spirit that animates the men; the ladies have assumed a dress altogether *a la Grec*; in this view they wear a Tunick, which reaches to the knees, the arms naked, their hair in flowing locks, a species of Buskin which is all exposed, a Zone which encompasses the waist, and a Cloak thrown over the shoulders.

"Mr. Baldwin, the British Consul at Alexandria, with his usual industry and zeal, has drawn up a summary of European information, and in this as well as his private Correspondence, he observes that the aspect of Affairs in Europe is notwithstanding the Revolution of Holland, favorable to the common hope, and particularly to the cause of England.—France is said to be the prey of intestine dissensions, and his affairs as the obvious consequence of her system, tending towards impotency and absolute perdition. The Convention has been forced to remove to Chalony and the cry of *Vive le Roi* is heard in every public place in the Kingdom.

All the accounts from the Turkish Dominions concur in representing the vigorous preparations that occupy the Sublime Porte towards a War with Russia; a private letter from Songora in particular mentions that these important measures had occasioned a grand Council being summoned at Constantinople; Monsieur Desforches, the French Minister at this Court, had been replaced by M. de Vergniauc.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, CALCUTTA.

THE Owners of Shipping belonging to the Honorable Company's Settlements in India, are hereby informed, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor General in Council to engage Tonnage for the conveyance of Cargo, from the port of Calcutta to London, in the course of the ensuing Season, provided, the terms on which it may be offered, be thought eligible.

The Ships will be permitted to export from England to the East Indies any Goods whatsoever, Ordnance and Military Stores excepted.

Notice of the time and conditions under which offers of Tonnage may be made, will shortly be advertised.

By order of the Board of Trade,
W. A. EDMONSTONE, Sec.

Fort William, July 14th 1795.

CALCUTTA SALT OFFICE,

JULY 14th 1794.

Notice is hereby given, that Ships built within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Oriss, and belonging to British subjects or natives, under the Company's Government, are allowed to import Salt, under the following regulations.

Regulations under which all ships built within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Oriss, and equipped therefrom, the property of British subjects, or natives, under the Company's Government; residing within these provinces; shall exclusively be licensed to import Salt into the port of Calcutta.

All persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege granted by Government for importing Salt upon ships qualified as above mentioned, must apply to the Deputy Secretary of the Board of Trade in the Salt Department, for Permits, and must specify the following particulars.

Name of the ship,
Ditto of the Owner or Owners, and his or their place or places of residence,
Ditto of the Commander,
By whom the ship was built, where, and when.

By whom by Carpenter's measurement, Where bound,
Returns when expected,
Quantity of Salt imported.

The Salt be delivered on shore, at such place within the limits of the port of Calcutta, at the rate of Sica Rupees six per 100 mounds of 82 Sica weight to the leet, and that it be paid for at the Salt Office within ten days after the Company's Cash keeper's receipt, that the Salt shall have been produced there; at the time of producing the receipt, the Permit under which the Salt was imported must be surrendered, or payment will not be made.

That the Salt be of good merchantable quality, should any objection be made to it in this respect, whatever quantity may be objected to, shall be separately sold at the Company's sales, next ensuing the delivery, and the Owners of the ship shall make good to the Company the difference between the average selling price of the merchantable Salt of the same description, and the average selling price of the objectionable Salt, and payment of the objectionable shall be delayed till the said difference can be ascertained.

If the delivellers of this Salt dispute the validity of the objection, it may be referred to the determination of two or more of the usual buyers at the Company's sales, or at the pleasure of the Board of Trade, to an analysis of small muters to be fairly drawn from the mass; the analysis to be made by the Board of Trade, or such person as they may direct.

The whole of this Salt which may be imported upon the ship, shall be delivered to the Company, excepting a reserve not exceeding five mounds, which may remain on board for the *bona fide* use of the mariners while on board, and any excess of Salt that may be found over that reserve, shall be confiscated, and the Owners of the Ship shall be further liable to a penalty upon it, after the rate of Ten Sica Rupees per mound.

Whenever the ship may be reported cleared, the Company's officers shall have the privilege of examining the ship, to ascertain whether there be any Salt remaining on board more than the reserve. The Company's officers shall have free access to every part of the ship, and be treated with attention and civility while on board.

The Permit must be kept on board the Ship in possession of the Master; in order that it may be produced to the Pilot and Salt officers on the Ship's return to the river, as authority for the Salt being on board the Ship.—In the case of a Ship returning without importing Salt, the Permit must be immediately surrendered at the Salt Office. Should any circumstance keep the ship out longer than the time specified in the Permit, the Board will, on application from the

Owners, and on their being satisfied of the cause, extend the period to such length as may appear reasonable.

A Fee of Sica Rupees Sixteen to be paid at the Salt Office on the issuing of each Permit.

On the arrival of the ship in the river, the Master shall deliver to the Pilot in charge of the ship, a report addressed to the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade, containing the following particulars.

Quantity of Salt on board his ship,
At what place or places shipped, and the quantity shipped at each place,
Draft of water of the ship.

In case of there not being any Salt on board, the Master shall nevertheless deliver to the Pilot, a report addressed as before, signifying that there is not any Salt on board, and stating the draft of water of the ship.

In the event of the Master refusing or neglecting to deliver the report, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred Sica Rupees to be received from the owners previous to the ship being allowed a new Port clearance.

If the report shall signify that there is not any Salt on board, and it shall appear afterwards that there was Salt on board, or if the report shall signify less than the quantities shipped, the Salt so attempted to be concealed shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Owners shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Rupees per mound on any Salt that may be confiscated, or that may be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council, or of the Board of Trade, to have been run, or thrown over board, to be recovered from the Owners previous to the vessel obtaining a Port Clearance for a future voyage.

Any persons concerned in the illicit importation of Salt, will over and above the penalties already specified, be considered as having forfeited the Company's protection; and if Europeans residing in India with the Company's permission, as having broken their covenants which the Company, and be liable to be sent to Europe as unlicensed traders.

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY ARTICLE.

As the Owners of Ships which are at present absent on voyages may wish immediately to avail themselves of the privilege hereby allowed; Permits will be granted upon their application, and such conditions as cannot be performed until the ship's return, will be dispensed with for the present voyage.

SUPREME COURT.

Campbell and Clarke, versus Smart.

This Cause was decided in the Supreme Court a few days ago. The circumstances of the case were briefly these. The defendant commanded a ship called the *Rofetta*, which sailed from Madras on a voyage to Calcutta about six months ago. A quantity of treasure was shipped from Madras on board the *Rofetta*, on account of Messrs Campbell and Clark, the plaintiffs in this cause. Bills of lading were granted by the Defendant in the usual form. In coming into the River the *Rofetta* was unfortunately stranded on the Sangar Sands. The weather proving moderate, and no probability of the ship going immediately to pieces, the Captain, Officers, and Crew, remained on board several hours after the vessel got on shore, when the Defendant came to town he stated that part of the treasure belonging to the plaintiffs was necessarily left with the wreck and consequently lost. In the course of inquiry it came to the knowledge of Messrs Campbell and Clark, that the defendant's Plate, Linen, and a variety of other articles had been safely brought to town. They founded an action therefore for the amount of the deficiency in the treasure shipped on their account on board the *Rofetta*, as having been lost through neglect of the Defendant; and, from the evidence adduced, their case was fully established, that the Court gave judgement against the Defendant, with costs of Suit.

DEATHS.

On Friday Morning Captain JOHN GREEN of the 2d Battalion of European Infantry.

On Saturday, Lieut. ANNESLEY of the 2d Battalion of Native Infantry.

At Bombay, JOHN DONEGAN Esq; Senior Merchant—and Lieut. EDWARD SETON, Brother to the late Ensign Seton of this Establishment.

ARRIVALS.

July, 29, Snow Benjamin and William, Mercers, Pulo Penang.

Aug. 1, Ship Canton, Granger, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July, 29, Snow Diana, Mackenzie, Malappat; 30, Ship York, Sparrow, Pulo Penang.

70 JOHN TASKER, Esq.

SIR,
WE, the European Merchants and Ship Owners of Bombay, having a full sense of the exertions and professional abilities you have so eminently displayed in your office of Master Attendant, beg to offer you our sincere thanks and acknowledgements, for the attention you have on every occasion paid to our interests; and particularly for the prompt assistance you have afforded in the Shipping of this Port, when in situations of the greatest danger.

With the sincerest wishes for your health, success, and safe return to your Native Country.

We are,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servants,
Bruce, Forrest and Co.—Rioux, Wilkinson and Co.—Foster, Smith and Co.—Alexander Adamson—James Tate—Patrick Hallow—Joseph Harding—Dady Nijercomjee—Pelhorjee Bomanjee—Nijercomjee Monackjee—Sorajee Manjee—Crescent Nijercomjee—Hormajee Bomanjee—and Francis Nanaboy.

The following is Mr. Tasker's answer:
GENTLEMEN,
I AM at a loss for expression, to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of the favor you have conferred on me, by your letter of the 5th Instant.

My feelings on the occasion, will not permit me to refrain from offering to you some mark of my gratitude, for the very handsome manner in which you have communicated your approbation of my conduct, in the department of Master Attendant of this Port.

I beg you to believe, that nothing could have given me so much pleasure as this testimony, that my endeavors to give satisfaction to the Merchants of Bombay, have not proved altogether fruitless—the grateful feelings which I feel on this account, must be as lasting, as the value I have for your good opinion, is high.

I beg to return my unfeigned thanks for your good services; and that you will accept mine for your individual success and happiness, and the continued prosperity of your Commerce.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant,
JOHN TASKER.

Bombay, 16th July, 1795.

Courier Press.

To be Sold,
ONE EIGHTH SHARE in the MADRAS COURIER, and Press.
Particulars may be known on application to Messrs. COLT, BAKER, and Co. Fort St. George, 24th July, 1795.

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.
THE holders of Tickets not drawn in the First Class, are hereby informed that the additional Sums of 5 Pagodas accompanied with the Tickets will be received at the Office of Messrs. Sharp and Hecker, at the Carnatic Bank, and at all the different Houses in Madras, where the respective Tickets were first purchased—and be delivered in the afternoon of every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon until the 17th day of August, being one day before the Drawing of the Second Class.

The Public are requested to take notice that no payment can be received without the original Tickets; nor after the above-mentioned day, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that day, will lose the benefit of their Tickets.

The Second Class commences Drawing on Wednesday the 12th of August, and continues Friday 14th, Monday 17th, Wednesday 19th, Friday 21st, Monday 24th, Wednesday 26th, and Friday 28th.

N. B. THE HOLDERS of TICKETS in this LOTTERY will please to take Notice, that on the 11th of the ensuing month, the DRAWING of the SECOND CLASS will positively Commence, and are requested to send in their TICKETS, without delay to be exchanged, for others of the same Number in the SECOND CLASS.

Fort St. George, 28th July, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE, and Thurf-days, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for selling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate days from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for sale at the times above-mentioned—Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

F. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.
Madras Exchange, July 16, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery, FOR 1795.

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

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------|
| 1 Prize of | Star Pagodas | 10,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 500 each | 4000 |
| 4 Ditto, of | 1000 | 4000 |
| 8 Ditto, | 500 | 4000 |
| 18 Ditto, | 250 | 4500 |
| 40 Ditto, | 100 | 4000 |
| 80 Ditto, | 50 | 4000 |
| 9950 Ditto, | 10 | 59,000 |
| 1 Prize allotted to the First Draw, 5000 | | |
| 1 Ditto, ditto, Last Draw, 5000 | | |
| 3100 Prizes | | |
| 6800 Blanks | | |
| 10000 Tickets, | Star Pagodas, | 100000 |

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
Monday the 3d August, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1 Prize as First Drawn, | 500 |
| 1 ditto | 500 |
| 4 ditto of 250 each, | 1000 |
| 12 ditto of 100 ditto, | 1200 |
| 20 ditto of 50 ditto, | 1000 |
| 730 ditto of 20 ditto, | 14,720 |
| 774 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, | 18,920 |
| 1726 Blanks. | |
| 2500 Tickets Drawn. | |
| 5500 Do. Undrawn. | |
| 10,000 Tickets. | |

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 |
| 2 ditto of 2500 each, | 5000 |
| 4 ditto of 1000 ditto, | 4000 |
| 7 ditto of 500 ditto, | 3500 |
| 14 ditto of 250 ditto, | 3500 |
| 23 ditto of 100 ditto, | 2300 |
| 60 ditto of 50 ditto, | 3000 |
| 2214 ditto of 20 ditto, | 44,280 |
| 2350 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, | 76,080 |
| 1 ditto allotted as Last Drawn, 5,000 | |
| | 81,080 |

The Wheel is above for 6080 Star Pags.
The Price of Tickets Warranted Undrawn, is Twelve Pagodas.

Madras Exchange Lottery. THE NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday, the 30th July 1795.
Nos. 7432 and 209 Prizes of 100 Pags. each.
Prizes of 50 Pags each,
Nos. 4262 640 8351 6017 8924 and 7395
Prizes of 20 Pagodas each,
929 3955 4268 3592 8082 3285 5523
1960 3196 1052 6371 4172 3265 7904
9386 6813 4823 3716 363 812 3494
558 3240 3060 1593 7373 2113 534
6506 1578 5324 8912 1463 8057 8503
954 60 2570 5358 8760 2000 7518
7168 1402 1658 973 1567 3132 7487
6638 199 8979 4757 9849 8903 491
2147 1289 2347 8061 7814 2458 5895
1059 8977 7748 8312 4768 4130 7444
8453 5593 8030 4989 5919 9826 7218
4349 7797

THE TENTH DAY'S DRAWING. Monday, the 3d August, 1795.

No. 3940 a Prize of 100 Pags.
Nos. 2850 4475 6829 and 8124 Prizes of 50 Pags. each.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 3564 | 862 | 4663 | 2757 | 5226 | 9576 | 261 |
| 594 | 2602 | 5442 | 4843 | 4443 | 8765 | 4122 |
| 855 | 5234 | 7742 | 2110 | 8605 | 3475 | 6782 |
| 9743 | 858 | 525 | 9668 | 922 | 9459 | 3190 |
| 918 | 6815 | 4499 | 5284 | 7387 | 8395 | 2366 |
| 3163 | 17 | 9421 | 8351 | 8222 | 2768 | 4261 |
| 8200 | 422 | 6411 | 7571 | 6470 | 2160 | 7897 |
| 7483 | 9189 | 124 | 8590 | 6128 | 9203 | 547 |
| 1026 | 876 | 4516 | 262 | 7036 | 1283 | 1880 |
| 89 | 7003 | 1870 | 4995 | 3883 | 6304 | 8856 |
| 5198 | 1886 | 3369 | 8892 | 263 | 5118 | 7585 |

MADRAS LOTTERY, 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 REODE, DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON, STEPHENS and COCKELL, McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAW, D. CHRISTIANI, THOMAS FRASER, JOHN SMART, SATUR DE MONTE, AVIET SETH.

For the Benefit of the Military Male Asylums, and for erecting a Bridge, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the Rivers, between the House belonging to His Highness the Nabob Umdats Ul Omrah, Behader, &c. and the House lately occupied by Major Hart.

Ten Thousand Tickets to be divided in Three Classes, according to the following SCHEME.

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

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------|
| 1 Prize of | Star Pagodas | 2,000 |
| 1 Ditto | Ditto | 1,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 500 each | 1,000 |
| 10 Ditto | 100 | 1,000 |
| 60 Ditto | 50 | 3,000 |
| 100 Ditto | 20 | 2,000 |
| 881 Ditto | 10 | 8,810 |
| Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, | | 540 |
| 1,600 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 | 2,000 |
| 1 Ditto | Ditto | 1,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 500 each | 1,000 |
| 10 Ditto | 100 | 1,000 |
| 20 Ditto | 100 | 2,000 |
| 50 Ditto | 50 | 2,500 |
| 825 Ditto | 30 | 24,750 |
| 1687 Ditto | 10 | 16,870 |
| Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, | | 915 |
| 2,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pags. | | 48,000 |

THE THIRD CLASS, CONSISTING OF 4,632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

| | | |
|--|--------------|---------|
| 1 Prize of | Star Pagodas | 15,000 |
| 1 Ditto | Ditto | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto | Ditto | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000 each | 5,000 |
| 10 Ditto | 500 | 5,000 |
| 30 Ditto | 200 | 6,000 |
| 70 Ditto | 80 | 5,600 |
| 100 Ditto | 40 | 4,000 |
| 1150 Ditto | 20 | 23,000 |
| Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, | | 9,100 |
| 1,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags. | | 82,000 |
| 4,368 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. | | 150,000 |
| 5,632 Blanks in the Third Class, | | 56,320 |
| 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, 10 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS, 17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.
10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, 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 9,000 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

Explanation of the foregoing scheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, suppose No. 10, if his Ticket is drawn in the First Class, he is entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar to that Class; for there are NO BLANKS; But 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 Sums 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 particularised, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinsic Value of the Ticket will be increased in the same Ratio; and in the Event of his being drawn in the First or Second Class, he will be assured of a PRIZE, an Advantage peculiar to his 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 so, likewise, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the Second Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Class, he will not be entitled to any of the Advantages of the Third Class.

There will be an Interval of Six Weeks between the Drawing 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 supposed Purchase of the Ticket, No. 10.

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

Josias Du Pré Porcher, Esquire,
Charles Baker, Esquire,
Henry Sewell, Esquire,
John Forbes, Esquire, and
William Dring, Esquire.

A Committee of the Managers will regularly attend the Drawing, which is to Commence on 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 may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17 1/2 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, Esq. at 25 Bombay Rupees each; the above Advances, to be paid by the Holders of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Classes; Tickets may also be had at Pondicherry of Messrs. De Bury, Joannes Simon, and Company.

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 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 395 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEKE, Agents.
Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

Probate of Will.

PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late STEPHEN PORHAM, Esq. having been granted to Mr. JOHN D'MONTE one of the Executors named in the said Will—All Persons who have Claims on the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to send in an Account thereof to the said Executor as soon as possible; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same.