

The Courier.

No. 471.

FRIDAY, October 17, 1794.

[Vol. A.]

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

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*, are valid, 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.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

An addition having been made to the Advertisement respecting Salt, the Public are desired to advert particularly to the 3d Clause in making their Proposals to Government.

Fort St. George: 13th October, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the delivery of four lacks of mounds of Coast Salt, in Bengal, under the following Conditions.

1st. The Proposer may be liable for the whole quantity, or a proportion of less than one hundred thousand (100,000) mounds, or less than two Sicca Weights to the Sicca each.

2d. Whatever quantity is engaged for, to be delivered at the rate of the Contractor, on or before the 1st of August, 1795, on shore at the Salt Works at or near Salka, in the neighbourhood of Futta, and on the Peninsular Coast, to be for so long as the quantity shall be required, and to be for so long as the Contractor shall make it appear that it had been actually embarked, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements, and afterwards left on the passage to Bengal.

3d. The Proposer is recommended to the Governor General in Council, to extend the period of delivery, each Proposal must specify the rate at which the Proposer engages to deliver Salt on or before the 1st August 1795, and what rate he will engage to deliver it at, if the period is extended to the 1st November 1795.

4th. The Salt to be delivered at an even Scale of 50 Sicca Weight per Seer, and 40 Seer to the Mound.

5th. The Proposals to specify the rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 mounds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer advertising to the following modes and periods of Payment, viz. One third of the value of the quantity engaged for, to be advanced to the Contractor, on the Execution of the writings at Fort St. George. One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretary, ascertaining the quantities laden on each vessel, and the remaining third on the production of Certificates of the whole quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. It is left in the option of the Contractors (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal or at Madras, in money or Promissory Notes bearing Six per Cent Interest from the periods above alluded to, at the Discretion of Government.

6th. In order to secure the Contractor from Disappointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted, over and above the precise quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery be confiscated.

7th. Two good Securities to be named in the Proposals, who are to be bound for all the sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.

N. B. No offers will be attended to which differ from any of the above Conditions.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
ROBERT CLERK, Secy.

Fort St. George: 29th September, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS an atrocious Murder was committed on Tuesday last near the Village of Chindrapetta upon the bodies of two Natives, the proprietors of which are yet undiscovered, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of ONE HUNDRED PAGODAS will be paid for each Offender to any person, who will give information so that he or they may be apprehended, and brought to conviction.

By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 11th October, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS, a Resolution was passed by the President in Council, on the 23d of April 1793, that no Servant of the Company upon this Establishment should, after the expiration of two Years from that period, be considered eligible to the Office of a Collector, unless he might have acquired a proficiency in the Persian, Malabar, Telugu, Hindostani, or Tamil Language, and whereas it is now appear that Public Notice was ever given of such Resolution, now, this Advertisement is published, to apprise the Servants of the Establishment, that the Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to extend the period to the 1st of January, 1795, and they are hereby warned, that this Regulation will be adhered to, in its strict sense.

Published by order of the President in Council,
ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.
Fort St. George: 4th October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday next the 20th Instant at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon will be sold by Public Auction at the Sea Gate the undermentioned Articles belonging to the Honorable Company.

Biscuit 700 Candles,

Chillies 98 Do.

Conditions of the Sale. The purchaser to have down immediately 15 per Cent of the purchase Money as a deposit, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Articles, and in case the Articles are not taken away from the Honorable Company's Stores within fifteen days after the day of the Sale, the deposit money to be forfeited, the Articles to be sold by Public Sale, and the loss, if any, to be made good by the best purchaser.

Samples of the above Articles may be seen at the Garrison Store Keeper's Office in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL,
Garrison Store Keeper.

Fort St. George: 15th October 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Thomas Kennett, late Commander of the Ketch Tranquebar to be granted to Mr. George Chalmer, as a Respondentia Bond Creditor of the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 14th October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madras, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Vezia Gopaul Rauze, Venkata Putty Rauze, and Appul Rauze, deceased, to be granted to John Tulloh, John Jervis, and James Brodie, as Attorneys to William Fairlie, Elqr. of Calcutta, who is a Bond Creditor of the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 7th October, 1794.

MASULIPATAM SNUFF.

A FEW Dozens of remarkably fine Masulipatam Snuff, are just received; and for sale on Commission, at Six Pagodas the Dozen, by Messrs. Brown and Ashton, Court Street, Fort St. George.

FRENCH CLARET.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, have just received a small quantity of French Claret, on Commission, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to the major part of the English Claret recently imported,—at Six Pagodas the Dozen.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ADDRESS

TO

THE PUBLIC,

BY GREGORY JACKSON,

LATE CHIEF OFFICER

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PACKET,

HARRIET,

To be had at the Courier Office, where it is sold for the benefit of the Printer,

AT TWO RUPEES.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

THE Widow and infant Child of a Soldier, lately deceased, (but who previous to his Death had received his Discharge from the Regiment to which he belonged, and in which he was highly esteemed by his Officers,) are by his Death reduced to the utmost misery, and distress, but from which a trifling sum would extricate them—to the feeling Heart, the above fact is briefly related—The Subscribers which are humbly solicited, will, by a small, be thankfully received at the Courier Office, Court Street, Fort St. George.

MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Will be opened on the FIRST OF NOVEMBER, A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CONSISTING of about Four thousand volumes of History—Novels—Voyages—Travel—Poems—Pamphlets—Magazines, &c. Catalogues may be had on the 25th of November, at two Rupees each—at Brown and Ashton's, and at the Courier Press, Fort St. George—where Subscriptions will be received.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PROPRIETORS of the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, trusting to the Liberality of an indulgent PUBLIC, and which they have heretofore, in other respects very amply experienced; embark in their present, extensive, and arduous undertaking, with a confidence of support which they trust and hope is not in any wise ill grounded.—On their parts, they have only to observe, that every attention will be paid to the convenience, and amusement of their SUBSCRIBERS. THE LIBRARY already consists of nearly four thousand Volumes, the major part of which are very elegantly bound, and contain the works of the most celebrated Authors, both ancient and modern; and to which are added, most of the Pamphlets, Political, and otherwise, which have been recently published in England. To this collection, it is the intention of the Proprietors to make a yearly, and extensive addition, and to render their LIBRARY in every respect worthy of the attention of the PUBLIC, whose Patronage they very humbly solicit.

REGULATIONS.

One month's Subscription, to be paid at the time of Subscribing; and the further Subscriptions, on or before the fifth day of each succeeding month.

Terms of Subscription for two Book at each time, to Subscribers residing at Madras, one Pagoda and a half per month.

For three Books, two Pagodas.

Subscribers residing at the Mount, and Ponnammallee, will have their Books forwarded on the above terms, without any additional expense.

No Book, or Books to be kept more than seven days.

No Books will be delivered to Servants without a written order.

Should any Book be lost, torn, or otherwise damaged, so as to render it unsaleable, or useless to the Library, the entire cost to be paid for.

IN THE PRESS,

(IN LONDON)

And will be speedily published,

A NARRATIVE.

OF the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Maratta Army, commanded by Purleram Bhow, during the late Confederacy in India, against the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahader.

Price to Subscribers Twenty Bombay Rupees,

PAYABLE ON DELIVERY OF THE WORK.

BY LIEUT. EDWARD MOORE.

Of the Bombay Establishment.

A Prospectus of the above Work being too voluminous for an Advertisement in a newspaper, is left at the Office of Messrs. Colb, Baker, and Co. at the Office of Mr. John Hunter, Agent for the Hircarrah Press, and also at the Courier Office, where Subscription papers are left for the Signature of those who may be kindly disposed to encourage this work.

Though the Price of the Work is not fixed by the Proprietor, it has been warranted by subsequent advices from the Author; and as Views of Bejaore, the Cataract of Gokak, Rungherry, and the attacked side of Durwar, were sent to the Author from India, by the Ships of last Season, there is every Reason to conclude, that the Work will not be deficient in the necessary Illustration and Enrichment of Prints. Views of Chittledroog and Darwar, and a plot of the Action of the 26th December 1791 near Simoga, were before in the Author's Hands.

The Geographical part of the Work, under the liberal and able Support and assistance of Major Rennell, comprises a Map, from actual Survey, on a Scale of two Inches to a Degree; and includes, besides the March Routes, Poona, Bejaore, Bejaungur or Anagoudy, and the River Tumbadratta from its Source to its junction with the Kistna; together with the intermediate Country.

This Publication may be expected in India by the Ships of the next Season at furthest.

BOLD AND RERDON.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Friends and Customers, that they have for sale at their Shop in the Fort, Excellent Claret from the Houses of Stockdale, Brown and Whitford, Brown and Wilkison &c.

With a Variety of other excellent Europe Articles, &c. &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BROWN AND ASHTON respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public, that having purchased several very large Inventories of this & other, they therefore beg leave to submit an account of the principal articles thereof with their prices annexed—viz.

Claret from Brown and Whitford, and Stockdale's, 10 Pagodas per dozen—Old Hock, from Karr and Harper, 10 Pagodas per dozen—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, from Karr and Harper, 5 Pagodas per dozen—Red Port from Brown and Whitford, Bell and Ewart, 5 Pagodas per dozen—Irish Whisky, 6 Pagodas per dozen.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Quarter Cakes of Pickles containing, six square bottles with an equal proportion of the following Pickles, as required, viz.—Anchovies, Gherkins, Piccolille, French Beans, Walnuts, Cauliflowers, Carers, Melons, Mangos, &c.—per case 8 Pagodas—Capers, Tarragon, Elder and Gherkin, Vinegar in Pints each 15 Fanams, best Florence Oil in pints 4 Pagodas per 6 x 6 x 6 best Durham Mustard in round bottles 6 Pagodas per dozen—Ditto in half pound bottles 3 Pagodas per dozen—Pickled Herrings, 4 Pagodas per Cask—Fifth Sauce—Queen Sauce—Oyster and Mulhroom—Ketchup—Essence of Oysters—Essence of Anchovies, &c. 4 Pagodas per dozen—Pickled Tongues, per keg, 10 Pagodas—Ditto each, 1 Pag.—Ham and Cheese, 10 fanams per lb.—Pine Cheeses each, 15 Pag.

GROCERY.

Best Bloom Raisins 4 Pags. per Box—Scotch Basky 4 Pags. the cask—Oatmeal 4 Pags. the cask.

PERFUMERY.

From Smyth and Nephew, Brillow and Mou-

Jamaica and Marthale (soft Pomatum 4 Pags. per dozen—Jamaica Hard large size 4 Pags. per dozen—Ditto small size 3 Pags. per dozen—Lavender Water 1 Pag. per pint—Ditto 25 Fanams—Raspberries' Essence 1 Pag. per Box—Spence's pearl. Dentifrice 30 Fans. per Box—Hemers Dentifrice 30 Fans. per box—Best Ivory Tooth and Nail Brushes, each 10 Fans.—best Windsor Soap per Square 6 Fans.—Combs of all sorts 18 Fans. each—Smyth's Essence of Bergamotte—Ditto of Jasmine, and Dittos of Fanciful, 30 Fans. per bottle—best Violet Hair Powder 30 Pags. per doz.—Plain do. 20 Pags. per doz.—Best Marble Powder, 10 Pags. per doz.—Essence of Bergamotte, ditto of Lavender, ditto of Lemon, &c. 15 Fans per bottle—Essence of Peppermint 10 Fans. per bottle—Wash Balls 6 Fans. each—Juniper's Essence of Peppermint, 36 Fans. per bottle—Aromatic Vinegar 35 Fans. per doz.

SADDLES FROM MACKINTOSH.

A best Demy peck Saddle, Doe skin seat. Silver plated two Barrel Saddles, strong leather. Strong web Girth, Surcingle and Crupper, 20 Pags. Hunting Saddles large panels—plated two Barrel Stirrups, &c. 10 Pags.

Elegant dress Bridles,—Dave Check Bits &c. each 10 Pags.—Jockey Whips, each one and half Pag. Hunting Whips three Pagodas.

HATTIS.

Gentlemen's best round Hatts, at 3 Pags. ditto second Sort, at 1 Pag.—Boys Black Hatts, 2 Pag. Ladies Black Hatts, 3 Pagodas.

HOSIERY.

Gentlemen's best Plain and Ribbed Silk H. se, 24 Pags. per Pair.—Ladies Plain White Silk, 2 Pags. per Pair.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cotton Stockings, at 10 and 14 Pags. per Dozen—Boys Stockings, at 8 Pags. per Dozen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Military and turn down Boots, 44 Pags. per Pair—Shoes, 14 and 12 per Pair—Ladies Fancy Leather Shoes, 12 Pags. per Pair—Ditto Black Spanish, 1 Pag. per Pair.

CUTLERY.

White Green and Black Table and Desert Knives, Penknives, Scissors, and Razors from Savigny's, Sets of Coffin Furniture, &c. &c.

JEWELRY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Fashionable Gold Watch Chains, and Seals, best Town made Gold Watch Keys, Earrings of the Newest Fashion, Elegant Ivory and Tortoiseshell, Gold and Silver Mounted Tooth pick Cases, Cut Glass Smelling Bottles, with Gold and Silver Tops, New fashioned Silver Tooth picks in Cases, Silver Thimbles, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, Silver Spurs, Beautiful Furkin outer Cases, containing 4 small Boxes Elegantly Gift &c. &c.

CARPETS.

Beautiful Brussels Carpets, with Borders to match.

WOLLEN DRAPERY &c.

A great variety of the Newest fashioned Pieces for Coats, beautiful Demity and Mullinet for Waietons.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PRINTS, Elegant Pier Looking Glafs, to Good Burnished Frames, a variety of small Prints Elegantly Framed and Glazed, a complete collection of Rowlandson's Prints, and Caricatures to be Sold singly,—

ALSO

A great variety of Stationery, Haberdashery, Glass Ware, Books, Charts, &c. &c. which will be particularly in the next Courier.

BROWN and ASHTON, beg leave to assure the Public, that having laid in their goods to a very great advantage they can afford to sell much cheaper than customary, and notwithstanding the Cheap Rate they now sell at, they will deduct five per Cent to such Gentlemen as pay ready Money.

Gentlemen residing at curiations, who will be pleased to honor Messrs. Brown and Ashton, with their orders, may depend upon being supplied with such Articles as are warranted of the first Quality.

FOR SALE

AT MESSRS. BROWN & ASHTON,
REAL CONIAC BRANDY, in Lots of three Dozen, at three Pags. per Dozen, or in Large Casks by the Sample Cask, at eight and a half Pags. each. Do. in Sample, do. at five Pagodas.

ALSO

A Quantity of Red Paint Linseed Oil, and Spirits of Turpentine, from Ship-Store, &c. &c.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious Godown in Court House Street, enquire at the Courier Office.

COURIER OFFICE.

IT is requested that all Advertisements, with which the Courier may be favoured, may be sent to the office, on, or before 12 o'Clock on Thursday.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Tuesday next the 21st Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FOUR Bengal Mats arrived on the Princess Frederica, and Published in the Public Papers in June last, to discover the Owner thereof, but to which nobody has as yet proved his proper right.

Mr. Christiani, under whose care the Mats were left, is willing to pay the amount after deducting charges to any person proving a just claim thereon.

On the same day will be sold, five Chests of Excellent Syder—and a quantity of Mustard—Sauces and Sweet Oil, arrived on the Dublin Indiamen.

ALSO

An excellent Hadley's Sextant, improved by Ramsden—a Double Barrelled Gun, by Mortimer—and one dozen of Steam Boilers, the only article of the kind to be had in Madras. Fort St. George: 16th October, 1794.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

On Tuesday next, the 21st Instant, and the following days.

At the house of Chase, Sewell, and Chase, in St. Thomas Street.

PART OF

THE INVESTMENT,

BROUGHT OUT BY

CAPTAIN GALE,

OF THE

Airly Castle,

Consisting of

HOSIERY.
Haberdashery,
Manchester Goods,
Cassimeres,
Gloves,
Irish Linens,
Jewellery,
Buttons,
Corsets,
Ostrich's Stores,
Saddlery,
Stationary,
Ironmongery,
Glass Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Toys,
Drugs,
Hams,
Cheese, Bacon, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON;

On Thursday next, the 23d Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY Articles, the Effects of a Gentleman, deceased, consisting of, Glass and China Ware—Bottled Ale—Madeira, &c.—Several Trunks—and Rattan Baskets, used for travelling, &c. &c.

Same day will be sold, a handsome Visa—Mahogany Bureau—and a Silver Chouboar Stick—thirty-three dozen of old Madeira Wine, which has been seven years in the settlement, belonging to a Gentleman returning to Europe.

ALSO

A quantity of Punjam Long Cloth—Tables—Chairs, &c.

COPENHAGEN.

THE following EXTRACT of a LETTER from COPENHAGEN, details very accurately, the distressing events produced by the late DREADFUL FIRE in that City.—we have only to add, that HIS DANISH MAJESTY, with that Patriotism and humanity which has distinguished his Reign, refused a NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION of nearly 300,000 Crowns, which was raised in the course of a few days, after the destruction of the Palace; generously observing—that his subjects and fellow sufferers, to whose service he devoted the generous gift, had a claim on their Countrymen, far superior to that of himself or his family.

“On Wednesday the 26th March, the apartments of the PRINCE were observed to be on fire pretty early in the day. The fire engines, which they have in the Palace, were employed by the servants of the ROYAL FAMILY to extinguish the flames, it having been customary for them to extinguish these accidental fires, without calling in the assistance of the fire company; this attempt they persisted in, till near five o'clock in the afternoon, when they found it necessary to give the alarm. About five o'clock, the drum and bells began to alarm the city.”

The fire first appeared in the upper story of the South corner of the front side, which is to the Westward. In a short time, the smoke began to vent at the half story above, directly in the corner. The very great height of the palace prevented a necessary supply of water: the pipes of the engines, which were drawn up by ropes, burst with the pressure of water. The fire, which had been communicated by the pipe of a stove, was concealed; and, as in all probability it had been burning some days, the smoke became general all over the ceiling and twofold of the apartment which was that of the young PRINCE CHRISTIANA.

Upon breaking the ceiling in different parts, they found the fire had already made great progress in the beams; by six o'clock, it got vent into the half story, and through the windows. The garret of the palace, which went over the buildings, without a single partition wall, by way of economical convenience, had been converted into a magazine for deals, in which, it is said, there were at the time about six thousand dozen. The fire soon made its way through the half story, and had no sooner laid hold of this pile of combustibles, than it proceeded with astonishing rapidity.

About six o'clock, the ROYAL FAMILY, and all those who resided in the Palace, removed; and all diligence was used to remove the most valuable effects. About half past seven, the flames broke through the roof, not far from the steeple, and as it blew very hard from S. E. at the same time a strong frost, they soon laid hold of the steeple, when the prospect, though dismal, was awfully grand, the flames proceeded gradually from room to room, burning the windows with great violence. The best of the steeple, which was very heavy, gave way about eight o'clock, and fell down into the Knights Hall, (the handsomest room in Europe), which was immediately in a blaze.

Six minutes after nine o'clock, the steeple gave way, and fell into the middle of the building towards the North. By ten o'clock, it was in one blaze in all four sides, and communicated by eleven o'clock to the apartments of PRINCE CHARLES, and the palace church, together with all the range of buildings for the coaches and stabling for the horse guards; on the other side the danger was extreme, as it was connected with the chancery, provision-magazine, artillery-house, bank, and change. At this place, it was fortunately stopped.

By four o'clock, the whole of this magnificent building was reduced to a shell. All the cellars under the palace were vaulted, yet the fury of the flames and heat was so excessive as to burst into many of them. The wine cellars escaped. As they did not conceive the danger to be so great, the very late period at which they began to remove the effects, and the fury of the flames, rendered it impossible to save much, so that all those who inhabited the upper story of the Palace lost every thing. PRINCE FREDERICK, his MAJESTY's brother, had packed up his most valuable effects, but was obliged to leave them. As far as yet can be known, upwards of 100 people have lost their lives.

The loss in property and building cannot be less than twenty million of six-dollars. The walls appear not to be damaged, except in the corners of the windows, where they have been considerably defaced by the violence of the heat. The pillars in the front gate are totally ruined, as the flames defended the great stair case from both sides with incredible violence: the elegant paintings of the Kings and Queens of Europe, which were in

the PRINCE ROYAL's antichamber, were all saved, as well as most of the furniture. HIS MAJESTY and the PRINCE ROYAL retired to the Palace of Count BERNSTHOFF; the HEREDITARY PRINCE and his family with nothing more than the clothes they had on, to the Palace Rosenburg, in the KING's Garden; the Princess LOUISA AUGUSTA; to the Palace of Count SCHIMMELMAN. The domestics of the ROYAL FAMILY, as well as those who attended on them, have lost every thing, and many of them have perished in the flames.

The houses on the Strand were also much endangered, as the wind blew directly upon them; and large pieces of burning wood were flying about in the streets. The conflagration must have been seen all over the island. It is supposed such a scene was never seen in the world—so great a pile of building destroyed in so short a space of time. The KING's private library was destroyed, as were most of the papers and books in the High Court. The damage will amount to many millions.

Though the nation deplore the loss of this building, yet their anxiety for the safety of the ROYAL FAMILY was so great, that their enquiries were solely at first for their safety, and a national subscription is already proposed to reimburse the loss which the KING and the PRINCE ROYAL, who is adored by all classes of people, have suffered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FUNERAL ORATION, signed B. is received, and shall appear in our next,—prior to which, however, it will be necessary to alter it very materially; (if the Editor has permission so to do) in order to render it intelligible to the ENGLISH Reader.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 17, 1794.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S Ships. LORD CAMDEN, DUTTON, and PHENIX, are, we understand, to be finally despatched for England, on Monday next, the 20th instant.

SIR CHARLES and LADY OAKLEY, MRS. WHITE, MRS. WOOLF, and CAPT. BRATSON; embark, we are informed, on the above, ships for England.

Adverting to the amiable and respectable, Personages, above mentioned, we have to hope, that throughout the intended Voyage, they never may “see”

“the Water swell before a boisterous Storm.”

The PACKET, for the transmission of private Letters, on the Honorable Company's Ships, now under Despatch for England, will be finally clofed at 12 o'Clock (tomorrow) on Saturday the 18th Instant.

The Honorable Company's Ships, the DUBLIN, Captain Smith, and the CARNATA, Captain Jackson, sailed for China, on Sunday, the 12th Instant.

COMMODORE RAINIER, in his Majesty's Ship the SUFFOLK, accompanied by the Swift Sloop of war, sailed hence, on Monday last, the 13th Instant.

His Majesty's Ship the HEROINE, Captain Gardner, remains in the Roads, and we are informed, will convey the homeward-bound Indiamen, to far as the Latitude of the Isles of France and Bourbon.

HIS MAJESTY'S 77th REGIMENT, with the 5th Bombay Battalion, are under orders to embark on the Raymond, and Duke of Mantrose Indiamen, in order to their relieving the Troops in the Province of Malabar.

We understand, that the Honorable the Court of Directors, have thought proper to issue their instructions for the abolition of the Calcutta Town duties, and instead thereof, to substitute a duty of two and a half per cent. on all goods imported, or exported.

The Honorable Company's ship the Lord Macartney, Captain Hay, arrived at Bengal, on the 8th Ultimo.

The Seahorse Captain Thomas, from the Andamans, and the Surat Castle, Captain Lawrey, from Madras, arrived at the Prince of Wales's island, about the middle of August.

On the 25th Ultimo one of the most beautiful ships, ever built in India, was launched from the yard of Messrs Gillet and Edwards, at Calcutta.—The owner, in compliment to the British, named her the GABRIEL.

ST. HELENA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from CAPT. WHITEHEAD, of the Ship Dromingard—dated ST. HELENA 29th May 1794.

“We have arrived thus far, safe on our voyage, but not without experiencing some very severe weather, calms, and contrary winds, the first of which began in the Bay of Bengal.

“Some hopes were entertained, that we should have been able to double the Cape before the end of April; when we encountered a most violent gale of wind, which lasted from the 22d of April, to the 4th of May, a very heavy sea running all the time.

“On the 26th of April, the ship lost her head-way, and the sea struck us aback, with such violence, as to break in the dead-lights, and force a great quantity of water into the Cabin;—every exertion was immediately made to prevent any further disaster; and it is much to the credit of the officers and people, that in about four hours, the dead-lights were better secured, then before the accident had happened.

“The severity of the gale continued, however, to increase, after we had got all things to rights; and we found the weather remarkably cold; the sea was constantly breaking over the ship, while frequent showers of hail stones rattled about us.

“Fortunately, the Ship did not prove leaky, though it was judged necessary, to keep some of the hands constantly at the pumps, one of which was choked with chips.—The Cargo has suffered no damage.”

By Letters from ST. HELENA of so late date as the 3d June, we learn that the PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, and the Indiamen which accompanied her, failed thence, with a Convoy for England, about the 16th of May. SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, and the other Passengers—all well.

The same Letter also mentions, the sailing of a Fleet of Indiamen for England, prior to the above mentioned.

By another Letter from St. Helena, dated 17th May, we learn that M^r. Locatelli, on the Reconnoissance, arrived there on the 15th—and failed thence on the 25th of that month.

The American Ship JOHN left the Bengal Port, on the 10th Ultimo, on board the Star, adds “that the conduct of the Captain was approved; but that every thing on board, was very uncomfortable: The passengers relied on their own stock of provisions for the voyage, and the ship was so crowded, that 20 barrels of Cot on, were obliged to be sent back to Calcutta, in order to make room for the bedding and baggage of the passengers.”

ISLE OF FRANCE

Extract of Letter from the Isle of France, dated the 25th July 1794.

“Two Portuguese ships have been brought in here lately;—one richly laden from Bengal the other from Lisbon bound to Bengal, with a very considerable sum in specie on board.

“The crews of these ships, and all the other Portuguese, are imprisoned at the Grand River, about three miles from this town.

“I have been confined myself, on-board a prison ship for almost three months, and very scantily served with provisions. I have been treated very ill indeed, ever since my arrival here; notwithstanding, what I mentioned to you in my last letter, respecting the politeness of the Privateer while at sea.

“You will, no doubt, be much surprised at so unaccountable a change of conduct, the commander, even makes a boast of it; and tells me, it was good policy that induced him to treat his prisoners well, whilst at sea, for fear of being taken himself.

“At present, there are only two Privateers out, (one of which, the Revenge is taken) the rest are detained in port, as they expect the English fleet here daily, to attack the Island.

“As I understand,—the greatest part of the gentlemen possessed of any property here, seem very desirous of the arrival of the English fleet, and of claiming their protection; as at present, their property is going to decay very rapidly, from their not being allowed to trade, or otherwise to attempt its realization.

The Pirates to the Northward of Bombay, attacked and plundered a large Borelay, on the 7th Ultimo; her Cargo consisted of Ten Thousand Rupees, in Treasure; and goods to the amount of Twenty Five Thousand Rupees more.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George.—8th October 1794.
G. O. By Government.

Mr. John Briggs, Surgeon, to remain at the Presidency until further Orders.

Mr. William Vaughan, whose name stands on the List of Cadets for the Season 1790, next below Mr. Roderick Ogg and immediately above Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, and who was by the General Order of the 4th November 1793, struck off the List of army, not having then arrived, appears by a Certificate lately received from the Honourable Court of Directors to be the person who has now doing duty as a Lieutenant with the 4th Battalion of European Infantry.—The Right Honourable the President in Council is therefore pleased to direct, in conformity with Orders from England that Lieutenant William Vaughan have Rank according to his original appointment from home which brings him in on the list of the army next below Lieutenant Roderick Ogg and immediately above Lieutenant Galbraith Hamilton.—and that his Lieutenant's Commission be dated the 10th of April 1793.

Lieutenant Adam Lindsay to be Captain of a Company vice Sundt, invalided,—date of Commission 8th September 1794.

Ensign Charles Javot to be Lieutenant vice Lindsay promoted,—date of Commission 28th September 1794.

Mr. Edward Mackay Assistant Surgeon appointed to do duty with the 35th Battalion of Native Infantry.—Mr. Colhoun Assistant Surgeon, with the 5th Battalion of Native Infantry.

G. O. By Colonel Brathwaite.

Lieutenant—Galbraith Hamilton,—is removed to the 25th Battalion.

Lieutenant Archibald Campbell,—to the 26th

Lieutenant Anthony Monin,—16th ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Gohlan,—to the 4th

European Battalions.

The Recruits and recovered Men ordered to join from Pondamallee, are to march as soon as convenient—in charge of Lieut. O'Hara, who will send in the necessary Indent for Camp Equipage, Carriage, and provisions without delay.

Cornet Lile is also to Proceed with this Party.

COMMODORE MITCHELLS SQUADRON.

The Honourable Company's ship, William Pitt, Commodore Mitchell—the Hon. Company's ship Houghton, Captain Hudson—the Hon. Company's ship Britannia, Captain Barrow—and the Nonfuch, Captain Canning—composing the Bengal Squadron, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 23rd ultimo.

On the same day arrived the Jackall Cutter, Lieutenant Proctor.—Lieutenant Proctor is charged with the public despatches to the Supreme Government, from Lord Macartney.

The Squadron was also accompanied by two Ships, under American Colours, taken some time since in the Straights of Sunda, and which it was imagined, from various circumstances, would be condemned as Lawful Prizes.

By Letters from Bengal we learn that when the William Pitt was under repair at Batavia, Commodore Mitchell hoisted his broad Pendant on board the Britannia and proceeded with the Houghton and Nonfuch for the Straits of Banca, in order to fall in with the China Fleet under effort of the Lion Man of War; and accordingly on the 17th of April off the Island of Lucipara, in the mouth of the Banca, they fell in with and joined the Lion and Jackall with the fleet of Indianmen under convoy. At the desire of Lord Macartney and Sir Erasmus Gower, Commodore Mitchell accompanied the China fleet through the Straits of Sunda, and having seen them clear of Java head, left them to prosecute their voyage to Europe, and returned with his own fleet to Batavia accompanied by the Jackall Cutter, Lieut. Proctor, which was placed under the directions of the Commodore.

The Squadron left Batavia on the 27th of June, for Bengal, proceeded through the Straights of Banca, and touched at Malacca, on their passage to Prince of Wales's Island, where they arrived on the 1st of last month.

On the arrival of the Fleet at Prince of Wales's Island, the Commodore received information of some French privateers being in the Straights; two of the ships of the fleet were sent to the Northward, while two others proceeded to the Southward; but the information had probably been premature, as the ships returned to the Island after a short cruise, without having seen any thing of an enemy.

The Commodore left Prince of Wales's Island on the 26th ultimo.

PROCLAMATION.

CALCUTTA 26th September 1794.

Whereas the Honourable Court of Directors for the affairs of the East India Company, in consequence of information received by them from the Governor and Council at St. Helena, stating that sundry Persons, Natives of Bengal, and other parts of India, had been unlawfully and unjustly sold as Slaves at that Island, did direct an Advertisement to be published in this Settlement for the discovery of such Persons as had been guilty of the unlawful and inhuman conduct aforesaid, which advertisement was published accordingly on or about the 9th day of September in the year 1793, by and under the Orders of the Governor General in Council;—and whereas the said Honourable Court of Directors, by despatches since received at this Presidency, have transmitted further Orders on the subject aforesaid, and directed the most effectual measures to be taken as well for liberating the unfortunate Persons detained as slaves at St. Helena, in manner aforesaid, as for putting an end to a practice so disgraceful to humanity; and the Governor General in Council has lately received from St. Helena detailed Intelligence, on Oath, sufficiently shewing, that some persons proceeding from India to England, have been guilty of felling and disposing of several free Inhabitants of these Provinces, and of other parts of India, as Slaves at St. Helena, and the Governor General in Council is resolved, by all lawful means in his power, to discover and prosecute to conviction all Persons who have so offended, and also to suppress so disgraceful and cruel a practice; he therefore thinks fit to proclaim, and Proclamation is accordingly hereby made, of the above recited Orders from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and also that the Secretary to the Government at this Presidency has been directed to receive, and lay before the Governor General in Council, any information that may be sent to his Office, touching past or future instances of felling or giving away Persons as Slaves at the Island of St. Helena, and that the Commission of such offence is strictly prohibited under pain of the severest displeasure of Government, and the most rigorous Prosecutions in the Courts of Law. And it is hereby further Proclaimed, that criminal Prosecutions for the Public Offence, and Civil Actions for the private Injury arising from the unlawful sale, or giving away of any Person as a Slave at St. Helena, or elsewhere, in the manner aforesaid, will be instituted here against such Persons as are amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and against whom sufficient evidence can be obtained to support the same; and moreover, that in future, all Persons, in whose Service natives shall embark from Bengal for England, will be required to give good and sufficient security against such natives being sold, or given away as Slaves, at St. Helena, or at any other place or Settlement during the voyage to Europe.

Commodore Mitchell's Squadron on their passage to Bengal put into Archeon, where they found His Majesty's ship Resistance. She had on board two hundred French Prisoners, being the greater part of the Crew of the Revenge Privateer, which she had captured a few days before. These prisoners were sent from the Resistance, on board the Nonfuch.

The following are the particulars of the escape of the Ship SARAH, Captain Knudson, She lately sailed, a single Ship from Bombay, Laden with Cotton for the China Market. On Captain Knudson's approaching Pince of Wales's Island, he was chased, by a frigate built, French Privateer, the chase continued four days, during which time the Privateer by the use of her sweeps, got several times within gun-shot, but on a breeze springing up the Sarah had the advantage in sailing. Captain Knudson at length extricated himself from so disagreeable a situation, by the following manœuvre:—About 8 in the evening, a heavy squall coming on, he hoisted out a boat, into which he placed a lantern and candle, with a compass, and desired the boat's crew to steer for the North end of Penang; he then put out all his own lights, altered his course, and next day joined the Bombay fleet, off the fourth end of the Island. The Privateer followed the boat's light, and got so near as to fire at her, upon which the people in the boat extinguished their light, and heard no more of the Privateer.—The following day they arrived at Penang, where they joined their ship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON APRIL 21.

The Subscriptions in England, for the Service of the Nation at this important crisis, have been very considerable.—We have the pleasure of presenting our Readers with a statement of the sums raised in the following Counties.

Hants, - - - £. 5300	Oxford, - - - £. 3172
Kent, - - - 8800	Rutland, - - - 8000
Leicester, - - 568	Somerset, - - 7700
Lincoln, - - - 583	Suffolk, - - - 3000
Norfolk, - - - 7000	Surry, - - - 4000
Northampton - 3200	

Resolutions of the City of London.

Resolved unanimously, that the sum of 5000l. subject to the control of the Committee of the whole Court, seven of whom to be a quorum, be paid out of the City's cash into the Chamber of London, for the purpose of putting the City Militia on a proper footing in the present critical situation of this country.

Resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the several aldermen of this city, to call their wards together, to receive the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, to be paid into the Court of London, subject to the control of the whole Court.

Viseount Hewardin kissed the King's hand, on being advanced to that title; as did Cols. Fitzroy, Vanflitter, Rofs, and Cochran; Major Doyett, and Captains Hill and Bellew, on their respective promotions.

The constant clamour made by the Convention on the subject of *salpêtre*, affords an unequivocal proof that there is throughout France, the greatest scarcity of that article; and the want of provisions, real or artificial, which Paris at this moment experiences, demonstrates the certainty of some approaching convulsion terminating certainly in blood, and which probably will add one more to the catalogue of French Revolutions.

Those *Miscadins*, as the French call all persons genteelly dressed, who have been arrested at the Palais Royal by HANRIOT, the Commander of the National Guards, were guilty of no crime, EXCEPT THEIR DRESS—the *bat a la Colberg*, the *Jernae's pointed shoes*, and the Duke of York's *square great coat*.—These, according to the Parisian ideas, are signs of *Ralliment* for the *Royalists*!

Some of our London news paper politicians, determined not to behind hand in their intelligence, had made so certain of a report of the escape of LOUIS the XVII. from Paris, which was for some time in circulation; that they had actually provided the young Prince with apartments in Hampton court Palace!—There is nothing, as PUFF says, like the lie circumstantial!

An English Gentleman, who is settled at Geneva, mentions, in a letter to his Correspondent, at London, that the late Edicts issued by the Convention requiring the farmers to produce their corn and sell it at half the real value, has had an effect, which gives the country at least the prospect of a future harvest. The farmers, having no other method of concealing their grain, make all possible speed to bury it in the ground; that is, they are sowing every piece of land which is fit for receiving the seed.

Notwithstanding the late accounts from America inform us, that the French Fleet lying there would not sail until the 1st of May it is hoped that the Admiralty will not regulate their conduct by such intelligence, as it is well known, American reports on the French affairs are not to be relied upon.—They are the less probable in this case, as, the greatest part of the ships had their cargoes nearly completed, when the men of war that were to convoy them arrived, which was the first week in February.—This fleet is of the utmost importance to the French, in their present distress for provisions. They are laden chiefly with wheat, flour, and salt pork, and consist of upwards of one hundred sail of vessels.

The 18000 men sent by the king of Naples to join the army in Piedmont, will be commanded by the Austrian general ZETTERBER.

The Duke of MODENA is to give 200,000 ducats to defray the expenses of the war; and it is hoped that with this aid, and that of the other states of Italy, the army in Piedmont can be raised to 120,000 men. The Croats who are to form a part of it are now on their march through Carinthia.

The Senate of Venice, pressed by the ministers of the coaligned powers, has, it is said, returned for answer, that it should regulate its conduct by that of the Ottoman Porte; and that, should the Porte be forced into a war, the Senate of Venice will determine on an armed neutrality.

A superb Eagle, composed of pearls, shined on a Cap presented by POPE CLEMENT the XI. to PRINCE EUGENE, and brought to the National Convention; in the sitting of the 2d of April, was stolen from the corridor behind the President's seat.—This scandalous theft occasioned a new regulation, excluding from the said corridor all persons but the Deputies and the officers of the hall.

The Emigrant Corps in the service of the Dutch, lately disgraced for riotous behaviour, in confidation of their past services, have had their arms restored, and are again admitted to the honours of the service.

Those who, since the commencement of the French Revolution, have attended to the views, the conduct, and the character of the men in power—or the men, who by the dint of blood and crimes have raised themselves from the very fount of the people to the highest offices—these, we say, who have paid this attention, have foreseen and predicted, that these very men, so soon as they should think themselves secure in the attainment of the supreme authority, would enter into a mutual rivalry, despoiling and condemning each other: each party would declare an open war against the other, which after having produced the most afflicting scenes of misery, would impress the people with such horror, as to bring about the re-establishment of laws, and a legitimate authority.

The Prince de COGENY, natural son to Lewis XV. is now resident in England, with no other means of subsistence than an allowance of one shilling a day. HERBERT, formerly leader of one of the factions in France, and a short time since executed, was, for several years, *valet de chambre* to the above unfortunate personage.

The only son of the unfortunate THEODORE, King of Corsica, Col. FREDERICK, is now alive, and resident in London. His grandfather lives at Av'ingdo, Devon.

A letter from Holy-eil, in Flintshire, says, a noise resembling distant thunder, has several times within these few weeks, been heard to issue from Moel-antma, a high mountain in that neighbourhood. About twenty years ago the vortex of this hill threw up vast quantities of combustible matter: and one side of the mountain—as formed into an *abatis*, whose breadth was about two hundred yards. The noises which have lately proceeded from the mountain seem to indicate another irruption.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Elphinstone, Assistant to the Accountant General;

Messrs. John Hope Olinhart, John Raymond Snow, and Samuel Rolleston, Assistants to the Secretary in the Public department.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of John Jarvis Esq. of a Son.

On Saturday last, the Lady of Major Hart, of a Daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of Colonel Gent, of a Daughter.

On the 11th instant, at Cuddalore, the Lady of Lieutenant Sheriff, of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, of a Daughter.

Lately, the Lady of the late Captain Ross, Commandant of the Royal Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chirglenut, on Sunday the 6th Instant, Lieutenant JOHN FORBES, of His Majesty's 7th Regiment.

Lately on the Coast of Malabar CAPTAIN HOOK, Major of Brigade.

ARRIVALS.

On 7, Ship Heroine, from a Cruise, Ship Diana, Tapson, Ganjam, Ship Success, Smith, Calcutta, Ship Cronberg, Portbury, Tranquebar, Snow Diana Mc Kenzie, Vizagapatnam; 8, Ship Prince of Wales, Henry, Calcutta; Snow Fatty Ally, Lawtee, Masulipatam, 9, Ship Mentor, Richardson, Bombay, 12, Ship Swift, from a Cruise, 13, Snow Fortune, Parker, Calcutta, Ship Neptune, Pitman, Point de Calles.

DEPARTURES.

8, Ship Chichester, Blake, Calcutta, 11, Ship Diana, Tapson, Southward, Ship Prince of Wales, Henry, ditto, 12, H. C. Ship Carnatic, Jackson, China, H. C. Ship Dublin, Smith, China, Ship W. Pitt, Kiblin, Calcutta, Snow Catherine, Wheadon, Masulipatam, 13, H. M. Ship Suffolk, on a Cruise, H. M. Ship Swift, do, 14, Snow Diana M'Kenzie, Masulipatam, H. M. Ship Heroine, on a Cruise, Ship Eliza, Hodgson, Batavia, Ship Cronberg, Portbury, Pegue, Ship Gloucester, Gibbon, Calcutta, 15, Grab Adventure, Godfrey, Southward, Ship Nicobar, Farramore, Batavia, Harriet Bagshaw, Pegue.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Description of the New Building, still called Drury Lane Theatre.

Although the foundations and great part of the main walls were finished some time since, and had therefore, the advantage of drying and setting, the internal parts of the Theatre have been completed with unprecedented expedition. The same circumstances which interrupted a while the forwarding the Theatre, rendered it impossible to proceed on the building around, which, together with the Theatre, will form one great and complete plan, standing foremost in the rank of public edifices in this metropolis.

The convenience and safety of the public, will besides, be very effectually provided for, by covering the footway with a colonnade of the Grecian Ionic order (a part of which is executed) affording shelter below, and at the same time, forming a terrace before the windows of the Theatre above, which, when secured with ornamented iron-work, and lighted by a number of lamps, as it is intended it shall be, will contribute very greatly to the elegance of the appearance. The plan will include an area of upwards of 320 feet in length, by 155 in breadth; and the height of the building, measuring from the superstructure at the roof, is 118 feet.

The buildings which surround the Theatre are faced with Portland stone, and will be finished with a balustrade. The Theatre, which rises above them, is to be faced with stone, and finished with a balustrade. Through the roof rises a turret, making a large ventilator, and a stair-case which leads to a terrace on the roof. On the summit is placed a figure of Apollo, more than ten feet high, which is to be removed to the west front when finished, and replaced by one of Shakespeare.

The accommodations for the stage are upon a much larger scale than those of any other Theatres in Europe. The opening for the scenery is forty three feet wide, and thirty-eight high; after which the Painter and Machinist will have a large space of eighty-five feet in width, ninety-two in length, and a hundred and ten in height, for the execution of their respective abilities.

In the roof of the Theatre are contained besides the barrel vault, ample room for the scene painters, and four very large reservoirs, from which water is distributed over every part of the House, for the purpose of instantly extinguishing fire, in any part where such an accident is possible; at the same time the greatest precautions have been used to prevent any such misfortune, by the application of every kind of security that experience and ingenuity can suggest. Besides other precautions, an iron curtain has been contrived, which on any such occasion, would completely prevent all communication between the audience and stage, where alone accidents by fire have been known to commence.

The audience part of the Theatre is formed nearly on a semi-circular plan. It contains a pit, eight boxes on each side of the pit, two rows of boxes above them, and two galleries, which command a full view of every part of the stage. On each side of the galleries are two more rows of boxes rising to a cone, which is so contrived as to form the ceiling into a complete circle. The Proscenium, or that part of the stage, which is contained between the curtain and Orchestra, is fitted up with boxes, but without any stage door, or the usual addition of large columns. The trimming and covering are all blue velvet.

The Corridors which surround the boxes are spacious, and communicate with each other by means of staircases in the angles of the Theatre. At the west end of the Theatre there is a very large semi-circular room, opening by an arch to the Corridors; and having fire places in it and bar rooms, from which the Company may be supplied with refreshments. There are also large Saloons on the north and south sides of the Theatre, and also handsome square rooms one of which is intended for the use of his Majesty, and the other for the Prince of Wales; these rooms are fitted up in the modern taste, with large handsome panels and glasses, and are susceptible of a great deal of decoration, which is intended to be introduced; as soon as the Ornaments can be obtained from the artists who are engaged in the preparation of them.

The decorations of the Theatre are in a style entirely new and are intended to have a richness of effect, and at the same time a simplicity, which may gratify the eye without interfering with any of the decorations which appear on the stage. With this view it has been painted in compartments of one colour only, and the style of painting prevails through the decorations of the galleries. The fronts and insides of the boxes have for the ground a clear blue colour, richly ornamented in chiaro oscuro. The different rows of Boxes are supported by silver columns of Antique subjects. Besides the silver columns, which support the boxes, there are four principal square but small pillars, which support the ceiling, and are decorated with looking glass. On the sounding board or ceiling of the proscenium is introduced—the Royal arms with trophies and other suitable accompaniments.

LORD STANHOPE'S PROTEST.

In a late debate in the House of Lords, on the Jurisdiction of the Scots Courts, Lord Stanhope moved "that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying 'him to suspend the sentence of Mr. Muir, until their Lordships should have examined the circumstances attending the Trial.' The motion being negatived, Lord Stanhope entered the following Protest on the Journals.

Dissentient, 1st. Because the attending to the due administration of justice, and the watching over the conduct of the various Courts in this kingdom, is one of the most important branches of the business of this House, and is at all times also one of its most essential duties.

2dly. Because it obviously appears to be proper to examine into the justice and legality of a sentence before it is executed, and not to permit to be executed first, and then to examine into its justice and legality.

3dly. Because, for want of such timely interference on the part of this House, it has formerly happened, that, within a short time, no less than four unjust and illegal judgments were actually carried into execution, as appears from the respective attainders of the innocent sufferers, having been afterwards reversed and made void (when it was too late) by four acts of Parliament, made and passed in the first year of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, namely in the cases of Alderman Cornhill, Alice Lisle, Algerton Sidney, and Lord Russell.

4thly. Because it is contrary to the first and immutable principles of natural justice, that any thing to the prejudice of a defendant, should be brought before Jury in a criminal prosecution, that is "only collateral, nor in issue, nor necessary in the conclusion."

5thly. Because it is not (nor ought to be) competent for the prosecution to produce any evidence to support any matter that is not charged, in the indictment; that is to say, distinctly and precisely charged, and not by mere epithets or general words, such as oppression, sedition, vexation, or the like.

6thly. Because in like manner it is not (nor ought to be) competent for a prosecutor to produce any evidence to prove any crime, to have been committed by a defendant, in any other particular than that wherein it is in the indictment expressly charged to have been committed.

7thly. Because no such proceedings as those above stated, or any of them, can be justified under pretence that "if it had been necessary to specify in the indictment all the facts against the defendant, the indictment would have covered, by its magnitude, the walls of the Court." And 8thly. Because in one year of the trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire, namely, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there were no less than four decisions of the House of Lords on this subject, viz. On the twenty-fifth day of February, when the Lords resolved,

"That the Managers for the Commons be not admitted to give evidence of the unfitness of Kellaram, for the appointment of being a ruler of certain lands in the province of Bahar; the fact of such unfitness of the said Kellaram not being charged in the Impeachment." And again on the 4th day of May, when the Lords decided,

"That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to put the following question to the witness upon the Seventh Article of the charge, viz.—Whether more oppressions did actually exist under the new institution than under the old."

And on the 18th day of May, when the House of Lords resolved,

"That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to give evidence of the enormities actually committed by Deby Sing; the same not being charged in the Impeachment."

And again on the 2d day of June, when the Lords resolved,

"That it is not competent for the Managers on the part of the Commons to give any evidence upon the Seventh Article of the Impeachment,

to prove that the letter of the 5th of May, 1781, is false, in any other particular than that where in it is expressly charged to be false."

The said decisions of the House of Lords are founded upon principles not peculiar to trials on impeachment. They are founded upon common sense, and on the immutable principles so peculiarly necessary to be adhered to, into as much as by the laws of that part of the united Kingdom, a defendant is obliged to produce a complete list of all his witnesses in exculpation the day before the trial. That alone appears to be a considerable hardship. But if, after such list is actually delivered in by the defendant, any facts (or supposed facts) not particularly set forth as crimes in the indictment, may, on the following day, for the first time, and without notice, be suddenly brought out in evidence upon the trial against the defendant, such defendant, from such an entrapping mode of trial, may be convicted although innocent. Such proceedings (whether supported or unsupported by an old Scotch statute passed in arbitrary times) ought, I conceive, to be revised. For, in a free country, there ought not to be one mode of administering justice to one man, namely, Mr. Hastings, and an opposite mode of administering justice to another man, namely Mr. Muir.

STANHOPE.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION OF FORT BOURBON.

We were constrained, for want of time, to omit these Articles in our Courier of the 5th Ult. They are now given literally as they appeared in the Extraordinary Gazette.

On the 6th of March, 1794, by order of their Excellencies Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S Forces in the West Indies, &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN Jervis, K. B. Commanding his MAJESTY'S Fleet, &c. &c. Commodore THOMAS DON, Colonel R. SYMES, and Captain J. CONYNGHAM, met at DILLON'S house to receive Proposals of Capitulation for Fort Bourbon, from Colonel D'AUROURT, in DUPRIET, and GASCHE, D. E. nominated Commissioners for that purpose by General ROCHAMBEAU.

The following Articles were proposed, discussed, and modified, at a second conference held at Fort Royal, on the 22d of March, 1794.

Article I. The garrison, composed of the troops of the line, artillery, Gunners of the Marine, and National Guard, shall march out with Colours flying, 30 rounds a man, and two field pieces, with 12 rounds.—*Answer.* The Colony of Martinique, already reduced by the arms of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and the Forts and Towns of St. Pierre and Port Royal, taken with sword in hand, General ROCHAMBEAU can only capitulate for Fort Bourbon, and what it contains. Granted. But they are to lay down their arms at a place appointed, and not to serve against his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, or his Allies, during the present war.

II. Three months pay to be allowed to the Troops of the Line.—*Answer.* No pay will be given. All their effects will be allowed them; and they will be provided with whatever may be necessary for their voyage to France.

III. The 30th Regiment, formerly Marshal TURRENNE'S shall keep their Colours and Arms.—*Answer.* Refused, being contrary to all customs of war. The Officers may keep their swords.

IV. They shall be furnished with ships to carry them to France.—*Answer.* Granted.

V. The Emigrants, who have returned to Martinique, shall not be present where the garrison lay down their Arms or embark.—*Answer.* Granted.

VI. Such persons of the National Guard, who can give proofs of their property, shall be permitted to remain in the Island, giving that property as security for their conduct.—*Answer.* Those of the National Guard in Fort Bourbon, who have affairs to settle, and whose journals may not be deemed dangerous to the Colony, may remain according to the Declaration of the General, dated Jan. 1, 1794.

Such as wish to go to France shall be allowed, leaving their Agent here.—*Answer.* Granted.

VII. Persons not included in the above Articles, who are compelled to return to France, shall be allowed a certain time to settle their affairs.—*Answer.* A proper time will be allowed; fifteen days at least.

VIII. Persons belonging to the garrison of Fort Convention, possessing no landed property, but who exercised some profession or trade, previous to the present capitulation, shall be allowed to continue their trade or calling; not sent to France provided their future conduct should not make such a measure necessary.—*Answer.* They are regarded in the same predicament with those in Article VI.

IX. The legal Regulations of the Constituted Authorities shall be confirmed.—*Answer.* Refused.

X. The Code of Civil Judicature in force, through the Island, shall be continued for the space of two years.—*Answer.* Granted, till his BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S pleasure be known.

XI. The property of owners and Captains of Ships, shall be secured to them on board and on shore.—*Answer.* Granted, as to their property in Fort Bourbon.

XII. The Inhabitants of St. Pierre, embarked on English Ships, shall be free at liberty, and their property, under seal, secured to them.—*Answer.* This article cannot come within the present Capitulation. The Claimants may apply to the Commanders of the Fleet and Army.

XIII. The Ordonateur and Officers of Administration shall have permission and time to regulate their accounts, and to take with them the papers relative to that end.—*Answer.* Granted.

XIV. There shall be an entire and absolute oblivion of the past, and an end to all animosities.—*Answer.* Granted according to the Declarations.

XV. The rights of Free Citizens enrolled in the National Guard, shall be preserved.—*Answer.* Refused.

XVI. The liberty of individuals composing the companies of l'Enclume, d'Oclavus, de la Croire, and de Pontoual, shall be confirmed.—*Answer.* Refused. The Slaves must be restored to their owners.

XVII. A period shall be fixed for the taking possession of the Fort, and the necessary time allowed for the garrison to take out their effects.—*Answer.* The two gates of Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to the troops of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY immediately, after the exchange of the present articles. The Garrison will march out at the Great Gate, and be conducted to the Place appointed for each corps, by the Commissioners, who have managed the present capitulation, and will lay down their arms at the place of their embarkation. Three days will be allowed for the evacuation of the Fort, and the Commissaries of Artillery and Stores will remain in the Fort, to take inventories of all the magazines.

XVIII. The greatest attention shall be paid to the sick and wounded; and they shall be furnished with ships to carry them to France as they recover.—*Answer.* Granted; but at the expense of the French Government, and to be attended by their own surgeons; if not sufficient for the purpose, surgeons shall be furnished.

XIX. General ROCHAMBEAU, immediately upon the surrender of the Fort, shall be at liberty to take his measures for his return to France. A frigate to be furnished him, his Aides-de-camp, secretaries, and suite.—*Answer.* A commodious vessel shall be allowed to General ROCHAMBEAU, with the necessary passports, for his safe return to France.

XX. The effects, trunks, chests, private papers, and all that General ROCHAMBEAU shall declare to belong to himself and his suite shall be put under the protection of an English guard, when the troops of that nation shall have taken possession of Fort Convention, and shall be embarked with him.—*Answer.* Granted.

XXI. The Civil Ordonateur or Intendant of the Colony, shall have liberty also, with the Officers of administration, Comptroller and Treasurer, with those employed in the public Offices at St. Pierre and Port Royal, to return to France.—*Answer.* Granted.

XXII. The demands made by General ROCHAMBEAU in article XX, shall be granted to the Intendant and those under him.—*Answer.* Granted.

XXIII. All papers of accounts in the forts, or towns shall be carefully collected by the Principals of each Department to which they belong, and embark in the same ship with the Ordonateur.—*Answer.* All papers, not essential to be left in the Colony, shall be given, and free access to take authentic copies of such as it may be thought necessary to retain.

XXIV. Captains and Officers of merchant ships, who have not settled their affairs, shall be allowed time to do so. The former the space of four months; the latter, of two months, under the protection of the Commander of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S forces, that they may recover their debts; after which, they will procure the readiest passage to whatever place may be expedient for their affairs, with passports from the English Commanders.—*Answer.* Granted.

Additional Article. Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to his BRITANNIC MAJESTY in its present state, with no deterioration of its batteries, mines, magazines of artillery or provisions, and every thing it contains, which is not the private property of the garrison.

D'AUROURT. O. THOMPSON/
(Signed) GASCHE, FILS. RICH. SYMES
DUPRIET. JOHN CONYNGHAM.
Approved by me, Approved by us,
Die. ROCHAMBEAU, CHARLES GREY
Commander in Chief JOHN JERVIS.
of the French West India
Islands.

Fort Royal, March 22, 1794.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.

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