

The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Volume XI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st. 1795.

Number 495.

IT has been referred, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, previously 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's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and regulations have a reference.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, at Madras, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Henry, deceased, to be granted to Mily Tanakchella Mendelliar, as Mortgagee and Creditor to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

31st March, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

J. WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George 24th March 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 24th March, 1795

MESSERS. PORCHER, READHEAD, and Co. Attorneys for Major Leonard, Esq. in respect of the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Jourdan, will receive Sealed Proposals on or before the 6th April next, for the Sale of Certificates issued by the Hon'ble Company in payment of Claims for the Redemption of Houses on Hog Hill. These Certificates bear date, the 1st January last, and an Interest of 6 per cent. they are payable in a Year, and are not transferable for Certificates on Bengal, either for Premises, Notes, or Bills on the Court of Directors.

BRITISH BANK.

NO Business will be done at the British Bank on Friday, the 31st March.

JOHN R. Secretary.

CARNATIC BANK.

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

J. K. LANE, Cashier.

Fort St. George: 24th March, 1795.

NEW TONTINE.

THE Committee to the NEW TONTINE, have Seven Thousand Six Pagodas to lend, on approved Security. Subscriptions continue to be received, at the British Bank.

Apply to JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

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

THE Ship, *Baron*, Captain INNES, will sail the 3d of April, and is now ready to take in Freight.

Apply to Messrs. DALY and COCKBURN.

FREIGHT IN PONDICHERRY.

THE Ann and Eliza, will sail the 4th of April, Apply to Captain Haldane, at Melina, Doing Gordon and Lullington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WRIGHT and LURST have just received per the Rockingham Indianman, for Sale on Commission, a few casks of Bengal Peat, Humps, and T. also, cured at Chinnura by the successful one late Mr. Spiegel. — W. and H. have also received per the above Ship some very fine P. Axes.

March 1795.

EUROPE INVESTMENT.

BROWN & ASHTON

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

On MONDAY next, the 6th of April.

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

CONSISTING IN

CLARET, from Brown and Whitford, Red Port, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Perry, Ale and Porter, in hogsheads, Small Bees and Pale Ale, in butts.

CHEESE and HAMS, Fine, Berkley, Gloucester, Double Gloucester, and the above Cheeses.

GILMAN'S STORES.

Pickled and spiced salmon, Dried Herrings and Tongues, Quarter casks of Pickles assorted, with Cauli-flowers, Walnuts, Cucumbers, French Beans, Piccalilly, Squirrels of Ashrove, &c. Essence of Anchovies, Fish Sauce, Quins Sauce, Essence of Onions, Mushroom and Oyler Ketchup, Sallad Oil, &c.

PLATE, GUNS, MATHEMATICAL, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

A large size silver Cup and Cover, An elegant Coffee Pot, A Dito Soup Tureen and Cover, Four round Eye Bins, Two flat Plates, A Silver Pan and Cover, A Table Glass, A pair of Swiss Bones and Ladies An Oyster Scallop, A pair of small Candlesticks, Silver Shoe Buckles, with Patent spring Chapes, a variety.

Ditto Silver Jingles, Silks, Lace, ver Thimbles, &c. Achroon Telescopes, with sliding brass Tubes, Dito ditto ditto, with plated Tubes, Extra ditto ditto, Double Barrel Guns, by Mortimer, Single ditto ditto, ditto, Dito ditto ditto, by Clarke, Double ditto ditto, by ditto, Medicine Chests, filled, Dito ditto, empty, A Lady's Mahogany dressing Case complete, PERFUMERY.

Britov's & Mouchy's, Jamaica, Marechalle & Marrow, Soft and Hard Pomatum, Plain and Violet Hair Powder, Dressing, Opening and Small Tooth Combs, Large Powder Bags, Double Distilled Lavender Water, Essence of Peppermint, Essences of Bergamotte, Lemon, and Tenthredin, Eau de Luce, Tooth Powder, and Tooth Brushes, Marble Wash Balls, &c.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

By Permission of the Supreme Government.

A VOYAGE TO NEW GUINEA,

BY THE SHIP

Duke of Clarence, and the Datchess

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

CAPTAIN JOHN HAYES,

WITH CHARTS AND PLANS,

BY SUBSCRIPTION.

AT ONE HUNDRED SICCA RUPEES,

One Complete Set.

Subscriptions received at Madras, by Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase, and Captain Henry Hall, Beach Master, — At Bombay, by Messrs. Erice, Foster, and Co. and Alexander Adcock, Esq. — At Canton, by James Drummond Esq. and at Calcutta, by Messrs. Farber, Reid, and Co. and W. Mowbray, Esq. of the Bank of Hindostan.

CONFECTIONARY.

Raspberry Turn, Currant Jelly, Currant Confit, Peppermint Drops, Caraway Seeds, Peppermint Seeds, Scott's Carraways, Ginger Confit, and Currant Decanters, Dried Cherries.

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

HATS. An assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Boy's Black Beaver Hats.

HABERDASHARY & MILLINERY.

Narrow Ribbons, Sewing Laces, Thread, Tapes, and Needles, &c. Ladies Long and Short White Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Wash Leather & Doe skin Gloves, Ladies Silk Stockings, Gentlemen's White Silk Stockings.

STATIONARY.

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

ALSO, Elegant Pier Looking Glasses in Gold Barinshed Frames, — Prints, a great variety — Large Box Military Boots, Silver and Plated Spurs, Watch Chains, and Seals, Gentlemen's Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles — Europe Black Leather, and Hair Tonics, Bilza Tobacco, some Lucknow Hooka Snakes, and a great variety of other Articles.

A Quantity of Patma Table Cloths and Napkins sorted.

A small quantity of real Cognac Brandy of superior quality, at a Price per dozen.

Four elegant Mahabnah Palanquins, Red and Yellow Paints in kegs, Scarlet, white, buff and yellow Cloths and Cassimers.

Reft Patent shot, of different numbers, Reft Battle Powder, in lbs. Pigtail Tobacco.

A quantity of plain, chequerqued, and flowered Mullins.

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

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COM.

SCHEME, for the two last Years was generally approved, have determined to continue the same SCHEME for the present Year — Their New TICKETS are ready for Sale at their Office, in the Exchange, and the Drawing will commence on the First July next.

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

ROBBERY.

WHEREAS CAPT. W. GODFREY,

was Robbed, on the Morning of Feb. 17th, between the Hours of One and Four while in the Choultry, at Comptroler's Office Gold Mounted Snuff Box, and a New Watch made by John Holmes, London, No. 7034, Metal Case, Gold, jewelled and Second, Gold Key, and Red Cornishan Seal, with his Arms, on one side, Crest and Cypher on the other — whoever will carry the same, or give information to Messrs. Wright and Hunt, how they may be recovered, shall Receive a Reward of Twenty-five Rupees — It is to be hoped, should they be offered to Pawn or Sell, they and the Party, will be stopped.

MADRAS THEATRE.

On MONDAY, the 6th April, WILL BE PERFORMED, The Comedy of

Catharine and Petruchio,

AND THE APPRENTICE.

PITY and Boxes, Three Pagodas, and GAL- LEY Two Pagodas.

* * * Tickets to be had at Mr. Porcher's House, in the Fort, at the Theatre and at the Secretary's House, Popham's Broadway. — No Money will be taken at the Doors, but a Ticket will be placed, opposite the Public Rooms, where Tickets will be sold, during the Performance.

Doors to be opened at six, and the Performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

Entrance for Carriages and Palanquins, by the Gate, adjoining Mr. White's Gardens, and to return by the Gate near Mr. Woolfe's Garden. After setting down, Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to give Directions to their servants to draw off to the Square, opposite the Public Rooms.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Chefts of fresh French Claret, imported on the Ann and Eliza, Acrely to Captain Haldane, at Melina. Doing, Gordon and Lullington — in Chefts of twelve dozen each.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. HENDERSON here leave to acquaint the Public, that the sale of Ground Advertised to be sold below Mr. Popham's this day, is unavoidably postponed, until Friday, the third of April, between the Hours of four & six in the Afternoon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT THE SEA CAPE,

This day, Wednesday, the 1st April,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE GOOD SNOW

MARCELINA.

BEING a new vessel, and on her first Voyage from Pegue, she is a strong, and well found.

A list of her Stores, and further Particulars, may be known on application to Mr. Robert Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By ROBERT HENDERSON,

This day, Wednesday, the 1st April,

Between 4 and 6 O'CLOCK,

AT THE SEA CAPE,

TEN Grounds, below Mr. POPHAM's house in the Black Town, the Ground Measures, 80 feet by 30, and will be put up in single Grounds, if required.

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

To be sold by Public Auction,

By ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On Friday, next the 3d April,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A QUANTITY of Bengal Table Cloths, and Towels, of different Sizes. Several Pieces of Demity Towels, A Quantity of Saddlery Hairs, and Hosiery, just arrived from Bengal.

The same day will be sold,

A Quantity of Printing Paper,

Belonging to the Estate of the late

HUGH BOYD, Esq.

Complete.

Fifty Baskets of Bengal Potatoes,

AND

A large quantity of Stationary, just arrived

from Bengal.

A Capital Billiard Table,

Complete.

ALSO,

Travelling Palankeen.

TO be sold, a strong Travelling Palankeen,

with Sliding Veneer, in perfect repair

Price 25 Pagodas. — The Palankeen may be seen

at Mr. Robert Henderson's Auction Room.

TO COMMANDER RAINIER, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in India.

118.

We beg leave to convey to you the high
and we entertain of the protection afforded
by his Majesty's Ships under your command
to the trade of this port, and to offer you
our sincere acknowledgements for the very
handsome manner in which that protection
has been given, whereby our Ships have
happily effected their safe return unimpeded
by the Booms.

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

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES TATE,
FORBES, SMITH, & Co.
BRUCE, FAWCETT, & Co.
ALEXANDER ADAMSON,
JOHN HARDING,
RIVERS, WILKINSON, & Co.
DADDY NATHAN,
NATHANIEL MARACKIE,
PETERSONE BOMAJEE,
FRANJEE NANNABEE,
SARAJEE MUSHJEE,
CANJEE R. MUSHJEE,
HOMAJEE BOMAJEE,
MIG. D' LIMA, & SOUZA.

Bombay, 22d February, 1795.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

119.

IN several of your Papers, I observe,
what you are pleased to denominated,
a "State of the Market," this statement of
yours, Mr. Editor, is too tardy, I feel con-
fident to Rice, Cables, Brandy, Cider, and
Horse Grain—These staples, Sir, in
their various fluctuations, may become in-
frustrating to the Merchant, or peradventure
they may influence the prudent Wielder, who
heretofore had sported his little Attcheen and
Bandy, to become a "Pedigree for force,"
on an unexpected day, in the last mentioned
article—But there, Sir, are even your Ca-
bles, are a "trifling light air," when com-
pared with the present state of the Market,
in all its ample and costly variety, and which,
I observe, you do not deign even to notice.

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

Old Sashes, old Ribbands, old Fans, and old
Gloves—Pomatum, hard and soft, gratify-
ing your olfactory—With the very essence of
Hug-Billy—Silk Stockings, somewhat the
worse for the *Wife's* date, and of a most deli-
cate yellow colour—Lace, and water, easily
to be mistaken for real Holland—Mitreballs
and Oris Powder, all alive with *infant*
Cavendish, are, according to my Wife late
of the Market, in an advanced ratio of 200
per Cent. above the conscientious demands
of an Indian Commander. Here, for the
present ends my dear Wife's account; now
Mr. Editor take.

My own State of the Market.

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

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

Yours Obediently,
JOHN BULL.

FOR THE COURIER.

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

S. S. T.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL HOPELESS, is received, his Lines
shall appear in our next, the pleasure of more
correspondence will be including their insertion in
the ensuing Courier.

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

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—APRIL 1st, 1795.

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

PASSENGERS—Mrs Pye, Mrs. Honourable
Lieut. Turner, 73d Regiment, Mr. Wyck,
and five Children.

On Sunday the 29th instant also arrived
the Honourable Company's Ship the QUEEN,
Captain Gray, the left Bengal River on the
same day with the ROCHINGHAM.

PASSENGERS—Captain Macdonald of His
Majesty's 2d Regiment, the Reverend Mr
Mackay Chaplain to His Majesty's 2d Re-
giment, Mr. J. Linwood, and Mr. Chel-
borne, Cadets for this Establishment, and
Seven Children, for Europe.

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

Extraordinary, Tranquhar, 29th March.

"A report has for some days past been
current, of the arrival of a Squadron
of French Ships at the Life of France—
"What credit may be given to it I cannot
take upon myself to say, although cer-
tain great folks here, who insist that they
ascertain the secret, detail the exact force
"which they declare it to be composed of—
"namely, four Ships of the Line, three Frig-
ates, a Corvette, and Seven Ships, Ar-
rived on Flute, with Troops, Stores, and Pro-
visions on board for the Islands."

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

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

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

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

The total of the killed and wounded is
not exactly ascertained, but from the num-
ber of the Nizam's SOLDIERS, who either fell
upon the spot, or were very dangerously
wounded, the slaughter in His Highness's
Army must have been very great; the Kil-
led and wounded are said to be 6000.

Of the Nizam's Generals, LOUL KHAN, and
WOZIER KHAN, with many others, whose
names have not yet transpired, were killed—
and ASUD ALI, SULTAN KHAN, and
RAJAH ROW RUMTO, very badly wounded.

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

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

The Court of Directors of the Honorable
Company, have given permission to a com-
missioner, of the following bottoms, to build up
them for the present Year.

Princeps Royal, Royal Admiral,
Belmont, Manfield,
Deloit, Locellia,
and Victoria.

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

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

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

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

His Majesty's Ship *Centurion*, has by the
arrival of the *Corpor*, been driven to the
Northward of this Port, she was spoken
by one of the Indians lately arrived.

The Adventure Grab, from Siff, and
the *Lemna Love*, from Coringa, are arrived
at Calcutta.

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

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

Passengers, Mrs. Peach, Mrs. Harris, Mrs.
Hebburn, Miss Datta, and Six Children.

His Majesty's ship, the *Resistance*, Capt.
Pekowan, arrived from Bombay, last from
Trincomalee, on Tuesday the 24th Ultimo.
The *Corpor* was left at Trincomalee, in
order to complete her Wood and Water,
whence she has since sailed for these
ports.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George 5th March, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Alexander Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon
promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and appointed
to duty at Tanjore, vice Stuart, deceased.
Mr. William Martin, Assistant Surgeon, ap-
pointed to duty with the 28th Battalion of
Native Infantry, and the Detachment of Artillery
leaving with his Highness the Nizam.
Mr. William Pritchard, Assistant Surgeon, ap-
pointed to duty with the 14th Battalion of
Native Infantry at Tjagar, vice Decks.

G. O. By Colonel Bristow.

Fort St. George 5th March, 1795.
The following appointments and Removals
to take place:
Lieut. H. F. Smith (late promotion) to the
1st European Battalion.
J. Verma do. to the 2d do. do.
J. H. Singsby do. to the 3d do. do.
F. K. Atchill do. to the 5th do. do.
A. Molesworth do. to the 6th do. do.
Thomas Haynes from the 1st European Bat-
talion to the 20th Native Infantry.

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

We are happy to find, the newly estab-
lished Madras Letters, so strongly and so
respectably supported, and so generally ap-
proved of, by every description of persons;
the advantages it holds out are too nume-
rous to need either recital or praise or com-
ment; its purposes, such as must so strongly
operate upon the human mind—General
Beneficence, and Public Utility.

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

THOMAS HARDY, Secretary to the London
Corresponding Society.

The Rev. Henry Fook, the Rev. Jeremiah
Fook, Chaplain to Lord Macarty, J. A. Ben-
ney, S. Kidd, Thomas Underhill, John Rich-
mond, Mott, Moore, John T. Belvidere, R. Hodgson, and
John Baxter.

IN the COURIER EXTRAORDINARY of the
28th of October, we had the pleasure of
having before our READERS, the Letter ad-
dressed to Admiral *Peck*, to the Lords of
the Admiralty, immediately after the gallant
Action of the 28th and 29th of May and 1st
of June—It is with much satisfaction, that
we are now enabled to add His Lordship's re-
spond Letter, which cannot yet appear in
any of the Prints of this Country, and
which details the proceedings of the British
Fleet, and names in of the Officers and Ser-
vants, much, and accordingly it is with
His Lordship's period when his first
Letter was admitted to England.

AD. TY-OFFICE, June 21.

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

"In the extract of the Journal herewith
inclosed, the proceedings of the fleet are stated
from the time of leaving St. Helen's on the
ad of last month to that of the first dis-
covery of the French fleet on the 28th of
the same. For the further information of
the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
I have now therefore to state the subsequent
transactions, not already commu-icated in
my despatch of the 2d instant, to be deliv-
ered by my first Captain, Roger Curtis.

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

The French come down, for some time, in a
loose order, seemingly unapprized that they
had the British fleet in view. After hail-
ing to the wind when they came nearer,
they were some hours before they could com-
pletely form in regular order of battle upon
the weather bow, and were then continuing
as before in the order of sailing.

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

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

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

POETRY.

TO ARISTIDES.

SAY ARISTIDES, hast thou left the cause,
Of Liberty? 'tis sanctioned by our Laws,
Resigned? 't is classic Pen, thy classic Page,
And in disgust, forsook a servile age?
No Anarchist art thou—resume the strain,
Which ne'er can give, one honest Roman pain;
Point out those griefs, which daily stand confest,
And urge the mode, in which they'll be redrest.
So of thy worth, ev'n India's Sons, shall boast,
And Britons, hail thee—JUSTICE'S, of the Coast

MODERATOR.

The French Fleet, in Lord Howe's action was superior to the English by 398 guns and 8000 men. The complement of the Montague was 1500 men, and she carried 130 pieces of cannon, including caronades on her poop. In short, guns were mounted on board her, wherever any room could be found. An English vessel, the Duke of Devonshire, which had been since retaken, brings an account of the Montague's having lost 400 men in the action.

By way of Venice we learn, that the Comte de Provence (Moniteur) arrived at Verona on the 24th of July. M. Mocenigo, the Governor, made him an offer of his carriages for every thing else he should have occasion for, during his residence there. This unfortunate Prince replied,—"That he would be better suited by a little apartment in some obscure corner of the city, being unequal to the expenses of an inn.—Because he had no money!!"

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

Captain Cochrane, of the 14th regiment, died at Tournay on the 14th of May, of a wound he received in his leg. Lately died, in the West Indies, Captain George Nares, second son of the late Sir George Nares, one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

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

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

LONDON.

October the 4th.

Yesterday at noon a Council was again held at the Duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Le Maître were re-examined, on the charge of Conspiracy against the Life of His Majesty. The Council broke up at 5 o'clock, when they were retweeted to different prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the Council, which will meet at 3 o'clock.

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

PORTSMOUTH GAZETTE.

17th July 1794.

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

The Vienna Gazette of the 7th June states, that the Nobles and Grandes of Hungary are at last come to a resolution to alleviate the distress of the hungry and peasants, in contributing a share to the extraordinary taxes imposed by Government, in consequence of the present expensive war, although they be exempted from such taxes by virtue of their privilege of Nobility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yesterday, at one o'clock, Citizens York, Pierce, Bromhead, Camage, and Moody, were brought before the Petty Council, when Mr. York went under an examination three hours; after which they were all remanded back into custody.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Elliot's, Jersey, Sept. 29.

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

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

MARRIED.

On the 27th ultimo. Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM AUGUSTUS YOUNG, of the Cavalry, and the daughter of the late ALEXANDER DAVIDSON Esquire.

BIRTH.

At Pallamcottah, on the 18th ultimo, the LADY OF CAPTAIN BANNERMAN of a Son.

DEATH.

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

ARRIVALS.

March 23d, Ship Leuchmer, Stokos, Bombay.—Snow Cuddasah, Goring, Nagore.—24th, Brig Mynde, Williams, Vizagapat, Ship Borlam, Innes, Bombay.—25th, Ship Mercere, Taylor, Bassee.—26th Snow Hope, 2d, Coringa.—Ship Diana, Fry, Ganjam.—27th, Nicobar, Paramore, Baguia.—Ship Eliza, Wancop, ditto.—28th, Brig Guilford, Moser, Cuddalore.—30th Ship Ann and Eliza, Haldane, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 23d, Ship Revenge, Smith, Calcutta.—26th Ship Leuchmer, Stokos, Bengal.—27th, Cuddasah, Goring, Ditto.—27th, Ship Duke plain, Hunter, Ditto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The rest of the British fleet being at this time passing to leeward, and without the sternmost ships, mostly of the French line, the enemy were again on the eastward in succession for succouring disabled ships of their rear, which intention, by reason of the then distance of the fleet, and having no more than disabled ships, the Bellerophon and Leander, at a time near me, I was unable to observe.

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) HOWE.

THEATRE—DRURY-LANE.

JULY 3.

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

Bounty there was granted
E'en Glory's self to such a shrine may bow,
Yet what is Glory but a name for Howe.

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

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

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

GIORNOVICH then played a concerto, the sounds of which were, *Hearts of Oak!* and *Real Bravado!* varied with much taste and brilliancy of execution.

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

The above Extract, from an English Paper, we beg leave to subjoin the following sonnet, from the unrivalled pen of Mr. Johnson.

Let then shall calm Reflection bless the night,
A liberal pity, dignified delight,
When Pleasure fill'd her torch, at Virtue's flame,
And mirth was bounty, with a humble name."

London, Aug. 18.

Of the importance of the hemp trade to Russia we have a recent proof. Two or three English houses at Petersburg have bought up 21 millions of pounds of that commodity for the ports of Great Britain alone.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Barre read despatches from the Representatives of the Army of the Western Pyrenees, dated Fontarabia, the 10th of August. The terrible rout of St. Martin, and all the lesser redoubts, Yrua, the Fort of Figueras, and in short Fontarabia, are in the possession of the Republic, together with two hundred pieces of cannon, tents for between 15 and 20,000 men, 2,000 prisoners, ammunition in abundance, 12,000 firelocks, and large magazines of provisions and military stores. Such was the result of the victory of the 12th of August.

The following is a detail of four rapid successes; the last advice, dated from Lescar, informed you, that the united divisions of Money and Laborde were on the eve of marching for the purpose of turning St. Martin, Yrua, &c. by the Mountain of Haya, or that of the Fort of Figueras. Fréville, General of the right division, was at the same time to force the Bidasse under a rock. The object of the plan was to attack, at different points, all the entrenchments of the Enemy, in order to render success more certain and more speedy, to put the Spaniards between two fires, to cut off their retreat, and to prevent them from carrying away their Artillery.

On July 29, in the morning, the two columns of Money and Laborde, with which were the Deputies Pinet and Cavagnac, were put in motion, and advanced within sight of the Mountain of Haya; but the tempestuous state of the weather on that day induced us to defer the attack till the next day. In the night, however, of the 13th, the Army began their march in two columns, and after surmounting the greatest difficulties, arrived at the foot of the Mountain. This terrible mountain has two most dangerous and difficult roads, those of Iran and Oyarzun. That which we took did not furnish us with the slightest idea of a road which had never been trodden by the foot of man; Nature appeared to have completed the circle of difficulty, in order to render the Mountain insurmountable. Our soldiers, in order to climb the Mountain, were obliged to pass one by one, to push each other, and to afford reciprocal assistance; to grapple the pointed pieces of the rocks with their hands and feet, and to hold themselves suspended over precipices deep and frightful.

Such were the obstacles which our brave soldiers had to contend with for six hours before they could attack the Spaniards. One hundred men, with courage and stances, might have defeated and destroyed our whole Army. The pass of Thermopylae was not half so difficult as that which our Troops, harassed with fatigue, surmounted with ardour, with cheerfulness, and with the unanimous desire of attacking the Enemy, who, astonished at our intrepidity, sustained only short cannonade, and then abandoning their Camp, consisting of near 300 tents, fled on all sides to Oyarzun. At the same time that the divisions of Money and Laborde climbed the rock, Fréville's division, with the Representative Garçon, forced the Bidasse middle deep, in the face of a galling fire from two cross batteries, which they received with order, calmness, and intrepidity.

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

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

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

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

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

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Thursday next, the 12th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

EXCELLENT RUM in Cases, Arrack, in one half and whole Leaguers, A Quantity of Twine, and Log-lines, and Centoo Cloths,

ALSO

Will be sold on the same day,

Three Bureaus, one Oak Wood Cloth Press, One Teakwood Table, 4 Square Tables, Side Boards, A Quantity of Shoes, Hats, and Boots, some Ivory Writing Boxes, Fishing Rods, Bengal Pale Cloths—Fish Sauce, Mustard, Cyder, and Saddle—Various Sorts of Military, three Silver Mounted small Swords, Three Cases of Silver-handle Knives and Forks, and Spoons—Two large Silver Waiters.

SALT PETRE.

FOR SALE,

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

MADEIRA WINE.

A few Pipes of Excellent London Particular Madeira Wine, to be had at Messrs. Rees and Abbott's, at Pagoda 120 per Pipe.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS.

Under the Management and Direction

OF

Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHALL, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLIS, JEVIS, and BROWN,
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McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATURU and DE MONT,
AVIET SECH,
SHARP and HEEFKE, Agents.

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

10,000 Tickets to be divided into Three Classes,

ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME.

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

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	9,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	3,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto	150	2,250
60 Ditto	50	3,000
100 Ditto	20	2,000
301 Ditto	10	3,010

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } \$40

1,000 Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas } \$20,000

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

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	2,000
2 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
5 Prizes of	500 each is	2,500
10 Ditto	200	2,000
50 Ditto	100	5,000
80 Ditto	50	4,000
255 Ditto	30	7,650
287 Ditto	15	4,305

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } 945

2,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pagodas } \$48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,
CONSISTING OF 4,638 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
30 Ditto	200	6,000
70 Ditto	100	7,000
100 Ditto	50	5,000
150 Ditto	20	3,000

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } \$400

1968 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pagodas } \$8,000

4,638 Prizes amounting to Star Pagodas 150,000

4,638 Blanks in the Third Class,

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of

1 PRIZE to 12 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 Pagodas each, amount to Star Pagodas 70,000

Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.

Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pagodas each, 45,000

Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class,

Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pagodas each, 35,000

Star Pagodas 150,000

Fort St. George.

March 23, 1795.

EXPLANATION

OF THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

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

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

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

Josias De Pré Parthen, Esquire,
Charles Baker, Esquire,
Henry Sewell, Esquire,
John Tullis, Esquire, and
William Dring, Esquire.

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

THE FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNA-TIC 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 CARNA-TIC BANK, and the AGENTS OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Fabbie, Reid, and Co. at 85 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 175 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, Esquire, at 85 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 175 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.

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 drawing of the Drawing of the Third Class, at the Rate of 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 385 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP AND HEEFKE, AGENTS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1795.

The following particulars of the Progress of the French Armies in the Spanish Provinces, though not of a very recent date, are yet marked with many instances of valour, if exerted in a better cause, might be truly termed Heroism, that we have to hope the detail will not be deemed uninteresting, or unimportant.

BARCELONA, July 20th.

Very bad were the vague and uncertain reports—as bad, or even worse, is the authenticated news which we now receive. It seems that we have lost every thing except courage and hope: half the army is cut off, killed, or taken. The whole of the artillery, upwards of 130 pieces, are fallen into the hands of the enemy, with all the baggage, camp equipage, provisions, stores, straw, and barley, ammunitions and arms, all the sick and wounded that were in Ceret, Arles, Prato del Mollo, &c.

It appears that on the 18th of June, at two o'clock in the morning, our General ordered a column of infantry to advance from Ceret to the heights of Ruidors, which from the camp formed by the enemy near Oms, to which their van guards immediately retired. The General followed our column, accompanied by his Adjutant, the Major-General of infantry, the Quarter Master and his Adjutant; when these had well surveyed the new road and its environs, which the enemy was making to conduct the artillery, it then being seven in the morning, he perceived the enemy forming in order of battle about 1000 men, and other troops continually coming in: they divided themselves into two columns to attack them: on this the General ordered the Quarter-Master's Adjutant in all haste to Ceret, to bring a battalion of Valones, and another of Granada, with orders that the remaining troops should keep in readiness, which accordingly kept ascending the heights, as the attack grew more general, and which lasted with sufficient warmth till three in the afternoon, when the General, perceiving he could get nothing by keeping possession of those heights, that the number of the enemy augmented every instant, and that they had penetrated our left flank, he ordered a retreat to the mountains of Palmar and St. Paulo, on which the batteries were formed to protect it. Here he took back the enemy by a brisk fire, and when the French retreated, he pursued them to Ceret. In the morning, he compared to 1000 men, he compared to 1000 men, including in his office.

The 20th, at six o'clock, the enemy attacked our post of the height of Villar, where our post of 1000 men, under the command of Puerto de Caynes, to the right of the road from Ceret to Los Bans, and on the other side of Tech; after having killed the commander of the post, our troops retired to the hill, on which the batteries were erected on the middle of the hill, where they commanded the bridge and the road, and at the same time protected the attack, which they intended on our battery erected the preceding day on Palmar. The fire from the canons and Howitzers was kept up every hour on both sides till eleven in the forenoon, when our general ordered two columns to attack the enemy's battery in El Villar, which was begun in the beginning of the attack, but the enemy's troops defended the post with the greatest obstinacy till sun set, when they were completely routed. We followed up the attack: fall on the points of which we were in possession, so that by night they were driven out of them, and over from their camp, retreating to that of Oms. During the night our troops remained in possession of all these points. In the mean time the enemy made a motion which we could never have believed. The greatest part of their army forded the river near San Genis el Palen and Villalonga; they ascended the height of San Christoval, which we had left, not thinking them of importance, and on the 20th, at day break, attacked Montosaiga, on the right flank and rear, while the other columns attacked El Campo de la Trompeta, to the end that one post might not succumb the other. In Montosaiga were the columns of grenadiers and fuzgers of Analsuis, who, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's forces, and having no defence on the sides attacked, defended themselves till midnight, when the greatest part being either killed or wounded, the others abandoned the posts with their batteries, which had been of no use. Montosaiga being taken, there remained all El Campo de la Trompeta flank-

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

The 1st of May, the enemy again attacked El Campo de la Trompeta, and our troops not being able to face the impetuous torrent of the multitude that attacked them, added to the fire from the batteries of Montosaiga, they were under the necessity of abandoning, not only the camp, but also the posts of Bello, remaining almost entirely cut off, as they were from the high road to Bellegarde; and they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat by Maorillas and Coll del Portell. The troops of El del Rey, which were two battalions, one of the Guardias Espanoles, could not retreat, and remained prisoners; though they say that the afore-mentioned corps defended itself till they were entirely cut to pieces, but this wants confirmation.

The General seeing himself forsaken in Ceret, threatened in front by some strong columns of enemies, taken in the rear by the troops that entered through Montosaiga, he immediately ordered a retreat, which he was obliged to effect through the rugged mountains from Ceret to Coll de la Portell, so hurried was the flight, that even the General's *chaises* could save nothing but the *Servants* they had in. The troops of Bans, Arles, and Prato del Mollo, also retreated, abandoning every thing. All that day the troops that could be joined remained in the El Coll del Portell; and at night, after having reinforced the garrison of Bellegarde, they retired to Figuera, encamping themselves round the castle, and at present the head-quarters are in that place.

The troops that were in Angella retired on the 2d to Collicure; and the same day the enemy detached of Navarra, who commanded that place, the delivering it up, which was rejected with scorn, then given up.

On the 3d the troops that were in Port Vendres also retired to Collicure, leaving that post to the enemy. They will of course now lay siege to Collicure and Bellegarde at the same time, as it seems they have men enough for that purpose, and even many more than are necessary.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

We are this moment informed, by letters from Constantinople, of the 12th of March, that a declaration of war this year is likely to come from Russia. The Russian Minister at the Porte, *M. de Kulibsky*, a young man, scarcely 30 years of age, full of fire and vivacity, has had frequent conferences with the *Reis Effendi*, in which he has spoken with an unexpected boldness. In his last conference with the Turkish Minister, he made several propositions, of which the following are the principal:

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

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

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

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

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

To these the *Reis Effendi* replied—

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

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

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

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

V. That the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, though Greeks, being tributary to the Porte, could demand no other treatment, but what was conformable to those

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

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

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

FRENCH MILITARY SCHOOL.

The following Speech was made to the Convention in August last, by P. VAN, the National Agent for the school of young Republicans at the Camp of Ablanc, near Paris—*His Number of pupils increased to FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND.*

Legislators (said he) you have now before you, the Children of Mars, the first that have experienced the advantages of that heroic and Revolutionary education which you have established. These Children have no mothers but the existence of their country, and would have no parents, if in the midst of a free people, every Citizen was not the parent and the brother of young Republicans.

These disciples of Mars, excluded by their years from a general intercourse with men of the present generation, have never been in contact with the vices of despotism. They have virgin souls on which you can easily impress the love of their country, *Liberty and Liberty*. They will learn to cherish the Republic in their dearest of tyrannies; to be free in owing obedience only to the Laws; to be sober and ingenious in the recollection, that perfidy and debauchery are the offspring of despotism. Their horror of royalty will be carried to such a pitch, as to forbid their approach to the vices which characterise it.—To keep them from the commission of an unguarded action, it will be sufficient to say,—*such would have been the conduct of a King.*—You are witnesses yourselves, legislators, of the spirit which animates these infant citizens who wish to be admitted into the school of Mars—*"My country cannot now refuse me,"* (exclaimed a young orphan) *I have grown three inches since I first refused to enslave."* *You find me very short* (exclaimed a little drummer) *but I am a Republican, and with a bayonet can always reach the belly of an Austrian."*

These sentiments, legislators, are a favourable augury that your labours shall not be fruitless. You have formed a nursery of men, robust and virtuous. Dispersed throughout the departments, their example will excite in the youth of France all the generous passions of humanity. They will be inspired with a love of glory, but be ready to sacrifice their personal reputation to the general interest of their country. They will abhor Tyrants, and love every man who is not one of their slaves.

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

Two representatives of the people, Le Bas and Peyssard, with the School of Mars, wrote from the camp of Ablanc, within a quarter of a mile of Paris—Their letters record traits of discipline and fragility amongst the 15,000 pupils already at their post, with whom the hatred of Kings and the love of Liberty is the order of the day. One who expressed some displeasure at the care bestowed upon him by his country, the common mother of them all, was expelled at the head of the camp. Some evil minded persons contrived to be admitted, who endeavoured to render these children dissatisfied with their future destiny, but, concluded the Commissioners, we shall beat the bushes, and the School of Mars shall be cleared from those wolves which are watching to devour it.

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

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

This parade was followed by a distribution

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

LONDON, 3d of October.

We flatter ourselves that the Negotiations between our Ministers and the American Commissioners, Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, will be brought to a conclusion before the meeting of Parliament; but we are not without apprehensions relative to the contents of the despatches which those Commissioners have lately received from the Minister of the United States to the Convention, and upon the project which Mr. Jay is said to have of paying a visit to Paris, before his return to America.—The advice which we have from our Colonies in that part of the world, are still extremely conflicting, inasmuch as they announce, that disease continues to spread the greatest ravages. At Jamaica in particular, the mortality far from abating, is in a state of augmentation; in a letter from that Island of the 19th of July it is said, "We can write you of nothing but death and desolation." People die by hundreds, we have never seen any thing equal to it.—"How the fleet will quit this Country, it is impossible to say. The *Scutree* has lost more than four hundred men. The state of things if possible, is still worse at St. Domingo, and you may depend upon what we say, that unless great reinforcements quickly arrive, the few Troops which remain here, far from being able to make other conquests, will scarcely be capable to maintain our present possessions." Sailors were to scarce at Jamaica upon the dispatch of the last letter, that they were paid four guineas for the passage to England. We are assured that in one of the late Councils, it was debated whether the Government should not compel all ships coming from the West Indies to perform Quarantine before their admission into our Ports.—Letters from St. Domingo remove the fears which we had for the Post of St. Mark in assuring us that there is no part of the Island more secure nor any in which the inhabitants disfigure more attachment to the English Government.

The negroes, who disturbed the neighbourhood of Port au Prince, have been totally defeated by a French Corps under the Command of the Marquis de Montalambert; and those who were neither killed, nor made prisoners, are either dispersed or reduced to submission. The insurgents near Port Dauphin have also been brought to obedience, so that the whole district is now in the peaceable possession of the Spanish Forces.

They write from Plymouth under the 17th of September, that on the preceding evening the *Canada* and the *Alexander* of 74 guns, the *Admiral* of 50, and the *Thetis* Sloop of War had set sail with the *Fleets* and the *Transports* for Gibraltar and the West Indies. On the *Transports* were embarked the 82d and the 100th Regiments, commanded by the Marquis of Huntly. The *Alexander* and the *Canada* were to escort them to the Cape of St. Vincent, from whence they were to return; while the *Admiral* and the *Thetis* were to continue as their convoy. The *Canada* from Plymouth adds, that the *Impregnable* of 88 guns, with nine other ships of war, had been sent to pass there on the 26th, in their way to meet the *Commodore* of *Marcellus* and the *Medusa* in the Channel. The *Commodore* of this destination, is that besides the *Commodore* of *Marcellus* which attends this convoy and which is commanded by Admiral Cosby, the *Admiral* has with him the *Alcedo* of 74 guns, the *Infatigable* of 64 and four frigates. The *Commodore* of *Marcellus* of 112 guns is one of the Vessels taken at Toulon, and which having served in all the operations of the Mediterranean, stands in need of repairs, although when she was taken she was almost new.

If further appears that Government not content with sending Troops, is also about to dispatch a maritime force to the West Indies, orders have been given for nine Ships of the line to be detached for this purpose from Lord Howe's Fleet, that is perhaps in consequence of the arrival, that the French had sent to the Antilles eight ships of the line; that the *Canada* is to be detached under the command of Vice Admiral Caldwell, are the *Majestic*, the *Thunderer*, the *Arrogant*, the *Tremendous*, the *Thetis*, the *Albatross*, the *Bellevue*, all of 74 guns, and two others not yet named. The letter from Torbay which speaks of the advice received by Lord Howe of the departure of eight French Ships of the line for the West Indies, adds; that the Officers of Lord Howe's Fleet are obliged to sleep on board, that they are even prohibited going on shore which induces us to believe that the Fleet will sail immediately. "We expect," says the Officer who writes it, "to pass the greatest part of the winter in the Bay. All our vigilance will be necessary to watch, reconnoitre, and hold in check the French Fleet. We foresee that we shall be obliged to play them a game that the enemy will be kept up, continually employing Squadrons to harass our commerce, and thus force us to watch all the time, without the possibility of meeting their Fleet."