The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Number 496.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th. 1795. [Volume XI.

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

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

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

A CARD.

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

BROWN and ASHTON,
Managers of Courier Press.

Fort St. George, 7th April, 1795.

A CARD.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS belonging to this Presidency, who have Claims on the Estate of the late Colonel GEORGE BURRINGTON, deceased; or who are indebted thereto, are hereby requested to make the same known to Messrs. COLT, BAKER and CO.

Fort St. George, April 3d, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

31st March, 1795.

MESSRS. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co. Attornies for Major Jourdan, Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Jourdan, will receive Sealed Proposals on or before the 15th April next, for the Sale of Certificates issued by the Honble Company in payment of Claims for the Demolition of Houses on Hog Hill. These Certificates bear date, the 1st January last, and an Interest of 6 per Cent. they are payable in a Year, and [illegible] transferable for Certificates on Bengal *Promissary Notes, or Bills on the Court of* [illegible]

MADRAS EX[illegible]

THE MADRAS [illegible]
MITTEE, Endin[illegible]
CHEME for the two [illegible]
approved, have determined t[illegible]
SCHEME [illegible]
TICKETS are [illegible] Office, in the Exchange, and [illegible] commence on the First July, next.

Madras February 20th 1795. P[illegible]ASSIN,
Sec. to the [illegible]mittee.

MADRAS EXCHANGE [illegible]ERY.
FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	10000
2 Prizes of	500 each	5000
4 Ditto, of	1000	4000
8 Ditto,	500	4000
18 Ditto,	250	4500
40 Ditto,	100	4000
80 Ditto,	50	4000
9950 Ditto,	10	99500
1 Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1 Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000

3105 Prizes
6895 Blanks

10000 Tickets, Star Pagodas, 100000

WATCHES.

FOR SALE,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON,

AN Assortment of Capital Gold Watches, Plain and Horizontal, Capt and Jewelled, by the first Makers, from 70 to 180 Pags.

An Assortment of Metal Ditto, by different Makers, from 18 to 30 Pags.

BROWN AND ASHTON,

EXPECT in a few days, a consignment of the Newest Fashioned Bandy Harnesses from Calcutta.

ACCOUNT CURRENT *of* PROMISSORY NOTES *of the* MADRAS GOVERNMENT, *in the* MONTH *of* MARCH, 1795.

Dr.	Pags. F. C.	Cr.	Pags. F. C.
1795. *March 31st*, To Amount of Promissory Notes exchanged for Bengal Promissory Notes, at Six per Cent.	12,000 0 0	1795. *March 1st*, By Balance, Being the Account of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st March, 1795, as per Amount Published 4th March,	2,84,234 10 38
To Balance, Being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st April, 1795, and payable according to priority of date,	2,84,234 10 38	By Notes issued this Month as follows: at Six per Cent. 14th, Nos. 413 10,000 0 0 414 1,000 0 0 415 1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Pagodas	2,96,234 10 38	Pagodas	2,96,234 10 38

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

ROBERT WOOLF, *Accountant General.*

FORT ST. GEORGE, 31*st March*, 1795.

EUROPE INVESTMENT.

BROWN & ASHTON

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

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

CONSISTING OF

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

CHEESE and HAMS,

Fine, Berkley, Glouceſter, Double Glouceſter, and Cheshire Cheeses,
Dew Hams.

OILMAN's STORES,

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

PLATE, GUNS, MATHEMATICAL, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

VIZ.

A large size silver Cup and Cover,
An elegant Coffee Pot,
A ditto Soup Tureen and Cover,
Four round Pye Dishes,
Two flat Plates,
A Stew Pan and Cover,
A Table Cross,
A pair of Sauce Boats and Ladles,
An Oyster Scollop,
A pair of small Candlesticks,
Silver Shoe Buckles, with Patent spring Chapes, a variety,
Ditto Knee Buckles,
Silver Spurs,
Gold Seals,
Ladies silver Thimbles, &c.
Achromatic Telescopes, with sliding brass Tubes,
Ditto ditto ditto, with plated Tubes,
Extra ditto ditto,
Double Barrel Guns, by Mortimer,
Single ditto ditto, ditto,
Ditto ditto ditto, by Clarke,
Double ditto ditto, by ditto,
Medicine Chests, filled,
Ditto ditto, empty,
A Lady's Mahogany dressing Case complete,

PERFUMERY.

Bristow's & Mousely'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 Lavender, Eau de Luce, Tooth Powder, and Tooth Brushes, Marble Wash Balls, &c.

CONFECTIONARY.

Raspberry Jam,
Currant Jelly,
Carraway Comfits,
Peppermint Drops,
Caraway Seeds,
Peppermint Seeds,
Scotch Carraways,
Ginger Comfits, and
Cinamon Almonds.
Dried Cherries,

GLASS WARE.

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

HATS.

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

HABERDASHARY & MILLINERY.

Narrow Ribbons,
Stay Laces, Thread, Tape, 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, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c, &c.

ALSO,

Elegant Pier Looking Glasses in Gold Burnished Frames,—Prints, a great variety—Large size Military Boots, Silver and Plated Spurs, Watch Chains, and Seals, Gentlemens Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles—Europe Black Leather, and Hair Trunks, Bilsa Tobacco, some Lucknow Hooka Snakes, and a great variety of other Articles
A Quantity of Patna Table Cloths and Napkins sorted.
A small quantity of real Coniac Brandy of superior quality, at 4 Pags. per dozen
Four elegant Mahannah Palanqueens,
Red and Yellow Paints in kegs,
Scarlet, white, buff and yellow Cloths and Cassimeres,
Best Patent shot, of different numbers,
Best Battle Powder, in lbs.
Pigtail Tobacco,
A quantity of plain, checquered, and flowered Muslins.

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

For Sale on Commission,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON,

The following new Plate:

A FASHIONABLE large silver Tea Pot and Stand, two Tea Caddies and a Milk Bowl, Price, - - - Pags. 200
Two pair of fashionable Curry Dishes, and Covers, very large, - - 220
Two silver Salvers, - - - 70
Two Butter Knives, - - - 12
Table Spoons, per dozen, - - 48
Desert ditto, ditto, - - - 36
Tea ditto, ditto, - - - 15

For Private Sale

BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

A LONDON made Curricle, suitable for the immediate Convenience of a single Horse, a short time in use; a pair of beautiful Grey Horses to fit, brought from Batavia, free from Vice, even, and fleet pacers, and *warranted Sound*: together with a pair of London made Harness to fit the Horses.

N. B. The Curricle and Horses to be seen at Brown and Ashton's in the Fort.

For Sale,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON,

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

TO BE DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE House, Gardens, &c. Situated at the Red Hills, called Mr. Darke's Garden.—Apply to Mr. P. M. CASSIN, who alone is duly authorized to dispose of the same.

Madras, 6th April, 1795.

MR. CHATER

HAS for Sale, the following Wines, and Liquors; at moderate rates, and on the terms lately Advertised; namely; PUNCTUAL MONTHLY payments, or accepted Drafts at two or three months.

MADEIRA
FRENCH CLARET—PERRY,
PALE ALE—PORTER,
RUM SHRUB—BRANDY,
Very fine GIN in large Cases, and excellent BATAVIA ARRACK in Leaguers and Half Leaguers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant,

At 11 O'Clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES;

VIZ.

TWO China Bureaus,
One dozen of elegant Mahogany Chairs,
A quantity of Saddlery and spare Furniture,
Europe Dimity,
A few dozen of silver handle Knives, and silver Forks,
One Spinnet,
And some Hats, Boots, and Shoes,
Pindar's Works, elegantly bound in two Volumes in Quarto,

AND

One hundred Baskets of Bengal Potatoes.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

On Monday next, the 13th instant.

A CAPITAL BENGAL HORSE, seven years old, nearly 15 hands high.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

SIX double fortified Brass Guns, 6 Pounder, with Carriages complete,
One Hundred Shot for Ditto,
Ten Iron Sweivils, and 100 Shot for Do.
About 30 Water Butts.
And A Quantity of Staves and Iron Hoops.

ALSO

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

A FEW Pipes of London Market Madeira, at Pagodas 160.
Very good Madeira, at 140. &c. &c.

TO THEIR HONORS,

THE COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS.

THE HUMBLE PETITION *of certain Native Inhabitants of the Black Town.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

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

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

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

That until this time, your Petitioners neighbours and fellow ſubjects, walking (out of mere pride of heart as they do,) upon *two* legs, have never craſhed by day and by night, to heap up in the ſaid ſtreets of the Black Town, ſuch *native Delicacies*, *fragrant Compounds*, and *ſavory Moſſels*, as are known to be acceptable to your Petitioners and their reſpective families.

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

That the *Poor*, and *Maimed*, the *Aged*, and the *Decrepit* of our reſpective *Caſts*, (who of dire neceſſity, are obliged to ſeek an elymoſenary Supper, on that *delectable* ſpace, which for faſhion's ſake, is termed the Eſplanade,) will, in the event of your Honor's, refuſal of the humble Prayer of this Petition, be in a ſtate of preference to that in which your Petitioners will be placed—inasmuch as we have perceived, even from the Reign of *Macartney the 1ſt.* unto this day, that the *Wooden Machines*, erected in *Terrorem*, on the ſaid *Eſplanade*, have never detered, our fellow ſubjects abovementioned, from *diſpenſing* their *bounty* over the whole of that ſpace, from the Morning unto the Evening, and to the great nourithing and comfort of our poor and aged as aforeſaid.

The above premiſſes, tenderly conſidered, we your Petitioners, very *modeſtly* hope, and very humbly intreat that your Honors will, with your Appointments, reſign the cruel and barbarous purooſes intended to be executed againſt your Petitioners; and we have the firmer hope of the ſucceſs of this our Petition, from the great length of time which has elapſed ſince your Honors were inveſted with thoſe dread powers, none of which we have yet perceived to be carried into execution.—But, ſhould your Honors be unto this, our humble Petition, like unto the deaf Adder; and ſhould your Hearts be hardened againſt us, like unto King Pharoh's againſt an unclean raceof yore; we humbly implore and intreat, that we may, by land or water carriage, be *Tranſported* unto the great city of *Calcutta*, where every Street, and Lane, and Ally, abounds, teems, and overflows, with all the comforts, accommodations and luxuries; the deprivation of which we ſo feelingly bemoan.

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

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

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

FROM THE TRUE BRITON.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WILL. PITT.

Semper ego auditor tantum.

SIR

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

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

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

In France, alas! ſhe had ſcarcely ſeen the light, when ſhe was ſtifled in the extravagant celebration of her reſurrection; Faction ſaw her expire, and threw a manſle over her fair form, to conceal her death from the People, while ſhe ſeized the criſis to trick out Licentiouſneſs in the impoſing dreſs of departed Liberty; the impoſture ſucceeded, and Faction took the field, at the head of an Army bribed from their duty, and a People ſeduced from their *allegiance*; and aſſ marched to deſtruction, under the bloody banner of *deſtructive Reformation*. When Murder and Robbery began to ſtride through the ranks of Democracy, in the open face of day, unmuffled and unpuniſhed, Engliſh Humanity, ſtruck with horror, recoiled, and ſnapped thoſe links of union that were extended to bind the kindred Sons of Freedom together.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the commencement of this ſtruggle, you had mere perſonal conſequence to riſk than any man in the whole Empire. Your Majorities within doors were deciſive, and without, your fame was conſolidated; therefore, from the very nature and temper of Man and the doubtful iſſue of all Wars, the motives which actuated you to hoſtility muſt have clearly appeared to your underſtanding inevitable and irreſiſtible.—What may be its termination, it would be preſumption to predict; but this I will affirm, beyond the power of rational contradiction, that it originated from thoſe immutable principles of Reaſon, Juſtice, and Policy, that have always determined human actions. If we are to periſh, we ſhall fall in following that conducting ray of intellectual light which God and Nature have given us for our guide.

I have the honour to be,
With very ſincere reſpect,
Your unknown, unplaced, and unpenſioned,
Friend and Servant,
CATO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—APRIL 8th. 1795.

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

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

The [illegible] perfect tranquillity reigned at both the [illegible]ads at the time of the Veſſels de[illegible]parture, ſhips being amply ſup[illegible]plied with [illegible]ores, and indeed with [illegible]uropean export, by a [illegible]ſhips, which had arri[illegible]d ſome months of November and [illegible]December [illegible] French M[illegible]n of War of any deſcription [illegible]e mentioned as having [illegible]ſe time the above Veſſe[illegible]ived at Mauritius.

The [illegible]t, with ſeven or eight other large Veſſel[illegible] mentioned as being continually employ[illegible] bringing Rice, and live Cattle, from M[illegible]aſcar for the Iſlands—St. FELIX and the [illegible]ommander of the Prudente, were both in [illegible]confinement—and Mr. Trouhart late of the Sybele, had been nominated as the Naval Commander in Chief, with univerſal approbation.

THEATRICAL.

ON MONDAY [illegible]HT the *Theatrical Amateurs* were gra[illegible]d with the *Repreſentation* of *Shakſpear's* Co[illegible]dy of CATHERINE AND [illegible]ice, reduced into three Acts, by Garrick, [illegible] APPRENTICE by *Murphey*—The [illegible] of theſe ſcenes are ſo well known, as [illegible] require any fleeting Tribute of Approbation, as ours, at the beſt, would be.

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

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

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

The Houſe was full—and as it were needleſs to ſay, in the ſeleſt Company generally attendent on Places of Entertainment, here that it was faſhionable and brilliant—LORD and LADY HOBART were preſent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George—31st March, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Honourable the President in Council, is pleased to direct that whenever any Officer be employed on Field Service, it shall be his peculiar Duty to report his Operations in the first Instance, separately to Government, and as soon after as possible to Military Head Quarters, through the Channel prescribed by the Regulations, already in Force.

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

Before Lieutenant Wilks delivers over charge of his Employ, due attention must be paid to the 13th Article of the General Order dated the 7th of December, 1792.

Cornet Macleane to proceed immediately to the Presidency.

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

Head Quarters, Chuttry Plain,

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE,

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

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

COLONELS.

John Hughes, Horace Spry, W. Souter, Harry Innis, J. F. Perkins, and Maurice Wemyss,

To be MAJOR GENERALS.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS,

W. Rotheram, J. Bowater, T. Averne, Thomas Duval, John Campbell, W. Lewis, and John Barckley,

To be COLO[illegible]

MAJOR

Robert Rofs, R[illegible]
McDonald, and Bar[illegible]

To be LIEUTEN[illegible]

CAPTAINS

David Cowie, S. Biggs [illegible] J. F. H
Campbell; [illegible] [illegible]
R. Bourn, T. S[illegible] [illegible] Ro-
Dawes, J. Ma[illegible] [illegible]
bertson, F. O. Dowsherry, [illegible] ould,
R. Anderson, H. Anderson, [illegible] er, J.
Mercer, W. Heavil, A. Bu[illegible] tewart;
H. Bell, W. Bowater, T[illegible] er, F.
Trollope, R. H. Farmer, J[illegible] ith, C.
Green, C. B. Money, W. Fr[illegible] Berk-
ley, J. Pearce, N. Moorson, [illegible] Flight,
D. Ballingall, G. Dyer, T[illegible] is, M.
Phillips, W. H. Gibbons, [illegible] mith, R.
Williams, W. Ramsay, P. Destrifey, S.
D. Bowm[illegible] M. Morrary, W. C. Dexter,
J. Drill[illegible] J. Young, W. D[illegible] H.
Bayley, L. Desb[illegible] J. Gowen, W.
Norris, G. C. M. W[illegible] . Douglas and
G. F. Wingrove.

To be M[illegible]

An alteration is to t[illegible]
early in the ensuing m[illegible] the
Customs, at that Port; [illegible] to be
abolished, and in their ste[illegible]ty of two
and a half per Cent. is to be [illegible]cted, upon
all Goods imported or exporte[illegible]y sea.

The long expected Ship, the HUSSAR, from *Graine* and *Bussorah*, has arrived at Bombay, but contrary to every expectancy, has brought no European Intelligence of later date then the 21st of October.

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

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

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

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

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

Extract, Jaffnapatam, 2d April.

"An armed Brig has arrived at Colombo, "from the Cape of Good Hope.— The "Captain of her, Mynheer De Witt, re- "ports, that the Cape Town was dread- "fully alarmed, a fortnight before he fail- "ed, by the appearance of a Fleet, sup- "posed to be French, off Table Bay— "five of them appeared very large Ships, "they were painted entirely black.— "The Militia was instantly called out, the "Batteries manned, and a despatch sent "inland for the country people, to assem- "ble with their arms—after laying too, "for nearly five hours, the large Ships "stood to Sea,—the others soon followed: "they did not hoist their colours, but a "National broad pendent, was flying on "board one of the large Ships—the people "at Columbo and Trincomallie, are much "alarmed—fearing a visit from these *Dri- "vels kinders*—these hell hounds."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible] will be gratifying to those, whose philanthropic and extended exertions are directed to the *Silk Manufacture* on this Coast, to learn, that at the late Company's sales in England, that article sold for nearly forty per cent. more than at any preceeding sale.

Extract, Calcutta, 19th March.

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

Extract, dated, March 20th.

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

"The following statement, you may de- "pend upon as authentic—it displays such "an instance of Asiatic imbecility, as has "been seldom recorded.—On the morning "of the 12th, a smart cannonade began "between the two armies; the Marhatta "Guns particulary annoying the Nizam's "*Mogul Cavalry*, compelled of the finest "native troops in India—several of whom fell "—when their commander LULL KHAN, "irritated, by the death of his men, gave in- "stant orders to charge the enemy, which "was instantly obeyed, and with such impetu- "osity and irresistible firmness and courage, "that the Marhatta horse gave way and fled "on all sides—LULL KHAN pursued his "victory, penetrating a chosen body, com- "manded by PURSERAM BHOW, whom he "cut down with his own hand; but shortly "after fell Dead from his horse, covered "with wounds—The body of Marhattas who "fled from the Sabres of the Moguls, were "said to consist of 20,000 men—Purseram "Bhow, at length reached the Peshwa's "camp, which was of course envolved in "confusion and dismay—and the Nizam's "army, of consequence, gained possession "of both the banks of a Nullah, from "which alone, the Marhattas could be sup- "plied with water, and from the banks of "which, if the Nizam had kept possession "of it, he might have dictated his own terms "of Peace—that he did not, was entirely "owing to certain fears, for the safety of "that host of Wives and Concubines, who "constantly attend him, and form a part "of his Suite, as well in the Field, as in "the Palace.—Instigated by these motives "of asiatic dotage, he ordered a general "retreat, about midnight; and as it was by "no means made in silence, the circum- "stance soon reached the Peshwa's Camp; "who instantly ordered his forces to ad- "vance and pursue the enemy, who retreat- "ing in great disorder, lost nearly all their "cannon, ammunition, grain, and baggage; "most of which was in the complete possessi- "on of the Peshwa's army, by day light the "next morning.

"The Nizam's army did not halt till "they had reached the Fort of *Kurlah* into "which he immediately conveyed that *pre- "cious Deposit* which had caused his retreat.

"A *Suspension* of arms, which it is "thought will lead to a *Peace*, took place "on the 17th Instant."

ATTACK OF FORT VERAGOTTUM.

The following account is taken from the Madras Gazette of the 4th Instant—in addition to the Information it conveys, it is but Justice to add, that the fortified exertions, good conduct, and courage, of LIEUTENANT MOODLE, *during the attack of Fort Verogottum, were particularly conspicuous, and accordingly noticed by Major Dunwoody, the officer commanding the Detachment.*

"On the 18th ultimo, the *Fort* of *Verogot- "tum* was again attacked by MAJOR DUN- "WOODY's detachment; after having fired dur- "ing great part of the day from a battery of "six pounders and some small mortars, without "producing any material effect, an escalade "was attempted a little before sun rise—Cap- "tain Fotheringham, commanding one of the "parties for the attack, Captain Maxwell the "other—and Captain Dalrymple a covering "party. The troops arrived under cover near "the wall, and attempted under a very heavy "fire, both from the fort and from houses "without the walls, to raise the ladders; an "operation which their weight rendered ex- "tremely difficult. Captain Fotheringham's "party thrice raised a ladder, which was as "often thrown down, and at last broken by "the defenders. On the other attack, a lad- "der was raised to the wall, and *Lieut. Moodie* "supported by a few men, mounted the wall, "but from the want of footing, and the num- "bers of the garrison, who lined it with pikes, "it was impossible to effect an entrance. Ma- "jor Dunwoody therefore drew off the troops "in order to be ready to renew the attack "when the twelve pounders, ordered to join "his detachment arrived.—The long delay in "their movement, occasioned by the scarcity "of cattle in the district, induced him to try to "accelerate the capture of the place by an *Es- "calade*; and could judgment in the comman- "der, or the exertion of the troops have given "success, the fort must have been ours.

"Our loss on this occasion is eight kill- "ed, and twenty-four wounded.

An ALLIGATOR, of an enormous size, was killed lately near *Malua haut*, in the River Hooghly:—the monster was found basking on the bank, which afforded an opportunity of getting within shot of him.

A two ounce ball, from a rifle barrel, stunned him so completely, that he was quickly finished by a hog spear.

He had long infested the neighbourhood of *Malua-haut*;—measured *twenty feet* in length;—and when opened, several pounds of silver and brass ornaments, were found in his body.

It appears by the latest intelligence, that the Poles, in all their late engagements with the Prussians, have been uniformly victorious;—it would be uninteresting, to detail the particulars; it is sufficient to observe, that the Prussians have entirely evacuated the territories of the Republic.

The inhabitants of Paris were lately highly alarmed; it was supposed at first to have been an earthquake; the whole houses receiving an unusual shock:—it proved to be an explosion of some magazines of powder. It is said, upwards of two thousand people perished by this accident.

It is something singular, that none of the Europe papers, mention any Dutch Naval Armament, either acting singly, or in conjunction with the English Fleet.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 2d July, 1794.

PARAGRAPH 9th.

"As we are informed, that doubts have arisen in the minds of our Servants, with respect to Muslins stitched with Gold and Silver; and also those stitched with Silk, and Thread of any kind, being prohibited to be worn in this Country; we desire that you cause it to be generally made known, that these Articles do not come within the description of prohibited Goods, that any person desirous of sending home to their friends in England presents of *Muslins* stitched with *gold, silver, silk, or thread*, are at liberty so to do, taking care of the same be duly and regularly *manifested*."

Extract of a Letter, dated Malabar Coast, 26th February, 1795.

"The Grenadier battalion marched from Callicut, on Sunday last, accompanied by the Supervisor of these Districts:—their destination is to the Northward, where some of the Rajahs have, of late, been very troublesome to the Inhabitants.—This corps, and His Majesty's 77th regiment, were recently reviewed by Col. BOWLES, who was pleased to express, in General Orders, his fullest approbation of their Military appearance and discipline."

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

A Danish vessel, arrived at Lisbon, advises that the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Juan De Langara, which was in company with the English near the Gulph of Juans, has left the Squadron to return to Cadiz, having been recalled, as well as that stationed in the Gulf of Rofas, being apprehensive of an *Attack on Cadiz*, from the *French* fleet fitting out at Brest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARRIVALS.

April 1st, Ship Glasgow, Capt. Arthur, Calcutta.—H. C. Ship Melville Castle, Capt. Lambe, Do.—4th, Snow Nancy, Capt Macarthy, Do.—5th Ship Shaw Hormazer, Capt. Meeks, Pegue.—6th. Brig Nimble, Capt. Wilson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 1st Ship Ceasar, Capt. Ferguson, Vizagapatam.—2d. Ship Eliza, Capt. Dean, Chittagong.—5th. Ship Phœnix, Capt. Fleming, Atcheen.—Ship Borlum, Capt. Innes, Calcutta.—Brig Myrtle, Capt. Williams Vizagapatam.—Brig Guilford, Capt. Moffes, Cuddalore.—6th Ship Gabriel, Capt. Garse, Calcutta.

POETRY.

ODE TO EQUALITY.

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

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

When, *viſeſt* of the human race,
The PETTYFOGGER ſports his Face,
And pleads the PRESS's cauſe;
By *Libels*, ſwears, alone he thrives,
By Printing Infamy——and Lives,—
And *Jeſts*, upon the *Laws*.

When *Quacks* and *Quirks*, in dull debates,
Shall fix on *maximums* and weights,
And cut the lands in *ſquares*;
Making King *Mob* gulp down the cheat,
And, ſinging for themſelves the wheat,
Shall leave the herd the tares.

Swear that they Truth alone adore,
And Reaſon—(*never known before*)—
Religious forms decry'd;
But, as both *idols* muſt refuſe
To ſanctify their *righteous* views,
They'll both get kick'd aſide.

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

With lives and property to ſport,
When tyrants ſhall *ſelect* a court
(*Accuſer, judge, and jury.*)
Whoſe bloody ſentence none ſhall ſave
But thoſe who impiouſly brave
The very ſkies with fury:

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

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

When harmony and ſong divine,
When every ſiſter of the Nine
With haſtend ſteps ſhall follow,
And ruthleſs ruffians, turn by turn,
Shall every page of Science burn,
And *pulverize Apollo*:

When iron laws ſhall interfere,
Nor let a man his offſpring rear,
Connexions rent aſunder;
And each artificer ſhall find
The little he would leave behind
Shall all be ſwept—as *plunder*:

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

When Enterprize no more ſhall roam,
But Idleneſs, benum'd at home,
Shall know nor ſhip nor ſailor;
When man ſhall walk with naked breech,
And all the poor (for who'll be rich?)
Have nature for their tailor:

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

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

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

MEMORANDA.

FOR COUNTRY CAPTAINS.

The following tranſatlantic Code of Nautical, Diſcipline, was lately, and literally, copied from a Paper, affixed to the Mizen Maſt of an American Ship, then anchored off Calcutta.

Rules and Rigulation to be obſeirvid and Strickley atinded to on board Ship Warrin.

1.—That no offiser ſhall cum on Dack, without liſting his hat, to the offiser of the Dack.

2.—That no offiser of the wotch, ſhall cum in Diuk, with ſlipirs in, or with out Brickeles in his Shuse.

3.—That no offiser ſhall cum to the Cabbin table with out being clean in his Parſon, as well as his apperil.

4.—That the offiser of the morning wotch ſhall gongh to the maſt heads to ſia if the riging is chaffing.

5.—That no offiser ſhall cut any gniles of riging or broch water, or any chind of Provseen with out firſt acquainting mee.

6.—That the offiser of wotch ſtrictly atteinds to have the Log, &c.—marked every hour.

7.—That no man ſhall tolk to the Men at the Hilm about Goſſeſſes.

8.—That no Saiſer ſhall yuſe SASSEY LANGAGE to any offiser *with out firſt acquainting mee of it*—and he ſhll be tried by a caurt marchil, and if gilty ſhall beſioged by the Boasen:

All thoſe regulation being Strickley attender to—I makes nough deught we ſhall have beace and harmoney on board.

JOHN SMITH.

DESCRIPTION OF CORSICA.

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

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

The face of the country is extremely mountainous; but at the ſame time beautiful and pictureſque.

The valleys are generally unhealthly; the midways and eminences are however quite the reverſe; and on theſe it is that the towns and villages are ſituated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCE of WALES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On Thurſday, the 9th April,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
The GOOD SNOW
NANCY.

A Strong Teak Veſſel, built at Pegue, by Mr. Simpſon, in March 1794.—Burthen about 2,000 Bags.

A Liſt of her Stores may be ſeen on application to R. Henderſon.

By Order of the Attornies of T. Lewin, Eſq.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday, the 11th of April,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

If not Pre... ſold by Private Sale.
... extenſive Garden at the ... own by the name of Drake's Garden. ... of ... Garden may be ſeen on Application to ... derſon.
... day will be ſold.
... Bandy, and Harneſs C...

... ld by Public Auction,
... NDERSON,
... r HIS ROOMS,
... E WALLAJAH GATE,
... turday the 11th April,
... mentioned Articles,
... NG TO THE ESTATE OF,
... LEMAN DECEASED.
One ... Bowl,
... Tumbler & Cover,
One ... Pot,
One ... Spoon,
Three ditto Table ditto,
Five ditto Tea ditto,
... to Breeches Buckle,
... to Stock...
One ... to ditto,
One Pair S... to,
... Knee ditto,
... Sleeve Buttons,
... ed ditto ditto,
... ted Snuff Box,
... Pot Stand,
... ing,
... ch,
Two S... ales.

TR... ELLING PALANKEEN.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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A FEW Pipes of Excellent London Particular Madeira Wine, to be had at Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott's, at Pagodas 160 per Pipe.

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