

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

[Number 497:

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 16th instant,
SETT of Copping Instrument—A 6

SAME TIME
Will be put up, a few lots of Salt Petre,
in a lot, for the conveniency of familie

To be Sold,
BY PRIVATE SALE;
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFF

At 160 Pagodas per Pipe.
 very good Madeira, at 140. Pags. per pipe.
 in cases at 6½ per case—very old Jamaica
 at 5 Pags. per Dozen—English Claret at
 Pags. per doz.—Brandy at 40 fanams per
 lon—Batavia Arrack at 35 Pags. per Leag

double fortified Brass Guns, 6 Pounder,
with Carriages complete,
One Hundred Shot for Ditto,
One Iron Sweevils and 100 Shot for De.
One 30 Water Butts.
And a Quantity of Staves and Iron Hoops

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On Friday, the 17th April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, in the FORENOON
3 Pipes of London Market Madcira,
19 Cases Gir,
25 Hhds. of Pale Ale,
60 Dozen of Old Madcira in Bottles—
Bottles, and a few Cases of Pickles, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE MARRIAGE

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday the 18th April,
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
ARTICLES.

Nelegant Looking Glass, 34 inches by 4
A Gold burnished frame, white on ele
—15 dozen Bengal Table Cloth of 4
—10 dozen Bengal and Go dozen
Towels, 100 pieces of white bord
underchiefs, 2 covits square, 10 in e
pairs of Ladies Shoes, 11 dozen pou
—1 dozen Men's round Hats an
children's Hats
Various matters of Gentoo Men and
Wearing Cloths, with red and yell
raders.
ALSO
Twenty-four pieces of white Cloth for
—10 dozen Silver Table Spoons

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON.

AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday next the 18th April,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
STRONG Chesnut Saddle, - 10000
Saddle and Bridle, and likewise a Ben
enkeen.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
BY ROBERT HENDERSON.

PEGUE HORSE, well limbed, rife
three years old, and a young Pegue Ho
at two years old; a very promising, bon
ure.
Terms may be known on application to M
Anderson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

It appears, that from the raw, cold season, which we have lately experienced, without sufficient shelter from the N. E. Monsoon, the breed of Silk Worms in this neighbourhood has nearly been destroyed. You will do me the favor to acquaint your Correspondents, that all those persons who are desirous of continuing to exert themselves in this way, may be supplied with eggs of both the Yellow and White China Monthly Worm, by application to me, before the first of next Month.

I am Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

J. ANDERSON.

Fort St. George.

13th April, 1795.

ORIENTAL STAR.

March the 28th.

On Wednesday last, arrived into the river, the *Orion*, Capt. H. Barber, from *Canton*, which from *Park Penang*, whence she brings nothing new, has brought back, from this port, early in the month of January 1794, upon a voyage to New Holland, and the N. W. Coast of America.

It may be useful to publish the following circumstances, which occurred to Captain Barber on his passage from *Port Jackson*, in New South Wales, to the N. W. coast of America.

On the 23rd of April last, he fell in with a very extensive group of Islands, counting thirty-five in number, from the situation in which he had anchored, he supposed these to be the same Islands, that were discovered by Capt. Bligh, when in the *Bounty* , launched from his group of Islands, called after that great man, laid down in *Arcturion's* general chart.

These Islands, agree to the latitude, but are laid down in that chart, a great deal too far to the eastward: the longest Island, lies in the latitude of $17^{\circ} 30'$ S.—longitude $174^{\circ} 15'$ East of Greenwich.

Captain Barber, anchored in a large bay, on the West side of this Island, in ten fathom water, muddy bottom—not doubting, from its appearance, that it was inhabited; but that it was abandoned with reflections, similar to those that are to be met with in great plenty, at most of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

At 10 P.M. a canoe came off from the Islands; the people approached with great caution and seemed very much surprised at the appearance of the vessel; but at last they ventured to come up, under the stern, and take hold of a rope thrown to them for that purpose.

Captain Barber received them kindly, and gave them several small pieces of iron, and a few nails—but they seemed to have no notion of barter, not offering to make the least return, although they seemed very well pleased with their presents.

Without knowing if they had any provisions in the canoe, they sent for the *Arcturion* made signs to them that they wanted something to eat; but it did not appear that they had eatables of any kind with them.

At day light, several canoes came off from different parts of this island; but to the great disappointment of Captain Barber, it was discovered, on their coming near him, that they were all equipped, as if to meet their enemies.

Instead of fruits, vegetables and fruits, which were expected, the canoes were loaded with spears, large clubs, bows and arrows.

Captain Barber took the precaution, of pulling all the canoes go ashore, as they came up, and endeavored, all in his power, to convince them, that he had no intention of hurting them.

At last, he was told, that he only came to that island to get food, and endeavored to prevail on them, to return to the Island, and bring something to eat;—offering them at the same time, pieces of iron, and a few other things, which he thought most suitable to their wants; but without effect.

After a good deal of conversation among themselves, the canoes began to assemble very thick about the ship, and seemed to have formed a plan for an attack, by firing at the ship, their bows, &c. while each of the spearmen held his spear ready to have.

Captain Barber wished to intimidate without hurting them; and for this purpose, some muskets were fired at them, but they did not seem to look upon them in any other light, than that of those speaking signs that their own were a great deal longer.

Upon pushing some of them off the quarters, that were endeavoring to board, a few arrows were shot into the *Arcturion*, in different directions; and shortly after they began to discharge their arrows from every canoe.

Captain Barber, immediately cut his cable, but found it necessary to fire on them, from

two or three swivels, and a few muskets, by which some of them must have been killed; the canoes were very near the ship; two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being, however, a fine breeze at the time, the *Arcturion* soon got clear of them.

Their canoes appeared to be about 30 feet in length, but scarcely 3 feet broad;—they have a stage erected in the middle apparently for the purpose of landing on, to heave their spears; and there were from eight to fourteen men in each canoe.

They are a very stout race of people;—not a man amongst those that were seen, appeared to be less than six feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads.—They few no women.

These Islands require very great caution in approaching them from the westward; being almost surrounded with reefs, and intersected with broken rocks, and shoals, in every direction.

The 18th of May, on his passage to the northward, in the latitude of $3^{\circ} 45'$ South, Captain Barber discovered a small sandy Island, to which he gave the name of *Drummond's Island*, which appeared to have no other inhabitants than birds.

This Island is very low, and cannot be seen from the deck of a Vessel, more than five or six miles;—it lies in latitude $3^{\circ} 40'$ South, and nearly in the longitude of $176^{\circ} 51'$ West of Greenwich—variation 9° East.

Captain Barber on arriving in *Croft Sound* on the N. W. Coast of America, in July, found riding there His Majesty's ship *Discovery*, and the *Chatham* brig, all well, except Capt. Vancouver, who lately had not enjoyed a very good state of health. They had two boats away upon an inland expedition, and were expected to make their way out to sea, about *Chirapian's Sound*, which is upwards of two degrees to the Southward of *Croft Sound*.

On his passage from the Coast to *China*, Captain Barber touched at the *Sandwich Islands*, where he got supplies of every kind, that the Islands afforded, in very great abundance; and met the usual friendly reception from the natives.

On his arrival in *China*, on the 10th of December, off *Nar Island*, in the great *Lima* passage, the *Arcturion* was attacked by five *Ladrone* pirate vessels armed with great guns; and notwithstanding the kept a constant fire upon them, they engaged her for more than two hours, but did her no other damage, than that of making a few holes in her sails.

The pirates were within musket shot of the *Arcturion* most of the time; and there can be no doubt, but her guns-must have killed several of them, being loaded, both with round and grape shot, and the vessels being full of men.

A few months before, these pirates took a Portuguese frigate belonging to *Macao*, murdered all the hands, plundered the vessel, and then burnt her.

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER.

We have received further accounts from the N. W. Coast of America, by which we learn the following particulars.

That the Spaniards still keep possession of *Nootka Sound*, where they have erected a Fort.

That they have two ships of war there,—the *Princess* and *San Carlos*, which, together with the *Fort*, are under the command of Don Oliver, an officer of high rank in the Spanish service, who arrived there, not long ago, from *San Blas*, for the express purpose of settling the grand question, relative to possession of the *Sound*.

The Spaniards have not yet received any orders from Europe, respecting the file of the late Convention, but still continue on terms of amity with the English, being determined to avoid all hostility, unless forced to it either by aggression on our part, or orders from home.

Captain Vancouver, with his Majesty's ship *Discovery* and *Chatham*, has employed the time, while he waits the determination of the British Cabinet, in making a survey of the Coast.

This able officer, has rendered the most efficient service to Geography and Navigation, by various important discoveries; and we are happy to see, his opportunity, afforded us, of having before our readers, their general outlines.

Captain Vancouver, has explored the Continent, from *Cook's River*, as far as latitude 30° and at length, determined the question, relative to a North West passage, in the negative.

In various extensive inlets, which gave rise to this question, have been navigated; and to the accomplishment of those concerns, it appears, that a great part of what had been taken by *Cook* and other Navigators in those parts; for the N. W. Continent are nothing but Islands.

The Coast seems to be entirely bordered by those Islands;—so that all the inlets, are

nothing but the channels between them, and the main,—in short, it is found to be the most extraordinary Coast in the World; being entirely broken and indented by the sea, in every part,—the Islands appearing as if they had been fragments of the main, flung off by some general convulsion of Nature.

Captain Vancouver's Squadron was at *Nootka Sound* in September last, and remained there about three weeks when he proceeded on some further surveys of the Coast: orders were daily expected by him from Europe.

The Spanish commander, received Captain Vancouver, in the most polite and friendly manner; and supplied him with such necessaries as the place afforded, with the greatest appearance of cordiality.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—APRIL 15th. 1795.

ON Thursday last, the 6th instant, the RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS PITT, LORD CAMELFORD, acting Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Ship *Refractance*, arrived at the *Arcturion* at the *Mount*—where, having previously been proposed, as a candidate, to that *Respectable* Lord of *Free Mason*, No. 7, entitled *Solo to FRIENDSHIP*, he was elected, and admitted, His Lordship was initiated, into the *Mystic* of *FREE MASONS*, by the *Worshipful Brother Mandeville*, the Master of that Lodge.

Extra, Tranquebar. 12th. April.

In addition to the accounts which have already appeared, at your Settlement, respecting the Intelligence brought by the *Pegus* Ship, from the *Mauritius*, I shall give you the plain Narrative of a Man, who has arrived here, a Passenger on her, from *Port Louis*. He states that, seven or eight days prior to their departure, *ELIZABETH AMERICAN* Ships had arrived there from *Boulogne*, freighted by the *French National Convention*, and laden with Salt Provisions, Biscuit, Rum, Madeira, Cordage, Canvas, and other Naval and Military Stores, and which were taken by the *American Commissioners*, to have been defined by the Convention for the use of a Squadron of French Ships, which was expected would sail from *France* for the *Mauritius*, in the Month of November.

A few days after the arrival of the above mentioned Vessels, another *American* Ship arrived from *Brest*, laden with Provisions and Stores of every kind; the Commander of this Ship was charged with the Despatches from the *French Convention*, to the Colonial Assembly of the Islands, in which, after laying the general forces which had attended their arms, in every quarter of Europe—that their Frigates were dispersed through the great and narrow seas, and that the conquest of Holland had been completed; they announce their immediate intention of despatching a Squadron for *India*, composed of four sail of the Line—six frigates (two Deckers cut down) and mounted with forty guns, thirty six pounders, each; with seven or eight Transports; and that on board of this Squadron, one Thousand Troops of the Line were also to be embarked—it was added, that their equipment was nearly completed, and that they would sail from *Rochester*, early in the month above mentioned.

The Convention enjoined the Colonial Assembly to prohibit all Privateers departing from the Islands, in order that the Seamen attached to them, might be in readiness to supply the eventual casualties of the Squadron, during their passage to *India*; and in consequence, eight Privateers, then on the point of sailing, were detained in the Harbour.

The *Sybelles* and *Prudente*, had proceeded to Sea in order to join the expected Squadron—the damages which the former had sustained in the late Action with His Majesty's Ships, were repaired, and the *Sybelles* ready for Sea, in eight days after her return to *Port Louis*—no Ships or Vessels of war, of any description whatever, were at Sea when the *Pegus* Ship Sailed, except the *Sybelles* and *Prudente*.

The person from whom I have collected the above circumstances, adds, that immediately after *Mrs. Verard* had reported the *Sybelles* and *Prudente* at *Brest* for the last time, the two Frigates sailed from the Island, in order to ascertain whether His Majesty's ships yet remained on that Station, at the expiration of twelve days they returned, and reported to the Assembly, that the British Ships had left those seas.

In addition to the above Intelligence, the truth or falsity of which, it should seem, can alone be determined by time; it is added, that the Convention had resolved of having a Hundred and thirty sail of the Line, the greatest part of which they asserted were in readiness for Sea—this, as

a circumstance, which is scarcely within the bounds of possibility, induces us to give little credit to the whole of the Intelligence adduced, but which, doubtful and uncertain as it is, we are nevertheless bound to lay before our Readers, leaving it to them to draw such conclusions as the premises may appear to warrant.

The *DART PACER*, and the *Extra Ship*, the *LATORA*, and *INDIAN TRADER*, have sailed from *Bengal* for *England*.

The Sessions of *Over and Terminer*, and *Goal Delivery*, will this day be holden at the Court House, in *Fort St. George*.

By Letters from *Malappuram*, we learn that a large Ship passed that place to the Southward, on the 11th Instant supposed to be the *THEIS*.

In the *Oriental Star* of the 21st of March, we notice a Paragraph, stating the *Death of Major Hays*, on board the *Europe*, a circumstance, which we feel much pleasure in contradicting, and have to hope that, that Gentleman, will arrive in his Native Country, perfectly recovered from the perils in disposition, under which he labor'd at the time of his embarkation.

The Ship, *St. Helena*, Captain *Falldfield*, arrived at *Calcutta*, on the 25th Ultimo.

The Ship *Ann*, Captain *Haigs*, has sailed from *Bengal* for *Madras*.

The average price of *Madras*, at the Honorable Company's Sales at *Calcutta*, on the 20th Ultimo, was 248 *Sicca Rupees* the Pipe.

An Action has taken place between the Portuguese, near *Goa*, and the Troops of the *Boonla*, the Native Prince of the District in the vicinity of that City.

The *TRANSFER* Captain *Sadler*, from *Bengal*, and bound to *Batavia*, has arrived at *Prince of Wales's Island*.

Mr. *Temkin* having signified his intention of returning to Europe, CAPTAIN CANNING, of the *Nanuch*, we are informed, has been appointed to succeed him, as *Deputy Master Attendant* at *Calcutta*.

By accounts from *Bengal* we learn that a letter had been received from Mr. *Tyssen* the Dutch ambassador to *China* dated on the 15th of January, which mentioned that he was then within ten days journey of *Peking*.

A Co of the 11th has transmitted us a list of the ships on China on the 24th Jan. 1795.

Salley	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Tau	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Oct	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
North	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Affred	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Middle	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Porter	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
King G	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Sullivan	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Ganges	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
Independence	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.
and four	Canon	the 24th Jan. 1795.

On the 24th Jan. 1795, the ship *Cherbourg* from *China*, and *Winton* from the *Batavia*, and *Indy* from *Indy*.

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On the 24th Jan. 1795, the ship *Cherbourg* from *China*, and *Winton* from the *Batavia*, and *Indy* from *Indy*.

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 LASCARLES, is now arrived here from Calcutta, on the ANN and ELIZA, and exposed for Sale, at their G-down, 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 favour B. and A. with their Orders, will confer, by so doing, to make up their account of Sales at very short periods, 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, Run 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.

A few Hams.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Pickled and Stewed Salmon, Dried Herrings and Tongues, Quarter cases of Pickles assorted, with Cauliflowers, Walnuts, Cucumbers, French Beans, Piccalilly, Squashes of Anchovy, &c. Essence of Anchovy, 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 ditto Soup Tureen and Cover, Four round Pye Dishes, Two flat Plates, A New Pan and Cover, A Table Cross, A pair of Sauce Boats and Ladles, An Oyster Scallops, A pair of small Candlesticks, Silver Shoe Buckles, with Patent spring Chapes, a variety, Dime Knee Buckles, Silver Spurs, Gold Seals, Ladies silver Thimbles, &c. Achromatic Telescopes, with sliding brass Tubes, Dime ditto ditto, with plated Tubes, Extra ditto ditto, Double Barrel Guns, by Mortimer, Single ditto ditto, Dime ditto ditto, by Clarke, Double ditto ditto, by ditto, Medicine Chests, filled, Dime ditto, empty, A Lady's Mahogany dressing Case complete,

PERFUMERY.

Bristow's & Monseley's, Jamaica, Marechal's & Marrow, Soft and Hard Pomatum, Plain and Violet Hair Powder, Dressing, Opening and Small Tooth Brushes, 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.

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, - - - - - 900

Two pair of fashionable Curry Dishes, and Covers, very large, - - - - - 70

Two silver Salvers, - - - - - 10

Two Butter Knives, - - - - - 48

Table Spoon, per dozen, - - - - - 28

Delect ditto, ditto, - - - - - 18

Tea ditto, ditto, - - - - - 18

WATCHES.

FOR SALE,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON,

An Assortment of Capital Gold Watches, Plain and Horizontal, Cap 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

Expedit by the

HARRIET,

A QUANTITY of Fancy Cloths and Cuffs, merle for Coats, Knives, and Forks, - And a variety of other Articles.

CONFECTIONARY.

Raspberry Jam, Currant Jelly, Caraway Comfits, Peppermint Drops, Caraway Seeds, Peppermint Seeds, Scott's Carraways, Ginger Comfits, and Cinnamon Almonds, Dried Cherries,

GLASS WARE.

Vase Lamp, 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, Say Lices, Thread, Tape, and Needles, &c. Ladies Long and Short White Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Wash Leather & Dot-silk Gloves, Ladies Silk Stockings, Gentlemen's White Silk Stockings.

STATIONARY.

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

Elegant Pier Looking Glasses in Gold Burnished Frames, - Prints, a great variety - Large size Military Boots, Silver and Plated Spurs, Watch Chains, and Seals, Gentlemen's Silver Shoes and Knee Buckles - Europe Black Leather, and Hair Trunks, Balsa Tobacco, four Lucknow Hooks Snakes, and a great variety of other Articles.

A quantity of Patent Table Cloths and Napkins sorted.

A small quantity of real Cordia Brandy of superior quality, at 4 Pags. per dozen

Four elegant Mahanah Palanquins, Red and Yellow Paints in kegs.

Scarlet, white, buff and yellow Cloths and Cassimeres,

Beil Patent shot, of different numbers, Beil Battle Powder, in lbs.

Pistul Tobacco,

A quantity of plain, chequered, and flowered Mullins.

As there is not a great quantity of each of the respective Articles, in the above list - Brown and Ashton hope that Gentlemen at outstations, 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.

BROWN AND ASHTON,

EXPECT in a few days, a consignment of the Newell Fashioned Bandy Handkerchiefs from Calcutta.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW Pipes of Excellent London Particular Madeira Wine, to be had at Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott's, at Pagoda 150 per Pipe.

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.

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.

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.
CHAPEL, SWEVEL, and CHASE,
TULLOCH, JARVIS, and BRADSHAW,
DRING, GORDON, and LINDINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,

McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SMITH,
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 Umdut-ul-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	2,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
25 Ditto	250	2,500
60 Ditto	50	3,000
100 Ditto	20	2,000
800 Ditto	10	8,210

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Tickets, } 510

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	3,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	2,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
6 Prizes of	500 each is	3,000
10 Ditto	200	2,000
20 Ditto	100	2,000
50 Ditto	50	2,500
100 Ditto	20	2,000
1687 Ditto	15	6,750

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Tickets, } 945

1,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pagodas } 48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,
CONSISTING OF 5000 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
6 Prizes of	1,000 each is	6,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
30 Ditto	200	6,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
1150 Ditto	20	23,000

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Tickets, } 3,400

1,968 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags. } 82,000

4,968 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. 150,000

5,936 Blanks in the Third Class,

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE TO 14 BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	15 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags. 70,000

Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.

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

Deduct 1,000 Prizes from Second Class,

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

Star Pagodas 150,000

Fort St. George.

March 23, 1795.

SHARP AND HEEFKE, AGENTS.

FORT ST. GEORGE: - PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1795.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

PARKER AGAINST WHITEHEAD AND ANOTHER.

In this case Mr. Holroyd moved for an Arrest of Judgement.

This was an action on a Promissory Note, where the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff. The objection the learned Counsel had to the verdict was, that the plaintiff was not the proper person to sue. The declaration was founded on the *statute Anne*, which requires that the person to whom the note is made payable should bring the action. Now in this case the note was payable, not to the plaintiff, but to a Society, of which the plaintiff was President, and therefore he could not maintain this action.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—*As this society is not a corporation, what other legal society had they?*

Mr. HOLROYD conceived all the individuals of which the society was composed ought to have brought the action.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—*That would have been the most inefficient remedy in the world; the plaintiff who is the President must be held to be a trustee for the society, for if the whole society was obliged to bring the action, it might be subject to continual abatements by the death of its members, and therefore we ought not to arrest the judgment.*

Mr. Justice GRAY said it would be contrary to all justice to arrest the judgment in this case.

Mr. Justice ASHURBURY was of the same opinion.

PARIS, 10th September.

Every day brings to light some new trait of the cruel and sanguinary despotism of Robespierre.

their fitting of the youth and Desouner—I am not a

“I feel” that, “will we ought”

“I have been” “the Convention”

“whom perfection” “fervent”

“they have” “embosomed”

“of severity, the” “dark distant past”

“gance, and which” “upon the soul of every”

“of fines introduced” “whole duty it was”

“prepare food for” “the moral and physical”

“in short every thing” “Luxemburg was”

“signature of the” “time in this”

“er, a father” “passionate of”

“pleased the” “he was brought”

“Tribunal, from” “one that I can”

“he was replaced” “better describe”

“Tyger, there were” “of ten or twelve”

“infirmary could draw” “in him one spark”

“fervility; he beat” “the barbarity of a”

“day an unhappy” “much pain and difficulty to the common”

“Table, he was” “with more speed, and stimulated forward”

“In this fatal prison, the unhappy victims of oppression were continually debating, whether they should not remove them”

“felves from existence, of this I will give you an instance of which I was a witness”

“An unhappy Countess, snatched from the bosom of his family was dragged to prison”

“fervently he lodged there, when he heard the arrest of his wife, by this four infant children were left abandoned to”

“the world; from his entrance into the Luxemburg he never ceased to weep, to lament his misfortunes, and to seek consolation by telling the tale of his sorrows”

“into every ear, he addressed himself to a German who was one of the turnkeys, this hard hearted man gave the same answer to him as he gave to all, *Justice is just, truth is fine, but patience you have*”

“a short period of forward to fast, through”

“A legend walked every day fearfully and contemptuously upon the terrace, one morning, led by despair, he seized the moment when there were but few in the Court, to throw himself from the Leads”

“upon the Balustrade below; he presented a mad-choly spectacle; the keeper who came shortly after, observed with indifference, that he was a mad man, who had”

“thrown a himself out of a window, some people had the humanity to report in the prison, that he was a robber and a villain, who”

“feared the Guillotine on account of his crimes; in spite of their Calumnies however, every one lamented the horrible and melancholy fate of this unhappy man, and”

“one child of sensibility was found, who called flowers upon the foot were Legend”

“was laid; these flowers dispersed among the blood offered to tender an image, that the impression will never be effaced”

“from my soul.”

Here Real was interrupted by the cries and impulse of horror in the Assembly, and some

“debates insisted upon his closing his report, and a declaration of the Legend”

“in saying, that the whole should be known, and after having spoken for some minutes of the persecution which he himself had experienced from the tyrant, he persuaded Real to resume his account of the Luxemburg”

Real continued, and among the many facts which he cited, the most remarkable as characteristic of Robespierre and his Agents, was what he mentioned of Fouquier

“Tribunal, the Public Accuser, it When a prisoner was brought against whom there”

“could be found no proof, Fouquier” “would say, we have only to put him upon the first conspiracy that we make”

“It is a matter of surprise, that in a town like Paris, where the number of oppressed was so great, that the traits of this kind were not more generally known while Robespierre was alive; but he had provided against it by”

“the means of lies, of the Guillotine; and the Prefect, which has always been a dangerous enemy to despotism, shared the general”

“virtude.”

GENERAL LATOUR'S DEFEAT.

Monday, Sept. 22.

Gillet, Representative of the People with the Army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Committee of Public Safety.

Head-quarters, at Torgres, Sept. 19.

“We lost not an instant in executing the order you had given us to attack the enemy on the right bank of the Meuse. Forty-two battalions, with a proportionate number of gunners, were detached under the command of General Sherer, Marechal, and Bonnet, and passed the river at Namur and Huy. From the 13th the passages of the Oerte had been forced at Durbuy and Combline au Pont. It remained to clear the Aywaille, a river, the banks of which are defended by remarkably steep rocks, and which affords hardly a practicable passage for infantry. The enemy, with 1,800 men, occupied two camps on the right side of this river, the one at Ennet, the other at Sprimont. All the heights were covered with redoubts; and after forcing a passage, we must necessarily march for near a league, under the fire of a flanking artillery, in order to gain the summit of the mountain; never was position more formidable; art and nature seemed to have united every possible obstacle, but our army proved that it knew of no obstacle when its business was to conquer.”

Yesterday at day-break, four columns attacked at the same time along the whole line from the Aywaille to Emmer. All the passages were forced by the bayonet, and the enemy's camps taken at full charge; 700 prisoners, 26 pieces of cannon, almost all of large calibre, carriages of remount, three pair of colours, 1200 men killed or wounded, abundance of muzzles thrown away by the enemy, about 100 horses, and 40 ammunition-waggons, were the price of the victory. It was complete. The remnant of Latour's army is entirely routed and dispersed in the woods, or in pursuit, and will give a good account of the fugitives. I cannot yet state the loss on our side; but according to all the returns received, we have to regret but a very small number of Republicans. While the right wing was fighting itself among the rocks of Linburg, the left and the centre were beating the enemy towards Mafick, and before Meftrich. The villages of Laveind, Rencour, Montancken, were carried, and the enemy pursued to the glaci's of Meftrich—GILLET.

The Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Committee of Public Safety.

“Head-quarters at the Suburb of St. Marguerite de Liege, Sept. 19

“Citizen Representatives, last night the enemy quitted the camp of the chartreuse. The immense ruins which had accumulated at the gate of Liege, and which we had not clear away prevented us from marching in pursuit till eight in the morning. We have however, brought in a number of deserters. The loss of the enemy has been much more considerable than I at first stated. The accounts given by deserters, agree in saying, that there are Regiments with only 150 men left. As we have been engaged the whole day in the pursuit, and in making new dispositions, I cannot obtain circumstantial details of the brilliant action of yesterday. As soon as I obtain them they shall be forwarded.”

JOURDAN.

FRENCH CONSISTENCY.

Decreed—That the Constitution shall consist of a King and the Representatives of the People.

Ordered—That the heads of the King and Queen be chopped off.

Decreed—That religious worship shall be exercised as usual.

Ordered—That all Priests and Bishops performing Mass, be put to death immediately.

Decreed—That there is no God, nor any power superior to man; and that a throne be erected to reason.

Ordered—That it be made known to the Public, that the Convention to believe in a Supreme being, who is above all things, and the idea of an hereafter ridiculous.

Ordered—That it be made known, the Convention believe in the immortality of the soul, and in the existence of rewards and punishments in the other world.

Decreed—That property be inviolate, and secured to each owner.

Ordered—That all private property is the property of the public; and that each individual do give an account to the Convention of what he possesses.

Decreed—That the French Nation is free, and every individual fully enjoy Liberty.

Ordered—That all men refusing to leave their families, and carry arms against the combined forces, be deemed Antirepublicans; their goods and chattels be confiscated, and their lives imprisoned.

Decreed—That all persons shall enjoy full Liberty of Speech.

Ordered—That whoever finds fault with the proceedings of the Convention be sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal—That is—put to death.

Decreed—That the right of framing, altering, or amending a Constitution is solely vested in the people, who are, at all times, free to choose that which they conceive to be the most conducive to their happiness.

Ordered—That whoever talks of restoring royalty as a branch of the Constitution, be put to death.

Decreed—That the French seek not to possess themselves of the territory of any other nation, or alter the constitution thereof.

Ordered—That Great Britain be invaded; and the national flag hoisted on the Tower of London; and that the English be invited to follow the example of France; and destroy Royalty.

Decreed—That France is a brave, a generous, and a humane people; and that their wish is to make all mankind happy.

Ordered—That no quarter be given to those, who, by chance of war, become prisoners to the French.

THEATRICAL.

Published one year since, in ridicule of an intended League, between the proprietors of Drury Lane, and Covent Garden Theatres.

Faithful Copies of Letters between, HOPKINS and WILD, PROMPTERS.

Dear Wild, FOR God's sake, lend me a couple of Consignations for to night's Representation, you have borrowed one of ours for a singing Druid, and another of our best is doing of Venice on Packer's resignation.

Entirely and devotedly yours, HOPKINS.

My dear Hopkins, I have ordered them to look you out two of our genteel Assassins, and I'll take care they shall gash and sober. Pray tell Farren he must play our Archbishop to-morrow: we'll cut the part, that he may dress time enough afterwards for your General in the Camp.

Your's perpetually, WILD.

P. S. If you have a Full Moon to spare I wish you'd lend it us for Thursday. I send you some Light thing, which I can venture to recommend.

Dear Hopkins, Pray how shall we manage without Smith to-morrow? I depended on your lending him us for Harry the Fifth; but now I see you have put him up for Charles Swift. Couldn't you let him come to us, and play two acts of Harry, as you don't want him in Charles till your third? And then Hall shall read the rest, with an apology for Smith's being suddenly hoarse, sprained his ankle, &c. &c.

Cordially yours, WILD.

P. S. My Vestal Virgin gets so cursed big, I wish you'd lend us Mrs. Robinson for a night.

Dear Wild, By particular desire, our Vestal is not transferable, but we have a spare Venus and Duplicate Juno's; so send a hickney-coach for whichever suits you.—The scheme for Smith won't do— but change your Play to any thing; for we'll tick the Camp to the School for scandals, to secure you an overdraw.

Thoroughly yours, HOPKINS.

My Dear Fellow, Here's the Devil to do about our Tuesday's Pantomime—the blacksmith can't repair our great Serpent till Friday, and the old Camel that we thought quite sound, has broke down at rehearsal; so pray send us your Elephant by the bearer, and a small tiger, with the longest tail you can pick out. I must trouble you too for a dozen of your best dancing Shepherds for that night; for though I see you'll want them for Hippodamia in the *Bigger's Opera*, they'll be quite in time for us afterwards.

For ever completely yours, WILD.

Dear Wild, I just wrote you a line, while the beasts are packing up, to beg you'll not be out of spirits, as you may depend on the Shepherds, and any other animals you have occasion for. I have it in orders to acquaint you too, that as we don't use Henderson for Fastback on Friday, you may have him for Richard, with a dozen and a half of our Soldiers for *Bowditch Field*, only begging you'll return 'em in time for *Cox-hatch*.

Totally yours, HOPKINS.

Lend me a Cupid—mine has got the measles, Dear Hopkins.

Thank you for Henderson and the Soldiers, do let them bring their Helms, for our's are tanning.—The beaver in our Cupid at a shilling a night, finding his own wings

Genuinely yours, WILD