

SKETCH OF THE ACTION.

BETWEEN THE ARMIES OF

His Highness THE NIZAM ALLY KHAN,

AND

THE MAHARATTA STATES.

THE Army marched between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. from its position, near *Wahy*; His Highness intending to take up his ground, about four coss further on the banks of the same *Nullah*, the *Kyamb*, we had just been encamped upon. The advanced army, composed of *Mossy*, *Raymond's* corps of infantry, consisting of twelve regiments, with two field-pieces attached to each, and an immense body of cavalry, under the *fardars*, *Afud Ally Khan*, *Yegh*, *Wahy*, and *Rehman Khan*, moved on likewise, preferring its usual distance. The *Nizam* had marched slowly about three miles, keeping close to the *Nullah*, when the enemy appeared, rising above the distant heights, which were, I suppose, about two or three miles from his line. It was now between 11 and 12 o'clock: His Highness halted a considerable time, to observe their motions, and after going on a little further, halted a second time, and gave some orders for flanking parties, and to hasten on the artillery, which was in the rear. *Baidari*, &c. were sent back to clear the road, and to give any other assistance to the speedy advancement of the guns.

At 12 o'clock, the enemy's force seemed to retreat, and to the forming all along the heights: soon after they opened their guns; but from a great distance, to have any effect; however, they were enough to disconcert the *Nizam* and his minister, who felt behind him on an elephant; for in their orders, and their manner of delivering them, and the solicitude with which they made various trifling enquiries, was manifested in many petty more than the occasion demanded. They repeatedly exclaimed—*where is Mr. Raymond?*—and being answered, he was advanced in front, and a moment's reflection would have shown him he could be no where else!—again, *but how far off is he?*—about a coss and half—then *why is he not at this place?* the enemy bore, *what is he doing further up?*—In this agitation of mind, a cannon-battery was detached with orders, for the whole advanced army to fall back immediately: His Highness then moved a little further on, and again halted; and after a considerable pause of time, leaving his *ammunition* on three elephants with an indissoluble mass of baggage, all crowded together on a rising ground, he, with a numerous body of horse surrounding his dejection, turned to retreat, and was followed by two or three hundred yards, facing the enemy. The *Maharattas*, who were in a very commanding position, could not fail to observe the frequent halts, and to draw from them, conclusions, for which there was too much ground; namely, that all was not right. They were now drawn up in line, very regularly, and in immense force, *cavalry*, *infantry*, and *guns*, all along the height; part of their left presenting an oblique front, but still at a great distance that there was nothing to prevent the *Nizam's* line marching to its ground, before the enemy could descend the height, to attack it.—Now, it is to be supposed, that the *Maharattas* meant more than to harass the line on its march, but that they repeated halts gave time and encouragement to them, and their infantry having advanced to the brow of the hill, between two and three o'clock, they opened *six or seven* guns more; yet to fire off as not to be within range of the *Nizam's* line—say, to great was the distance, as to create surprise on the part of the *Maharattas*, on seeing the *Nizam* return the fire, from four guns, which, by this time, had been got up.

Two considerable lines of the enemy's infantry now descended the height, and formed obliquely about a mile from the *Nullah*; their position still considerably elevated above us; and here it was, they opened their guns upon *Raymond's* line, which had crossed the *Nullah*, and was drawn up opposite to them. His corps, though it had been divided by the *Nizam's* orders into *three* parties, so that his line could have only consisted of six regiments, eight guns, and part of the cavalry of *Afud Ally Khan*, and *Rehman Khan*, but, with this inferior force, most unquestionably, have performed efficient service, had *Raymond* then suffered to act, according to his own direction, instead of which, he was impeded by messengers from His Highness, to make various movements, so that before he had time to perform one, another order came, to assume a new position; yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, a most signal impression would have been made up on the enemy, had not another messenger appeared, bringing orders, (at the instant *Raymond* was going to strike the decisive blow) *not to advance further!*

Afud Ally and *Rehman Khan* had made a very successful charge the cavalry of *Rehman Khan*, who was himself severely wounded, and his corps had actually beaten itself to flight, spreading in its retreat, the

alarm to the whole of the *Maharatta* army, which, only for this unhappy halt of *Raymond's*, would, to a man, very probably have followed their example; for the *Nizam's* cavalry stood in need only of His Highness's preference to encourage them to follow up their advantages.

Lall Khan and *Fazier Khan*, who fought and led on their men with much gallantry, were killed; and after this charge, His Highness's cavalry shewed want of spirit, and got out of danger as fast as possible; these circumstances encouraged the *Maharattas*, till the time they ground, and the command was kept up, on both sides, until seven o'clock.

At the time *Raymond* formed his line, or perhaps a little before, His Highness ordered a body of cavalry, with two or three battalions of infantry, and their guns across, and a line of cavalry to post itself, all along his side of the *Nullah*—as the day closed, the fire abated considerably, and the enemy appeared to be moving off—about seven o'clock, orders were given for the baggage, which had been standing all day crowded, as close as possible, to fall back a little and unload the cattle; it was now quite dark, and a most alarming scene of confusion ensued, through the anxiety of every individual to push his way through the *camels*, *elephants*, *hacks*, *baggage*, *guns*, *tumbrils*, and other *warlike* carriages, all compressed together in a mass; but this mass once in motion, rolled as it were, with the impetuosity of a torrent, obliging all to yield to its force; instant fire was to attend the unhappily individual, who could not bear on with its rapid career.—To render this scene, if possible, still more awful, some of the tumbrils caught fire, and one dread explosion, was every instant to be expected: fortunately, however, amidst all this confusion, the drivers of the bull-carts, contrived to extinguish the flames, without other damage, than the charge, which was wound round the tumbrils, being consumed.

After driving on a certain distance, this heterogeneous multitude was enabled, by degrees, to spread out and open; and after moving near a mile, it stopped; and the people began to unload at their cattle; still in great confusion, few persons knowing where their baggage was deposited.

It was now about 10 o'clock, and the command was kept up until this time, though in a degree considerably less; that is to say, a gun was exchanged every now and then: about 11 o'clock, a discharge of musquetry took place at the *Nullah*, and soon after we were alarmed, by a large body of horse, rushing past our tent, which was the only one pitched—what was our confusion, when we were told, the army was retreating towards *Karab*, to which place we hastened, the *Nizam*, with his *ammunition*, had taken his direction: as we had observed nothing to influence such a measure, we were confounded, and knew not how to receive it with credit. However the multitude being again in motion, little time was left for deliberation: since it was necessary to go with the crowd; accordingly, as soon as the small part of our baggage, which accident had brought to the same place, could be repacked, we again joined the throng, and reached *Karab*, which was distant four miles, about half o'clock in the morning—His Highness, and a considerable part of his army, having found their way there about two hours before.

For *Raymond's* condition, when he heard of this precipitate retreat, may be better conceived than described; he, though deserted by the cavalry, *for Yegh*, *Wahy*, the commander of the advance, was one of the foremost in the retreat, he resolved not to retreat the *Nullah* before day-light, but he had no will of his own; and as soon as the news reached the *Maharatta* army, *Gee a Ger*, *Beeljee*, and *Debhing's* battalions pushed on and drove *Raymond* from his post; which he in his turn repulsed. This happened about seven o'clock! He had now only to obey the orders he had received, and in his retreat drove off many *Pindarees* and *Bugyars* bullocks, though a great part of both had already been destroyed, lost, or fallen into the hands of the dragging robbers.

Yet, as the cause to which this extraordinary retreat has been ascribed; but, that most commonly accredited, is, that His Highness was struck with panic, inexplicable and unaccountable.—It is said the cavalry behaved ill, and did not afford *Raymond* that support it might have done; again, that the conduct of some of the chiefs, gave His Highness reason to believe, that the unfavorable suspicions which, it seems, His Highness entertained of them, were but too well founded.—It is with state of mind, hearing the discharge of musquetry at the *Nullah*, without a moment's deliberation, he ordered his Elephant to be put about.—Others say, that a message from his women, at that instant, prompted the retreat. The distress of these unhappy females, is not so much to be wondered at: fortunate though it would have been for every body's comfort with His Highness, if he had followed

the advice which it is said *Mahomed Azam Khan* offered; he prayed His Highness on no account to move, for there was no occasion to believe his troops had the worth of it; but, the die, the fatal die, of the *Nizam's* future interests was cast.—It is asserted, further, His Highness had no intention to retreat, and simply meant by the order, he last issued, that the baggage should fall back a little, to give room for the cattle being unloaded—but as soon as the order was given for the movement of the baggage the troops instantly faced about, and distributed among it, leaving His Highness no other alternative than to follow.

But let this sudden retreat be ascribable to what it may, there certainly was not in any of the causes assigned, even a pretence, for the measure taken, which could not fail to involve consequences the most distressful; and these have been in part already proved, in the loss of his guns, tumbrils, and ammunition, together with much baggage; but the worst is yet to follow—in the power, as he has thrown himself, of a greedy and insatiable enemy.

Under an impression, it should seem, his Highness has taken up an asylum for himself and women, in the *Ghurne* (small fort of *Kharab*), and crammed his army in a hollow around it; in place of assuming an eligible position near the *Ghurne*; where he might, not only secure a further retreat if necessary; but, post his army in such a manner, as to be almost invulnerable to any attack which the enemy might make, if they dared (at all) to attack him.—But so far from any such precaution, he has not even thought of occupying posts of the utmost consequence, close to his camp, which fully command it.

In fine, had the *Maharattas* followed up the victory created for them, and attacked the *Nizam* in the low ground or hollow, the next day, all who could make their escape to the *Ghurne*, I have not a doubt, would on their first appearance have fled; and the rest must have surrendered at discretion; and these advantages having been neglected, appear to have given no encouragement to his Highness to make a better disposition of his troops; if for no other purpose, than to favor terms of accommodation.—So here he lays pent up; the *Ghurne* in his rear, and the enemy encamped about two miles in his front, his cattle starving, yet not daring to lead out a foraging party; and thus leaving it to the pleasure of the *Maharattas*, to drive him to any terms, they may prescribe.

(Madras Gazette.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The imitation of Hamlet's celebrated Soliloquy, is inadmissible upon two grounds, in the first instance, from its being very incorrect, and secondly from its personality.

The Letter addressed to "the Committee of the Madras Life Insurance Company" is received, but we imagine from a mistake—it appears that the Committee alone, and not the Public, are enabled to answer the various Queries of the Writer.

Lorenzo's lines in our next.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—APRIL 23d. 1795.

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S Ships the *ROCKWORTH*, *THETIS*, *QUEEN*, and *MELVILLE CASTLE*, will, we are informed, be Despatched for England in the course of tomorrow, the 23d Instant.

The only Passengers on the above Ships we have yet heard of are—

ROCKWORTH—Mrs. BELTON, relief of the late Major Bolton, and Son.

Mrs. PEECHING, CAPTAIN and Mrs. WILKES, CAPTAIN DYCE, Mr. STRANGE, Master Kenzie; and Seven Children from Bengal.

QUEEN—Mrs. TRAPAUD and four Children.

MELVILLE CASTLE—Mr. JOHN SMART, and Mr. GRANDPERR.

THETIS—Two Children.

THE QUARTERLY SESSIONS of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the Town of Madras, commenced at the Court House on Wednesday the 24th Instant, and at which, *Timothy Greedy*, for Murder, and Panambum, a Native, for Forging a Company's Bond were arraigned, and found Guilty.

On the 13th Instant, the Honourable Company's Ship the *THETIS*, arrived from Bengal.

The Gloucester, Captain Gibson arrived at Bombay on the 16th of March, we are happy to add that *Major Peire*, passenger on the Gloucester landed in good health on the morning of her arrival.

The *Amazon*, Dutch Frigate, with two large and well armed *Indians*, are cruising in the Straights of *Sunda* for the protection of the Dutch Settlements, and Navigation in their vicinity.

A Detachment of the 14th Native Battalion, Commanded by *Lieutenant Gland*, arrived at *Settanagran* on the 6th Instant, for the purpose of collecting Grain and Provisions for the Forces serving under *Major Donwoody*.

On the 2d Instant the *Danish Ship Bergen* arrived at *Calcutta* from *Copenhagen*, but left for the *Dowry*, which she left on the 26th of October: the following are the principal Heads of Intelligence received by the *Bergen*, for which we are chiefly indebted to the *Oriental Star* of the 4th Instant, but also to several extracts of *Private Letters* very obligingly communicated, and for which we have to hope that our acknowledgments and thanks will be accepted.

The *Bergen* spoke several *English* vessels in the *Dowry*, and was informed that orders from the Court of Directors, had been sent down to *Falmouth*, for the *Swallow* to be despatched immediately for *Bengal*; and as a ship resembling the *Swallow*, passed *Madras*, while the *Bergen* was there, her arrival in *India* may be hourly expected.

On her way to the *Dowry*, the *Bergen* made the *Teak* she spoke some *Dutch* vessels from *Amoy*, and was informed, that a few hours before their last sight, the expectation of an immediate, and GENERAL PEACE, prevailed there.

This intelligence, could not be known in *London*, when the *Bergen* left the *Dowry*, in consequence of the bad weather, which had prevented the receipt of eight *Dutch* mails then due.

The accounts received by this conveyance are unanimous in declaration of the priority of Great Britain; the continued Health of His Majesty, the Queen, and their Royal offspring; and of the increased popularity and successful exertions of His Majesty's Ministers.

We are informed that the above Ship has brought *English Papers* down to the 23d of October; on her passage she touched at *Madras*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, but does not bring, from the latter place, the final confirmation of a French fleet, having at any late period appeared off that place.

The *Danish Ship Sophia Amara* was spoken with by the *B* and of Ceylon,

which sailed from *Amoy* on the 1st of March 1794, and in England, before she arrived on her way to

Calcutta, where she arrived a few days after the *Bergen*, and was distinguished by the West of Major of

Colonel L. 19th October, Marshall a London from

The *Ele* on a negotiation, of *Floriss* opened at *Angbuth*, the half per cent. upon

had it in consequence at *Kew*, in a very undisplayed

locks rose in England, was then at the French Constitution.

The *East India* company, were taking up *Sugar* ships at 26l. per ton: the *Nedra*, was said to be one of them.—The exportation of *Catton* to *France*, on neutral bottoms, was permitted; in consequence, *Smynra* and *India* Cotton, was daily rising in value.

The *London Price Current*, for October was—*Cotton* 8d. to 9d per pound—*Paper* 13d—*Sugar* 6d.—and *Salt Peire* 10 guineas the Cwt.

The last sales for *Pice Goods*, were 20 per cent. higher than the former;—and the next, which would be in January or February, were expected to be considerably higher.

The Governments of *America* and *Great Britain* have long since come to a proper understanding on all the material points of dispute; and it has been settled by the contracting parties, that whatever may happen during the negotiation of Mr. Jay, in England, in consequence of orders given previous to his arrival there, shall not be considered in a hostile point of view; each party making the proper indemnification for the aggression.

LEPERS RAISED BY THE FRENCH
IN FLANDERS.

MIDDLEBURGH, Aug. 30.

"By letters which have found their way hither from Flanders, we learn, in a very particular manner, the proceedings of the French since their entry into Flanders. If we are to judge from their past conduct, there is no reason to suppose they mean to take up their winter quarters in those provinces.

"To begin with Ghent, which city they have taxed to the amount of seven millions of livres. The Convents of Nobles have suffered most. The Abbey of St. Peter is the first on the list; and next follows that of Brondelo. The first has paid one million; the last, 800,000 livres. The mercantile houses have been taxed in proportion; and where there was no specie to be had, the French have taken goods. All the carriages have been put in a state of requisition, and the owners have been ordered to send them to the Abbey of St. Peter, which has been converted into a repository, under pain of death, either in the case of refusing to obey, or of concealment. The goods put in a state of requisition, have been sent in boats down to Ostend.

"Bruges has been taxed four millions; of which the Clergy are to pay two; the Nobles one, and the Citizens who live on their incomes, one million. A very severe difference rages in this place; something of a flux, of which 400 people are now ill.

"Ostend has been taxed two millions; and the shopkeeper's warehouses put in a state of requisition. The goods have been sent to Niepoort, and from thence to Dunkirk, which, with Lille, is the grand depot of all the plunder seized in Flanders.

"In order to render the transportation of these goods, as well as of the plundered money, all the young men, from 15 to 30 years of age, have been put in a state of requisition, and are forced to work on the canal leading from Niepoort to Dunkirk, so as to deepen it in those places where the boats cannot now pass. There is no alternative; it is either self-mutilation, or the guillotine. All the English at Ostend have been sent into France."

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24.

On the evening of the day before yesterday, the sentence against the accomplices in the conspiracy was published. The garb at the same time received orders to hold it in readiness for the following day. Yesterday, at ten in the morning, the chief Secretary of the privy Council, Ekroghen, (having his red beard extremely long, as he had suffered it to grow during the last six months,) was conducted under a strong escort to the place of execution, where he stood in the pillory during an hour. The people formed greatly in incensed against him, on account of his firm behaviour. He was afterwards reconducted back to prison, where he will remain till the first of October, on which day he will lose his head and head.

The sentence of Baron Arnimfeldt was read on the above place, whereby he is declared infamous and proscribed. Then the executioner stepped on the post the following inscription: "Gustavus Maurice, Traitor to his Country, put out of the protection of the law throughout the whole kingdom of Sweden." The sentence mentioned Baron Arnimfeldt only by his baptismal name, on account of a privilege enjoyed by the Swedish Nobility, and that no noble criminal can be condemned by his family name, which is considered to have left the moment he is found guilty. At first the name of Magnus was substituted for that of his family, because his father called himself Magnus; but as there are several citizens of the same name, the Court has ordered that henceforth every noble criminal shall be simply described by his baptismal name.

An hour afterwards the Countess of Rudenfeld, maid of honour to the King's Aunt, was put in the pillory. She had been sentenced to remain there an hour, and afterwards to suffer death; but the last part of the sentence has been commuted by the Regent to imprisonment for life, as an infamous person. Although the prisoner was attended by a physician, she found herself so ill on the scaffold, that it was necessary to convey her in a carriage to the place where she is to be confined.

Colonel Aminoff has also had his life granted, and has been removed to the fortress of Carlöftein, near Gothenbourg, for the rest of his days; but he hopes that his sentence will be mitigated. Rorsted, the butler, and the Chamberlain Minner, are imprisoned in the Castle of Malmoe.

ARRIVALS.

April 14th, Snow Telemachus, Letwife, Co. lumb—13th Ship Mary, Turnbull, Calcutta—Ship Refraction, Galloway, Bengal—Fl. Company's Ship Thetis, Bullock, Calcutta—16th, Ship Vigilant, Lemax, Chingago—Snow Catherine, Wheaden, Bakersgurge—Snow Mercury, Wookcock, Ganjam—17th, Snow Perle verance, Houden, Vizagapatam—18th, Ship Sarah, Jackson, Calcutta—Ship Asia, Hay, do. Ship Carrier, Nath, Horigegua—21st, Snow Phoenix, Thomson, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

1st, Ship Glasgow, Anhar, Calcutta—12th Snow Nance, Macarthy, ditto—Schooler, Joseph, Wells, Northward—18th, Ship Catherine, Wheaden, Mafaliparam—19th Ship Carrier, Nath, do.—20th Ship Eliza, Wauchope, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 24th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK

A CAPITAL Horse and Bandy,
One Bengal Travelling Pallankee,
Mahogany Bureau and Book Cases,
Six Mahogany Chairs, with Chinese covers,
Two sets of Dining Table and Chairs,
Superfine Metal and Silver Watches,
Superfine Round Hats,
Shoes and Boots,
A quantity of Canvas, Twine, and Loglines,
ALSO
A quantity of Muffets.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,
Very Excellent French Brandy, in bottles,
West Indian Rum, in ditto,
Excellent Arrack in ditto,

To be Sold,

BY PRIVATE SALE,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
A FEW PAGES of London Market Makers,
at 160 Pagoda per pipe,
Very good Madeira, at 140 Pagoda per pipe,
Gin in casks at 40 per cask—very old Jamaica
Rum at 40 Pagoda per dozen—English Claret at
10 Pagoda per dozen—Brandy at 40 Pagoda per
gallon—Banava Arrack at 35 Pagoda per Cask.

ALSO
Six double-fortified Brass Guns, 6 Pounds,
with Carriages complete,
One Hundred Shot for ditto,
Ten Iron Sverills and 100 Shot for do,
About 30 Water Batts,
And a Quantity of Staves and Iron Hoops.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On Thursday next, the 23rd April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A FEW CASKS of excellent old BATAVIA
ARRACK, and eight casks of BENGAL
RUM, thirty casks of BENGAL PORKE, and
many casks of excellent GIN.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLA JA H GATE,
On Saturday next, the 25th April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon,

THE UNDERMENTIONED
ARTICLES.
VIZ.
A Quantity of Furniture, consisting of Chairs
—Coaches—Tables—Bengal Table Linen
—a quantity of Brandy, in bottles—few dozens
of French Claret—Hats—Stationary, &c.

WATCHES.

FOR SALE,

BY BROWN and ASHTON,
An Assortment of Capital Gold Watches,
first Maker, from 70 to 150 Rupees.
An Assortment of Metal Time, by different
Makers, from 18 to 30 Rupees.

FOR SALE,

BY BROWN and ASHTON,
A QUANTITY of beautiful Northward
Chairs—on Couch Cover.
Palanquins and new Pattern—with Bed-
Valance to match.

For Sale,

BY BROWN and ASHTON,
A CAPITAL Night and Day Chair, by Dol-
land, Pages 30
A Night Chair, ditto 30

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.
CHASS, SPENCE, and CHASS,
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DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,

McDOW ALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHASTIAN,
THOMAS J. RAJES,
JOHN SMYTH,
SATOR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH,
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

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	3,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto	150	2,250
20 Ditto	50	1,000
60 Ditto	50	3,000
210 Ditto	10	2,100
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		540
1,000 Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas	30,000	

THE SECOND CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	3,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
20 Ditto	200	4,000
50 Ditto	50	2,500
250 Ditto	50	12,500
1687 Ditto	15	25,305
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		945
10,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pag.	10,000	

THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 6,636 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
20 Ditto	200	4,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
1150 Ditto	50	57,500
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		3,400
3,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pag.	88,000	
3,368 Prizes amounting to Star Pag.	150,000	
6,636 Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 14 BLANK.		

THE PRICE OF THE TICKET.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pag.	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 9,000 Prizes from Second Class,	
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 35,000	
Star Pagodas	150,000

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

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

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the First Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class, he will not pay an additional Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the Lottery.

if he do not pay the further Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Second Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Class, he will not be entitled to the Lottery.

if he do not pay the further Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Third Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Fourth Class, he will not be entitled to the Lottery.

if he do not pay the further Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Fourth Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Fifth Class, he will not be entitled to the Lottery.

if he do not pay the further Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Fifth Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Sixth Class, he will not be entitled to the Lottery.

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

The Tickets are to be lodged in the CARNAVALE, and the Prizes will be paid after the Drawing. Tickets signed by the Agents are ready, and the CARNAVAL is

THE PRICE OF THE TICKET.

FIRST CLASS, - 7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS, - 12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS, - 17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pag. each, amount to Star Pag. 70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 7 Pag. each 63,000
Deduct 9,000 Prizes from Second Class.
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 12 Pag. each, 84,000
Star Pagodas 150,000

Fert St. George.

March 23, 1795.

SHARP and HEEFKE, AGENTS.

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