

The Courier.

N. LONDUS LEGES ANGLIE MUT. RI.

Number 493.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 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 Regulations, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and regulations have a reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Sailed* Proposals will be received at the Garrison Storekeepers' Office, on or before the 21st instant, for the purchase of 5000 Water Casks of different sizes, belonging to the Honourable Company.

J. GREENHILL, Garrison S. K.

Fort St. George, 16th March, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, on Saturday the 28th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Sale at the Sea Gate for Ready Money, at 1000.000 of five hundred to the Honourable Company. The vessel will be sold in small lots, and may be seen on the North Beach, near to the Garrison's Storekeepers' Office.

J. GREENHILL, Garrison S. K.

Fort St. George, 16th March, 1795.

COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Surveyor's Office in Stringer Street, from all Persons willing to Contract for the making of Bridges in the Town of Madraspatnam, at the rate of 1000 Cubic Feet, to be laid in Channam.

Proposals also will be received from all Persons willing to Contract, for mending and repairing the Highways within the said Town, at the rate of 1000 Square of ten Feet.

Proposals likewise will be received from all Persons willing to Contract for the supply of Cows with Bullocks, or Buffaloes, being for the purpose of Clearing the said Town, and the Contractor will be entitled to the first quantity of Manure immediately to be removed.

The above proposals to be delivered on or before the 21st instant, and for particulars apply at the Office.

N. B. The Contractors are to enter into Penalty Bonds, for the due performance of their Several Agreements, and Security will be required of them for any Sums advanced for carrying on the above Works.

JOHN STEWART SMITH,

WILLIAM CO. ILL.

Stringer Street, March 16th, 1795. Surveyors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Campbell, deceased, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Infantry, to be granted to John Macdowell, William Fraser and George Hay, Merchants and Co. partners in the counting house of James Campbell, Esquire, in His Majesty's 73rd Regiment, the nearest kin in India to the said Deceased.

R. WILLIAMS, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 13th March, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Vencenangoappala, deceased, to be granted to Vencenangoappala, a son and heir, to the said Deceased.

G. CHALMERS, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 3d February, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Paraypooor Ninnasah Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Paraypooor Ninnasah Moodelly, as Brother, and next of kin to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort Saint George, 10th March, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day 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 Bellakiam Pelly deceased to be granted to Charles Fraser as Creditor to the said Deceased.

J. WILKINSON.

Town Hall 17th March 1795.

Life Insurance.

INSURANCE UPON LIVES, though perhaps not so extensively beneficial to Society, as that upon Property, benefits it, however, in no small Degree. It offers to the young TRADESMAN, and to the MARINER, an eligible Security, on which to raise a Capital, to the MERCHANT, a means of purchasing Promotion, to all, whose Prospects are better than their Circumstances an unobjectionable Mode of supplying their Wants. It secures the Creditor a Doubtful Debt, if it depends, as is generally the Case, on the life of the Debtor; to the WIDOW, or ORPHAN FAMILY; that support of which the Death of the Husband or Father would otherwise have bereft them; it gives Permanency and Security to all Concerns, that depend on the Duration of Life. Its Advantages are so well understood in London, that it is generally formed a part of all Schemes of INSURANCE, offices who insure, or Individuals who underwrite, do so on Lives as well as on Property. And though it has been less attended to in India, its good Effects, if it were introduced on a solid Foundation and a liberal Plan, would not be less than in Europe. In some Respects, indeed, they would be greater; numbers in this Country are destitute of that Assistance, which at Home they might derive from their Relations; their early Friends, or those with whom they had established a Credit, by a series of successful Dealings. Such Supplies also become highly Necessary here, where the Lines of Emigration are less numerous, and where some Capital is essential to almost every Pursuit.

Impressed with these Considerations, the EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, have resolved to extend their Plan to the INSURANCE OF LIVES; but with a distinct Capital, and under a separate Management; and they submit to the Public the following short Account of their new Scheme.

They propose to insure the Lives of all healthy Europeans from the Age of 10 years to 60, at the same Premium which is charged by the LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES, for Insuring Lives resident in India; i. e. 3 per Cent. more than for those resident in Europe.

NATIVE LIVES, may also be occasionally insured, by the unanimous Vote of the Committee.

SEVERAL MEN, 25 per Cent. additional, to be computed upon the common Premium.

MILITARY MEN, 50 per Cent. ditto, ditto, to be computed upon the common Premium.

Persons not having had the SMALL POX, 10 per Cent. ditto, ditto, to be computed upon the common Premium.

Persons coming under any of the above-mentioned descriptions of hazardous Lives, but who are not obliged or desirous to go to Sea, are to pay for the Duration of their Voyages the same Premium as seafaring men.

Persons entering into the Army, or taking the Field along with it, are in like Manner to pay the Premium of Military Men.

The COMMITTEE to have a Discretionary Power of granting the Premium, in all Cases attended with peculiar Circumstances; and especially in insuring the LIVES of NATIVES.

REGULATIONS.

Previous to Insurance a Declaration is to be signed by the Person insuring his own or any other Life, attesting in the First mentioned Instance the Person's Age, State of Health, and Profession; in the latter Instance the Interest of the insured. THE INSURANCE being grounded on this Declaration, will be Void on Discovery of any Mistruth in the foregoing.

INSURANCES on the Life of the insured, are Void if he die, by Suicide or Duel. Not so, when the Insurance is on the Life of another. Retractions must be given to some medical Man for Enquiry, as to the actual State of the Life to be insured. The Person whose Life is to be insured, must also appear on Payment of the first Premium, in default whereof, an additional Premium will be required for that Time only, as follows:—viz.

If the Insurance be for One Year, 1 per Cent. Ditto, do. for Three Years, 3 per Cent. on the Sum insured.

ROBBERY.

WHEREAS CAPT. W. GODFREY, was Robbed, (between the Hours of One and Four while in the Choultry, at Comorant) of his Gold Mounting Snuff Box, and a New Watch, Case, Capped, Jewelled and Second Gold Key, and Red Cornelian Seal, with his Arms, on one side, Great and Cypher, on the other—wherever Meas. Wright and Hitt, how they may be Recovered, shall Receive a Reward of Twenty-five Star Pagodas—its to be hoped, should they be offered to Pawn or Sale, they and the Party, will be Stopped.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, Ending that their LOTTERY SCHEME for the two last Years was generally approved, have determined to continue the same SCHEME for the present Year.—Their New Tickets are ready for Sale at their Office, in the Exchange, and the Drawing will commence on the 1st day next.

Madras: February 10th 1795. P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Committee

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Star Pagodas 100,000.

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

1	Prize of . . .	Star Pagodas	10000
2	Prizes of . . .	5000 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto, . . .	500	4000
16	Ditto, . . .	250	4000
32	Ditto, . . .	100	4000
64	Ditto, . . .	50	4000
128	Ditto, . . .	25	4000
256	Ditto, . . .	12 1/2	4000
512	Ditto, . . .	6 1/4	4000
1024	Ditto, . . .	3 1/8	4000
2048	Ditto, . . .	1 5/8	4000
4096	Ditto, . . .	7/8	4000
8192	Ditto, . . .	7/16	4000
16384	Ditto, . . .	7/32	4000
32768	Ditto, . . .	7/64	4000
65536	Ditto, . . .	7/128	4000
131072	Ditto, . . .	7/256	4000
262144	Ditto, . . .	7/512	4000
524288	Ditto, . . .	7/1024	4000
1048576	Ditto, . . .	7/2048	4000
2097152	Ditto, . . .	7/4096	4000
4194304	Ditto, . . .	7/8192	4000
8388608	Ditto, . . .	7/16384	4000
16777216	Ditto, . . .	7/32768	4000
33554432	Ditto, . . .	7/65536	4000
67108864	Ditto, . . .	7/131072	4000
134217728	Ditto, . . .	7/262144	4000
268435456	Ditto, . . .	7/524288	4000
536870912	Ditto, . . .	7/1048576	4000
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

AS a greater attention to agriculture is now in vogue than appears in my former period of History, and as no subject is more worthy the Public attention in all Countries where Government has been established, I send you the address of the President of the Board of Agriculture lately instituted in Great Britain; believing the perusal will be agreeable to the most part of your Readers.

I am Sir,

Your Very Obedient Servant,

JAS. ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: March 15th, 1795.

SUBSTANCE OF

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S ADDRESS

TO THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

On the first day of its being Assembled.

THAT he could not forbear troubling the Board with a few words, congratulating the Members present, on the complete establishment of so invaluable an Institution, as that of a Board of Agriculture. That in other countries attempts of a similar nature, on a humbler scale, had been made; but that the present, he believed, was the first instance, of such an Institution having been snatched from the feeble hands of Individuals, and invested with all the strength and vigour of public establishment.

That from the circumstance of his having moved in Parliament for the establishment of that Board, His Majesty had been graciously pleased to nominate him his President, a situation, to which he could not otherwise have aspired, among so many Members, distinguished by superior talents, and possessed of greater experience and skill in husbandry; but that he would endeavour to make up for any personal deficiency, by the most unvaried zeal and activity, to promote the objects for which the Board was constituted.

That no man would have ventured to have made such a motion in Parliament, without having previously sketched out in his own mind, some general ideas, respecting the system that might be pursued, in case the proposed Institution should take place, and that he would shortly state to the Board what had occurred to him upon the subject.

That having carried on, for some years past, a correspondence with above 1300 individuals, on matters of a public nature, for promoting the improvement of British Wool, and exercising with great minuteness, into the Political State of Scotland, he was enabled, by the experience which he had thus acquired, to ascertain, in a great measure, those leading principles, on which so great and extensive a plan might be conducted, and these he would shortly submit to the consideration of the meeting.

That in the first place, he had much satisfaction in stating, as the foundation on which the Edifice of National improvement might be built, that there existed in these Kingdoms, a greater fund of solid ability, and of useful information, and a greater extent of actual and efficient capital, than, so far as he could judge, any other country, of the same extent and population in the universe, could boast of; and that little more would be necessary, but to call forth that ability, and to collect that information, and to give the capital of the country a direction or tendency to increase Internal Wealth and Cultivation, in preference to more distant objects, in order to make this Island, what it ought to be, "the Garden of Europe."

In the second place, he was certain, that there existed a greater mass of public spirit in the nation at large, (more especially among that description of people, with whom the Board of Agriculture was principally connected) than he commonly imagined; and he was satisfied, that the Board would find no difficulty, in prevailing on the active and intelligent Husbandmen of this Kingdom, to try any experiment, or to follow any system, that could contribute to the public good, and did not materially militate against their own personal interests; and that a wide difference would be found, between a recommendation to improvement, coming from a respectable public body, than if it came from private individuals.

In the third place, this principle ought ever to be kept in view, that in a good cause, nothing can resist industry and perseverance. That at first, some doubts or jealousies might be entertained of a new Institution, and some rumours might be circulated respecting the objects of the Board, which time would soon do away. But for his part, he entertained no doubt, that if Parliament would continue its pecuniary assistance for some years, (promoting at the same time, by wise regulations, a general system of improvement,) and if the Board (which he was persuaded would be the case) could steadily persist in its exertions, that

in a very short period, the produce of many millions of acres, now cultivated in a very defective manner, would be greatly augmented; that many millions of acres, now lying waste, would be brought under cultivation, and that the stock of the Kingdom would be improved, to at least double its present value.

In regard to the Plan to be pursued, he submitted to the consideration of the Board, whether the first object ought not to be, to ascertain facts, without any theory or system of reasoning, however plausible, could be depended on. That for that purpose, it would be necessary to examine into the Agricultural State of all the different Counties in the Kingdom, and to inquire into the means, which in the opinion of intelligent men, were the most likely to promote, either a general system of improvement, or the advantage of particular districts. That by employing a number of able men for that purpose, and circulating their reports previous to their being published, requesting the additional remarks and observations of those to whom such communications were sent, it was probable, that no important fact, or even useful idea, would escape notice.

That the immense mass of information thus accumulated, would answer two purposes: first, it would point out the measures which the Legislature might take, for promoting Agricultural Improvement; secondly, Individuals would thus be instructed, by the practice and experience of others—the Landlord in the proper mode of managing his property, and the Farmer in the best plan of cultivating his fields.

That for attaining the first object, that of legislative assistance, it would be necessary to digest the substance of the information that was accumulated, into one report, to be submitted to the consideration of His Majesty, and of both Houses of Parliament suggesting, in the Report, what measures had occurred, in the course of their inquiries that could tend to the improvement of the Country. He added, that from the spirit with which these Agricultural Surveys had been gone into, there was some reason to hope, that a report might be drawn up, on the general state of the husbandry of the Kingdom, in time sufficient to enable Parliament, to take some effectual measures for the benefit of Agriculture, in the course even of the ensuing Session.

The Parliament might be of essential service to Husbandry in two respects: first, by removing all Discriminations to Rural Industry; and secondly, by granting Encouragements. That the second was a matter of much delicacy, and which required very mature consideration. At the same time it was certain, that by granting encouragements to Agriculture, the Great Export of Corn to this Island was enabled to double the value of his dominion, and to amass a very considerable treasure, amounting, it is well known, to many millions sterling. That such Encouragements operated like manure spread upon the ground, which insured a more abundant harvest. That they also had a tendency to improve the public mind, that by granting encouragements to Agriculture, the Great Export of Corn to this Island was enabled to double the value of his dominion, and to amass a very considerable treasure, amounting, it is well known, to many millions sterling. That such Encouragements operated like manure spread upon the ground, which insured a more abundant harvest. That they also had a tendency to improve the public mind, that by granting encouragements to Agriculture, the Great Export of Corn to this Island was enabled to double the value of his dominion, and to amass a very considerable treasure, amounting, it is well known, to many millions sterling.

That in regard to intrusting individuals, no doubt could be entertained, from the great mass of information which would be accumulated, by the Correspondence of the Board, both at home and abroad, that the best mode of managing landed property, or in other words, the most advantageous system of connection between the Landlord and the Tenant, would be ascertained, and that the principles of rational Husbandry, for the instruction of the practical Farmer, would soon be brought to a very great degree of simplicity and perfection.

That he would not anticipate, with too much confidence, the important consequences, that might result from such an Institution. He believed, however, that there was reason to expect so many substantial benefits, that the Board, indeed, was already looked up to, even by Foreign Nations, as likely to be the general magazine of knowledge as agricultural subjects. That they already were to derive the most important information in these respects, at least, Agriculture had an advantage over other arts, that no jealousy subsisted among those who were engaged in it, and that every discovery which tended to its improvement, more essentially contributed, than in any other, to promote the general good of the species.

He should only add, that if the measures he had ventured to hint at, and others connected with the Internal Improvement of the Country, which he would afterwards take an opportunity of suggesting, were approved of by the Board, and carried on with alacrity and zeal, that he was willing to devote the whole of his time, and exertions, to assist in the prosecution of them, fully convinced that no pursuits could be more gratifying to the mind for the present, or more recollected in future, with more heartfelt satisfaction.

ERRATUM.

In the second Column, of the second Page, of the LAST COURIER, for "Ex pedes faustis"—READ, / pedes faustis.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—MARCH 18, 1795.

EARLY on Friday morning, the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HOWART, attended by his Staff, and several Officers of Rank, took an accurate, and particular survey of Fort St. George; several parts of which, we are informed, were found defective.

His LORDSHIP has in consequence directed a thorough repair, and which is already begun upon, with an effect, to the beauty and strength of the Fort, which may be easily conceived;—nor is it possible for us to conclude, on this subject, more happily and justly than the words of the Editor of the Gazette, who observes, that "It is rare that the Mind, occupied on the great and multiplex detail of Government, can employ itself, usefully, to the care of the Minute of a particular Department; but in proportion as it is rare, it is grateful to the Public Sentiment."

Private Letters were received on Sunday last, dated GAZAL, the 15th of January, and bring Continental Intelligence, of no less a date, as the 22d of October; and news from England of the 15th of the same month.

By the accounts now received, we are confirmed in the information already communicated, via Bussorah, and are also furnished with many new and interesting heads of Intelligence, both respecting this and the Mother Country.

The Happiness of England had been over-ruled with a temporary Cloud, which however, was fortunately dispersed by the interference of Providence.—A Plot had been contrived, and formed against the sacred Person and Life of HIS MAJESTY, with a view to the overthrow of the Government, and was to have been instantly, and immediately executed, by the means of the completion of one of the Parties engaged in it, to be divided to a desperate Bravo, a Frenchman by birth—for what Englishman could be induced to the Perpetration of so vile a Deed?—who had been long tutored in the Devil, should aim a poisoned Arrow at the Royal Breast, while his Majesty, should be seated at the Theatre; and where the King in the Plot was found out. A Massacre in the Capital, was to have succeeded; and this bloody and horrible deed.—Several Persons have been secured, & concerned in the flagitious and abominable attempt, the mischiefs of which, Heaven hath so timely, and so happily for the Kingdom, averted.

All accounts correspond in their Description of the Situation of Great Britain, as prosperous and flourishing; and undisturbed by the wild, uncontrollable spirit of Anarchy, which seems to have spread itself over the face of the continent of Europe.

The long expected Arrangement, in respect of a NEW COURT OF DISCRETURE, after the Constitution of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and which measure, it should seem, had been warmly recommended by the late Governor of Madras, was in very great forwardness, at the time of the despatch of the *Oswin's Packet*.—The Plan, formed, and wholly systematized, was laid before the Court of Directors, by Mr. Dundas, towards the close of the Session of Parliament, and was highly spoken of by the Members of the House of Commons, as a Bill which would be brought forward, on the first day of the ensuing Session, to empower his Majesty to erect a Court of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, similar in its functions, though subordinate in some particulars, to the Supreme Court at Bengal. The Bench, it was said, also, had been named, and that Mr. *Amherst*, had been nominated, on Lord Loughborough's interest to the Chief Justiceship of the new Court. Other appointments, had been mentioned, but they do not appear, yet, to be well ascertained.

A Considerable Military Promotion is said to have taken place at home, early in the month of October, in which, Colonel *darri*, Colonel *Floyd*, and Colonel *Stuart*, were promoted to the Rank of Major General; and

it is added that Colonel *Floyd* had succeeded General *Archer* in the command of the 36th regiment; and that Major *Amherst* was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the 10th Dragoons.—These latter articles of Intelligence are given in the English Letters, with some degree of Authority.

It is announced also, that the Plan for the Regulation of the *Corps de Armee*, as advised by the *Marquis de Castellan*, had been approved by the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors; and would form a Part of the new Bill, to be introduced into Parliament, early in the Session.

The *Duvalley*, it was said was detained at Portsmouth, for the purpose of bringing out the new Civil and Military Arrangements.

On the Continent, matters remained much in statu quo, in which the last preceding accounts described them. The *Majestic* Frigate, which had succeeded *Robespierre's* Frigate in the French Convention, are represented as being desirous of re-introducing the *Monarchical Form of Government*, to which the great Body of the People, notwithstanding the contrary Efforts of a few sanguinary Jacobins, yet devoted to the sanguinary System of *Robespierre*, appeared to be attached. The Jacobins, as a body are universally despised and abandoned.

The only General Action which had been fought since the date of the former Despatches, was between the Republican Army, under *Pichegrue*, and the allied Forces, under General *Clarke*, on the Banks of the Rhine—the latter in the early part of the action repulsed the French three several times; who rallied, and by means of Fresh Supplies, at length compelled the General to retreat, which he effected, not without great loss. In retreating, which was done with order, perseverance, and discipline, the allied army lost *ten thousand men*; and regarding the courage and firmness which the French exhibited was sustained, and encouraged, as well as in the three several battles, in which they were driven back, and repulsed, it is calculated that they must have lost, at least twenty, or twenty five thousand men. This great effusion of human blood, whatever may be the cause, cannot but be lamented, in the cool hour of deliberate reason.

We are advised that the Honorable United East India Company, by a Vote of Proprietors, proposed in assistance of the general exigency of the state, had resolved on raising and maintaining three complete Regiments, for the service of his Majesty on the Continent, or elsewhere, during the continuance of the present severe and eventful War; and, we have, that the proposal of the Company, had been graciously accepted; and that many Recruits had been raised, previous to the date of the London Letter.

On the 16th instant, the Honorable Company's ship, *Europa*, Captain *Applegarth*, sailed for *Brindley*, accompanied by the success and the country ships, and under convoy of the *Europa* Frigate.

Two companies of the 2nd Regiment of European Infantry, were embarked on the *Europa* for *Port Marlborough*.

The Honorable Company's ships the *Rocksburgh*, *Mona*, and *Queen*, were to be despatched from Calcutta, about the 10th instant; these two vessels proceeded to the Coast, where they completed their cargoes, and are to remain at Madras till joined by the *Melville* Castle and *India*, which were also to be despatched about the 10th of the month.

It is proposed, we understand, to despatch the *Fitz*, Captain *Manning*, direct for Europe.

The *Ship Yarmouth* from Madras, and the *Ship Phoenix* from Coringa, are arrived at Calcutta.

The *Nang Grab*, Captain *Carnegie*, has dropped down Bengal river with 800, &c. for *Pulo Penang*; the following ladies and gentlemen go passengers to that settlement viz. Captain *Glass* and his Lady; Lieut. and Mrs. *Parr*; Doctor *James Howison*, and Mr. *Manning*.

The final despatches for the *Queen*, and *Rockingham*, were forwarded from the Council House at Calcutta, the 2d instant, and those ships directed to proceed to Madras immediately on their being received on board.

The *Liverpool*, Captain *Charles May*, arrived at Calcutta from the Coast of *Peider*, on the 4th instant.

Capt. *BATHWATTE*, who sailed from India in the *Scorpion* Cruiser, with the Colours of the *Carleton* of Pondicherry, and who was carried a prisoner into America, arrived in London on the 3d of July, Capt. *Oakes*, and Mr. *Dale*, who were in the same vessel, arrived about the same time in Ireland.

CATHERINE and *PETRUCCI*, with the Force of the APPRENTICES, are, we hear in rehearsal, for the next performance at the New Theatre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George: March, 12th, 1795.
G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The 10th Battalion of Native Infantry to be held in readiness to embark at the shortest notice for the Northward.

The 17th Battalion of Native Infantry, to march to the Presidency without delay.—
The dismounted Troopers of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to do duty at the Presidency until further Orders.

12th March, 1795.

The 10th Battalion of Infantry to embark this Evening, on board the *Prince Ship* Lucknow.
The Flank Companies of the 18th Battalion of Native Infantry, to march without delay to join the Detachment under the Command of Major Dunwoodie, in the *Vejanagum Zemindary*.

10th March, 1795.

The Right Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the *Hort* Quarters of the Northern Division, of the Army, shall be transferred at Maudslayi, to which place the 4th Battalion of European Infantry will march, with all convenient Expedition.

The Head Surgeon in the Circars to reside in future at Maudslayi.

The Appointment of Deputy Commissary General of Stores is annulled.

6th March, 1795.

G. O. BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Lieut. Colonel Capper, is removed to the 3d Brigade.

Head Quarters of the 3d Brigade Disbanded.

Lieut. Colonel Barr, and Major Bobering, are posted to the 3d Brigade.

Captain Thomas Price is posted to the 4th European Battalion, and Captain John Green to the 2d European Battalion.

Lieutenant William Rhodes is removed to the 26th Battalion, and Lieutenant Stainforth Johnstone, to the 25th in his Room.

12th March, 1795.

The following Regiment was ordered.

Lieut. J. S. B. Smith, from 11th Battalion to the 10th Battalion.

A. McLean, 3d ditto, ditto, ditto.

A. Allan, 10th ditto, ditto, 3d.

E. S. Bagshaw, 10th ditto, ditto, ditto.

R. N. Wynne, 10th ditto, ditto, ditto.

On Friday morning, the 10th Battalion of Native Infantry, commanded by Captain Vire, embarked on board the *Prince Ship* Lucknow for the Northward; much cheerful and attentive attendance was manifested by every person of this excellent Battalion, on their embarkation for a distant service.

On the 12th instant arrived from Manila, which she left on the 10th of February, the *Forer Louie*, Captain Luff. A variety of valuable articles, and a number of passengers, arrived from Manila on the *Forer Louie*; the market at that place for Coffee Goods is however, said to have been by no means ample or productive.

The following particulars of the loss of the Ship *Rosetta*, are taken from the Asiatic Director, of the 10th of March.

The *Rosetta*, a ship of 1000 tons, was the joint property of her commander, Captain Smart, a very worthy, intelligent, and industrious man; and a gentleman in the Civil Service.

The *Rosetta*, at Madras on the 31st ult., arrived off the danger Channel on the 10th inst., and at 2 P. M. anchored in the Bay.

Under the direction of the pilot, she went on with a light breeze from a South West, till 8 P. M. when she was brought to an anchor in 12 fathoms water.

On the 10th, at day light, weighed with the wind at S. W. Wore the ship with her head to the Eastward, but before her head was got round, she had shoaled her anchor to 12 fathoms.

Both anchors were then got, and the ship brought up, in a less 3 fathoms. As soon as the tide made, she was grounded, and gradually raised as the water fell.

At 8 P. M. the forepart of the ship was completely under water—the damage sustained, and the situation in which she lay, precluded all hope of recovering either the ship or any part of her cargo, the Captain, Officers, and Crew, quitted her, and sought their safety in their boats, in which they were happily favoured by moderate weather.

The *Rosetta* was a large ship of above 600 tons burthen, formerly called the *William Anna Rose*, and commanded by Captain Collins. She was principally laden with Salt, but had on board also 500 casks of Copper, and a considerable amount in bullion, on consignment from Madras to Calcutta.

It is said in the *British Papers*, that in consequence of some shipwreck, his Lordship considers himself as having experienced from Administration, *Lord Howe* has refused to resume the command of the Channel fleet. The proposed Marquisate is also said to be declined upon similar grounds.

In addition to the list of Passengers arrived at Bengal on the *ROYAL ADMIRAL*, and inserted in our last Courier, we have to add the following names:

Messrs. Conway, Stewart, Harcourt, and Spencer, Cadets, for Madras.

Mr. L. H. Newb, Mr. R. Mansel, and Mr. Lamb, Cadets, for Bengal.

Mr. Jones Currier, Assistant Surgeon.

Ensign Newby, of the 10th Regiment.

And Messrs. Barge and Blanchard, Free Malins.

PARLIAMENTARY.

FROM THE TIMES OF THE 12th JULY.

Yesterday ended the Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of the present Reign; and, perhaps in the Annals of this Country, there never was a stronger or more respectable support given to His Majesty's Ministers, than has been during the last Session; nor ever a time when unanimity in Parliament was more requisite to the safety of our Constitution, the welfare of the State—the security of private right, and the existence of Public Justice.

Avowedly attacked by an unprincipled enemy, who had trampled down all ideas of virtue, morality, religion, honour and humanity; and secretly opposed by a desperate internal faction, who, insidiously were endeavouring to subvert all law, and all authority by a most wanton Revolution, founded on the most diabolical principles that Republican despotism could conceive, Parliament, preserved its dignity and its firmness; and by the wisdom of its deliberations, and the excellence of its resolutions, nipped this growing rebellion in the bud, and saved the Nation from ruin.

To the honour of the nation, Government in all the measures of the late Session, was supported by almost every man in the kingdom of consequence, of wealth, of great talents, and of public and private virtue. The management of Parliament has been no less successful, and the friends of the Ministry have been the friends of the public; men of tried and approved patriotism, who long were held high in the estimation of the people, and who have the confidence of the nation at large.

It is not therefore, to be wondered at that the *Opposition* in both Houses, has dwindled to so insignificant a number, and that so little respect has been paid either within doors or without to what they advanced. The property of the nation and all that was dear to Englishmen were at stake; and every man looked up to government, and to the opposers of government, for protection. The same view was being used by the additions to inflame the lower orders of the people; and how these arts were cherished and vanished over by the anti-ministerialists of Parliament. Hence sprung up these *Local Associations* that now strike such terror into the hearts of the revolutionists. Hence have arisen those formidable bodies of armed forces, now acknowledged by the sanction of Parliament, are prepared, and preparing, to defend the Real Rights of Man against the wild theory of false freedom, and the lurking daggers of insurrection and rebellion.

We have mentioned the very decided and prompt measures which Ministers met in the last Session, from both Houses of Parliament, and it is a pleasure to add, that these measures, and Gentlemen who gave the support, mean to continue the exercise of their abilities during the recess, by taking upon them some of the most arduous offices in the State. We entertain very sanguine hopes, that we will in the end produce a just and beneficial peace to this country, by restoring a well-ordered Government in France.

London, 4th August.

Sir Alexander Hood will be second in command in the grand fleet now about to set to sea, on account of the illness of Admiral Cressy. Including the Commander in Chief, there will be eight Admirals.

By an order of Government, no Dutchman is permitted to come to England, without a passport from the British Ambassador at the Hague.

Yesterday, a Board was held at the Admiralty Office, (Chairing-Cross, when Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, received his appointment, and is to hold his flag on board His Majesty's ship the *Centurion*, of 64 guns, vice Admiral Bower; and proceeded immediately to take the command of His Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, vice Lord Hood, who is returning to England.

The circumstance of Prince Cobourg, withdrawing the Austrian regiments from the Dutch camp at Little Nieuwe, (the better to enable him to effect a safe retreat) has obliged the Prince of Orange to quit his position at that place, and retreat to Beaulieu, where, for the present, he covers Bréda.

Yesterday Marquis Cornwallis transacted business with the Ministers, at the Secretary of State's Office for the Foreign Department.

Earl Milnes, accompanied by several of his Officers arrived in the *Duane* yesterday, on board the Diamond frigate; they landed at Deal, and came to town last night.

Sir George Young having declined to accept the Government of Jamaica, he is to be Master of the Mint, in the room of the Earl of Leicester; and the latter is to be joint Post Master.

The Earl of Granard, it is said, is shortly to be created a Marquis, by the title of Marquis of Glanard.

DUBLIN.

JULY 19.

A Quarter Assembly, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Board of Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commoners, was yesterday held at the Exhibition-house, in William-street.

His Majesty's most gracious answer, (signed with his own hand) to the Address of the City of Dublin, congratulating him on the late glorious victory of his fleet over that of the French, by Earl Howe, being sent down by the Board of Aldermen to the Commons, it was read by the Sheriff, from the Chair; which was received with the most affectionate satisfaction by the whole Assembly, and a Committee appointed to draw up an Address to thank His Majesty for his most gracious answer.

Mr. Sankey rose, and said, that as this was a singular mark of regard shown by our beloved Sovereign to the City of Dublin, in sending his answer in language of the first person, and singing it with his own hand, an honour never conferred before by him on any City, he would move that it be entered upon the Journals of the house; which motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Sankey also moved, that His Majesty's answer be preserved in the most careful manner, and lodged in the archives of the Corporation; which motion was also agreed to.

Several Members having suggested that it ought to be framed and glazed, and Mr. Ewing moving that a fair copy of it should be taken, and elegantly framed and glazed, and hung in the Assembly room.

Mr. J. Chambers rose, and said, that the answer deserved to be recorded in the most dignified manner; and therefore moved, that it should be copied in an elegant and extensive manner, ornamented with the municipal arms, the plan of which he left to the consideration of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address to His Majesty.

The motion was unanimously agreed to. The freedom of the City at large was voted to Earl Howe, with a gold box, of the value of twenty guineas, as a testimony of his gallant and victorious conduct in the recent engagement with the French fleet.

The freedom of the City was also voted to General Cunningham, the Commander in Chief of the army in this kingdom.

A message was brought down from the Board, signifying that they had agreed to a Petition from certain of the Commons, setting forth, that the City of Dublin had at all times been forward to express its loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Person, Crown and Government, and its readiness to support the same with their lives and fortunes; and praying, therefore, that a sum might be voted, for the purpose of raising a regiment at the expense of the City, to be employed for the common cause, in such a manner as His Majesty shall deem most proper, signifying also that the order thereupon was, that a Committee be appointed, consisting of twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four of the Commons, who, with the assistance of Mr. Recorder, are to prepare and draw up an Address to him on the occasion; and that the said Committee shall be empowered to draw upon the City Treasurer for a sum not exceeding £1000, to be appropriated to the purpose of raising the said regiment, paying the concurrence of the Commons thereon.

Agreed to unanimously, without any debate.

DUBLIN.—JULY 20, 1794.

A new La arrangement is spoken of with much confidence, in which the seals are given to Lord Chief Baron Yelverton.

A Commercial and Political Treaty, it is confidently asserted, is on the tapis between America and Denmark.

Some people do not hesitate to say, that there is a private understanding between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, to the detriment of Great Britain.

His Holiness the Pope has, at this time, a military escort of British Cavalry, consisting of two troops of the Prince of Wales's, and two of the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons, which arrived too late, to disembark at Toulon, and from thence march immediately to Rome.

The late garrison of Collioure, consisting of 600 men, are arrived at Barcelona, agreeable to the terms of their capitulation with the French. As they are not to serve during the war, troops must be found to replace them.

According to the periodical statement posted up in the Hall of the National Convention, the sum of assignments now in Circulation, amounts to Five Thousand Millions of French Livres.

Deal July 4. Sailed the *Felice* sloop, with five transports from the *Nore*, for the Westward, and the *SWALLOW* PACKET for India. Remained in the Downs the rest of the ships as before, with the *Scourge* and *Childers* sloops.

NAVAL VICTORY.

The following are some particulars relating to the joyful reception, which the news of Earl Howe's victory met with in London. The circumstances are such as may be deemed not unworthy of our readers.

JUNE 10. Lord Chatham carried an account of Lord Howe's great naval victory to the Opera, and just after the second act, it was made known to the house. A burst of transport interrupted the Opera, and we never witnessed any scene of emotion so rapid as the audience exhibited, when the band struck up the national song of *God Save the King*. The joy was too excessive to subside in a moment. It continued for the whole night, and at intervals the acclamations of triumph drowned the performance. Morichelli joined in the general joy, and *God Save the King* was sung by her and Morelli and Rovelino. Not content with this, the spectators seeing Banti in a box, she was called on by every voice to sing *God save the King*! she cheerfully obeyed the summons, came on the stage, and the transport of the night was crowned by her singing the song.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence went to Covent Garden Theatre, where he communicated the joyful intelligence to the Manager, who ordered it to be announced to the house which was according done by Mr. Ingleton. The music played *God save the King* and *Rail* *Bravissimo* which were loudly applauded with one voice and encore.

Lord Milgrave and Colonel Phillips in the mean time went to Drury-Lane House, and informed the manager of the glory as achievements of the British Navy, which he ordered to be announced to the audience by Mr. Sueti. The music performers joined in the loyal strains of *God save the King* and *Rail Bravissimo*, which were loudly applauded by the whole house.

The event was celebrated through out the night by ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. and this day at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired as testimonials of sincere joy.

11. The metropolis was illuminated for three successive evenings, and some windows were broken belonging to those who refused to exhibit this mark of satisfaction at the important victory obtained. Among others, the house of *Mr. Pitt* was damaged, in consequence of which he was next day inserted the following Advertisement in the Newspapers.

"Whereas an HIREN B. D. OF RUSSIA, attacked my house in Mansfield street, in the dead of the night, between the 11th and 12th of June inst., and set it on fire at different times; and whereas a Gentleman's Carriage passed several times to and fro in front of my house, and the ANTI-TOCATE, or the person who was in the said carriage, gave MONEY to the people in the street, to encourage them; This is to request the friend's of Liberty and good order to send me any authentic information they can procure, respecting the name and place of abode of the said Antitocates, or other person, who was in the carriage above-mentioned, in order that he may be made amenable to the law.

June 12th, 1794.

STANHOPE."

Extra, Helmslooy, Aug. 7th.

"We have heard no news from the army this day. Yesterday evening, however, Major (Thulis, of the 5th dragoon, arrived here on his way to Ulm. The Major left the army on the 24th ult., when they were encamped on a large barren common, three miles from Remondel, and their situation there, I am sorry to say, is a truly unpleasant one, as provision of every kind is obtained with the greatest difficulty, and water is so extremely scarce, that it is impossible to get it at any price. Notwithstanding this, the army, both officers and men, are in good health and spirits. Some of the horses are, however, in a bad state—no less than 150 of these are unfit for the ranks. The exact situation of the French army I do not know; but their advanced guard, I understand, is so near ours, that an engagement may be hourly expected; we therefore wait with impatience the arrival of a messenger from the Duke of York. You will be enabled to form some idea of the disposition of the Dutch towards us, when I inform you, that *two English Officers* of rank, who a few days ago rode from the camp to Breda, were unable to obtain any dinner there, or any sort of accommodation—all the masters of the inns, absolutely refusing, in the most peremptory way, to furnish them with any thing. They were under the necessity of retreating from Breda, to Rosendael, a distance, I believe, of five or six leagues, without obtaining any refreshment either for themselves or their horses."

EPITAPH.

TOMB OR GRAVE OF ROBESPIERRE.
Mingled with his native dirt,
Here
Are deposited the despicable remains
OF

MAXIMILLIAN ROBESPIERRE.
AN INHABITANT OF FRANCE,
Who by Murder, Robbery, Treason, Cru-
elty and Oppression,

AT A CRITICAL MOMENT,
Raised himself into public notice; and in a
short period of time became one of the most
VINDICTIVE TYRANTS
That the world ever saw.

There was no species of crime against
HIS KING,
HIS GOD,
and

HIS COUNTRY,
That he did not practise, for a short space,
with
IMPUNITY:

He was Christian, Atheist or Deist, as best
suited the diabolical principles of his mind.
HIS GRAVE OBJECT
was

POWER:
And his footsteps, to mount the throne of
despotism, were diabolically marked with
the innocent blood of

THOUSANDS OF SLAUGHTERED VICTIMS.
He wore the features of
MARC ANTONIO,
To conceal the principles of

NEED:
And attempted the patriotism of
CATO.

Whilst his bosom rankled with all the
vindictive Malice of
CAIUS CILICULA.

He entertained no idea
of the reality of
HONOUR,

And he was a stranger to the dictates of
YOUTH,
VIRTUE and VICE

Were to him synonym in terms, to be used
as occasion might require, for the
operation of

HYPOCRISY.
And, as he had no friend in the world, so
he was an enemy to
ALL MANKIND.

The terror of
THE GUILLOTINE
For a short time made him feared; but he
never had the real respect of

ANY MAN.
And as he lived
UNLOVED
So he died
UNLAMENTED.

THE WILL OF PROVIDENCE
Seemed to have marked him out as an
instrument to chastise the inhabitants
of France, for permitting their

KING and QUEEN
To be basely murdered.
But as a proof that he was no favourite
with Heaven,

THE ALMIGHTY
Caused him to fall
A PUBLIC SACRIFICE,
To the vengeance of
AN INSULTED PEOPLE.

MARRIED.

At Palamcottah, on the 10th Instant, MA-
JOR STEVENSON of the Cavalry, to Miss
WILKINSON.

DEATHS.

At the Lunatic Hospital, on the 9th Instant,
Lieut. Richard Wm. of Peninsular Infantry.
On the 16th of June, D-OR ROEBUCK at
Kinnel, in Scotland.

ARRIVALS.

March 6th Brig Sally, Savage, Chittagong.—
10th Ship Success, Smith, Calcutta.—Ship He-
lena, Fallowfield, Bengal.—Ship Phoenix, Fle-
ming, Monrovia to — Ship Shaw, Fort Lewis,
Lodney, Manila.—10th Ship D. J. H. Hunter,
Bombay.—Ship Eliza Deane, Gasm.—14th Ship
Favorite, Meers, Calcutta.—Ship Fortune
Parker, Trankmully.—Ship Revenge, Smith,
Ganjam.

DEPARTURES.

13th Ship Lucknow, Ogilvie, Vizagapatam.—
Ship Charlotte, Purves, Chittagong.—15th Ship
Bumby, Frigate, Benccolen.—Ship Success,
Smith, Benccolen.—Ship Favorite Meers, Ben-
ccolen.—Ship Europa, Applegarth, Benccolen.
Ship Gunterprasad, Dohmson, Bombay.—
Ship Annapoorney, Landman, Malay Coast.

A CARD.

THE favor of a CHRISTIAN has been
received with those feelings which such
Noble Sentiments, and generous Conduct,
as his, much ever inspire, and A. B. has
only to lament, that he must be a stran-
ger to the name of him, who possesses so
worthy, and feeling a Heart.

FOR SALE.

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The following Books and Charts, viz.—

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P. F. C. 1 28 40
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and Normandy, 1
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three Departments, 1
A Map of the feat of War in the Southern
part of France, 1
A Map of the Catholic Netherlands, 1
The Proprietor of the Madras Circulating
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in order to enlarge the Library, will receive
Book in Exchange for the above Book, and
Chart, and which will be taken at a full
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ONE plated Engraving,
One pair of plated Hot-water Plates,
Some prints in gold burnished Frames,
New fashioned White Silk Stockings,
Riched Cotton Stockings,
Two Gold Watches,
Very fine His in Tea, in small boxes, at 3 Pa.
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Stationary very cheap,
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And a variety of other Articles.

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HAS for Sale, the following Wines, and
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terms lately Advertised; namely: PUNCTU-
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Very fine GIN in Lane Cases, and excellent
BATAVIA ARRACK in Leaguers and Half
Leaguers.

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THE Snow Charlotte Capt. Green, a
well accommodated Vessel, will sail in
a few days for the Eastward and thence to
Bengal. Freight will be taken on the most
reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. Chater, at
the Courier Office, or at his House in the
Black Town.

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For Playing at Whist,
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Price one Rupee.

ARAB HORSE.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday next, the 30th Instant,
PRECISELY AT 11 O'CLOCK,

LEGS,

AN ARAB HORSE,
Five Years old, 14 hands, 3 inches high.
WELL KNOWN AT THE LAST RACES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
At his Rooms,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On Friday the 30th March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK:—THE FORENOON,
The Household Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

COTTS, Couches, Chairs, Bureaus and
Bed-cases, Office Desks, Plate and China-
ware, and other articles of Furniture.

ALSO,
A valuable and choice collection
OF
BOOKS,
Belonging to the Estate of the late

HUGH BOYD, Esq.
To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
At the Exchange,
On Saturday the 31st Instant,
Between hours of 12 and 1 O'Clock,

THE BRIG SWIFT, Bar-
then about 150 Tons, with all
her Tackle, Stores, &c. as per
list to be seen at Mr. Clifton's
Office, or Mr. Henderson's.

Ten per Cent of the purchase
Money to be paid at the time of Sale, at which
time the purchaser's risk commences, the re-
mainder in five days afterwards, or on delivery
of the Bill of Sale, which is to be made out at
the Expense of the purchaser, in default of
which the said Brig will be refold for account of
the first Purchaser.

By Order of the Attorneys of THOMAS
LEWIN, Esq.
To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday the 30th March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE Household Furniture, Plate and Books,
belonging to

THOMAS LEWIN, Esq.
Returned to Europe.

The Furniture consisting of twelve Mahogany
Armed, twenty-two Blackwood, and twenty
Teakwood Chairs, Tables, Shade-lanterns, Sleep-
ing Cot, Pictures, Book-Shelves.

The Plate consisting of Table, Dessert, Tea,
Marrow and Gravy Spoons, Soup Tureens,
Sauce pots, a cress, Salt cellars, Salvers,
flanders, Coffee pots, Sauce pans, and
Tandals. Also, a variety of China and Glas-
ware, a capital Pier Glass, Europe Bows,
Foot chest, a Barometer, and a Perambulator.

LIQUORS.
English Claret, Ale and Porter in bottles,
and one Acheen and one Pegu Horley, and a
Bandy and Harnefs, &c. &c.

And the same day will be sold, (if not previ-
ously disposed of by private sale) to the purchaser
that commodious House and Garden on Chooly
Plain, known by the name of Mr. Brodie's Gar-
den. After which will be sold, that extensive Gar-
den and House at the top, formerly known by the
name of Drake's Garden. The House has lately
undergone a thorough repair, and the Garden has
lately received many improvements. A more
particular description will be given in the next
paper, and the premises may be viewed on ap-
plication to Robert Henderson, where the Title
Deeds are lodged.

Condition of the sale: Ten per cent to be
immediately paid down, and the remainder of the
Purchase money in ten days after the sale; in de-
fault thereof, the House and Garden will be re-
sold, and any loss on a re-sale must be made
good by the first purchaser.

The conveyance to be paid by the Purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday the 2nd March.

A PAIR of large Bay Carriage Horses, and a
handsome young chester Mare in high or-
der.

Twenty hogheads of goods Ale, lately ar-
rived from Bengal.

A pair of large Diamond Ear rings,
And sixteen Ivory Images, representing the
different Casts on the Coast, &c. &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Thursday next, the 19th of March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING SILVER PLATE;

THE PROPERTY OF
A GENERAL MAN,
Returning to England;

EIGHTEEN Table Spoons—Twelve dessert
Spoons—Ten Tea ditto—One Milk ditto
—One Marrow ditto—Two Gravy ditto—Four
Salt Cellars and Spoons—Two Salvers—One
Tea Pot and Stand—Two Muffineers—One Ta-
ble Ring—Two plated Bottle Stands—One
Silver Punch Strainer, and one Cruet Stand.

ALSO,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of

Couches—A black-wood Clock Press—A large
set of China ware and some Glass ware,
And a Variety of other Articles.

On the same day will be sold the Silver Plate
—which was unavoidably Poisoned at last
Monday.

Fort St. George, 17th March, 1798.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,
On Monday next, the 10th March,

THE UNDERMENTIONED
SILVER PLATE,
BELONGING TO A FA-
MILY.

RETURNED TO EUROPE,
AN Emergent with two Sets of Glasses,
One large Silver Oval Dish,
Two Cuffs complete, containing twenty four
Silver Handled Knives and Forks, twenty-four
Table Spoons, two Marrow Spoons,
One Cuff containing, eighteen Desert Knives
and Forks, twelve Spoons,

Twenty four Silver Pronged Forks,
Four small Tureens, Covers, and Ladles,
Two large and two small Silver Waiters,
One Cheese Toaster, an Angle,
One Rusk Stand, and Salad Fork,
One Bread Basket,
Two Rummers, and a Wine Funnel,
An Egg Frame and Glasses,
Eight Wine Lables, six Silver mounted Cords,
Two Stewers, a Tasting Fork,
One plated Tea Urn,
One plated C. K. Urn,
One Large Silver Mugs,
Two Punch Ladles, and Cheese Knife.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Saturday the 31st of March,

A NEAT Assortment of Household Furni-
ture, Consisting of a Handsome Set of
Dining Tables, with Sweep Ends; substantial
Side board, a few of Round Mahogany Car-
tables, Mahogany Pembroke Table with Draw-
ers, fashionable Braggs, a good Chair,
a Handsome Cot, a Bed, with Cudda-
lore Fringe, Europe Hair, Mattress, and Bol-
ster; a neat Jack wood Cot, with Curtains and
Mattresses, complete; a neat Mahogany Com-
mode, with Looking Glass; Bedcases, Drawers, &c.
—Black wood Shade Stands, an Elegant
Set of Queens'-ware, Wall Shades, and Hang-
ing Lamps, with plated Mountings; a Patent
Tea Urn, a Leather Bag gammon Table, com-
plete; a Handsome Side Saddle, and Pembroke
Bridle, by Gibson; with many other useful
Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON Saturday the 31st of March,

A REMARKABLE
STRONG HORSE,
Fit to carry any weight,
HE IS PERFECTLY GENTLE,
A FINE FIGURE,
Walks uncommonly well,
And Cunters Lightly.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
A FEW Pipes remaining of best London Ma-
deira, at 125 Pages per Pipe
Very good Madeira in Pipes, at 125 Pages per
Pipe.
About two Dozens of Old Madeira, at 55 Pages
per Dozen.
Batavia Arrack, in Leaguers, at 35 Pages per
Leaguer.
A few Chests of Ungharish and Robertson's
Claret, at 105 Pagodas per Dozen.
AND
A Quantity of Sea Coals.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1795.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 2d of August, six French frigates, and two sloops, were seen by two cutters of Admiral Pezon's squadron, off Gravesend, steering as was supposed for the Scheldt. Gun boats and armed vessels constructed for shallow water, have been lately seen by our cruisers, steering along the French coast in the same direction, and are probably intended to co-operate with the land forces, in their attack upon Holland.

The despatches received from the Hague, are not of a very cheering nature. The greater part of the Dutch seem to be disaffected or panic struck. So far are they from making vigorous preparations for the defence of their country, that the evacuation of Breda and of Maastricht is talked of, as possible, for want of a sufficient number of troops.

The Emperor, it is said, has abundance of men; but he cannot bring them into the field with money—we must, therefore, give him a subsidy, and Earl Spencer is quite full as to settle the amount. This is precisely what Mr. Fox foretold, in the debate in the Prussian subsidy—viz. that the Emperor, irritated by the example of the king of Prussia, would soon refuse to go on with the War, unless we should agree to pay him expenses. Like the King of Prussia too, when he has taken our money, he will tell us that he has provided the stipulated troops, but that he cannot employ them, but by the advice of his General.

Barthelemy's declaration in the Convention, against those who should speak of Peace, may be considered as a proof, that there is a party in France desirous of Peace. The Committee of Public Safety, like the advocates for War in England, endeavour to mislead the people, by spreading false alarms, and telling them that Peace is impossible. Were clear and explicit terms of Peace to be held out by the Allies, it would give strength to the moderate and pacific party among the French, and contribute more to avert the evils to be apprehended from continuing the War, than taking 100,000 foreign mercenaries into our pay.

It is said that a Patent is intended to be procured, creating Lord Wellington Baron Littleton.

Mr. Wentworth, a relation of Earl Fitzwilliam, is likely to be chosen for Malta, in the room of Mr. Burke, Jun.

Mr. Osborne, Sir George Osborne, Bart. and Major Osborne, are to contest the seat in Parliament for Staffordshire, in the room of the late Col. Grey.

Four of the new Pennines, by his Majesty on Wednesday last, are very old friends of the Portland party, viz. Lord Upper Ossore, Sir Henry Baskinham, Mr. Pelham, and Sir Thomas Dundas.

At Bergen-on-Zoom, the inhabitants are in the utmost state of confusion, and many of them are removing their effects.

From the difficulties which the Elector of Treves is making at Coblenz, for the removal of public property, it should seem, as if that place was not deemed in a secure situation.

Luxemburg is putting into a respectable state of defence; all foreigners have already emigrated from that city.

It was reported at St. James's, that the Guards are to be immediately recalled from Holland, for the purpose of joining a part of the Army destined for the Coast of France, under the command of Lord Mulgrave; they are to be replaced by two regiments of Hessian Infantry.

The current report in the city, was, that a large fleet of British vessels from the Baltic, had been shipped in the Sound, by the Combined Naval forces of Denmark and Sweden, which they had resolved to detain, well full of indemnification should be made, for the detention of their Merchantmen, in the English ports.

August 25th.
The day before yesterday at noon was held a Council, at which were present the Ministers of the Cabinet and Marquis Cornwallis, it lasted for three hours. The result of this Council is not known, but if it should relate to the Negotiations carrying on with the Court of Vienna, it may probably be important—the despatches,

yesterday brought by a Courier express, from Lord Spencer and Sir Thomas Grenville; which despatches we are assured are of a very satisfactory nature. In the midst of the confusions formed as to their contents, the two points chiefly agreed upon, are that a Treaty of subsidy has been concluded with the Austrian Power, and that the Command of their Grand Army will be transferred from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, to the Arch Duke Charles, who will have for his Council, Generals Clairfaut and Bonaparte, to whom some persons add General Mack.

September 14th

The great Forces we have at Sea, do not prevent our commerce from sustaining some considerable losses, and experiencing at times great alarms on our Coast. Weymouth has not been protected from the latter, by the presence of the King and Royal Family: The apprehensions lately felt there have proceeded however from mistake. Yesterday evening (they write under date the 14th instant) towards sunset, the Trusty of 20 guns, Capt. O'Brien Drury, was chased into the Bay, by five ships of war, coming from Cherbourg. These vessels were found to be Admiral M'Brade's Squadron, they had been on a cruise, and not answering the signals, they were taken for the enemy.

The Southampton and Winchester prepared to engage them, and were on the point of discharging a broad side, when the signals were made. The inhabitants were much alarmed; and the Troops encamped in the Environs, put themselves in readiness to repel any attempt of the enemy to effect a landing. The tumult was so great, that several families quitted Weymouth. The Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Chesfield sent all their baggage to camp for greater safety. The Royal family accompanied by their suite were upon the esplanade making use of their Telescopes and betrayed symptoms of apprehension—His Majesty remained not long without being informed, that the first supposed to be an enemy, was the English Squadron, which had been cruising for some days off Cherbourg, where they had seen 7 ships of the line with a fleet of about a hundred Transports; other advices speak of 5 frigates and 150 Merchant Vessels, which is less probable, but they reflect on the letter above recited, respecting the Squadron arrived at Weymouth, which is corroborated by Admiral M'Brade, by Sir James Saumarez.

The Squadron of 5 ships of the line, frigates under Command of Admiral Boscawen, which anchored some time ago in Leith harbour, left it on Friday last with a fair wind destined to Coast-stadt. In consequence of having first been published to the Commanders of Men of War and privateers, by which it appears that the difference between our Court, and that of Sweden and Denmark had terminated: These instructions revoke the article given in those of the month of June 1793, by which it was enjoined to stop all Vessels laden with grain, Flour or other provisions destined for the Ports of France and to send them into the Ports of England there to dispose of their cargoes, &c.

GENEVA.

The following intelligence, respecting a Revolution said to have taken place in the Republic of Geneva, are given to our Readers, without vouching for the truth of it. It is mentioned, that Sartorius and Merle, two Commissioners from the French Convention, were the principal instigators of it. On the morning of the 18th of July, the populace assembled and committed many outrages; the Civil Power in vain opposed them; they broke the prisons, and then demolished the houses of those persons most obnoxious. On the 19th and 20th, their violence increasing with their numbers, they seized 1000 of the principal inhabitants, and committed them to prison on a charge of having, in the year 1792, one urged the introduction of foreign troops—among this number was the famous M. Necker, the Financier, and M. Deodati, A Revolutionary Tribunal, composed of twenty one Members, was immediately instituted, and on the 21st, M. du Cayla, a venerable Syndic, Procureur General, M. de Combe, Libet, Colonel in the Hanoverian service; Mennier le Rouge; Vivien le Corj and

Chevalant Horlogers, were convicted, and instantly shot. Several others, who were acquitted by the Tribunal, were executed by the populace.

About 250 persons, who were marked for destruction, happily escaped at the commencement of the troubles.

LEYDEN—20th September.

Although we have had no official account of the two bloody actions, which took place on the 14th and 15th of this month between the combined armies, under the Duke of York, and the French Army, commanded by General Pichegru, we are however in possession of such particulars, as from their agreement, sufficiently inform us of the issue.—The following is an exact account.

The French Troops who were near Breda, departed for Bois-le-Duc; they first established their head quarters at Tilburg, from whence they marched in two columns, and after having encamped during the night at Geertrichbergen, continued their march on the 14th by Cromvoirt, where they at first skirmished with the advanced posts at Bois-le-Duc. The advanced posts of the combined army encamped on the right of this city, were at Buxel, and Michiels Gestel behind the Domwell: they were composed of English and Hessians; a body of French attacked them with great vigour; they defended themselves with equal bravery till the fourth charge of the enemy, when from the great superiority of numbers, they were obliged to fall back to the second position at Michiel Gestel. There again they were attacked by the French on the next day. Two batteries had been raised on each side of the church of this place, to prevent the approaches of the French; they were assailed with great obstinacy, and here the French lost a great many men. But always replacing those who were repulsed with fresh troops, they at length succeeded in forcing this post, and in obliging the allies to retire upon the Bridge of Aa, at Middeldro; here the allies seemed to fall into confusion. Measures had been taken to burn this Bridge on the approach of the enemy, but this was done, one hour after midnight, before the whole of the combined army had passed, hence those who were on that side of the river, were either slain, or obliged to swim over, in which attempt it is said many were drowned. This retreat has forced the combined armies not only to quit Bois-le-Duc, but even to repossess the Meuse, and they are at present encamped at Wickem. The Baggage, Hospitals, the wounded, and all the heavy train have been conducted to Nimwegen, and beyond it. If we may judge from the number of the wounded who have passed to Tilburg, these considerable advantages have cost the French a great many men, and all accounts unite in describing these actions as most bloody.

LEGHORN, 23d of September.

The many Vessels that have lately entered our Port, bring intelligence that the Spanish fleet which had united itself with the English Squadron, upon the Coast of Provence, had received information from Spain, in consequence of which it had made sail for Barcelona, leaving the English cruising upon the Coast, and before the Gulf of St. John, where as yet they have not undertaken any thing against the French Squadron which had retired there, the account of an action between two French frigates sailed from Toulon, and an English frigate, which had been sunk, while the four Merchant Vessels which was escorting, remained in the hands of the enemy, wants confirmation.

PARIS—23th of September.

The Revolutionary Tribunal continues to acquit a great many more than it condemns, of the persons carried before it, forty two taken up as accomplices of Robespierre, but one was found guilty; that was Lemaurier who was executed the second of September, the very day of two years from the Epoch of the horrible Massacres at Paris, in which he had taken a considerable part. The day after, the Tribunal acquitted several prisoners, but it also passed condemnation on two, one of them as guilty of speculations and dishonest practices against the Republic; and the other convicted of schemes directed to a dissolution of the National Representation, and declaring Counter-Rev-

olutionary intentions. The day following there was condemned a Notary of the Department of Ardennes, named Lombard, for crimes that are detailed at length in the Judgement upon him, relating to the Invasion of the French Territory, in 1792. Yesterday the two Sections of the Tribunal acquitted several persons, amongst whom is a Miller of Mezieres, named Bourguignon, although he was convicted of the facts laid in the accusation, but the Jury declared, that he had not been affected by Counter-Revolutionary intentions.

EXTRACT of a LETTER

dated, Deal the 1st of September.

"The crew of a French vessel which lately quitted Brest, and was taken by Captain Sir John Warren, give the following news: First. The loss sustained by the French Marine in consequence of the action of the first of June, including killed, wounded, prisoners and sick, is so great, that it has been found necessary to order an extraordinary levy of from 20 to 30,000 men on the coasts of Brittany.—Secondly, This levy has experienced great obstacles on the part of the country people, wearied by the preceding requisitions.—Thirdly. The discontent is so general, that it seems to have taken on Insurrection in the environs of Morlaix and St. Brievx.—Fourthly, The French have a great number of frigates cruising off the heights of Solingen; Fifthly. The news respecting the *Royalists of La Vendee* and the Chouans, are extremely satisfactory, and prove that they support themselves with advantage; and that whenever they may be certain of being powerfully assisted, they will be able to make great progress. In general, the discontent in the interior is not at all diminished by the victories of the Convention, analysts on the northern Frontiers."

GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

Our Readers will be gratified with the following few particulars of the life of a man, who has lately shown to such eminence, by his leading the insurrection of the Poles, in defence of his native country, that every nation to believe it will, in emancipating itself from the dominion of Russia and Prussia, the world may see in Kosciuszko a second Washington.

Kosciuszko, the chief of the Polish Revolution, is 42 years of age. He was a gentleman of small fortune, educated in the school of Cadets and sent thence by the King into foreign countries to complete his education. He spent four years in France, and returned with the reputation of a skilful officer of engineers; the King shortly after gave him a company of artillery. His figure is by no means striking or commanding; but this is abundantly compensated by a great share of wit and talents. Having inspired with a tender passion a young lady of very high birth, and not being able to obtain the consent of her parents to marry her, he carried her off from the house of her father; who accompanied by several gentlemen, pursued the fugitives, over took them, and struck Kosciuszko several blows. The latter, thus dishonoured, disappeared; and a little time afterwards it was announced in the public prints, that he was Adjutant to General Washington.

The French officers who served with him in America, as well as Dr. Franklin, spoke of him as a man to whom the Americans were highly indebted. He served under Prince Poniatowski in the three actions against the Russians at the time of the Diet of Targovitz; and it is said, that, provided his advice had been followed, matters would have assumed a different complexion. Kosciuszko has been lately at Paris, where he has been particularly connected with the Committees of the Convention, and has received from them ten millions of livres, to bring about the Revolution he has judiciously accomplished; intelligence and capacity procure him many partisans.

The following Paragraph is transcribed from the Bombay Courier of the 21st of February.

"The last accounts that are to be depended upon from the Maratta Camp,

"mention that the Peshwa, with the chiefs of the Empire, and the head of 100,000 men, up in the backs of the Cera, a station distant in a North East direction from Poona about 4000 miles, and immediately upon the boundary of the contending territories, that the Nizam is also at the head of a powerful army encamped near Poona, about five and twenty miles from the Maratta camp, unless some accommodation should be taken place, we may soon expect to hear of an action between these devastating hosts, which carry rapine, murder, and extermination wherever they advance."

THE TAKING OF CALVI.

Letter from Lieutenant General Charles Stuart, to Mr. Dundas, Secretary of State.

Calvi, 10th of August, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that the Town of Calvi surrendered this day to the arms of His Majesty, after a siege of fifteen days. Lord Hood and myself being perfectly agreed upon the necessity of using the greatest exertion, to put the troops destined for the siege of Calvi, in a state to commence their operations before the unhealthy season, every thing was put in a train to accelerate the necessary preparations, and the activity of each department was such, that in the course of a few days, the Regiment embarked at Bastia, Captain Nilson of His Majesty's ship the Agamemnon, consented in the absence of Lord Hood to make sail towards the Port of Aera; where the landing was effected on the 10th of June, and on the day the army encamped in a strong position upon the summit of a mountain, named *La Serra del Capriccio*, distant three miles from the Town of Calvi.

From many of the advanced Posts, and particularly those which our Corsican friends had orders to occupy, I could distinctly perceive that the Town of Calvi was strong by its situation, well fortified, and abundantly provided with heavy Artillery, and that the garrison, which the enemy had derived considerable assistance in, consisted in Fort *Masolotto* in the form of a star, and Bomb-proof, provided with Ten pieces of Ordnance with a Battery of six Guns on its right, flanked by a small entrenchment, in front of this Line, which covered the Town to the West, was placed on the East upon an elevated rock, a Battery of three Guns.

Fort *Masolotto* upon a steep rock advancing considerably in the plain to the South west, commanded the communication between Calvi, and the Province of *Balleria*; it was also supported by two Frigates anchored in the Bay, which commanded all the intermediate space. But the principal difficulty, which presented an approach to the enemy's works, did not proceed so much from their immediate strength, as the height of the mountains, and the rocky and uneven surface of the country, it was necessary to penetrate these obstacles, more to advance to the ordinary system of attack, than to thought expedient to substitute rapid and bold movements to a regular approach. In consequence of this plan of conduct, the Sailors and Soldiers were employed in the laborious task of clearing the roads; in dragging the Guns to the summit of Mount, and collecting every thing that was necessary to raise that very night two Mortar Batteries, and four separate Batteries for Guns, one of the two first was directed against *Masolotto*; the second was raised upon the summit of Mount, the principal Battery of six Guns, which the rapidity of our march, and the labours of the whole army, enabled us to erect at seven hundred and fifty yards from the Town.

It happened from some misunderstanding, that the Battery directed against *Masolotto*, was constructed and opened two days before the appointed time, and that it considerably damaged the fort, however, as I observed that the enemy far from being disposed to evacuate it, were determined to resist it, I ordered the royal Irish Regiment on the evening of the 6th of July, to make a movement to the left of the fort, exposing itself to the fire of its Artillery; this diversion was aided at sunset, and during the greater part of the night, by a false attack of the Corsicans, which so completely deceived the enemy, that they withdrew from the spot where we wished to raise the principal battery, a considerable picket to support Fort *Masolotto*, and directing all its fire, upon this point they enabled our troops to complete their operations. When we were masters of this important position, the enemy were obliged to evacuate *Masolotto*, and to withdraw their vessels from the protection of the town, a very warm fire now commenced on both sides, and continued almost without relaxation until the 10th of July. Having observed on that day, that the enemy's batteries were much damaged, and that their ammunition was fast expiring, and which by a breach which appeared practicable upon the western face of *Masolotto*, I made dispositions for a general attack of the exterior works under the protection of two batteries, the construction was appointed for that night, and which by their position might be serviceable in case of a check to the principal object of our movement. Through the zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Bachelop, and the great activity of the royal Regiment, the Battery which we undertook to raise at three hundred yards from the Town, was completed an hour before day break, without the enemy perceiving.—The firing of a gun served

as a signal for the Troops to advance.—Lieutenant Newhouse of the Royal Artillery, covered the approach with two field pieces; The Grenadiers, the Light Infantry, and the second of Royal Battalions, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Moore, the six Regiments, and Major Besset of the 10th advanced towards the enemy, with a bold intrepidity, and arms discharged; forced their way through a violent fire of Musketry, and fearless of Grenades cast in the breast, and even that were opposed to them, stormed *Masolotto*, while Lieutenant Colonel Wemyss with the Regiment of Royal Irish and two pieces of cannon, under Lieutenant Le Mouet, of the Royal Artillery, equally brave and intrepid, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced the intrenchments without firing a shot.

The possession of these important Posts in which the Troops maintained themselves under the most violent fire of Bomba, Cannon, and Musketry, disposed me to offer a consideration of such terms of capitulation as the Garrison of Calvi might be inclined to propose; but the answer not being favourable, the fleet and the army once more united their efforts, and in the space of nine days batteries of thirteen guns, of four mortars, and of three howitzers, were finished at six hundred yards from the place, the fire was so well directed, that the enemy could no longer remain near their guns, and sent eighteen hours before the provisions, which were in the city, by a capitulation, by which the French were totally expelled from Corsica.

It is with sincere regret that I must speak of the loss of Captain Serotello, of the Navy, who fell by a Cannon ball, when entering upon the batteries. The assistance and cooperation of Captain Nelson, the activity of Captain Halliwell, and the efforts of the whole fleet, have greatly contributed to the success of these operations. It is difficult to express the good will, the bravery, and the order with which the army supported the greatest labours and the greatest fatigues, during a season the most oppressive. Such has been the zeal displayed by Officers and men, that no time has been lost in the least, except when sickness has prevented their services being useful to their Country. I have the greatest obligations to Lieutenant Colonel Moore for the aid he has afforded me upon every occasion, and I may not a little to his merit, in saying that he has distinguished himself in this expedition by his courage, conduct, and military skill. It is with the greatest confidence that I take the liberty of recommending to His Majesty my Aid-de-camp, Captain Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, whose activity, zeal, and skill, in his own department, as well as an Engineer, are worthy of the greatest eulogium, and merit advancement. Captain Stephens, the officers, and all the corps of the Royal Artillery distinguished themselves as usual, by their skill, in directing the batteries, and by their exertions in the different parts of their service. Sir James Eviskie and Major Oakes have rendered most essential aid by their respective departments, and in general their regularity throughout the army, a harmony and cordiality, which promise the most signal success to any future enterprise.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that Captains McDonald and McKenty, and the sons, Officers and Soldiers who have been wounded, are in a fair way of recovery.—Captain Stewart, an Officer of great merit, and my aid-de-camp will have the honour to deliver these dispatches.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STUART.
Lieut. Genl.

TRANSLATION,

OF THE

Speech made in the General Assembly of Corsica, on the acceptance of the Crown and Constitution of that Island, by His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot.

GENTLEMEN,

In availing myself, for the first time, in the name of the Corsican Nation, of the privilege of calling you, Brothers and fellow Citizens, to a reflection which will naturally occur to every one, excited in me the most heartfelt satisfaction, independent of the reciprocal political advantages which may be derived from a close connection. I feel, on the present occasion, every thing that can render it more precious and more estimable, by the sentiments of confidence and affection, the first and pure principles of our union, which they will continue to cement and consolidate.

This remarkable truth, which it is impossible to overlook, cannot be mentioned without a strong emotion of sensibility and joy. Our two Nations having, for a long period, been distinguished by reciprocal and remarkable esteem. Without anticipating the happy end to which this instinctive partiality, this sympathetic attraction, may some day lead us, we have given to each other degrees of confidence on every occasion—yet no relations have been a substitute for us, except those of reciprocal and voluntary good offices. Our minds have been prepared by Providence, for the fate which awaited us, and the Divine goodness, in our union, has ordained, that it should be announced and brought about (if I may so express myself) by a similarity of character, and by a conformity of views and principles; and above all, by a pleasing interchange of friendly services.

This sacred compact, which I receive from your hands, is not a cold and interested agreement between two parties who meet by accident, and form a contract founded on the impulse of

the moment; or on a selfish or temporary policy. No, the event of this happy day, is only the completion of wishes which he had previously formed to-day our hands are joined; but our hearts have long been united, and our motto should be—*Amicitia et non delectata*.

However exciting this prospect of our happiness may appear, I trust (and it is important for us to know it, as we assuredly do) that it does not depend on sentiment alone; but that it rests on the solid basis of the true interests and permanent felicity of the two Nations.

I will not mention to you the interests of Great Britain upon this occasion; not that they are of little consequence, but being of a nature purely political, the subject would be too cold, too dry, for this important day; besides it is not necessary, on this occasion, to appreciate them in detail. I shall confine myself to this remark, that every possible advantage which Great Britain could have in view, from an union with Corsica is essentially attached to your political and absolute independence of every European Power; and that these advantages are not only compatible with your interests, but cannot for the most part exist, and still less flourish, but in proportion to your power.

On your part, which is necessary to render you a happy people, I will tell you in two words—liberty at home, and security abroad.

Your liberty will not be exposed to any encroachments from any power, which, by its own experience, and the example of its ancestors, for several generations, is persuaded, that the liberty and the prosperity of his people, is the only foundation of the power, the glory, and the felicity of the Throne. A KING who is conscious of the rights of his people, and who esteems it a disgrace to strengthen by the privileges and established by the habits of his Subjects. Here might exist on the august virtues of the Monarch, whom you have chosen for your own; but they are known to all his subjects. You will, therefore, become acquainted with them by a happy and certain experience, and this acquaintance will be far more faithful than my weak voice.

It would not, however, be right, that your liberty should depend on the personal virtues of the Monarch. You have, therefore, been careful to insure it by the wise Constitution and fundamental Laws of your Union, which, in my opinion, constitute to essential a part of the act you present to me this day, that I could not (without violating the confidence reposed in me by my Sovereign,) agree to a System which might have degenerated into a constitution equally unfavorable to the happiness of him who exercises it, and of those who endure it.

If His Majesty, therefore, accepts the Crown which you have agreed to offer him, it is because he is determined to protect, and never to enslave those from whom he receives it; and, above all, because it is given, and not seized upon by violence.

For external security, you wanted nothing but the constant and active Alliance of a Maritime Power. This is assuredly to you, what to us you are as home peace and tranquility, which the enemy will no longer be able to interrupt, you will share with us the treasures of trade, and the sovereignty of the seas.

From this day, therefore, you are one and free. To preserve these blessings, you have only to preserve your ancient virtues—courage, and the secret love of your Country.—You are the native virtues of your soil; they will be enriched by those which accompany your union, and which you will derive from our industry, from our long experience, (that true source of political wisdom) and from our love of liberty, at once enthusiastic and enlightened. I speak of this liberty which has for its object to maintain your civil rights, and the happiness of the people; not to serve ambition and vice; that liberty which is inseparable from religion, order, respect for the laws, and a sacred regard for property, the first principles of every human society;—that liberty, which abhors every kind of despotism, and especially that most terrible of all despotisms, which arises from the unrestrained violence of the human passions. Such are the virtues which belong both to you and to us; on their happy union and influence on each other, depends the prosperity of Corsica. Immediate liberty, and a progressive and increasing prosperity—Such is the text, to which I hope, and venture to predict, that our behaviour to each other, and our common desires, will ever prove a faithful and a satisfactory illustration.

CONSTITUTION OF CORSICA,

OF THE NATURE OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND OF THE CONSTITUTED POWERS.

The Sovereign King of Corsica is His Majesty, George the Third of Great Britain, and his Successors, according to the Order of Succession.

The Constitution of Corsica is Monarchical, according to the following fundamental Laws.

The Legislative Power is vested in the King, and in the Representatives of the People, lawfully elected and constituted.

The Legislature, composed of the King and of the Representatives of the People, is denominated the Parliament, the Assembly of the People is named the House of Representatives. Representatives are styled Members of the Parliament.

OF RELIGION.

The Catholic, Apostolic Religion, in all its evangelical purity, shall be the only National Religion in Corsica.

OF THE MODE OF ELECTIONS.

The Territory shall be divided into Parishes, (Districts), each of which shall send two Members to Parliament. The Towns on the Coast, of which the population shall amount to 2000 souls and upwards, have the right of sending two Members of Parliament; the Bishops, who discharge the duties of the Curia, and are recognized as such by the Corsican Nation shall be Members of Parliament.

The Members of Parliament shall be elected by all the Corsican Citizens of twenty-five years of age, who shall have been resident five years in the *Paseo*, or in the Town, and who are possessors of land.

No person shall be elected a Member of Parliament, unless he be possessed of at least 500 livres in land in the *Paseo*, which he is to represent.

The Deputies of the House of Parliament shall not have Force of Law, unless they receive the King's sanction.

Any Decree that has not passed the House of Parliament, and received the King's Sanction shall not be looked upon as Law, nor carried into execution as such.

No Imposition, Tax, or public Contribution, shall be levied without the consent of Parliament, or without being specified in a Law.

Parliament has the right of Impeachment, in the name of the Nation, of every Agent of Government, guilty of prevarication, before the Extraordinary Tribunal.

The Cases of prevarication shall be determined by the Laws.

OF THE DURATION AND CONVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The duration of one Parliament shall be two years.

The King may dissolve the Parliament. In case of a dissolution of Parliament, the King shall convene another within forty Days.

Those Members of Parliament who are Members of the dissolved Parliament, may be elected Members of the succeeding one.

If the Parliament expires without being dissolved, another shall be called by the King's authority, within thirty Days.

The King may prorogue the Parliament.

The Parliament cannot be convoked or assembled, but by the King's command.

The interval between the convening of the House, and its prorogation, or, if it is not prorogued, until its dissolution, or, if it is not dissolved, until its expiration, it is to be called the Session of Parliament.

The Vice Roy, or, in case of illness, the Commandant, nominated by him for that purpose, shall open the Session in person, and declare the reasons for convoking the Parliament.

The Parliament may adjourn itself, and reassemble during the same Session.

The House shall decide upon the contested Election of its Members.

The Members of Parliament shall not be subject to arrest or imprisonment for debts during the continuance of their Representation.

The forms and procedures of enacting Laws, determining other matters in the House, which may not be fixed by the present Constitution, shall be determined by the House itself.

The King's Sanction, or the Refusal of it, shall be pronounced in person by the King's Representative in the House of Parliament, or by a Special Commission in case of sickness.

The form of the Oath shall be, *THE KING APPROVES; that I Refuse; THE KING WILL EXAMINE; the Bills sanctioned by the King, and Acts of Parliament.*

UPON THE EXERCISE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The King shall have his immediate Representative in Corsica, with the title of Vice-Roy.

The Vice Roy shall have the power of giving his Sanction or refusal to the Decrees of Parliament.

He shall moreover have the power to perform, in the King's name, all the Acts of Government, which are within the limits of the Royal Authority.—There shall be a Board of Council and a Secretary of State nominated by the King, and mentioned in the Vice Roy's Orders, that shall be taken into the opinion of the said Board and Council, and these Orders shall be countersigned by the Secretary.

The Nation has the right of petitioning, as well as the Vice Roy of the House of Parliament. The constituted, and acknowledged Corsican, or any other individual, capable of law; and a petition shall never be presented by more than twenty persons, however numerous may be the Signatures on it.

The House of Parliament may address the King to recall his Vice-Roy, in such case the King shall address His Majesty in his private Council assembled: The Vice Roy shall be obliged to transmit the address to the King, upon the requisition of the House, within the term of fifteen days after the receipt of the address, and the House may itself transmit it to the King, even through the channel of a Deputation; but in any case the House is bound to present to the King, before the departure of the Vice-Roy, a copy of the same, and of the Papers which are to accompany it.

The King has the exclusive direction of all Military arrangements, and is to provide for the internal and external security of the Country.

The King declares War and makes Peace:

He shall not be authorized, however, in event, nor on any account whatsoever, to give up, alienate, or in any manner prejudice, the Unity

and Indivisiibility of Corica and its dependencies.

The King shall appoint to all the Offices of Government.

The ordinary Employment of Justice, and all the Administration of the Public Money, shall be collected into the Native of Corica, or persons naturalized Citizens, in virtue of the Laws.

OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, AND OF THE DIVISION OF THE TRIBUNALS.

Justice shall be executed in the King's name, and the orders carried into execution by Officers appointed by him, in conformity to the Laws.

There shall be a Supreme Tribunal, composed of five Judges and the King's Advocate, and this shall be stationary in Corica.

There shall be a President and a King's Advocate attached to every other Jurisdiction. The Functions of the said respective Tribunals, their Administration, and the Emoluments, shall be determined by Law.

The King has the power of granting pardon, in conformity to the same Regulations under which he exercises this prerogative in England.

The Confession of the King, and the solemn affirmations of gratitude towards the King of Great Britain and the English Nation, for the munificence and protection which it has always enjoyed, and which is now, in a more special manner, secured to it by the present Convention, are all declared that it will consider every attempt which in War or in Peace shall be made to promote the glory of His Majesty, and the interests of the Empire of Great Britain in general, as its own, and the Parliament of Great Britain will always manifest its readiness and determination to adopt all regulations consistent with its present Constitution, which shall be enacted by His Majesty in his Parliament of Great Britain, for the extension of the same to the Kingdom of Commerce of the Empire, and to its Dependencies.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

Passing over circumstances relating to the early part of the passage, we shall commence our account of the Embassy with the arrival at Macao and Chusan, the easternmost extremity of China, from hence they attained the mouth of the river Tootsin, in the bottom of the Picheli Gulf, on the 26th of July, 1892, they now dismounted a brig to announce their arrival to the Emperor of China, to request that vessels might be sent to receive the presents intended for the Emperor, as the English vessels could proceed no further for want of water; and also to solicit a supply of fresh provisions. On the 27th of August, a number of small vessels arrived from the shore, having on board some Mandarines with a most magnificent supply of every kind of provisions. Twenty bullocks, upwards of 100 sheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various sorts, an immense quantity of the richest and finest fruits of the country; several chests of tea, sugar, china, &c. &c. and a large supply of flour, millet, bread, rice, and other articles in great profusion.

The different presents lay out on board the Chinese junk, Lord Macartney, on the 28th, went in the Clarence to Tacao, a few miles up the river, where the goods were transferred to still smaller vessels, to convey them to Tacao, about ten miles from Peking. The Embassy left Tacao, where every accommodation was afforded, on the 28th of August, and arrived Tientsin on the 31st, where they were splendidly entertained on shore. After the entertainment they got a supply of victuals sufficient to last the whole of them for a week—each officer got besides, two pieces of silk; and even the soldiers, mechanics, &c. had a piece of silk and cotton.

Tientsin is situated on the banks of the Yellow River, and is a place of large and extensive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thousands, but by millions; the burying-ground only, an immense plain, extends farther than the eye can reach, and appears only bounded by the horizon. The other facts relating to this place, which they left on the 11th, would be incredible, were they recorded here.

Next went to Tangchu, to which place they were conveyed by water, to vessels dragged by men;—they reached it on the 10th. Here the presents and baggage were landed, and deposited in houses erected to receive them.

On the 11th, the Ambassador and his suite left for Peking—Lord Macartney, and George Staunton in sedan chairs, the officers, &c. in two-wheeled carriages—the rest in a kind of covered waggon. They reached Peking about nine o'clock that morning. The streets are not paved; the longest are but five miles, ending each at a right angle, as to Philadelphia, and from 50 to 100 feet in breadth. The houses are only one story high. The walls of the City are of an immense height, and the principle streets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent. Sumptuous apartments were provided for the suite, and every necessary of life was furnished to them without purchase.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and suite left for Gehol, the country residence of the Emperor. His Lordship went in an English coach, the

other gentlemen on horseback; the soldiers, &c. in waggon; for that was the baggage train, the whole was of very great length.

Gehol is about 150 English miles from Peking. They were a week in going thither. On the 15th day of their journey, they reached the fastnesses of the mountains, which form one of the barriers of this Empire, their way lying through a gate called *Shen Kien*. There are only four such passes in China. This wall was built upwards of 200 years before Christ, from which time, defence against every enemy; but at the end of that period, Gengis Khan invaded the Empire, and got possession of the throne. It is at about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each side; the base is above 50 feet thick. At every distance of about 90 or 100 yards, there is a tower upon about 15 feet each in height, and 16 in length. In several places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a sweep of several miles, and then connect again with it, so that should the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence against the enemy, but this is only at the four principal passes. The ground over which this immense fabric is carried, is in some places very rugged and uneven, more so than the most mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bending over the mountains and through valleys. The towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol, some misunderstanding respecting the mode of presentation, prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 14th. Lord Macartney insisted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the Emperor, should be performed by a Chinese of equal rank, before the picture of his Majesty. One of the Prime Ministers, of whom there are five in China, replied *Chai*, having committed some mistake, in reporting that Lord Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies on which he had not assented, was degraded some years in his rank, and forced to wear in his head-dress a *crow's tail* instead of a *peacock's*, which it seems, answered to our stars, garters, ribbons, and other marks of nobility. It was at last settled, that his Lordship should pay the same respect to the Emperor that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The suite were received in a large tent. The Emperor was seated thither in an open chair borne by sixteen men. He came to the tent, the English knelt on one knee; every one of the Chinese prostrated themselves on the ground. Being all arranged in and round the tent, they made a sumptuous feast, which was followed by magnificent wrestling in his rank, and the Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had presents of silk, purple, furs, &c. The Emperor almost being ended, the Emperor defended from the throne, and walked out his chair, and was carried away in the same manner in which he came. The crowd of Mandarines, Princes and other people of rank, which attended the ceremony, was almost innumerable.

Next day, (the 15th) the Emperor again saw Lord Macartney. He came in the same manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordship that he was going to a pagoda, at some distance; but that he had given orders to his Ministers to attend upon his Lordship, and show him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone, the suite were conveyed to an island, in an extensive sheet of water, where they found a large building, in almost every apartment of which there was a kind of throne, and also a number of varieties of English manufacture. On the left of the throne was a large altar, in a hewn form, denoted there as an emblem of peace in Empire. From this they were conveyed by water; and afterwards, through a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, sweets, &c.

The 17th which was the Emperor's birth day (he is 39 years of age) they visited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till daylight in large quarters, after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted to an inner court; the officers of the suite were in the second court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third court, outside the other two. The fight of flags, banners, &c. embroidered silk, floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to describe. The Emperor was not present. All the people knelt, and bowed nine times, with as much solemnity, as if they had been performing a duty. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the gardens were laid out in much the same manner as in England. They were sumptuously entertained in one of the palaces, and afterwards carried through some magnificent pagodas or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerset house, but higher and in the same figure form, open within the figure in the centre of which was a building of considerable height, covered

ed with solid gold. The inside front of the square is in the form of a gallery, one over the other, in four rows, most splendidly decorated, and supported with Pillars of gold. In some of the apartments hundreds of priests were employed in singing. The images of deities, also, in these buildings, are almost innumerable, and many of them of gigantic size, larger than Gog and Magog in Guildhall. They are however of the same materials, wood richly gilt, and ornamented, numbers of them of the religious ceremonies a resemblance of the Jewish rites was observable; others were similar to those of the Romanists.

On the 18th, they were admitted to the Emperor's Theatre. It is a square, open at top; the stage extending along one side of the square, and those who are honoured with admission to see the performances, are placed under piazzas in the other three sides. In front of the stage, about fifty feet distant, is the throne from which the Emperor views the performance. The rest of the area is ornamented with beautiful flower-pots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne, and received from the Emperor's hands, a copy of verses made by himself for his Britannic Majesty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood, carved very neatly. This Ambassador had also the honour to receive a copy of verses for himself. Here the suite was heartily tried for several hours, a performance of some of which they could not understand, and which was accompanied with a confused noise of gongs and bells; after which, as was usual every day, they received presents of silk, fans, &c.

The two next days were employed in preparations for the return to Peking, where they arrived on the 20th. On their journey they were much surprised to find a great number of men engaged in felling the road, for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Gehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a space of 150 miles, was covered with men about 60 feet asunder, and a stream of water, each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, so that the number of men and camels exceeded 15,000. The road for the Emperor is a smooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no person is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th, the Embassy set out for the palace of Yen Ming Yuen, whither all the presents had been sent, that the Emperor might see them. They rested that night at Hing Min Yuen, and set out next morning to a house about four miles distant, from whence they walked a little way and met the Emperor; who leaving from the principal Mandarin who accompanied the Emperor, that Lord Macartney was to depart, desired that his Lordship should return to Peking for the sake of better accommodation. They remained the same day and indeed it would appear that the Chinese by this wished their departing Ambassador, for Lord Macartney had an interview with the Ministers the same day, in the course of which they recommended to him "to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure, as he would not be comfortable if he allowed the winter to overtake him; the Emperor especially as he was but poorly in health."

From this time, none of the Missionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendants Mandarines, under great indignation, strongly urged them to propose a departure, as a change of treatment might not be found pleasant.

On the 2d of September, Lord Macartney presented to the Minister a number of propositions and requisitions, respecting the object of his mission. His Lordship had intended waiting till March, but it was now thought advisable to take the hint it had been given. On the 4th, he requested permission to depart. The Emperor's permission was given him next morning, and the second day after was appointed. The Chinese gave them a great number of men to assist in packing up, and they were so industrious, that everything was in complete readiness by the time fixed.

On the day of departure, the Ambassador had an interview with the Minister, and received an answer to the propositions he had made on the 4th, which were refused. The Embassy left Peking; after which Lord Macartney and his suite returned to Canton, where they spent their Christmas.

BOMBAY COURIER.

ORIENTAL STAR.

Extract of a Letter, dated ALEXANDRIA, 26th November 1891.

"You must, long since, have heard, the particulars of a victory gained by Lord Howe, over the grand fleet of the French Republicans—the capture of all the French Islands—the execution of his party; by the guillotine, &c. &c. &c."

But, by late accounts, all these great events, seen, as yet, to have produced nothing favourable; towards an accommodation

on matters in France:—on the contrary, the Republicans are continuing to make great progress in their conquest on the Continent.

"They have lately taken *Bellevue*, *St. Louis*, *Greenville*, and *Amel-Chapelle*; after having gained a complete victory over the Imperial army, commanded by general *Laure*.

"The Gazetteer, giving an account of the latter affair, says, the greatest part of the Imperial army were cut to pieces; and in another engagement, with the Duke of York, they obliged him to retreat, after having lost a great number of his Hessian and Hanoverian troops.

"The French armies are so numerous, that it is impossible to resist their impetuosity, and the repeated attacks, made by fresh bodies of their troops; I am in hopes, nevertheless, that the campaign will, ultimately, not turn out so favourable to them, as the appearance seems to indicate; for the troubles in the heart of France, rather increase than diminish since the death of Robespierre.

"The French, had advanced in the Spanish territories, as far as *St. Sebastian*, and had actually taken that place; but shortly after, they were completely routed, by the Count of Union; and the *Santi Calistos* lost about 4000 men.

"General prince Holstein, had also completely defeated a body of French troops, under the command of General *Menier*; taken from him about 2000 prisoners; and cut to pieces a great part of his army.

"The Republicans are advancing towards Holland; and I am sorry to add, that great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of that republic: there is a strong party there, inclined to interests of the prince of Orange, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and tardy in their resolution, that the French take every advantage arising from that circumstance.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the English is the only nation that has done any thing essential against that barbarous banditti; they have taken all the French islands in the West Indies, except part of *Gundalopes*—which was retaken. It will, however, again be shortly in the possession of the English; as they have adopted measures for that purpose.

"I suppose you may have heard, that *Tahiti* is at length taken, with two French frigates in the port; the *Melpomene* and *Minerva*—the whole island of *Corica*, is now annexed to the Crown of Great Britain. The inhabitants offered it to His Majesty; and it was accepted. I enclose you the Constitution &c. &c. &c.

"It is reported here, that proposals of neutrality, were offered by the French to the Duke of Tuscany, on the following condition:—

"That he will give them, three hundred thousand *livres* of C. m. immediately;—that he will send away the emigrants from Leghorns;—and that he will permit the passage of their armies, through his country, to go and attack the Pope at Rome.

"It is said, that the Duke, has agreed to the two first, but refuses the latter.

"The Poles are absolutely become formidable, as to have compelled the King of Prussia to raise the siege of *Warsa*, and return to *Berlin*, on account of a review that has taken place in some part of his own dominions. And the Russians, have not been able to do any thing against them; so that thus far, the Poles have been successful.

"The Newfoundland fleet, under command, had the misfortune to be separated in a violent storm; and out of one hundred sail between twenty and thirty were taken by the French.

"I have taken these particulars, principally, from the *London Gazette*, down to the 1st of October; they also contain other intelligence, of a very late date, which I had nearly overlooked.

"Tahiti, one of the new French chiefs, was wounded in the shoulder, by a pistol, fired at him, as he was entering into his house at night.

"The next day, this circumstance caused great disturbances among the Jacobins and Moderates in the hall of the Convention;—(Tahiti is of the latter class) and by the latest accounts, it was expected that a counter revolution, was on the eve of taking place at Paris;—the only thing that can put a period to this disastrous war,—secure the tranquillity of Europe, and bring that distracted country, into a state of good order, under a rational form of government."

MADRAS.—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE, FORT ST. GEORGE.

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