



It has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or in the MADRAS GAZETTE, are to 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 as any Servants of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Right Honourable the President in Council, having resolved to open the Treasury, for the receipt of Money upon Bonds of Six Months, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum, payable in one Year, or to be deferred for the further period of one Year more, at the Option of Government—All persons who may be willing to Lend Money upon these Terms, are desired to send in their offers to my Office, on or before the 1st of September.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the President in Council,
J. WEBBE, Secretary.
Fort St. George, 25th August, 1795.

THEATRE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st Instant, WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE COMEDY
OF

The Country Girl.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. PORCHER'S Office; at the SECRETARY'S House, Fort St. George; and at the THEATRE.

P. BOSCH, Secretary.

Madras General Assembly, WILL BE HELD

THE PANTHEON.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th Instant, TICKETS may be had at the SECRETARY'S House, in the Fort.
P. BOSCH, Secretary.

Tontine for three Years.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the above TONTINE are requested to attend a general meeting at Mr. HUNTER'S house, on Tuesday the 1st of September, at three o'clock afternoon, to choose a new Committee for the succeeding Six Months, and to settle the accounts of the fund.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

At their Room,

On THURSDAY next, the 27th August,

At 11 o'clock,

An elegant Assortment

OF QUEEN'S WARE.

Consisting of TABLE SETS Complete, and all other kinds of Queen's Ware, of Various Patterns.

AND A FEW PIPES

OF MADEIRA,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Imported on the

Ship El Triunfo.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

At their Room,

On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,

A QUANTITY OF BOOKS, (Asianic)

Thirty black and white HATS,

Air of BOG S,

dozen of MUSTARD,

kegs of BUTTER,

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th Instant,

A NINE PIN HOOKS, with SURPOSE,

COMP. &c.

A NUMBER OF PICTURES, of different

Sizes, in gilt Frames.

A PAIR OF LOOKING GLASSES.

A small COFFIN, with Curtains complete.

AN ORGAN in very good order.

Two BANNY'S, one quite new with Cushions complete.

A BUREAU, with Book Case.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AND

A great variety of other Articles.

Hope, Card, & Reynolds,

BEG LEAVE to inform their FRIENDS,

and the PUBLIC in GENERAL,

That they have purchased,

AND ARE NOW RECEIVING

The Choice Investments,

Brought in in the

EL TRIUNFO.

Consisting of

ALL KINDS OF

EUROPE GOODS.

VIZ.

ENGLISH CLARET, and HOCK,

from the first Houses;—PERRY—CY-

DER, and PORTER, in BOTTLES;—

ALE—PORTER, and TABLE-BEER, in

CASES;—CHEESES and PICKLES—TON-

GUES—HERRINGS—BARLEY and

GROTS, in KEYS; SALTED and SPICED

SALMON—VERMACELLI and MAC-

CARONI, in Boxes.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

CONFECTIONARY,

CONSISTING OF

RASPBERRY and JAM—CURRANT JEL-

LY—different sorts of FRUIT, in MAR-

MADES—HERRIES and GUAGES, in

BRANDY—and CHERRIES—PEP-

PERMID—DROPS—CARRAWAY

COMITS, &c. &c.

GOOSEBERRIES—CRANBERRIES and

CHERRIES—for TEA;—TIN BOXES OF

DRIED SWEETMEATS—a variety of

PLATED WARE—GLASS & QUEEN'S

WARE.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMERY,

FROM SMYTH AND CO.

FURNITURE,

FROM SIDDON AND CO.

Consisting of

DINING and SIDE TABLES—CARD,

PENROCK, LADY'S WORKING—

DRESSING—TABLES—TROUADAM

and PORTABELLO TABLES, with Balls

complete—KING and QUEEN ditto—ditto

BYREAU and BOOK—CASES—WAR-

TABLES—LIBRARY, WRITING, TA-

TABLES—and COUNTING HOUSE

DESKS—TICK MATTRASSES, with

EUROPE HAIR, &c. &c.

MAHOGANY BIRD CAGES,

WITH BRASS WIRE.

The PORTER, ALE, and TABLE-

BEER, will be delivered at the SEA GATE,

with two Grots of CORKS for each HOGS-

HEAD, at TWENTY-SIX PAGODAS,

per Hogs-head, when moved to the Godown,

the Price will be considerably higher.

The whole of the GOODS will be on

SHORE in a few Days.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Room,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,

At 12 o'clock,

THAT large and extensive GARDEN at Viperi, opposite to Maicalaus Garden, contains about 18 Canals, and it is planted with more than Four Thousand Trees, chiefly Cocoanut, Mango, Orange, Pomegranates, Pomegranates, Guavas, Fig and Citron, to the highest perfection, and is walled in on the North side from East to West; and has attached to that wall fifty one Boutiques, there are three large Wells in the Garden.

At the same time will be sold,

A large spot of Ground adjoining the above Garden to the Southward, it borders on the South side, on the road leading to the Spur Tank, and to the road leading to Viperi on the West.

The title Deeds and a Plan of the Garden and Ground may be seen on application to R. Henderson, who will find a person to any one who may apply, to view the Premises.

The Conditions of Sale—Ten per Cent. to be paid down immediately on the sale, and the balance to be paid on the day when the title Deeds will be produced, in default of which any lot or portion, is a forfeit to the maker Good by the first Purchaser. The New Bill of Sale to be at the Expense of the Purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Room,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,

At twelve o'clock in the forenoon,

A QUANTITY

OF

IRON MONGERY,

CONSISTING OF

LOCKS, Files, Hammers, Hinges, Coffee Mills, Choppers, Bureau Furniture, Padlocks, and Screws.

At the same time will be sold,

A Quantity of French Claret, in lots of five dozen.

A Large Teak-wood Case, with Curtains complete.

Several Capital Watches, &c.

To save day will be sold,

A Dan Horse, seven years old, sound, draws or rides remarkably well.

A Grey Horse of much blood and bone, sound, excellent in all his paces, and eight years old.

A Poney, four years old, bred, free from vice, and has been used to carry a Child.

A capital large Pegue Horse, and a large Cheviot Bandy Horse.

Two Tambourine and Ballocks, Two sets of Europe Chariot Wheels,

AND

A HORSE and BANDY.

For Private Sale.

By Robert Henderson,

ON WEDNESDAY next, at 180 Pagodas per pipe.

LONDON PARTIAL MADEIRA, per the Ship Recovery, at 100 Pagodas per pipe.

LONDON MARKET in Pipes, & half pipes, 125 Pagodas.

BRANDY at 40 Panams per Gallon,

AND

GIN, in Fifteen-Bottle Cases 8 Page.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction Room,

On SATURDAY next, the 29th Instant,

At 11 o'clock,

AN INVOICE of Courty Cutlery, about Twenty Dozen of Fine Tomblers,

some very Elegant Cut Smelling Bottles, and the Remains of the MANCHESTER DIMITES, formerly Advertised.

ALSO

A very good Second-hand BANDY with a HOOD.

A small BILLARD Table, Two Camp Tables, one Side Table,

Three Couches, one Coat one Country made Palankeen,

AND

A few Baskets of Bombay Onions.

Wright and Hurst

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they are now receiving

A VARIETY

OF EUROPE ARTICLES,

Which will be offered for sale,

AT

Their Commission Ware-house,

LOOK AS LANDED,

VIZ.

ENGLISH CLARET, Very Old HOCK, CYDER and PERRY, RUM SHUB,

OM JAMAICA RUM, TONGUES, SALMON & HERRING SAUCES of all sorts.

VINEGAR, in Casks, CONFECTIONARY consisting of JELLY and JAM,

BOOKS, a Good assortment, STATIONARY, a General assortment,

CUTLERY, consisting of GREEN, and WHITE IVORY-Handled KNIVES and FORKS, in Sets,

RAZORS and PENKNIVES, Warranted Gold & Metal WATCHES, by Craythorn and others,

Common Silver WATCHES, Ditto Cases of INSTRUMENTS, STEERING COMPASSES, TELESCOPES,

Fine FRENCH CAMBRIC, GLASS-WARE, consisting of Wall and hanging LAMP GLASSES, Cut and plain WINE and CLARET GLASSES do. SEXTANTS, IRON CHEST.

N. B. The lowest Ready Money price will be marked on each article, and W. and H. having only a Commission, it will not be in their power to allow custom.

For

By Wright and Hurst,

A FEW PIPES OF LONDON ARTIGULAR

MADEIRA WINE,

Of excellent Quality,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE

IMPORTED FROM

For Private Sale.

By Wright and Hurst,

FOR READY MONEY.

MADEIRA two Years in India, 170

MADEIRA A, do. at per Dozen, 170

Ditto lately Imported per Pipe, 157

BRANDY, in Cases at per Gallon, 1

Ditto inferior, at per do. Fr. 40 and 58

Ditto in Bottles, at per Dozen, P. 3 4 and 5

Old JAMAICA RUM, per do. 5

GIN in 16 Bottle Cases, at per Case, 1 8

FRENCH CLARET, per Dozen, 6

ALE and SMALL BEER, per do. P. 2 22

ORIENTAL STAR, July 25th.

Original—Secretary of the Claims presented by the East India Company's Army in India.

(Concluded from No. 513.)

SECTION X.

OF DOUBLE BATTAL.

That the double battal, occasionally received by a part of the army under the Bengal Presidency, while on foreign service, should have excited jealousy, and frequently become a theme for animadversion, does not create astonishment. Partial distinctions, however, trifling and inconsiderable, will always be considered with a suspicious eye, nor can it be expected that the inquiry into the considerations for which they were originally granted, will, in general, be made at all, or, if made, that the investigation will be pursued with that degree of temper, which is essential to an impartial and disinterested decision on their reasonableness and equity. There are cases, where we may prove, but will never convince.

Should it ever become a subject of contemplation with the East India Company, to withhold that allowance from their officers, while on foreign service, it is trusted, that, previous to their adopting a measure which, in its consequences, may convulse the empire in Asia, they will consult the interests of that period, when it was withdrawn from the Bengal army, while serving within our own provinces, and fairly examine the effect, by stating the profit and loss that has been the result of the measure.

Before that reduction, neither quarters, or house-rent, in lieu of them; neither gratuity, board and tent allowance, sweepers, water-carriers, nor any other contingency whatever, was admitted, or even demanded. The double battal, then, in lieu of every allowance, nor were there then required a military Auditor General, and Deputy, Deputy Pay-masters, Deputy Pay-masters and Accountants, each with a numerous and expensive establishment, and with a large contingent allowance for office charges, amounting, in the aggregate, to a sum that would have provided a fund in perpetuity, adequate to the wants of twice the number of officers now on the establishment.

Such has been the produce of a retrenchment that was made, in the gift of losing our Asiatic dominions, and which, but for a small slice of honor in the men who were deprived of it, would have left our provinces not only defenceless, and at the mercy of every invader, but would have exposed our richest and most populous cities to the ravages of an unbridled soldiery.

The only part of the Bengal army that receives this allowance, at present, is the detachment stationed in the Vizier's provinces, where neither quarters nor house-rent are allowed; where the climate is so temperate as to require an habitation not merely adapted to afford shelter, but constructed at a considerable extra charge, in order to guard against the extreme severity of the weather. As a proof of this, a considerable expense is annually incurred by Government, on account of the private soldiers, for the same purposes; which has, in former days, checked the mortality that formerly prevailed at the field station.

A further consideration for making this extra allowance is the great additional expense incurred in the purchase of every European article, in consequence of the increased price, accruing from the risk and charge of a water carriage of 1500 miles (that being the distance, by the course of the river, of the nearest station where double battal is drawn from the Presidency. In addition to this, the present impoverished state of the Vizier's dominions, has been the occasion of an enormous increase in the cost of domestic economy, and necessities of life. The wages of ferries are necessarily increased, an unavoidable and heavy source of expenditure to officers of Native Corps, who form a proportion of three to one, and who, being at all times liable to be ordered out with detachments at the shortest notice, must always be prepared to move, and are, on that account, obliged to maintain additional ferries, and to be provided with every article or baggage requisite for a campaign, together with the cattle necessary for conveying them, instead of being able to adopt the economical plan of a general mess, as is usual in the East India Company's European corps being rarely called out in times of peace, in consequence of their suffering too much from exposure to the climate.

That part of the Bengal army which receives double battal, is the detachment stationed in the Vizier's dominions. This necessity for granting this allowance, to the officers while in those remote provinces, is

ufficiently evident: it only remains to state the aggregate amount of the extra battal, and compare the proportionate sums received by the respective ranks, with the allowances made to his Majesty's officers extra to those made by the East India Company to their officers on the Bengal establishment.

By the allowance of double full battal made to a part of their army under the Bengal Presidency, the Company, or rather the Vizier, incur the extra expense of about up. 8043; or, 977 2s. 2d. per month; a sum that, when contrasted with the enormous charges incurred by the Company for the original construction, and subsequent repairs of the cantonments at Benharpoor and Dinapore, will prove to consist, that the aggregate expense of the two field divisions has been much exceeded by that of the cantonments within the provinces, where half battal only is allowed. In truth, it is a well-established fact, and it will be attested by every officer on the establishment, that this allowance is not more than adequate to the provision of quarters, and to the unavoidable increase of expense incurred.

The only foundation, then, that remains, on which to rest an argument for withholding this allowance, is the jealousy it has been found to excite in situations where his Majesty's and the Company's troops, under two different Presidencies, have been occasionally serving together. In order to determine how far the Bengal troops may be justly considered as corps favoured by partial distinctions, it will be necessary, after having stated the real amount received by a part of the officers of the establishment, under the denomination of double battal, to inquire whether any, and what equivalent, is enjoyed by officers serving under the other Presidencies, to contrast the situations in which they are respectively placed, and the expenses to which they are each liable, in the course of their professional duties; since it is an established axiom, in political economy, that the price of labour, or in other words, the consideration that is made for services of every kind, must ever be regulated more by situation and circumstances, than by the quantity, or quality, of the service performed.

His Majesty's officers draw every allowance of pay, battal, &c. which is made to the Company's officers, under the same Presidency, with them, and their tour at the field station, in other words, the Company's European battalions.

The Colonels of his Majesty's regiments stationed in India enjoy an handsome annuity of nearly 2000, from their corps, while in the East India Company's army in Bengal, the allowance made to officers commanding regiments, when contrasted with the expense of living in India, are very inadequate to their station, in consequence of the surplus of the off-reckonings of those corps being partially distributed, and the commandants of regiments thereby deprived of a fair and equitable perquisite, sanctioned by military usage.

The Captains of his Majesty's army draw each 56l. 10s. per annum, for non-effective. Those in the Company's have no allowance of this kind.

The Captains in his Majesty's army, while in India, draw 7s. per day subsistence, and 3s. 6d. in pocket money in Europe, called arrears, making, in all, 151. 15s. per month. The Company's Captains draw 120 Senaut Rupies, equal to Sixteen Rupees, 12s. 6d. which, at the exchange the King's officers receive their pay, viz. 25. 6d. per Sixteen Rupees, is 131. 15s. 6d. making a difference of 21. 0s. 6d. per month in favour of his Majesty's Captains, and the inferior ranks in proportion.

The East India Company profess to pay their troops at the same rate as his Majesty's are paid; a Captain, therefore, ought to receive 10s. per day—but he, in reality, receives four Senaut Rupies, equal to 25. 6d. each making 8s. 8d. His Majesty's officers lose a smaller proportion, in consequence of receiving their King's pay and arrears in sterling money.—The Governor-General, Members of Council, and Judges, prudently receive their salaries in English money, or an amount equivalent to it.

The field officers of his Majesty's regiments, on the Coast, have, since the year 1813, shared in a gratuity fund, from which the Company's officers, of similar rank; have been excluded.

Page. Fan.
Lieut. Colonel's share, per men. 83 14
Major's ditto, 41 28
Or, being—

Lieut. Colonel's share, per ann. 399 18
Major's ditto, 199 18

The fund is shared not only by field officers, but by Captains in command of his Majesty's regiments. On an application being made by a Captain in command of one

of the Company's European battalions, for the share he was entitled to during the period of his command, it was refused.

The off-reckonings of field officers on the Coast are fixed at 600 Pagodas, per month, or, current rupees 2200.—Those on the Bengal establishment (Lieut. Colonels and Majors of European battalions excepted) receive only 1000.

Captains commanding Native Corps on the Coast receive 500 pagodas, or 2000 current rupees, per ann. off-reckoning. In consequence of the partial appropriation of this allowance in Bengal, the shares of Captains of Native Corps seldom exceed 2000 Rupees.

If to the above be added the various contingencies of Peon money, occasional allowances for firing on courts martial, together with those made for Horsey, candles, stationery, &c. which are enjoyed equally by the staff of his Majesty's and the Company's troops, under the Madras Presidency, and which are unknown to the army in Bengal, the aggregate expense incurred by the Company will be found to fall little, if at all short of the sum received by a part of the troops in Bengal, under the denomination of double battal, with this convenience on the side of the latter, that being a regular allowance, to be drawn only within certain limits, its amount is fixed; nor are the officers of Government subjected to lose their time in the investigation of vexatious and irregular demands, as must necessarily be the case when there are numerous contingencies.

With respect to the Bengal troops occasionally serving on the coast, the European officers must necessarily be subjected to a great increase of expense, incurred on a march of some thousand miles, with cattle, baggage and servants, the last of whom never fail to enhance their demands in proportion to the distance they travel from home, the increased price of provisions, and the dangers and hardships to which they are liable.

When to these superior advantages enjoyed by his Majesty's Officers, is added the convenience of exemption from monthly musters, and consequent privilege of being absent either on business or pleasure, without incurring loss, as in the Company's service; together with the indulgence of visiting their native country, when motives of convenience or interest call them to Europe, without forfeiting their pay; while the Company's Officer cannot obtain his passage-money, but when sickness compels his departure, and even then, subject to a conditional attestation on oath of his poverty, with total loss of pay while absent; on a comparative statement, we might be warranted in saying, that his Majesty's Officers enjoy advantages incident to the two services, with an exemption from the inconveniences, and local disadvantages, sustained by their countrymen in the Company's army.

Should the justice of granting allowances adequate to the unavoidable expenditure of those, whose lives are devoted to their country's service in an uncongenial climate, be ever disputed, the following consideration will, at least, evince its political expediency.

The revenues of those territories, acquired by the gallantry of the armies in India, after deducting every incidental charge, leave, in time of peace, a surplus of nearly two millions sterling. Of this the Company can avail itself, in the produce and manufactures of their provinces, little more than one million sterling for the European market. The remainder, if locked up in the treasury, or sent home in specie, must gradually impoverish, and ultimately ruin a country, where neither gold or silver mines are found, by subtracting annually so great a portion from the general circulation. The whole of the income of the subordinate Officers and the greatest part of that of the superior ranks, being expended in the Company's dominions, or in those of their subsidiary Allies, reverts in a short time to the treasury, after affording a livelihood to the laborious husbandman, and to a numerous and industrious class of artisans.

A judicious and candid author of a late publication, whose accuracy, penetration, and local knowledge, would infuse a long residence in India, did he not afford the contrary, furnishes the following just and pertinent remarks, relative to this subject:—

"It cannot be expected that Officers of credit will go 4000 leagues from their native country, to fight against an aboriginal mate, and pass their lives about his friends, who are most dear to them, and whose counterbalancing by emoluments, which enable them to support their rank 'gently.'"

The Company's military service, as it is at present framed, will henceforth hold forth no object of inducement to engage in it, but to those whom their disposition, or crimes may preclude from an asylum in their native

country. If man of this description is once permitted to officer their armies, it quires not the gift of prophecy to foretell the event.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

AS a public communication, which I consider of an interesting Nature, you will do me the favor to insert the inclosed address to Government, in your Weekly Paper.

I am, Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, August 21st, 1795.

To the HON. EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq. ACTING GOVERNOR, AND COUNCIL.

HONORABLE SIRS,

I HAVE the pleasure to send you herewith two parcels of SILK, amounting to 10 Pounds nearly, which I have received from ABDUL WAHAB CAWN BAHADER, to be transmitted to the HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS, and which I trust you will readily transmit, in testimony of the solicitude, some of the PRINCES here, have shewn to the success of this laudable undertaking; especially ABDUL WAHAB CAWN, as this SILK is the produce of his JAGHIRE of CHITTORE.

You may likewise acquaint the HONORABLE COURT, that the SILK REEL, which they did me the honor to transmit, through the CHANNEL of GOVERNMENT, having been placed in my FILATURE; was found to possess no principle of advantage superior to the REEL of VAUCANSON, and that on account of the want of VELOCITY, it has been set aside.

It may not be improper, likewise, to acquaint the HONORABLE COURT, by the first dispatch, that the SILK MANUFACTURE, and the culture of COCHINEAL, of which we are now in possession, and for both of which, the CLIMATE and GENIUS of the PEOPLE are better adapted, than in any other part of the World, are arrested in their progress by a value being put upon WASTE LAND; the expense of bringing which under cultivation, is at all times so great, that few will attempt it, without Immunities, Privileges, and Consideration.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

HONORABLE SIRS,

Your obedient and very humble Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, August 20th, 1795.



FOR THE COURIER.

HOPE once had circled, round my melting But now withdrawn, the brave waters flow, In ceaseless currents through their channel winds, And wash the manly—to a child's mind.

A form divine, a captivating air, Allured my tender passions for the fair: From Cores of far a dancing Cynebe [name]. To laugh at Love, but laughing, caught the

Unhappy hour! from whence I trace my grief, Unhappy fate! that offers no relief. [Name]. These happy tears, whose hearts are bound to The charms the sweets of Love were never known.

Her cheeks are red in the highest bloom, Her beauty has, the luster of the Moon, All radiant eyes with concave brows adorned, Describe the heavenly Arch with planets crown'd

But since alas! by Heaven it is designed, Your Charms must, to the Cyne be resigned, Of fortune and sense my fate so bear, Grant me oh! Heaven, all my Rival's Shares!

JUVENIS!

Arise, July 26th, 1795.

FOR THE COURIER.

CLOSED was my ear to every other sound, It dwell enraptured on thy timid strain, To weal all spell in soft enchantment bound; My ear live soul, pleased with her mazy chain.

With eyes that form, that pierce the eye, I stole Thy face, thy voice, thy Phœbe's face, Thy beauty, and youth, were paid unheeded by, Each sense but that was built in deep repose.

Pondamallie,

RESPONDENCE.

Mr. TICKET
Arce
has p
next Courier.

The Courier.

MADRAS—August 26th. 1795.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HOBART, arrived at the Presidency, on Friday morning, from his Tour through the Circars—a Salute of Nineteen Guns fired on the occasion.

In addition to the heads of Intelligence, given in our Extraordinary Courier the 19th Instant, we are enabled to add a little—The *Swallow*, and Letters, and the *Swallow*, are for the month of June, 1794—and are not, as we had been informed, embarked on the *Swallow* at that period.

The *Swallow*, it appears, had been detained for St. Helena only, whence she was to return to England; giving Convoy to such Indianmen as she might find at that Island; of course, no Packets for this Country, had been forwarded by her;—nor was it likely that the *ARRIVANT* had any Packets or Letters whatever, as we learn that she was attached to the Squadron Commanded by ADMIRAL ELLIOT, as an *Armed Transport*, and having parted from the Admiral in a Gale of wind, near the Island of Madeira, had made for St. Helena; the Rendezvous appointed for the Squadron in case of their being separated.

Admiral Elliot's fleet sailed from England the 11th of April, and it was supposed could touch at St. Helena, for information, prior to his attack of the Dutch Settlements at the Cape.

In addition to the above particulars, we have the pleasure of laying before our READERS the following Extract of a Letter, dated St. Helena, June 2nd, and which, under other circumstances, ascertains the date of the arrival of the *Swallow* from England, and of the Indianmen which sailed with the *Goddard* from this country, at the Island of St. Helena.

GODDARD, ST. HELENA, 22d June.

"On the 22th of May we anchored here, with the *Swallow*, *Mercury*, and other Ships, which failed from Madras in company with us; the *Passenger* all well; and on the next morning His Majesty's Ship the *Sceptre* arrived here from England, with news of the Dutch War—On the 27th Orders are issued by Governor Brooke for the *Sceptre*, *Goddard*, *Mercury*, *Monday*, and one of the *Swallow* Ships, to prepare for Sea—on board these ships three hundred Infantry, 2nd upwards of eighty of the Island Artillery were embarked—On the Evening of the 31st we got under weigh and proceeded to Sea; and early on the next day, the 1st of June, fell in with the *Swallow* Packet, from the *Swallow*, in the evening of this day we also fell in with and spoke the *Armenion* Indianman—Boats being hoisted out, a conference took place between the Governor and the respective Commanders; when the former returned to the Island, I believe on the *Armenion*—we however continued our Cruise, and on the 9th Instant, gave chase to a single Ship, who we came up with and captured—the proved to be a Dutch Indianman richly laden with *Spices*, *Camphor*, and *Pice Goods*—On the Capture of this Ship to the 12th Instant, we did not see a single Vessel—however on the morning of the 13th *from Sea* were despatched from the Mail-head, to whom we gave chase, and quickly came up with a few that brought them; they proved to be Dutch Indianmen, two of them of more than 200 Tons burthen, and all of them deeply and richly laden, they having been five Years in India, collecting their respective Cargoes—A few hours put us in possession of the whole; and on the 14th Instant, we anchored in these Roads, with our Eight Prizes.

I had forgot to mention that the *Swallow* was accompanied in, and that that Ship was for the *Swallow*, and had alone been fortunate as to make the *Swallow* Captures, and the *Swallow* Vessels having a company prior to our falling in with the Dutchman.

CAPTAIN MONEY, was seen very active in taking possession of the *Swallow* Ships, and the Island has a conference presented him with a *Swallow* of some value, which was his *Swallow* acknowledgments was delivered, and by Governor Brooke, soon after arrival.

return the Troops were different but ordered to be held in readiness.

"nesh to reimburse at an hours notice, as Admiral Elliot's Squadron was expected to arrive in the course of a few days.

The *Phoenix*, *Carle*, and *Dattor*, remained here in expedition of a Convoy, till the 15th of May, when they failed for England;—the *Passenger* all in good Health.

The day after the arrival of the Dutch Ships at St. Helena, Governor Brooke, despatched a Danish Vessel, the *Lords*, of the Admiralty of the valuable capture, and the Admiralty of a Convoy might be appointed to see them safely anchored in a British Port. Mr. GODDARD, of the *Swallow*, on this Establishment, was charged with the Despatches.

The Packets brought by the *Swallow* for Bengal, were landed on Friday Morning, in order to their being forwarded to Calcutta. Mr. and Mrs. VIX and Mrs. BLOOM, passengers on the *Swallow* Packet, from St. Helena, came on shore on Tuesday Morning, from that Ship.

Letters are said to have been received by the *Swallow* Packet, which mention that *THOMAS* is now in the *Swallow*, and might be expected to arrive at Madras early in the Month of September.

By a very short and imperfect account received yesterday, from *Caddapah*, we are informed that *A. Raymond*, had succeeded in drawing the *Swallow* *My Tab*, from his strong Hold, with which, and that an outbreak had ensued, which, the *Armenion* *Force* were defeated with a great slaughter. The conduct of *ARABATTA*, it is added, continued very mysterious; as they refused to answer the remonstrances of the *Nizam*, on their taking possession of Dowlatabad—or in any respect, to account for the war-like preparation going on, and the enervating of their Troop, which are daily arriving, on the Frontiers of His Highness's Dominions.

Since the arrival of the Ships *Catherine* and *Anna*, from *Madras*, no circumstance whatever, respecting the operations of the Troops commanded by COLONEL STUART, or of His Majesty's Squadron have been received at the Presidency—The following Paragraph, copied from the last Gazette will, we doubt not, afford much satisfaction to many of our Readers, and it is also an honorable testimony of the elevation in which the British Nation is held, even by the most unlighted, of all the Powers of Asia.

"It will be gratifying to our Readers to learn that the King of Cutch having received information of the landing of the *Swallow*, had despatched a Messenger to Colonel Stuart, with voluntary offers of every assistance in his power to execute the Colonel's Operations against the Dutch Garrison—in either in Cutch, Persia, or Men—This offer, it may easily be imagined, as flattering to the English Character, as it may be eventually favorable to their cause, was positively accepted—The present advantages, derived from this ready tender of friendship, are many; not our Correspondent advises, amongst the least, is to be reckoned the Supply of Cutch, and other Articles of provision, the Security of which had been previously felt and anxiously sought.

On Saturday last arrived the *American* ship *Isopara*, Captain *Carver*, from Philadelphia.

The *Ann*, transport, Capt. *Haig*, failed for *Madras* on the 22d Instant. The *Ann*, from *Madras*, which place she sailed on the 21st of January, informs, that 1800 British Troops have arrived there from Gibraltar, and that he saw them landed.

A St. Kitts paper of January 8th mentions, that a British Ship, had carried into that Island, 500 French Ship armed en file, having on board 480 troops, bound for Guadalupe. She failed from France in company with ten other transports, having each a like number of troops on board, conveyed by a number of frigates. These had arrived safe at Guadalupe.

The following ships had been detached from the English Grand Fleet, and had failed for the West Indies, under the command of Admiral CALDWELL, prior to the *Armenion*'s leaving England.

Majestic,	74	[Vice Adm. Caldwell,
Thunderer,	74	Capt. B. Welles.
Arrogant,	74	A. B. B. B.
Temperance,	74	J. H. W. B. B.
Thetys,	74	R. B. B.
Albatross,	74	R. B. B.
Bellona,	74	J. B. B.

And two others, names unknown. On the 20th February Mr. Owen, from the India Company, presented a copy of the Memorial to the House of Commons, the Officer stationed at the Presidency in West India, Mr. John G. Hunter, G. Hunter, Ca. ports, Bangalore, Benharpoor, and the officers of Artillery of the Bengal Establishment, and from ditto at Fort Saint George, and ditto of the Bombay Establishment.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

The conclusion of the above mentioned MEMORIAL we have the pleasure of laying before our MILITARY READERS, in the present Courier.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

In our Courier of the 19th Instant we noticed the arrival of two Vessels at *Tripoucas*, from the *Isle of France*; a third has since arrived there, after a passage of only 22 days from Port Louis, which the left on the 27th of July.—By this Vessel we learn that the *Orion* and *Providence* Frigates has returned from their Cruise off Cape Lagullas, and had brought in the *Indian* *Extra Ship*, one of the Company's *Extra Ship*, which they had fallen in with and captured about 20 Degrees to the Westward of the *Isle of France*. The *Indian* Trader failed from Bengal, in the early part of the Month of April, in company with the *Lafona*.

So much centing contradiction, and plausible falsehoods—rested on the face of every thing brought from these Islands, that we hesitate on the acceptance of what even wears an aspect of probability and truth—and under these impressions, we lay before our Readers the following accounts, brought by the above mentioned Vessels, from the *Isle of France*. The Club of *Seni Calais* had been prohibited to assemble, that unanimity, moderation, and liberality of Sentiment had succeeded to the reign of ferocious anarchy and brutal terror,—that the arrival of several American Ships, with Wine and Provisions had relieved their former distress for those Articles, and had, so to speak, highly contributed to that general gaiety, and good humor, which the Indubitably are said now to diffuse.

On the 8th of July, the *Moineau*, Captain *Tayau*, a *Cou Vette*, is said to have arrived at the *Isle of France*, from *Rochfort*, which the left on the 5th of March, with private Despatches for Mr. *Malaret*, and the Colonial Assembly.—Immediately after her arrival, four thousand young men, were sent in a *de* of requisition, and ordered to be prepared for embarkation, on the next day—these were intended, it was generally believed, to reinforce the Troops coming from France, and which were hourly expected to arrive.—The Squadron on which these Troops were mentioned to have been embarked was said to consist of 4 Ships of 74 Guns, four frigates, two Deckers (see down), and mounting 24 thirty six Pounders, 4 Couvettes & Twenty Transports, having on board 3000 Troops of the Line, and a large Body of young Volunteers.

An American Ship had arrived at the Island in the Month of July, the arrival of which required attention on this side of the water.—It was said to have been a *de* of requisition, and ordered to be prepared for embarkation, on the next day—these were intended, it was generally believed, to reinforce the Troops coming from France, and which were hourly expected to arrive.—The Squadron on which these Troops were mentioned to have been embarked was said to consist of 4 Ships of 74 Guns, four frigates, two Deckers (see down), and mounting 24 thirty six Pounders, 4 Couvettes & Twenty Transports, having on board 3000 Troops of the Line, and a large Body of young Volunteers.

The Intelligence received at the Islands from France, at least that part of it which has been made public, is in general vague and inconclusive,—it however states the internal tranquillity of the Republic, and a coalition of all Parties, under the ruling System of moderation.—The *Guillotine*, had been delivered throughout France—a general Amnesty had passed in favor of Emigrants of every description, excepting only those who had borne Arms against their Country.—In this Amnesty Mr. de LA FAYETTE had been included, and it was said, would be restored to his Rank in the Army of the Republic.

The following account of the loss of the *SHIP JUNO*, is copied from the INDIA GAZETTE of the 10th Instant.

On Friday last, letters were received from Chittagong giving an account of the loss of the ship *Juno*, Capt. Bremner. The *Juno* was bound from Rangoon; to Madras—in clearing the River at Rangoon, she was set by the wind the River towards Marabou, where she struck upon a rock, and received considerable damage. Capt. Bremner, however, pushed his voyage, and had got well over to the westward; but the tides increased so much, that the ship became totally ungovernable—in this situation, it was determined to bear away for the first Port they could make—the water was totally expended, and the flowers that fell, were too scanty to supply their wants.—The sufferings of Capt. Bremner, his Officers, and Crew, were hardly to be conceived—the former died on the 11th Ulr. of fatigue and want of nourishment. Mrs. Bremner happened unfortunately, to be on board; she with the unhappy crew of the hulland.

The Chief Officer, and part of the Crew, betook themselves to a raft, before they made the land, in the hope of reaching some place of safety, and have not since been heard of.—The *Juno* must have been driven on shore between Negrais and Chittagong.—The Second Officer, Bremner, a Burmah, who was the means of saving the crew, and twelve Seamen, are all that were saved.—The arrival of the *Juno* was a great loss to the service, as she was recovering her health daily, before she was received and treated by the Ladies at Chittagong, might have been expected, with the kindest hospitality and attention.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 18th August, 1795.

G. O. By Government.

The following Distribution of Troops, is ordered for the *Madras District*, subject to such alterations as occasion may require.

Veragottam and *Colandava*—Six Companies of the 15th Battalion, and 1 three Pounder under Captain Lalanda.

Chittoor—two Companies of the 15th Battalion.

Veragottam—two Companies of the 15th Battalion, and Four Companies of the 15th Battalion.

Caffin Cattel—one Company of the 15th Battalion.

Veragottam—Captain *Uer*, with one Company of the 4th European Battalion; and three Companies of the 15th Battalion.

Caffin Cattel—with the 26th Battalion, and 1 three Pounder.

Caffin Cattel, will accordingly order the 26th Battalion to march to *Chittoor*, and relieve the 26th and 27th Battalions. He will also order the Detail of Artillery and Gun Lascars, and the two six Pounders at *Veragottam*, and the Company of the 4th European Battalion at the Fort to march to *Veragottam*, and two Companies of the 15th Battalion to proceed to *Chittoor* to relieve the 27th Battalion.—The 19th Battalion to form as relieved, will detach the details allotted for *Caffin Cattel*, and *Veragottam*—the remainder of the Corps marching into *Veragottam*.

Captain *Diffy*, in ordering the Detachment from the 26th Battalion, will communicate with the collectors of each Division, left home of them should require being replaced by parties; from the 26th Battalion, or the Reserve Corps.

Captain *Stuart*, on the receipt of these orders, will call in the Detachments from the 27th Battalion—giving intimation thereof to Mr. *Webb* and Mr. *Kearney*.

The Companies of the 18th Battalion, on being relieved, are to join their Corps.

The 26th and 27th Battalions, when relieved and collected, will proceed separately to *Malapattam*—on their arrival there to be under the orders of Colonel *Webb*.—The former Battalion to march by *Myagottam*, and the latter by *Ellora*, and the Officers Commanding those Corps are to comply with any requisitions they may receive on their route from Mr. *Gambier*.

When the 27th Battalion passes *Veragottam*, it is to be joined by the Detachment of Artillery and Gun Lascars attached to the Six pounders ordered thither from *Veragottam*.—This detail to accompany the Corps to *Malapattam*—should they not have arrived when the Corps passes, Captain *Stuart* will wait for them.

Major *Maat*, appointed to command, in the *Veragottam District*.—The Troops until his arrival, are to be reported to Captain *Lalanda*.

The orders for extending the power of Collection to make Requisitions for the Troops, to continue in force for the present.

The Troops in the *Veragottam District*, in respect to Captain *Pett*.

Accounts from the Coast of Malabar mention, that the Commandant of the Dutch Garrison of *Cochin* continued obstinate in his defence—and that in consequence, *Lieutenant* *Colonel* *Peter*, having taken post in an advantageous situation, waited for the arrival of the remainder of His Majesty's 7th Regiment, and a Battalion of Sepoys, which with a Battalion of Train, had been directed to join him, before he attempted the reduction of that place.

We have seldom seen a more interesting Exhibition than that of Mr. *LAURENCE*'S, CABINET OF CURIOUS—the number of great personages, or well known Characters assembled, the apparent preservation of an exact likeness, and the peculiarities of dress which distinguished them when living; a altogether form a scene, which, we should imagine, every one must contemplate with peculiar satisfaction.

THE OPTIC OF ZALIER, is one of the best of its kind, and produces a very pleasing effect, from the many well-known objects it brings to our immediate view and remembrance.

BIRTHS.
In May last, at St. HELENA, Mrs. WOOLY, was happily delivered of a SON.
On Thursday last, at St. HELENA, Mrs. CHALMER, 25, of St. HELENA, was happily delivered of a SON.

DEATH.
At Ganjam on the 18th, 60 Mr. SAMUEL WALTON, Commander of the Force.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 18, Ship *Mercury*, Golding, Madras, 19, Ship *Swallow*, Packard, Madras, 20, Ship *Cleopatra*, Curlew, Madras, 21, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 22, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 23, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 24, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 25, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 26, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 27, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 28, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 29, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 30, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 31, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 1, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 2, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 3, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 4, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 5, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 6, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 7, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 8, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 9, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 10, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 11, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 12, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 13, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 14, Ship *Catherine*, Ker, Madras, 15, Ship 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Advertisement.

M. LAURENZY, respectfully acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that he continues the Exhibition of the

CABINET OF CURCIUS.

AND
OF THE ZALER.

According to the former Advertisement, on the Evening of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from the hours of 7 until 9 o'clock.

TICKETS are to be had at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S SHOP, and at the door of MACKAY'S GARDEN.

Tontine for Three Years.

THE COMMITTEE have TEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED PAGODAS to lend on approved Security, the rate of Interest will be moderate: apply to

JOHN HUNTER.

Sec.

Madras, 18th August, 1795.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
A handsome Europe Chariot,
AND
A Pair of Steady Grey Horses,
WELL BREEDING,
WITH HARNESS, &c.

ALSO,
A fashionable Europe Pheton,
VERY LITTLE USED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS,
APPLY TO
Mr. URQUHART, at the COURIER OFFICE,
Fort St. George, Aug. 23th, 1795.

Freight to Penang and Malacca,

THE SCHOONER

MERCURY,

COPPERED,

AND

A PRIME SAILER.

Apply to Mr. A. MELVIN.

Fort St. George, 25th Aug. 1795.

Lottery.

THE OWNER of the following Valuable and useful Articles, being about to leave the Settlement, begs to submit to the Public the following **SCHEME** for a **LOTTERY**—The whole has been Valued by Competent Judges at Star Pagodas 320.

CONSISTING OF

SIX PRIZES.

AS FOLLOWS,—VIZ.

- No. 1 Prize—A Handsome new Fashioned Gold Watch, Elegantly Banded, Chain, Key, &c. Value Paid. 100
- No. 2 Ditto—An Elegant new Mahanna Bengal Palanquin. 70
- No. 3 Ditto—A Curious Travelling Chest Mounted with Silver, containing Porcelain sufficient to serve Breakfast, for three Persons, Silver Plated Coffee Pot, Lamp, hand and Shaving Basin, every necessary for the Toilet Dressing, Writing, &c. 50
- No. 4 Ditto—A Handsome Lady's Gold Watch Chain, and Valuable Trinkets. 70
- No. 5 Ditto—A Capital Double Barreled Gun. 30
- No. 6 Ditto—A Box of Colours Complete. 10

Star Pagodas 320

160 Tickets at a Pagoda; each is Star Pagodas 320

THE TICKETS to be Drawn in the Ordinary Manner, under the Direction of the Chief of the Police.

THE PROPRIETOR, begs to inform the Public that should the List of Subscribers not be filled on the 1st of August the Money to be Returned at the Police Office.

TICKETS at a STAR PAGODAS to be had, Solely by Mr. BEAUFORD—at Messrs. SHARP AND HEECKE'S,—Fort St. George.

Vondicherry, 15th June 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thursdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for selling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate days from 8 till 12 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the forenoon.

Tickets warranted and drawn are ready for sale at the times above mentioned. Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P.M. CASSIN.

Agent to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange, July 18, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,

FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets,

at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas 10,000
2 Prizes of	5000 each 5000
4 Ditto, of	1000 4000
8 Ditto, ...	500 4000
10 Ditto, ...	250 1500
40 Ditto, ...	100 4000
80 Ditto, ...	50 4000
2500 Ditto, ...	20 50,000
1 Prize allotted to the First Drawn, 100	
1 Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn, 5000	
3105 Prizes	
8865 Blanks	
10000 Tickets,	Star Pagodas 100,000

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 24th August, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1 Prize as First Drawn, . . .	500
1 ditto of	1000
4 ditto of 500 each, ...	2000
7 ditto of 250 each, ...	1750
40 ditto of 100 ditto, ...	1900
80 ditto of 50 ditto, ...	1600
1150 ditto of 20 ditto, ...	23,000

1226 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, ... 32,500

2774 Blanks.

4000 Tickets Drawn.

6000 Do. Last Drawn.

10,000 Tickets.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	10,000
2 ditto of 2500 each, ...	5000
2 ditto of 1000 ditto, ...	3000
4 ditto of 500 ditto, ...	2000
11 ditto of 250 ditto, ...	2750
21 ditto of 100 ditto, ...	2100
41 ditto of 50 ditto, ...	2050
1795 ditto of 20 ditto, ...	35,800

1878 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, ... 62,800

1 ditto allotted as Last Drawn, 5,000

67,800

The Wheel is above par 7800 Star Pagodas.

The Price of Tickets Warranted Underdraw, is Fifteen Pagodas.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE FIFTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

Thursday, the 20th August, 1795.

No. 4984 a Prize of 500 Pagodas.

No. 94 and 1187. Prizes of 50 Pagodas.

Prizes of 50 Pagodas.

4484 3080 591 6088 9300 1713 2005 2056

1080 6999 2009 3000 7270 1044 1770 2043

1950 5330 8007 8080 7381 1028 0991 5148

6091 094 6384 8018 3866 0140 1619 9010

4187 767 0936 6085 7190 4388 4010 1806

5119 8499 7684 408 3073 3755 4057 0130

9056 8800 0480 4707 9753 8958 7007 8000

6842 8075 8300 8796 4751 1991 1276 4288

2181 2484 114 7094 8771 828 3300 0607

708 3004 9015 1293 7650 830 3700 9433

5102 7283 1657 0351 1761 930 2108.

THE SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 24th August, 1795.

No. 1359 Prize of 500 Pagodas.

Nos. 8385 6782 Prizes of 100 Pagodas.

Nos. 1278 6698 7414 1497 Prizes of 50 Pagodas.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

7662 0800 5311 1088 3460 0588 0838 0581

3043 1255 2339 0108 4776 9056 8010 3537

2053 1003 0117 0169 7382 0654 8074 8311

9477 8805 1031 0625 8900 0171 8208 3561

0177 4351 6625 0843 5488 5619 6370 40

8003 0188 1867 7881 8364 6088 1504 6307

3906 8990 8490 7486 8845 5476 5936 4360

9909 4681 7144 8905 0818.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Military Male Asylum, &c.

THE FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Friday, the 21st August 1795.

No. 6654 a Prize of 500 Pagodas.

No. 1043 a Prize of 100 Pagodas.

Nos. 4107 2650 9387 Prizes of 100 Pagodas.

Nos. 496 681 772 1773 2437 4241 7486

8950 Prizes of 50 Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Pagodas

Nos. 35 160 469 675 178 1870 2187

2844 2852 2439 9209 3246 3876 2638 2420

4317 1381 4470 2106 5416 2007 0080 5053

7490 7077 8007 8094 0177 3880 0190.

Prizes of 15 Pagodas.

6 00 50 151 430 829 881 341

3551 354 367 395 427 405 478 217

492 678 691 730 738 815 135 083

1053 1150 1162 1194 1200 1084 004 1294

1438 147 1487 1506 1530 157 3 1493 1514

1680 1745 1774 1836 1832 1926 1960 1007

2055 2107 2117 2156 216 2177 2180 2181

2183 2191 2210 2208 2295 2312 2378 0509

2607 2654 2727 2740 2844 2858 2884 2655

3018 3074 3081 3094 3108 3124 3261 3265

3278 3299 3299 3334 3343 3367 3504 3226

3722 3719 3803 3816 3838 3890 4063 4266

4369 4395 4475 4419 4438 4707 4891 4887

5035 5080 5234 5245 5151 5150 5180 5060

5218 5271 5275 5384 5408 5765 5772 5314

5809 5818 5828 5924 5985 0010 0223 0083

6160 6178 6189 6193 6247 6275 6293 6105

6328 6354 6475 6490 6500 6500 6700 6918

6837 6925 6931 6964 6975 6990 7031 7086

7102 7174 7200 7238 7279 7184 7438 7454

7494 7554 7579 7594 7622 7640 7807 7804

7934 8008 8071 8103 8111 8216 8338 8415

8350 8401 8463 8478 8506 8538 8608 8643

8668 8775 8811 8248 9090 9110 9128 9188

9309 9351 9480 9501 9541 9507 9538 9591

9560 9604 9617 9665 9670 9694 9918 9909

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THE SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Monday, the 24th August, 1795.

No. 9371 Prize of 500 Pagodas.

No. 9830 Prize of 100 Pagodas.

Nos. 1794 1730 6310 6745 8209 Prizes

of 100 Pagodas.

Nos. 1084 1665 3499 8283 Prizes

of 50 Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Pagodas.

Nos. 229 593 1010 1538 2004 2249 2374

3557 3953 3813 3684 3908 4087 4998 3579

3894 6341 5724 0307 6083 8997 8308 8910.

Prizes of 15 Pagodas.

49 86 95 193 269 316 275 255

468 491 522 580 591 599 640 663

700 768 780 833 850 891 007 970

1038 1037 1065 1070 1180 1243 1245 1175

1384 1411 1419 1437 1481 1519 1519 1507

1609 1667 1675 1690 1734 1717 1737 1880

1928 1980 1983 2090 210 2143 2170 2203

2388 2398 2395 2416 2430 2444 2549 2633

2803 2668 2663 2771 2770 2778 2781 2811

2891 2866 2930 2938 2999 3004 3011 3018

3113 3143 3126 3173 3206 3318 3353 3398

3400 3462 3484 3486 3509 3523 3718 3703

3747 3917 3974 4000 4034 4200 4338 4437

4430 4447 4528 4560 4586 4717 4756 4847

4978 4994 5037 5006 5182 5185 5307 5373

5400 5434 5430 5481 5510 5591 5591 5592

5608 5616 5619 5666 5688 5904 5901 5913

5916 5999 6003 6193 6268 6395 6356 6153

6495 6516 6544 6506 6614 6606 6690 6645

6686 6694 6736 6790 6804 6908 6931 6960

6995 7004 7000 7168 7191 7204 7399 7426

7504 7537 7593 7618 7790 7811 7913 7996

8005 8496 8507 8674 8808 8807 8838 8334

8308 8305 8601 8753 8710 8846 8441 8370

8819 9013 9014 9100 9173 9193 1007 9214

9301 9317 9313 9317 9516 9517 1059 9606

9704 9718 9736 9794 9800 9800 9911 9908

Calcutta Free School Lottery.

TICKETS for the above Lottery to be

sold by J. HUNTER, at the British

Bank, at Sixteen Pagodas each, the drawing

was positively to begin on the 24th Indian

Month, 7th August, 1795.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

SAND STAR PAGODA, 1795.

Under the Management and Direction of

Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.

COLL. BAKER, and Co.

CHAS. SWEETLAND and CHAS.

TULLOH, JARVIS, and BOADIE.

DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON.

STEPHENS and COCKELL.

MCDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY.

D. CHRISTIAN.

THOMAS FRASER.

JOHN SMART.

SATOR and DE MONTE.

ANIEL SETH.

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

Ten Thousand Tickets to be sold

Classes, according to the following.

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, August 29th, 1795.

Courier Extraordinary.

MA RAS—August 29th, 1795.

THE Honorable Company's Ship, the LORD THURLOW, Captain Thompson arrived late Yesterday Evening, the 28th Instant, after a passage of only three Months, and three Days, from England.

The Lord Thurlow sailed from England on the 26th of May, in Company with SEVENTEEN GIL of EAST INDIAMEN, and conveyed by a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, whose Names and number, we have not yet ascertained.

PASSENGERS.—CAPTAIN CORREY, CAPTAIN MASTERS, & LIEUT. WRIGHT of the 2d Regiment—LIEUT. MORGAN of the 36th. CAPTAIN LAMBERT, of His Majesty's Ship the Phoenix, and another Gentleman whose Name we have not yet learnt.

THE FLEET of INDIAMEN, in company with which the THURLOW left England had on board nearly FOUR THOUSAND of His Majesty's TROOPS, and a great number of Recruits for the Honorable Company's Forces, at the three Presidencies.

The British Squadron which accompanied the Fleet was said to have been in part destined to join that of ADMIRAL ELPHINSTONE in the Reduction of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and the remainder to give Convoy to the Homeward bound Ships from the Ind. and of St. Helena.—Part of the large body of Troops abovementioned, we should suppose, were also intended to act against the Cape.

THE THURLOW was permitted to part from the Fleet soon after she had got clear of the South Channel; but fell in with them again, all well; to the Southward of Madag.

The accounts received by the Thurlow, state that the COMMERCE of Great Britain, was increasing, and prosperous.—The NAVY, amounting to more than 500 Sail, every where victorious; several French Frigates had been captured, nor did the French Fleet, dare to put to Sea.—no particular Naval Action, is however mentioned, as one in the Mediterranean, in which LADY HOOB had captured two fail of the enemy, and sunk another,—we are sorry to add, that the BOYNE, a new Ship of 98 Guns, had been burnt at Portsmouth.

HIS MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY are represented as enjoying the warmest affections of a Loyal People.

No alteration whatever had taken place in the Cabinet—nor had the popularity of Mr. PITT, been in any respect diminished.

Address from all parts of the kingdom, and also from Ireland, had been presented to His Majesty, on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, with the Princess of Brunswick.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA, had made PEACE with the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

No action of conference, is mentioned as having taken place on the Continent.

General's HARCOURT and FOX had returned to England, with a part of the BRITISH TROOPS, the remainder were shortly expected to arrive.

Riots, on account of the scarcity of Provisions, had been universal throughout France, but were suppressed by his Majesty's Forces, and not executed, as formerly mentioned; the moderate party prevailed.

The reports respecting the party in the war, by RUSSIA, are contradictory and uncertain, it is however said that the Emperor had intended to send a powerful Army to act against the French Republic.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Majesty with the Princess of Brunswick took place at the Royal Chapel at St. James's on the 8th of April.

Judgment was to be given on Mr. HARRIS on the 3d of April, the result we have been able to ascertain.

The Reverend Mr. JACKSON, had been found GUILTY of HIGH TREASON at Doublin—but was recommended to mercy, by the Jury.

It does not appear from any of the Papers, or Letters, received by the Thurlow, that any French Squadron, or Ships of War of any description whatever, had failed for this Country—their Grand Fleet! it said not to amount to more than 12 fail of the line.

We have the pleasure of announcing the Capture of the Zuiderberg, a Dutch East Indiaman, richly laden, by Sir J. B. Warren, who has his late anchored at Spithead, and then returned to Sea.

EARL FLEMING, had returned from Ireland, and was in audience of his Majesty on the 23. of April.

The Island of GRENADA had been attacked by the French Troops in the West Indies; by the last accounts, it appears that the Enemy had gained a complete blockade of the Island.

The Africa of 23 Guns Captain Lord POWELL, had Captured La Glorie, French Frigate of 16 guns, and brought her into Portsmouth, another National Frigate had also been Captured by the Squadron under Admiral Colpoys.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:

FRIDAY, April 17th.

Yesterday Captain GEORGE, of the ship Benjamin, who was captured by the French in the month of August last, arrived in town from Paris, which city he left on Friday last. He failed from Boulogne in company with Captain BENNET, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. SOMERS, who have been permitted to return to England.

They bring with them the important intelligence that a Treaty of Peace is actually concluded between the French Republic and the King of Prussia.

We also learn from the same gentlemen, that a negotiation for Peace with Spain was understood at Paris to be in great forwardness, and was expected to be announced to the Convention in a few days.

Every thing was perfectly quiet in Paris on Captain GEORGE's visit. The decree which had been cordially received by the people, and there had been no further rioting of any kind. Though there was a scarcity of bread, there was no appearance of a general famine, and butchers' meat in particular was in sufficient plenty.

By the last letters from Madrid, it appears that people there begin to receive information of the successes of the French in Holland, and to doubt of the conquest of France by the Combined Powers. A change is observed in the conduct of the Favorite. He seems to have become more moderate. Several persons, and among them M. VALAZZ, the Minister of Marine, whose disgrace was considered as certain, for having dared to differ in opinion with the Duke d'ALCAUDIA, have been suffered to retain their places; and to express a wish for peace is no longer a state crime.

David Downie, condemned for High Treason at Edinburgh, but recommended to mercy by the Jury, has received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of being imprisoned for a year, and afterwards banishing himself from Great Britain for life.

Letters from Portsmouth, dated the 20th ult. say, "The Fraternite, French frigate the last of the three which Admiral Colpoys fell in with captured by the Arctis frigate, of 38 guns, after a desperate resistance, in which the French had two Lieutenants killed, and is now coming into this harbor."

On Monday the 20th April, the Defeat of the Worcester for Bengal and Bencool, and Earl Howe, Earl Cornwallis, and Kent for Bengal direct, were finally cloistered at the India House, and delivered to their respective Parties.

TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA,

The translation of this important Treaty, is all the Newspapers, having been erroneous and imperfect, we give the following from an authentic copy.

The French Republic and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which divides them, by a solid Peace between the two nations, have nominated for their Plenipotentiaries, viz.

The French Republic, the Citizen François Barthelemy, its Admistrador in Switzerland;

And the King of Prussia, his Minister of State, of War, and the Cabinet, Charles-Auguste, Baron de Hardenberg, Knight of the Order of the R d Eagle, of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus;

Who have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, considered both as such, and as Eldor of Brandenburg, and Co-Estate of the German Empire.

In consequence, all hostilities between the two contracting Powers shall cease, from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, and neither of them from the same period, shall furnish against the other, in any quality, or under any title, war, nor occasion, or outrage, in the other's territory, or in its war-like domain.

II. The troops of the Contracting Powers, shall be permitted to pass through its territory, to the troops of the enemies of the other.

III. The troops of the French Republic shall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification of this present Treaty, the parts of the Prussian States they may occupy on the right bank of the Rhine.

IV. The contributions, deliveries, supplies, and services of war, shall cease entirely within fifteen days after the signature of this Treaty.

All arrangements due at that period, as well as billets and promises given or made in that respect, shall be null. Whatever shall be taken or received after the period aforesaid, shall be restored gratuitously, or paid for in ready money.

V. The troops of the French Republic shall continue to occupy the parts of the States of the King of Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. All definitive arrangement with respect to these provinces, shall be deferred till the general pacification with the German Empire.

VI. Until a Treaty of Commerce between the two contracting Powers shall be made, all the commercial communications and relations between France and the Prussian States, shall be re-established on the footing upon which they were before the present war.

VII. As the dispositions of Article VI. cannot have their full effect, but in proportion as liberty of commerce shall be re-established for all the North of Germany, the two contracting powers shall take measures for removing from it the Theatre of War.

VIII. To individuals of the two nations respectively shall be granted the restoration of all effects, revenues, or property of what kind soever, detained, seized, or confiscated on account of the war between France and Prussia, as well as prompt justice with respect to all debts due in the States of either of the two contracting powers to the subjects of the other.

IX. All prisoners taken respectively since the commencement of the war, without regard to difference of number or rank, including Prussian marines and sailors, taken either in Prussian ships or ships of other nations, as well as in general all those detained on either

side, on account of the war, shall be restored within the space of two months at the latest after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on paying the private debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The same shall be done with respect to the sick and wounded immediately after their getting well.

Commissioners shall be immediately appointed on both sides, for executing this article.

X. The prisoners of Saxon, Mentz, Palatine and Hessian Corps, with those of Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt, who have served in the Army of the King of Prussia, shall be included in the exchange above mentioned.

XI. The French Republic will accept of the good offices of his Majesty the King of Prussia in favor of the Princes and States of the German Empire who shall desire to enter directly into negotiation with it, and who to that end have already requested, or shall request, the interposition of the King.

XII. The French Republic, to give to the King of Prussia a first proof of its desire to concur in the re-establishment of the ancient bonds of amity which have subsisted between the two nations, consents not to treat as an enemy's country, during the space of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, the territories of those Princes and States of the Empire aforesaid, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in whose favor the King shall interest himself.

XIII. The present Treaty shall have no effect till after being ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle within one month from this date, or sooner if possible.

In testimony of which, we the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed our seals, at its respective place, in the city of Basle, the 16th Germinal, the year of the French Republic, April 5, 1795.

Signed FRANÇOIS BARTHELEMY, CHARLES-AUGUSTE BARON DE HARDENBERG.

NAPAL ACTION.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Africa, to Rear Admiral Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April, 1795, Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 45 min. W.

In obedience to your signal from the London, yesterday morning, I gave chase to the North West, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged La Glorie, French National Frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main-deck, 10 six-pounders, & 4 thirty-eight pounders, cannonades on the quarter-deck, and 2 six-pounders on the fore-castle; having on board 275 men. After a close action of 38 minutes the French.

It is very trifling to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only 8 men wounded; & three of them I am sorry to add, are in some danger. I am also sorry to say that the slaughter on the enemy has been very considerable; the killed and wounded from it, best accounts I have been able to collect, amounting to forty 2 among the latter is her Captain, Clitiza Bress, who received a contusion on the Head; he seems to be able, humane, and intelligent officer.

I have sent Mr. Talbot, my First Lieutenant on board La Glorie, which will I hope meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add that the conduct of the officers and ship's Company in general afforded me particular satisfaction.

The two frigates after which you dispatched his Majesty's Ships Hannibal and Robust are exactly of the same force with La Glorie. They had been three weeks out from Brest, and had made but one capture, a small Spanish Brig.

H. POWLETT.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 14.

On the 4th Instant, COLLOT, BILLAUD, and BARRERE, passed through Orleans on their way to the city of Orleans, where they are to remain till a vessel can be got ready to carry them to Guyana in the East Indies. So little apprehension was entertained of any attempt to release them on the road, that their only escort was a single guard in the carriage with each of them.

The credit of our paper is daily improving. A Louis d'or, which on the 11th ult. cost 270 livres in assignates, fell on the 2d Instant to 200, and yesterday and to-day, the price was 160.

This day 15,000,000 of assignates were burnt, making the whole sum cancelled 2,612,583,000.

We have accounts of immense quantities of corn and provisions having arrived at Warfles. On the 29th ult. alone, fifty-five vessels came in port.

It is very confidently said, that Peace with Spain, Sardania, and Naples, is actually signed, an armistice agreed upon with Austria, and that several columns of our armies are under orders to return home.

We were long under great alarm for the fate of a squadron that failed from Brest. We are now informed of its safe arrival at Toulon. It is said to consist of six ships of the line, five frigates and two brigs. This, we trust, will give us a superiority over the English in the Mediterranean, which if peace with Spain should be concluded, as we think it must very soon, they will not be able to keep from us.

A number of the leaders of the Chouans have submitted to the laws of the Republic, and signed a proclamation exhorting the rest to submit.

On the 12th April the Convention decreed that they should send forth of 554 Generals, and fifty artillery men.

By the Paris Papers, from the 5th to the 12th of April, the victory of the *Misères* over the Members of the old Committee appears to be complete, and to be exercised with as little regard to forms or principles as the triumph of any former party. Forty Members of the Convention, who insisted upon giving the vote by names on the decree of Bailhmont against BILLAUD, BARRERE, and COLLOT, were expelled and probably put into custody, but we have as yet neither their names nor the particulars. Three days after, CAMOAN, MAJNET, LEFAS, SAUR, de la Sarette, CRANSON, MOTTE-BAYLE, THUROT, GRANET, HENTZ, and LACOURT, of Versailles, were taken into custody, under a decree of arrest.

April 23d.—Captain Richard Edwards attended at the India House, and was sworn into the Command of the *Hawke*, vice Captain Richard Pennell, resigned.

Yesterday the following additional Ships were taken up by the East India Company, viz.

A. New Ship, —	—	450 Tons
Bellona, —	—	475
Isabella, —	—	500
Boyd, —	—	400

On the 29th of March *Le Jean Bart*, a French Corvette, of 120 guns and 420 men, bound to Brest, was captured by his Majesty's Ships *Cerberus* and *Santa Margareta*; she had been charged with dispatches from the French Minister in America.

The Average Price of Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 15th day of April, 1793, is 5s. 8d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

DUBLIN, APRIL 13.

The infant to Lord CAMDUN do not cease, and public indignation for deeper and more decided. The Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, went up to the Castle according to custom upon the arrival of a Lord Lieutenant, with an Address, when they had arrived in the yard of the Castle, the Scholars gave three groans and immediately went away, leaving the Fellow, to present the Address by themselves. Lord FITZ WILLIAM'S two letters to the Earl of CAMDUN are published here; the second in order of time was published first, and came out on Monday the other on Thursday. That published on Monday has gone through five editions, and a sixth is preparing, the three first editions were of two thousand each.

The QUEEN and PARLIAMENTS will be in the Royal Family's Box at Westminster Hall to hear the important decision of Mr. HARRIS'S Trial.—The Princess of Wales will be in the Box fitted up for the Princesses. All the rest of the Royal Family will be in their Boxes.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

London, 23d May.

3 per Cent. red.	65.
3 ditto Con.	65½
4 ditto Con.	78½
India Stock,	101.
Ditto for May,	92.
Bank for May,	61½

DEATHS.

Sir Alexander LEITCH, Bart.
Thomas WHITMORE, Esq. M. P.
Lady PERTY.
Sir George COLLIER, Vice Admiral of the Blue.
The Hon. P. T. LYTTON PERCEVAL, Brother to the Earl of Egmont.

TRINCOMALLE.

By the American Ship, the *COLUMBIA*, Captain Deyke, from New York, we learn that GEORGE STUART, having completed his approach, had commenced a heavy fire on Fort Oranbruck, which had been returned by the Enemy, but with little effect on our Works.

On the 25th Instant a Breach was made in the Walls of the Garrison, and which was declared by the Engineers to be practicable for an immediate assault, our progress was not unnoticed by the Enemy, and on the Evening, or Night of the 25th a Sally was made on our Lines by the Dutch Garrison, the event was such as might be expected from the Experience, Dexterity, and Gallantry of the British Troops—the Dutch were repulsed and driven back with a considerable loss of their Men, composed chiefly of Malays, and who are said to have fought with the desperation generally attached to their character.

The loss on our part, is said to have been but trifling—and not amounting to more than forty, in killed and wounded; among the former, we are happy to add, are no Officers—Captains GERRY, of his Majesty's 71st Regiment, and Lieutenants BROWN and PROCTOR of the Artillery, are said to have been among the wounded.

The Captain of the *Cleopatra*, mentions that he was brought to, and boarded, near the Island of Madagasc, by a French Man of War of 50 Guns—and belonging to a French Squadron which was returning from the Coast of Africa, where they had done considerable damage to our Settlements. The French Captain reported that the Squadron had taken, burnt, and destroyed, 70 Sail of British and Portuguese Merchant Ships, one Ship of war of 50 Guns, two Frigates, and two armed Sloops.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY Mr. JOHN HUNTER, AT THE BRITISH BANK; AND Mr. LUMSDAIN, CALCUTTA.