MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2d. 1795. NUMBER 530.

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 authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE *are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.*

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

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

Race Stand.

THE Meeting of Subscribers for the Ensuing Races called for Monday last, having been prevented by the badness of the weather, they are Requested to meet at Mr. SKARDON's Rooms, Portuguese Square, on Saturday next at one o'Clock, for the purpose mentioned in a former Advertisement.

By Order,

J. H. SKARDON,
Secretary.

1st December, 1795.

Trichinopoly Races.

ON MONDAY—4th JANUARY, 1796,
THE GIVE and TAKE—250 Pagodas 14 Hands. Aged, 9 Stone, two Mile Heats.
SWEEPSTAKES—of 10 Pagodas each for Ponies not exceeding 13 Hands.

ON WEDNESDAY—6th JANUARY, 1796.

The TANJORE PLATE—100 ℔ Free for all HORSES, &c. Carrying 10 Stone—the best of three two Mile Heats, the winning Horses of the 6th Day excepted, the usual Allowance for Mares and Geldings.

ON FRIDAY—8th JANUARY, 1796.

A CUP given by HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB NAZEEUL MULK BAHAUDER, for the beaten Horses of the Plates to Stone, 3 Mile Heats.

SWEEPS[illegible] of 100 Pagodas each, [illegible]

[illegible] Day's before [illegible] double at the [illegible] Geldings.

[illegible]arcar Calder,

[illegible] present his most re[illegible]pects to the Ladies [illegible]ntlemen, and begs

[illegible] CURCIUS,

[illegible]TIC of ZALER,

[illegible] exhibited at Mack[illegible] removed to the Black [illegible] Street, in that Com[illegible]lately occupied [illegible]N.

[illegible]ition will take place on [illegible] December, at seven [illegible]ng, and may be seen [illegible]—viz. Tuesdays and Ladies or Gentlemen [illegible]n Private on any other [illegible]ey will be treated to [illegible]ceeding day [illegible]NE [illegible]

In the Press,

And this Day will be published,

THE MILITARY REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR 1796.
CONTAINING
ACCURATE LISTS
OF
THE KING's AND COMPANY's FORCES.

Gentlemen wishing to be supplied, will be pleased to apply at the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ALSO
A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS
IN THE
The Madras Circulating Library,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 2d DEC.

Circulating Library,

THE PROPRIETORS respectfully inform their SUBSCRIBERS and the PUBLIC, that the LIBRARY is removed to a commodious ROOM, opposite the Post Office.

[illegible] and Ashton,

[illegible]SPECTFULLY inform their friends [illegible]e Public, that they are removing to a large and
COMMODIOUS SHOP,
Opposite the Mayor's Court, which they have fitted up as a Commission Warehouse.

[illegible]n and Ashton,

Have received for Sale,
A LARGE INVESTMENT
OF
[illegible]OPE GOODS,
BROUGHT OUT ON
[illegible]he Kiobenhaven.
Particulars as in the last Courier.

For Sale on Commission,
At Brown and Ashton's
GODOWNS,
Opposite the Mayor's Court,

NANKEEN, of the First Quality, per [illegible]ge,
A Capital Pair [illegible]ols, by Nock,
A Double Barr[illegible] Gun by ditto,
Almonds and [illegible]hia Nuts, per lb.
Hazel Nuts,

[illegible]Ho[illegible]rd and Co.

Have [illegible]
DEIRA [illegible]
brou[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
At his Rooms,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 2d *December,*

DOORS—Door and Window Frames—Venitian Doors and Windows—Palmiras, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
At his Rooms,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 3d December,
At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,
EUROPE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SADLERY, HOSIERY, LOOKING GLASSES,
SWEET HERBS, PICKLES, &c.
And at the same time,
Sundry Articles of Plate and Furniture,
Amongst which there is
One SILVER COFFEE POT,
One SU[illegible]
One M[illegible]T, and SPOON,
TABL[illegible]EA, and MARROW
SP[illegible]
BO[illegible]
C[illegible]
[illegible]CKS,
[illegible]L BLACKWOOD
[illegible]ES,
[illegible]
[illegible] Articles.

FRENCH CLARET.

[illegible] Robert Henderson,
HAS FOR SALE,
[illegible]N COMMISSION,
[illegible]NTITY OF EXCEEDING GOOD
[illegible]NCH CLARET,
IN BOTTLES.

To be sold by Public Outcry,
[illegible]NESDAY, the 9th of December,
[illegible] the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
[illegible]GLASS and CHINA WARE,
PLATE, BOOKS,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.
[illegible]BELONGING TO THE LATE
[illegible] JOHN LENHAM,
[illegible] of his house, commonly Called
The Navy Tavern,
BLACK TOWN.
The LOTS to be PAID for, before [illegible]ted away.

[illegible]a Wine.
Messrs. R[illegible]K, ABBOTT, & CO.
[illegible]VE FOR SALE,
Sr. Pags.
BEST LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, per Pipe, . 150
Ditto ditto MARKET ditto ditto, . 130
Ditto ditto EAST INDIA ditto ditto, 120
Ditto ditto WEST INDIA ditto ditto, 100
Fort St. George, November 5th, 1795.

Administration.

[illegible]OBATE of the Will of Mr. Peter Maclaren, Deceased, having been granted to Messrs. Charles Gilding and James Waddel, two of the Executors therein named, the said Executors request that all Persons indebted to the Estate, will immediately make payment, and that all who may have any Claims will immediately state an Account of [illegible]

Fort St. George, 2d December, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. HEEFKE,
At his Rooms,
To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 3d Instant,
At 12 o'Clock,

A QUANTITY of Fine Brown Nankeen
Eleven Boxes of fine Hyson Tea,
Eleven Boxes of Chocolate,
A Quantity of fine Northward Palampores,
A few sets of Queen's Ware,
Two large Blackwood and Teakwood Cots,
AND
SOME PIECE GOODS.

At the same time will be Sold,
An elegant Glass Epergne,
A COACH,
AND
A Bandy, with Hood,
ALSO
A few Casks of Pickled Pork and Beef,
AND
A small Acheen Horse.

For Private Sale,
By J. L. Heefke,

A REMARKABLY good, large, and new Plain Forte,
One ditto small ditto,
A Capital New Hand Organ, with Tambour and Pipe;
A pair of [illegible]ettes, with Spare Reeds,
AND
A very capital Fowling Piece, by Twigg.

TO BE SOLD,
By Mr. HEEFKE,
By Private Contract,

A PAIR of MARES,
A CURRICLE and HARNESS.
The Mares are spirited, and perfectly gentle; serve equally for a Phaeton, Post Chaise, Bandy, and Saddle.
The Curricle is very neat, and the Harness plated.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Anthony Gaudoin,
At his Auction room,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 2d Instant,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
viz.

FIFTY Dozen FRENCH CLARET
ditto, ditto, BRANDY,
TWO & HALF dozen EUROPE SNUFF,
in Bottles,
TWO CARD TABLES,
TEN CORGES NANKEEN,
A BUREAU,
TWO Pair of WALL SHADES gilt,
AND
the remainder of an Invoice of HARDWARE.

Madeira Wine,

Warranted of a very Superior Quality,
FOR SALE
At One Hundred and Twenty Pagodas per Pipe;
LIKEWISE,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
Very good French Claret,
At Six Star Pagodas per Dozen,
APPLY TO
DRING, GORDON, and CUSHINGTON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction-room,

This day WEDNESDAY, the *2d December,*
At 11 o'Clock,

EIGHT Chests of Brown and Whitford's Claret,
A Quantity of Irish Linen and Dimity,
Scarlet, Green, Brown and White Cassimere,
Cocoa, Almonds and Raisins,
Sets of Queen's Ware,
Coarse and Fine Table Knives and Forks,
One Copying Machine,
Round Hats,
Salted Herrings,
Cases of Pickles,
Sauces, of sorts,
Mustard, Oil and Vinegar.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright and Hurst,

At the Sea Gate,

Tomorrow, THURSDAY, the 3d Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

A QUANTITY of Ale in Butts, and Hogsheads.

ALSO

Some Damaged Hams, and Cheese.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction-room,

On WEDNESDAY the 9th, and SATURDAY the 12th Instant,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

The undermentioned Articles,

PART OF AN INVESTMENT,

LATELY IMPORTED.

Mahogany Furniture

Consisting of

BUREAUS and Bookcases,
Wardrobes,
Sets of Dining Tables,
Pembroke ditto,
Ladies Working ditto,
Library and Office Desks,
Bason Stands,
Handkerchief Presses,

Plated Ware,

Tea and Coffee Urns,
Tea Pots,
Muffineers,
Sugar Basons,
Table Crosses,
Wine Funnels,
Chamber Candlesticks with Snuffers,
Table ditto.

Drinkables,

Port Wine, Cyder, and Bottled Porter.

Sundries,

Dried Sweet Meats
Oatmeal,
Sallad Oil,
Mustard,
Capers,
Olives,
Cases of Pickles,
Fish Sauces,

AND

A variety of Queen's Ware in Setts.

William Smith,

HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS GODOWNS IN NORTH STREET,

FOR READY MONEY,

The FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

	Pags.
GIN in large Cases,	7½
Small ditto,	7½
Brandy of a superior quality,	3½
Ditto 2d Sort,	4½
Old Jamaica Rum,	4
Madeira Wine at,	5
Pale Ale,	5 and 4½
Brown Ale and Porter,	2½
A few dozen of Old Hock at	10 Pags. per dozen,

AS ALSO

A Variety of other Europe Articles of this Season.

Advertisement.

BILLS ON LONDON,

For £. 1000 each sett,

At nine Months Sight, and 2s. 6d. per Pagoda,

To be had on application to

Messrs. DALY AND COCKBURN.

Fort St. George, *Nov.* 26, 1795.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On revisal of the Lines, sent us by PROTEUS, (whom we recognise, as an old CORRESPONDENT,) they do not appear to us, equally correct with his former productions either in expression, *measure, ornature*, and we would wish Proteus also to revise them before submitted to the eye of the public.

MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2d, 1795.

ON Saturday Morning, the 28th Ultimo, the general appearance of the WEATHER, indicated, an approaching STORM.—a heavy *Swell* rolled in from the N. E. and a *Surf* of tremendous height and violence, broke upon the Beach: two Vessels only were at Anchor in the Roads—the Genoese Ship KIOBENHAVEN, and the Snow, KISINA PERSAUD,—at the former Vessel, a shot was fired, about Noon, from the Walls of the Garrison,—an admonition of approaching danger which was attended to by those on board,—by their getting the Kiobenhaven under weigh, and immediately standing out of the Roads—as the Wind, at this period had veered round to the S. E. she lay well up, nor have we any doubt of her returning in safety.

From noon, till nearly seven in the Evening the Gale had continued to encrease, but at that hour, it set in with *irresistable* violence, and continued with little intermission, throughout the whole of the night,—Sheets of water, which scarcely could be denominated Rain, and utter darkness, contributed to the accumulated horrors of the tempest.

About eight o'clock on Sunday morning the Wind abated of its *violence*; and the returning light, displayed its *effects* to the Eye—Large Trees, in every part of the Country, appeared torn up by the Roots, and levelled with the ground—whole Plantations of the larger Vegetables, and Fruit Trees, totally destroyed—whilst unroosted Houses, fallen Walls, and Enclosures, appeared to con[illegible] feene of general deſtaſtation.

The Gale in Oct. 17[illegible] the Superb was nearly loſt, and [illegible] nt veſſels drove on Shore, was not [illegible] extreme violence, equal to the one we [illegible]

The Snow Portland, alſo [illegible] her Cable, [illegible] parted another [illegible] night [illegible] th o'Clock, in [illegible] nen ſhe ſhore near St. [illegible] not hear of her Crew have been [illegible]

Except the loſs of the Snow's [illegible] vement we do not hear of any damage having been ſuſtained by Shipping, on any part of the Coaſt; except near Maſulipatam, where we learn, that the Schooner Mercury has been driven on Shore.

Letters from the Southward mention heavy and continued fall of Rain, had [illegible] during the latter end of November, and [illegible] had filled the largeſt Tanks, in every part of the Country.

His Majeſty's 75th. Regiment, with [illegible] talions of Sepoys, and a Company of Artillery, [illegible] are, we learn, under [illegible] to proceed from the Coaſt of Malabar to the Iſland of Ceylon, where they will join the Forces deſtined for the reduction of COLUMBO.

It is probable that the greateſt part of the *Timber*, laden on the Ship JUNO, belonging to Mr. JOHN STEPHENS, will be ſaved. The melancholy circumſtances attending the loſs of the Juno were particulariſed in a former Courier.—Captain Galloway, of the Reſtoration we ſince find, proceeded from this Port to the Wreck, and has nearly accomplished the ſaving of the Cargo; which he was getting [illegible] board his own Ship with every poſſible expedition.

Our advices from P[illegible] her, on that a great ſcarcity of timber, [illegible] rior to all ſtaple, prevails, and that trade of [illegible] kind is exceedingly dull.

In the Bengal Military Intelligence of the 9th November, we notice the following, General order.

"All reports and applications to the Gover-
"nor General, or Commander in Chief, from
"the Officers and Surgeons of the Madras Eſtab-
"liſhment, now in Bengal, are to be made
"through MAJOR PATRICK SCOTT, the Senior Of-
"ficer of the *Madras Eſtabliſhment*, at this Preſi-
"dency.

The SURPRISE PACKET, for England, ſailed from Calcutta on the 5th Ultimo.

At a place on the Iſland of Ceylon, [illegible] TAPIA, and which had ſurrendered to the Forces commanded by COLONEL STUART, was found, it is ſaid, 130 pieces of Ordnance, and 70,000 pounds of Powder.

A Packet, is open at the Poſt-Office for the reception of Letters, to be forwarded by the Surprize, daily expected to arrive from Bengal.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

Fort St. George, 27th Noveuber, 1795.

G. O.

The RIGHT HONORABLE the PRESIDENT in COUNCIL, having been pleaſed to appoint ALEXANDER MACLEOD Eſq. to be Reſident at *Tanore*, his Lordſhip is pleaſed to *prohibit* in the moſt poſitive manner, *all other Europeans* whomſoever from any intercourſe with the RAJAH OF TANJORE, and to direct that the Reſident be the ſole Channel of communication to whom application is to be made in every caſe where his Excellency's aſſiſtance may be neceſſary.

KING's TROOPS.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following appointments and promotions:—

10th Light Dragoons.

Captain Richard Drummond, from the 90th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Campbell, who exchanges—12th January, 1795.

Second Major, William Gilbert Child, to be firſt Major without purchaſe, vice Aſſleck, promoted in the 16th Dragoons—1ſt April.

Captain William Sage, to be Second Major, without a Troop, vice Child—ditto.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Patteſon, to be Capt. of a Troop, vice Sage—ditto.

Lieutenant John Baily, to be Captain Lieutenant vice Patterſon—ditto.

Cornet James Cathcart, to be Lieutenant, vice Baily—ditto.

36th Foot.

William *Croaſdaile*, Gentleman, to be Enſign, vice Shawe, Promoted in the Independent Companies—16th April.

73d Foot.

Smuel Gawler, Gentleman, to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Hayes, removed to the 15th Dragoons—29th April.

75th Foot.

Alexander Alexander, Gentleman, to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice M'Kenzie, promoted — 27th September, 1793.

Lieutenant Edward Drummond, from 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Laye, who exchanges—15th February, 1795.

Letters from Malacca, dated late in September, have been received at Calcutta by the Danish Ship Amelianberg;—theſe mention the return of His Majeſty's ſhip Orpheus and Reſtance, to Malacca, after driving away the Dutch Settlers, from Rilio and [illegible] ing the Malays in poſſeſſion of the place.

The Report of an Engliſh fleet having been ſeen off Batavia, ſaid to have been brought by a Malay Prow from that Port, to Penang, is certainly groundleſs.

The preſent year, has been remarkable for its ſad inundations in different parts of the world, thoſe which happened in England, in the month of February laſt were the [illegible] and moſt general ever remembered by

The WALSINGHAM Indiaman, [illegible] from Diamond Harbour to Ca[illegible] ſer to her being ready, prior to [illegible] atched for England.

CAPTAIN MACLURE, of the [illegible] rine a well-known, and highly eſteem[illegible] acte, it is much feared has periſhed [illegible] e la[illegible] Northern Gales, no accounts having yet been received of the Snow *Venus*, on which veſſel he had embarked at Calcutta, in Auguſt laſt.

BOMBAY COURIER—14th *Nov.*

[illegible] accounts from the Malabar Coaſt have [illegible] as laſt week, diſcloſed little worthy of [illegible] ublic attention; from Cochin however, [illegible] reſpondent has favored us with the following [illegible] opy of Morning [illegible] chment Orders [illegible]

[illegible] Major Petrie on [illegible] 26th ultimo: [illegible] ſpeak in ſuch flattering [illegible] s, of the good [illegible] duct of the detachment, [illegible] e feel a peculiar pleaſure in giving them [illegible] ation:—

Major [illegible] trie has much [illegible] re in conveying to the [illegible] chment the ſur[illegible] er of the Fort [illegible] chin, upon ter[illegible] dim to the [illegible] Gov[illegible] nor [illegible]

[illegible] with one [illegible] e poſ[illegible] ſeſſ[illegible]

SHIPWRECK.

As the Paper was going to the Preſs, we received the following melancholy detail of the loſs of the Ship HERCULES, *formerly the Nicobar, Captain Jones.*

This afternoon, (Tueſday) the Long Boat of the HERCULES, Captain Jones, arrived in the Roads, bringing accounts of the loſs of that Ship.—It appears ſhe had met with very bad weather, from the time of her leaving Madras Roads, to the beginning of laſt Week, and that on Wednesday laſt, ſhe was reduced to her bare Poles.—In the evening of that day, a violent guſt of Wind, laid the Ship on her beam ends,—the Maſts were conſequently cut away, and then ſhe righted,—but it was found, half filled with water. The Long Boat had alſo been damaged by the falling of the Main Maſt and Rigging. The Crew however, continued every exertion of Pumping and Bailing, until Friday; when no hope remained of ſaving the Veſſel, and the Long Boat not being deemed Sea-worthy, CAPTAIN JONES, Mr. ANDREWS, the firſt Officer, the ſecond Officer, and an European Seaman, took to a ſmall Boat, in which they left the Ship.—Scarcely had they proceeded two Miles, when the Boat was upſet by the violence of the Sea, and Captain Jones, with the firſt and ſecond Officers inſtantly periſhed.—The Seaman by dint of Swimming remained on the ſurface of a raging Sea.—he ſaw the Ship drifting towards him, and fortunately reached her.

By this time the people on board had repaired the Long Boat, with Hides, and other materials, and on Saturday morning they got her over-board, the ſhip at that time was floating, hardly above the waters edge. Eighteen of the crew, got into the Boat, the remainder had abandoned themſelves to Intoxication and diſpair, and remained to periſh in the Ship.

The Command of the Long Boat was given to a *French Naval Officer*, a Paſſenger on the Hercules for Bengal, who, with much credit and honor to himſelf, brought her, and her wretched Crew to an anchor in theſe Roads.—It is with aſtoniſhment we remark that the Gale, ſo ſeverely felt here, on Saturday, broke up with theſe unfortunates, on Friday, and that they experienced fair weather till the moment of their arrival.

Inſinite Credit is due to the Department of the Beach, for the ready aſſiſtance afforded to the remaining Crew of this illfated Veſſel.

LONDON—14th *of July.*

The moſt reccent date of our intelligence from Great Britain.

Sir Sidney Smith is re[illegible] om his cruize upon the Coaſts of Nor[illegible] effectually attac[illegible] Cherbourg, who [illegible] aſhore, under t[illegible] Hogue; Sir Sidney's [illegible] Batteries fired with red hot [illegible] ded, 12 wounded, and [illegible] undierably damaged; t[illegible] having run aſhore, and [illegible] ing the broad-ſides o[illegible] much reaſon to bel[illegible] this the rather ſince [illegible] to their boats.

Government has re[illegible] morning of the 9th Inſta[illegible] ren, and Admiral Bri[illegible] contents has yet tran[illegible] however that the Army o[illegible] creaſed to near 30,000 [illegible] Plymouth, have brought [illegible] can officers, and [illegible] made priſoners [illegible] by the Royaliſts.

It is reported that th[illegible] *Evacuate Holland.* A lett[illegible] ſays, the affairs of that [illegible] will be decidedly termina[illegible] are to cede to France the [illegible] Maeſtricht, Bre[illegible] Flanders e[illegible] illances of [illegible] fidſ[illegible]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

14 Prairial, June 2.

This day the funeral honours to the Deputy Feraud was celebrated. The Hall was surrounded with garlands of oak. At the foot of the president's chair was placed the emblem of the tomb of Feraud, covered with his heart, his armour, and crowns of laurel. On the side of the President were two urns, one consecrated to the heroes who had died upon the field of battle, fighting for their country; the other consecrated to the innocent victims who had perished during the tyranny, in dungeons, and on scaffolds. The Deputies in the military costume, with crape round their arms, entered the Hall to the sound of music, followed by the foreign Ambassadors in mourning who had been invited to the ceremony. The Public Tribunes were filled by the Deputies from the constituted authorities; from the Tribunals, and from the armed force of Paris. Several of the neighbouring Departments had sent extraordinary Deputies to assist at this melancholy ceremony. The ornaments of the Hall combined the simple and the grand. The most profound silence was observed.—The national Institute of Music entered the Hall, and performed a solemn dirge analogous to the occasion.

Louvet ascended the tribune, and delivered the following,

FUNERAL ORATION,

"The 1st Prairial, dawned with alarm. The Representatives of the People, anxious for the fate of the country, repaired to their posts long before the accustomed hour. Shortly after, the signal of massacre and disorganization was given; the yell of disaffection heard; the outer doors were tortured; your gates fell under repeated strokes of the axe. At this moment Feraud, at the head of some brave men, started forward.—All the passions were in arms against him:—Anger, Imposture, and Imprecation;—Terrorism, recruited by new infamies; all threatened him in turn. Famine was said to urge the cry, whilst drunkenness and debauchery were imprinted on every countenance. Feraud three times repulsed the crowd which pressed upon him. It augmented, and the valour of his companions yielded to superior numbers. Feraud remained alone! "More than once," said he, "this breast was wounded by the enemy. Behold its honourable scars. I know how to die: I resign to you my life, but at least respect the sanctuary of the Law." What cannot the love of our country effect? — Feraud humbled himself; he conjured the sanguinary number to retire: his efforts were vain. "Then," said he, "you shall not advance on my corpse." The *horrent*— were re— from the flew to Unarmed pierced with a ged him by his his head from ing! the head ery Tribunal enemies could he assassin had rounded through rightful Friends." eaks of the Sec- bert, said he, is ed son can- Feraud bore filial ed cried infance, his family, ask the days of They They have left their of his most emi- to defend the ence a Spanish threatened the bor- he assembled the head and repulsed Asandi. Go ad which ad tell will

These mortal enemies of the people and of the Convention have fallen the victims of their own fury. They have sunk a terrible example to those who may wish to imitate them. The people have conquered and the Convention is erect. If the victory of the 9th Thermidor had been complete, Feraud had not fallen on the 1st Prairial. He arrived on the 8th Floreal from an important mission, of which he thus rendered you the account: "I am the organ of your brave armies of the Rhine and the Moselle. They are all for justice and virtue, of which you have ensured the triumph. Would that those who wish to tear open the bosom of their country and to cover it with blood, were witnesses of the hatred with which they inspire our brave troops and of their determination no longer to tolerate such horrors." — It was on the 3d Floreal that Feraud spoke in this manner. On the following day he was employed in preparing subsistence for the people. On the morning of the 1st Parairial, whether from a presentiment of the lot which awaited him, I cannot assert, he said, "*I have rendered some service to my country. When tranquillity shall be restored, I shall demand it of my recompence to go and embrace my aged father.*" Virtuous unfortunate! thou never wilt embrace him. Never, never, wilt thou revisit the valley of Arand or the banks of the Nice.

Louvet resumed his discourse. Feraud he observed, was scarcely 30 years of age when he was sent to his first mission. He first brought the wish of his department for the Federation of 1790. At the recollection of this epoch, what French heart is not softened? France then presented the picture of a great family united by the best ties of concord. Happy peace! Union of souls! when wilt thou return? Feraud ever said, "let us pardon the men who are only misled. Let us be contented to take their arms. What tender father would leave a sword in the hands of his beloved child? Yes, let us pardon those who are misled, but let there be no pardon for crimes. Let us not imitate the men of blood; let us forget our hatreds. It is at the moment that the Convention is about to present to the people a Government truly Republican, that I would wish to see a general feast of reconciliation.

But nothing but death must await the robbers of the public fortune. The factious and the assassins who have massacred even in this place a Representative of the People whose death was intended but as a prelude to yours.

When the assassins appeared, senseless as was, I called on the men of cars (the Jacobin party) to fly to the common defence. You applauded, they applauded also. Perfidious men! When their poignards were thrashening, and rifles of the 2d of September were the Representatives of a great People, appeared as the echoes of an unbridled mob. Whatever the latter could suggest, even the most criminal, they were found ready to sanction. Blood they must have [illegible] heads that they called for the Abbaye. Nomination. For nine hours did the Convention rest to this horrible anguish. Some of our fears are now marked with the blood of more than one Representative of the People, and the seat of the President is pierced by more than one parricidal bullet. At midnight the bell sounded for our dissolution. At that hour all that was not of the cap party was to be no more as a Convention. At midnight—it was then half past eleven o'clock!—Oh? if you knew how to combine its measures! But Heaven frustrates its designs, embarrasses its processes, and causes its length to fall into the snare which it has extended. Whilst the assassins deliberated, the Committees were in action. The former [illegible] circumstances, or [illegible] of it too late. They passed the decree [illegible] was to arrest all the Members of your [illegible] late by five minutes [illegible] of France will never be as unfortunate [illegible] been torn to pieces by the [illegible] erased from [illegible] powers.

[illegible] for [illegible]

entered into the Hall, with colours flying, drums beating, and bayonets advanced. The assassins who were so courageous in the presence of disarmed virtue, trembled before the force which was directed by justice. They fled with terror and precipitation! The Convention was then saved, but the country is still in danger. On the following day, the faithful Sections, and the brave soldiers, accustomed to conquer the English without, came in a mass to offer their services against the *English Agents* within this Hall. How is it possible to paint the ardour of the youth, crying, in the name of the National Convention, for vengeance and succour, or the general zeal of the Carabineers, who exclaimed, "To-morrow our bread is for the Citizens, this day our blood is for our Representatives How shall we estimate those generous sacrifices? How do justice to the coolness of the President, which reflected the calmness of his mind? A villain said to him." If you do not cause the deliberation to proceed, your head shall answer!" Others, "Sign my motion, or I shall kill you!" He answered, "My life is nothing, but take care, you are about to commit a great crime; I am a Representative of the People." This answer was repeated to several demands. The President signed no paper which was offered. Boissy d'Anglas, continued Louvet, I am to vote to you, in the name of your Country, the thanks which are yours They are yours by the double merit of honour and of service. We shall not forget that when the exhausted strength, of the President obliged him to resume his place, amongst us—you took his seat, you inherited his courage amidst the fame danger.—And you, *ambassadors* of the *Friendly Powers*—you who were not called on to remain with us, but who solemnly declared that you would mix your destiny with ours—*Worthy Allies!* receive the thanks of a people who are never grateful by halves. The troubles, of which you were witnesses, were the conflict of Guilt against Virtue during such a storm a form may arise for a moment, but the mass will remain pure. The nation, still victorious, is about to erect Justice at the place of Terror, and Order and Virtue in the room of Violence. *A republican constitution*, which will be soon prepared, *Wisdom* and *Force* shall be the Guarantees against any partial insurrection—*Democracy* shall take the place of *Demagogy*, *Liberty* of *Licence*, and a *Republican Government* of *Popular Tyranny*. If the Intelligent powers will communicate with us [illegible] not to the [illegible] in the French people are [illegible] of their [illegible] in attaching [illegible] the charges which have [illegible] frequently [illegible] expedient thereto [illegible] It is the [illegible] which has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR THE COURIER.

Lines wrote at a Choultry between Poondamalie and Arnee, on seeing the Names of some highly respectable Ladies, most indelicately portrayed on the Walls.

O HAPLESS Walls doom'd shameful to recite,
What fools and ign'rant scribblers please to write;
Idly to point to view a Woman's name
On the broad annals of inglorious fhame,
And crop the rising Laurel of her fame.
But fuch rewards attend the pedant fool,
Tutor'd in Folly's blind dogmatic fchool,
Virtue will bluſh to view the pencil'd wall,
And promiſe Vanity her deſtin'd fall:
Quick then the train of Folly's put to route,
And a wet ſponge ſhall wipe the nonſence out.

Arnee. JUVENIS.

HINTS reſpecting WOOL BEARING ANIMALS, addreſſed to the BRITISH SUBJECTS in INDIA, by JAMES ANDERSON, L.L.D. a Director, and one of the Conſtituent Members of the SOCIETY inſtituted for the *improvement* of BRITISH WOOL.

(Continued from our laſt.)

The laſt and beſt variety of ſheep we know is that which produces real wool — of this variety perhaps the leaſt adulterated breeds that are known in Europe are thoſe of Shetland and of Spain. Among all the varieties of this breed that have not been paſtrified by a long and careful ſelection there is found among the wool a ſhort, hard, whitiſh, opaque kind of hair, which is totally unfit for the purpoſes to which fine wool can be applied, and debaſes its quality to a great degree, ſo as to render it of little Value. This kind of hair is well known by all Manufacturers, and, is diſtinguiſhed by different names, *Hemps*, or *Stitchel hair*, are the moſt general names for it in Britain. It is very different from the hair on the ſheep of the former claſs, which is much tougher, and more uſeful to the Manufacturer than Hemps but the two kinds of hair are often confounded together by writers who indiſcriminately call the one and the other *hairy wool*. So far are they from being the ſame that in as far as I have obſerved Stitchel hair, is much ſeldomer mixed with the fleece of the hairy breed of ſheep than wah that of the others. In Britain and in Spain, where wool has long been employed in Manufactures there are to be found many breeds of ſheep from whom by careful ſelection continued for ages they have been *rendered* entirely free of *hair*, but in all tropical ſheep that have come to this country, though ſome of theſe breeds carry wool of a very fine ſtaple—Yet it is ſo full of this kind of matter as to be of ſcarcely any value at all. It abounds particularly in the fleece of the Cape ſheep, which are ſome times of very fine wool.

Moſt of the Sheep in Europe are of a Mongrel kind between the two laſt varieties, and as wool, and hair, become thus incorporated in the ſame filament in all poſſible varieties, the diſtinctive qualities of each have been ſtudied to nearly [illegible] few perſons have formed to themſelves a clear idea of the diſtinction between them—The difference however is conſiderable, and as the one or the other may be beſt for particular purpoſes, it may be of uſe to mark how they can be diſcriminated. There are two peculiarities which according to my obſervations will be ſufficient to diſcriminate *wool* from all the varieties of *hair*, I have ever yet met with.

1ſt. Every filament of *wool* varies in point of thickneſs ſo as to have no ſettled proportions between its different parts, ſometimes the root end being thicker than the points, and ſometimes the reverſe, ſo that no ſettled rule can be fixed on as the proportions of that wool which is obtained from the individual at different Sheerings. But the filaments of wool grown in Europe are in general thicker at the point than the root end, this variableneſs is occaſioned by the change of climate; for it has now been aſcertained beyond a doubt by accurate experiment, that if a ſheep be ſubjected to different degrees of heat for any continued time, the *wool* produced during that time will be coarſer or finer in proportion to the degree of heat or cold the Animal was ſubjected to at the time the fleece was growing, that is to ſay, that part of the filament which grew during the prevalence of hot weather, will be coarſer than that part of it which grew under the influence of a colder, and the variation will be in proportion to the difference of heats that prevail'd at the different ſeaſon. Thus it happens that in Europe the points of the *wool* in general are coarſer than its roots—as the tops grow during the Winter ſeaſons—But in regard to *hair* no ſuch variableneſs is obſerveable, moſt of the *body* hairs of Animals being invariably ſmaller at the points than the roots, whatever may have been the variations of the climate while it was growing.

2d. Every filament of wool puſhes out from the ſkin at the ſame time—Advances nearly with equal pace during the whole period of its growth, and compleats it growth and looſens from the ſkin at the ſame time, when it is ſucceeded by a freſh growth of a young thorn fleece which gradually advances as before. Hence if this breed of ſheep be left to itſelf, the wool falls off in diſtinct maſſes, and leaves the ſheep entirely uncovered at one ſeaſon. To guard againſt this loſs, farmers who have this breed of ſheep muſt watch the proper ſeaſon for ſhearing them, when the old fleece riſes as they call it, above the new, at which period it is eaſily ſeparated without any loſs. When the body of an Animal is covered with *hair* theſe hairs drop off ſeparately, and are ſucceeded by new hairs at various ſeaſons, ſo that the body is never left quite bare, but is always covered, more nearly of the ſame thickneſs at all ſeaſons of the year.

Where the breeds of ſheep are pure theſe deſtinctions are eaſily recogniſed; but where they are blended it becomes much more difficult. The wool of the Shetland ſheep looſens entirely from the ſkin, and falls off, if not prevented by timely plucking, which to them gives no pain while the ſtitchel hairs among it remain firmly attached to the ſkin and may thus be in a great meaſure ſeparated from the wool. In many other breeds it *riſes* a little ſo as to mark the time for ſhearing, though it could not be eaſily pulled off—In others the time of ſhearing depends on the pleaſure of the owner only as the fleece never riſes from the ſkin, in like manner the filaments become more or leſs ſuſceptible of the influence of the weather in proportion as the wool or the hair predominates, ſo as to afford them of all aſſignable proportions.

Theſe circumſtances being explained will enable the gentlemen of India to diſcriminate between different breeds that may there abound, probably many may be found that are blended of the whole of the three ſorts that will exhibit phenomena that are not obſerved to take place among *European* breeds, The only kind of Aſiatic wool I have heard of that is ſo pure as to be fit for the *European* market is the Caramania wool above named; but there may be others, that are ſuſceptible of improvement we have never heard of here.

The inhabitants of Britain were at firſt ſurprized at remarking the very diſſimilar qualities in the different breeds of ſheep taken notice of in my laſt, merely becauſe they had not been led to expect ſuch a thing among that claſs of Animals, for they had long been accuſtomed to ſee with indifference ſimilar diverſities among other Animals common in Britain. The Dog, for example affords very ſimilar diverſities, as all the ſmooth ſhort ſtuff haired kind, of which the Italian Greyhound and Spaniſh Pointer are ſtriking inſtances (might have added the naked dog, almoſt without hairs) 2d. The long ſoft lank wavey haired kind, as the Engliſh Spaniel and Newfoundland dog, 3d. The wool bearing dog of which I have ſeen three or four varieties whoſe names I know not, which carry a fleece as cloſe as that of any breed of ſheep I have almoſt ever ſeen, and very fine, ſo as to be equally fit for manufactures as the moſt part of the wool that grows in this country. It is neceſſary to ſhear theſe creatures once a year to afford them ſome relief in the warm weather in ſummer.

In like manner the goat admits of a diverſity of breeds nearly ſimilar to that of the ſheep as 1ſt. The ſmooth ſhort haired goat common every where here, 2d. The long ſhaggy haired goat common alſo in every part of Europe, this claſs of goats like the Argali ſheep invariably afford a quantity of ſoft down wool at the bottom of the hair, which may be employed in manufactures of the fineſt fabric, as will appear by the ſpecimen of ſtuff made of the wool of our [illegible] ANDERSON, *Phyſician General Madras*, [illegible] Tibet goat we now know belongs to this [illegible] ſmall wool, which has been long deem[illegible] out compare, is now found to be [illegible] this kind of [illegible] by the [illegible] from it [illegible] goats [illegible] ſent hither [illegible] man of the ſtuff [illegible] down afford [illegible] ſiner or ſofter [illegible] that of Europe, and is procured in ſmaller [illegible] ties than on the European goat. Hitherto this ſubſtance, ſo highly valued in the Eaſt, has been entirely diſregarded in Europe, unleſs it be in R[illegible] where the natives have been long in the uſe [illegible] their goats in the beginning of ſummer, [illegible] parating this wool from the hair, of [illegible] made for themſelves Stockings, Glove[illegible] caps, ſofter and warmer than any o[illegible] ured ſtuff. A lady ſent over as much [illegible] wool laſt year from Ruſſia to Edenborough, a[illegible] foll lbnaſs, and a waiſtcoat, of which [illegible] ſent is a ſmall ſample.

The third claſs of goats may be ca[illegible] he wool bearing goat as its fleece is as ſoft and [illegible] as almoſt any kind ſheep in wool. The only animal we known that is referable to this claſs is the Angora goat, whoſe wool has long been import[illegible] as a valuable article of commerce; but ſo much [illegible] was obtained that its fineneſs was owing to climate alone, that no one ever thought of trying it in [illegible] till the preſent time, and it is now proved alſo that the fleece of this Animal undergoes no deterioration by change of place, as will appear by the ſpecimen of Angora goats wool *produced in Britain*, which I ſend to Dr. ANDERSON, along with this.

It thus appears that the ſheep can no [illegible] longer be conſidered as the only wool bearing Anim[illegible] we can only ſay that the wool bearing breeds of [illegible] have in all probability been more generally diſſe[illegible] nated over Europe originally than the others, therefore have been there reared with care, wh[illegible] the other breeds have been deſtroyed or allowed t[illegible] die out; but there may be mas[illegible] ther A[illegible] which admit of as great a diverſity [illegible] breeds as the ſheep, of which varieties may bear [illegible] wol, and ſome of them only hair, as among the [illegible] ſep, and it may alſo happen that a natio[illegible] t many Nations may like the Madagaſcarſe, ha[illegible] none; but the hair bearing kinds, while the wool bearing ſorts are known in ſome remote countries. It therefore behoves to be attentive to every variety of domeſtic Animal, thoſe eſpecially which can be employed as food for man ſo as not to overlook any of thoſe that carry wool, or hair that can be employed in Manufactures as wool, becauſe if theſe wool bearing breeds poſſeſs nearly the ſame qualities as other breeds of the ſame ſpecies that afford no wool, the rearing of theſe will be attended with very great National benefit.

To be Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Monday, June 15th.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the report of the Seleſt Committee, to which had been preferred the petition of the merchants trading to the Iſlands of St. Vincent and Grenada.

Mr. Pitt roſe and ſaid, he would not at that time trouble the Committee any more than by juſt moving,

"That it be the opinion of the Comittee, that Exchequer Bills, to the amount of one million and a half, be iſſued for the accommodation of perſons trading to the iſlands of St. Vincent and Grenada, to be advanced to them by Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, who ſhall receive proper ſecurity for the ſums ſo advanced."

Mr. Dundas laid before the Houſe an account of the troops which had been ſent at different times to the Weſt Indies, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, and which in all amounted to 20,000 men.

Upon the re-admiſſion of ſtrangers into the gallery, we found Mr. Fox ſpeaking on this ſubject. He dwelt particularly on the recent reports from the continent, namely, thoſe of the capture of Luxemburgh, and the general diſpoſition manifeſted by the Empire to make peace. Luxemburgh was the ſtrongeſt, the beſt fortified, and the moſt important fortreſs in Europe; all the force of the Empire ſhould have been exerted to defend it. But the capture of ſuch a place muſt be a proof of the Emperor's diſinclination or inability to do ſo. If it was the former, what could we expect from his co-operation? And if the latter, there was little chance of ſucceſs from offenſive operations on the part of Auſtria, during the enſuing campaign.

There was alſo a report of an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between Great Britain, Ruſſia, and Auſtria, which would be likely to produce a general war over all Europe, and which might be ſaid to be a fortunate event for this Country, whether that was ſo or not, he would forſeit any advantage ſooner than agree to a meaſure that would prolong the calamities of a war; and for that reaſon, he would oppoſe the bill, even in the preſent ſtage of it.

The diſtreſſes of France were every day dwelt upon as an encouragement to this country to perſevere in the war. The diſtreſſes of Great Britain were likewiſe increaſing; and it was a melancholy thing that a war ſhould be perſiſted in, upon the grounds of which one nation was to diſtreſs the other longeſt.

Not a word was ſpoken from the treaſury bench in reply to Mr. Fox.

The bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

Sir William Pulteney, after obſerving on the mice given in an early ſtage of the buſineſs, reſpecting his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, that no ſuch ſhould be inſerted in the bill, for preventing any future Prince of Wales, from contracting debts, moved,

"That leave be given to bring in a bill prevent any future Prince of Wales from contracting debts, and to fix be time at which the neceſſary

GRANTED.

PARIS—June 25.

On the 23d of June the Committee of Legiſlation preſented to the Convention [illegible] ſtitution the plan of [illegible] new Conſtitu[illegible] pace in the following ſittings, and [illegible] ſloped would be terminated in the co[illegible] of July. The Conſtitutional Act opens like thoſe of the two preceding, with a declaration of the Rights of Man; the preſent differs little from that of 1793, except that it *no longer* encourages *the Right of Inſurrection*, and that *political equality* is confined to more *narrow limits*.—The Legiſlative authority is now divided into *two Chambers* where one charged with the conſtruction of the Laws, conſiſts of 500 Members, each of whom muſt be above 30 years of age, the other of 250 Members entitled Elders above 40 years each, appointed for the ratification of the propoſed laws, theſe two Chambers will be renewed by half every year, and their election to be named immediately by the Primary Aſſemblies, without delegation of the elective Powers as before. The executive Power will be repoſed in the hands of *five* Members [illegible] called *Directors*, elected by the Legiſlative Chambe[illegible] whereof one will be changed every year; they [illegible] reſide in the Thuilleries, now called the Na[illegible] Palace; they will be protected by a guard of 3[illegible] n, and diſtinguiſhed from other Citizens by [illegible] table exterior decoration; the Legiſlative [illegible] bers will alſo be protected by a Guard of [illegible] ſupplied by the Department[illegible]

To [illegible] ſlative Cham[illegible] the candidate [illegible] elected [illegible]

HOLLAND.

The following orders, were lately iſſued, throughout the whole of the United Provinces.

1. The interior and exterior navigation of the havens and rivers in the ſeven Provinces is free.

2. All exports to England and its poſſeſſions are prohibited.

3. The export of all ammunition to all countries, except France, is prohibited; in the mean time, ſecurity for three times the value muſt be given for any ammunition deſtined for France.

4. Arms, powder, and ſaltpetre, are to be exported to France only, by an inland navigation, under the proviſion mentioned in the three aforegoing articles.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES BEING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS,

AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
30 Ditto	200	6,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
1150 Ditto	20	23,000
Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368 Prizes in the Third Claſs, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,868 Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632 Blanks in the Third Claſs,		
10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.		

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags. 70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the Firſt Claſs.
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Claſs,
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 35,000

Star Pagodas 150,000

[illegible] and HEEFKE, *Agents.*

Fort St. George, M

M

FOR TH

The Military

TWENTIETH

Wedneſday,

Nos. 8060 an[illegible]
Nos. 6474 6848

Prizes of
4578 6607 2083
1928 6577 1509
1811 2090 3407
6011 1838 3468 480
6060 1096 3409 19
2524 2984 5132

TWENT[illegible]

Friday, the 27t

No. 8694 a Pri
No. 4451 a Pri
Nos. 1416 and 2691
Nos. 3987 9690 8579
Prizes of 40
Prizes of 20
1051 9097 2187
1218 30[illegible]
869
500
68
693

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, BLACK[illegible]

AND BY MR. LE[illegible]D.