



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 carry Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference. Civil Department, Fort St. George, 24th December, 1794.

Government Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a Dividend of One Lakh, and Thirty Thousand (1,30,000) Pagodas will be made on the 10th of July next, to the Private Creditors, of His Highness The Nabob of the Carnatic, on the Principle of Distribution which heretofore obtained with respect to these Creditors.

By Order of the Right Honorable The President in Council,
W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.
Fort St. George, 30th June, 1795.

To the Creditors of His Highness, the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of One Lakh and Thirty Thousand (1,30,000) Pagodas, to the Creditors of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777, being Pagodas 2,13,977 per Cent. on Account of Interest due for the Year 1794—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the same will be issued on the 10th of July next—in order to prepare the Dividend Book, the Transfer Book will be shut from the 4th until the 10th of next Month.

THOMAS COCKBURN, REGISTER.
Fort St. George, 30th June, 1795.

THE Right Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to notify, that a dividend of the proportion of Thirty thousand Pagodas will be made to the TAJNORS REGISTERED EUROPEAN CREDITORS, on the 10th of July next.

By Order of the Right Honorable The President in Council,
W. C. JACKSON, Sec.
Fort St. George, 30th June, 1795.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a dividend of the proportion of Thirty Thousand Pagodas, on account of the Registered debts of the Private European Creditors of His Excellency the RAJA OF TANJORE, for whom a RATION is made.—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of July next, agreeable to the Orders of Government in full payment of interest which became due on the 12th of July, 1791, and in part of interest due to the 12th day of July, 1792.

THOMAS COCKBURN, Reg.
Fort St. George, 30th June, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE having determined on commencing to draw their Lottery at the Exchange on Wednesday the 1st of July.—They have directed that the same be made public in the Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, New-Papers.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Exch. Com.
Madras Exchange
24. June 1795.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Robert Henderson,

A NEAT Europe built Carriage, Town made, and finished in the most fashionable manner;

Four capital Bay Carriage Horses, with two sets of Silver plated Harness, and a large Pegue Saddle Horse, for further particulars enquire of R. HENDERSON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY next, the 3d of July,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

TWELVE Black-wood CHAIRS,
Two ditto COUCHES,
Ten SHADE STANDS,
Three CARD TABLES,
A Bombay COTT; with BEDDING and CURTAINS, complete,
One Black-wood CHEST,
Sixteen pieces of Red Silk Handkerchiefs,
AND
A variety of other Articles.

To be Sold by public Auction,

BY

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, the 3d July,

At eleven o'clock,

AN EXCELLENT GREY HORSE,
goes Remarkably well under a Saddle or in a Bandy, just arrived from the Country,
AND
A good Strong BANDY, with a Hood.

At the same Time will be Sold,

A Quantity of Superfine Brown Nankees, some Northern Palampores,

AND
Fine TEA, in Chefts,

AND
A Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 2d July,

At 11 o'clock,

ONE hundred and fourteen Corges of Blue Cloth,
One hundred and fifty Corges of Gingham, white and striped,
Thirteen Corges of striped Dimity,
Six Corges of Bengal-Handkerchiefs,
A collection of Prints,
AND
A Mahogany Bureau, and Book Case.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 2d July,

At 12 o'clock,

A VERY handsome dark Bay Persian Horse, fourteen hands and three ins. chest high, free from vice, a steady hunter, and is well known to those Gentlemen, who have hunted with the Madras hounds, the two last Seasons,

AND
A strong active Bengal Saddle Horse, and a capital Pegue Horse, that has been used in a Bandy, and is free from vice;

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
An elegant Phatton and a pair of Gray Mares, with Europe plated Harness.

AND
A Phatton and a pair of white Horses, with Harness complete; the Phatton is Europe built, and the Horses lately come from Buffarah, are strong, capital goers, and well broke in,

AND
A Bay Saddle Horse, perfectly quiet,

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management and Direction of

Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CRASS, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JEARVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
MCDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATOR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

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

Ten Thousand Tickets to be divided in Three Classes, according to the following

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

PRIZES, AND

NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
9 Prizes of	500 each is	4,500
15 Ditto	150	2,250
60 Ditto	50	3,000
120 Ditto	25	3,000
240 Ditto	12	2,880

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } 540

1,000 Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas } 50,000

THE SECOND CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

PRIZES, AND

NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	2,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
5 Prizes of	500 each is	2,500
10 Ditto	200	2,000
20 Ditto	100	2,000
40 Ditto	50	2,000
80 Ditto	25	2,000
160 Ditto	12	1,920

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } 945

5,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pags. } 48,000

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
200 Ditto	40	8,000
1,150 Ditto	20	23,000

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

1,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags. } 80,000

4,368 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 14 BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS
SECOND CLASS,	16 PAGODAS
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS

COMPUTATION OF THE

TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags. 70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.

Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 45,000
Deduct 5,000 Prizes from Second Class,

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

Star Pagodas 150,000

Explanation of the foregoing scheme

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

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the First Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class, doth not pay an additional Sum of Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the further Benefits of the Lottery; and so, likewise, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the Second Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Class, he will not be entitled to any of the Advantages of the Third Class.

There will be an interval of Six Weeks between the Drawing of each Class, to allow Time to the Holders of Tickets to pay the additional Sums, according to the Conditions explained in the foregoing Class, of the supposed Purchase of the Ticket, No. 10.

The following Gentlemen have been Chosen a Committee for the purpose of Signing the Tickets, and preparing the Wheels, viz.

Joshua De Pré Porcher, Esquire,
Charles Baker, Esquire,
Henry Sewell, Esquire,
John Tulloh, Esquire, and
William Dring, Esquire.

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

THE FUNDS will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent.—Tickets signed by one of the Committee and the Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENTS Office.

Tickets may be had at CALCUTTA of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17 1/2 Sicca Rupees, to be paid to the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets, to a Chance in the Second Class, and the same in the Third Class.

Tickets may be had at Bombay of James Tate, Esq. at 25 Bombay Rupees, and the above Advances, to be paid by the Holders of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Classes.

Tickets may also be had at Pondicherry of Messrs. De Thury, Joannes Simon, and Company. The Payment of the Tickets sold at Bengal, and drawn Prizes in the First and Second Classes, will be paid, if required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of these Classes, at the Rate of 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 365 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class, will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEFKE, Agents,

Fort St. George, March 24th, 1795.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SINCE the publication of our Extraordinary Courier, we have been very obligingly favored with English Papers of late date as the 11th of March, and with Continental Gazettes to the 10th of April.

From them we have selected the important Heads of Intelligence contained in our Paper and Supplement of this day, and which we have the pleasure of laying before our READERS, in addition to what has already appeared in this Contemporary Print.

The variety and magnitude of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, we trust, has not escaped the notice of our deferring the insertion of the several obliging communications of our CORRESPONDENTS to a future Paper.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Mount, signed "An old Subscriber"—that we have had due attention to it, we trust will this day be manifested.

The Courier.

MADRAS—JULY 1st. 1795.

ON the 28th Ultimo arrived the Neutral Ship MARIA, Captain Henry, from HAMBURG—Mr. LOCATELLE of Bengal, came Passenger on the Maria.

The Maria, is we understand the property of Mr. LOCATELLE; she carries the Flag of the free Town of Hamburg, and we believe it is the first instance of those Colours being displayed in the Indian Seas.

The MARIA left Plymouth, on the 15th of February, in company with upwards of Eight Hundred Sail of Merchant ships, and under Convoy of the GRAND FLEET of Forty-five Sail of the Line, nine Frigates, and seven Portuguese men of war.

On Wednesday last, being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the Free Masons composing the different Lodges in Madras, and at the Mount, assembled in the Forenoon at the House of the Provincial Grand Master on Choultry Plain, and performed their accustomed Ceremonies. After all the Masonic Business was transacted, the Brethren dined together, and spent the Evening with that conviviality, decorum, and harmony, which have ever characterized the Fraternity—Many loyal and popular Toasts were given, many Songs sung, among which were, "God save the King—Rule Britain—We are Britons—we love her—&c. &c. in all which the Vocal Performers were assisted by the Mount Band, which attended on the occasion.

BROTHER CHAMBER, as Provincial Grand Master, presided over the Masonic Ceremony, as well as the Subsequent Festivities. Lord Campbell, and several sojourning Masons were present.

The Honorable Company's Ships, the LASCARLES, and ROYAL ADMIRAL, got clear of their Pilots and ordered on their Voyage to England, on the 6th of June.

The Juliana, Captain Egglestone had not arrived at Calcutta on the 15th Ultimo.

THE FRENCH FLEET, consisting of Thirty-five Sail of the Line, left Brest in the Month of December, and returned to that Port in February, reduced to Nineteen Sail, Seven Ships having foundered at Sea, during a heavy Gale of wind, and Nine Sail, Victualled and Stowed for Nine Months, having taken their departure for the East Indies, immediately proceeding the setting in of the Gale which was so destructive to the remaining Ships of the Fleet.

Several French Frigates of force have been Captured in the Channel, and in the West-Indies.

On the 14th of February, Captain Hamilton and Ackland, of the BENDSWICK and BOMBAY CASTLE, took leave at the India House, for Bombay and China.

PACKET OVER LAND.

On Monday morning arrived a Packet over Land, by the way of Grain, with despatches for the RIGHT HON. LORD HOWE, dated the 4th of March.

We do not learn that any additional Intelligence to that already published, and to what we have the pleasure of laying before our Readers in the present Paper, has been received by this conveyance.

A Report, however, has been in circulation since the arrival of the Packet, of the Emperor of Russia having declared War against the French Republic, and which as it is highly probable, has met with general belief.

On the 28th Ult. His Majesty's Ship the RESISTANCE, Captain Pakenham, sailed on a Cruise to the Southward.

PRINCE OF WALES.

The following are understood to have been the grounds on which LORD SOUTHAMPTON separated from the PRINCE—An estimate having been laid before his Lordship, of the State Livings, for the Royal Hospital, by which it appeared, that they were not sufficient to support a fair; his Lordship took an opportunity of hinting with great delicacy, that in the late death of the PRINCE's Treasury, probably some mode might be devised for curbing this expense without diminishing the general splendour of the Establishment. The answer to this, is said to have been—"When I want advice from a SERVANT, I shall ask for it"—Lord Southampton replied—"O but he won't!"—[nd His royal Highness's garden for what he had said, and likewise for the few words he had further to add, in requiring that the RESIGNATION of his Office might be accepted." This was done accordingly, and EARL CHILMUNDLEY was instantly nominated his Lordship's successor.

PLYMOUTH, March 8.

Yesterday sailed His Majesty's Ship, the SCORPION, having on board the SWALLOW PACKET, for the EAST INDIES.

Orders had been sent on the 6th of March from the Secretary of State Office to Messrs. GERALD, and MAJOR SAMPLER, to make ready for their departure in a Vessel about to sail for Botany Bay.

The Temeraire, a French ship of 74 Guns, had been broken up at St. Malo, from the damage she had sustained in the Gale in which seven French ships of the Line had gone to the bottom with all their Crews.

A Frost had prevailed in Scotland, which lasted for fifty-days, many people, and great numbers of Cattle had perished.

On the 7th of March, a large body of Emigrants, proceeded from the Island of Jersey, to join the Royalists in Brittany; and numbers were preparing to follow them—Thousands daily flocked to the Royal standard in those Provinces.

On the 6th of March, General SMITH, moved in the House of Commons, for a copy of the MEMORIAL, presented by the Officers on the Bengal Establishment to Sir Robert Abercrombie, and dated the 4th of August, 1794, which was granted accordingly.

Two hundred thousand Pounds have been paid by the BANK for the Redemption of the National debt.

THE ALBION of 74 Guns, is cut down to a 44 Gun Frigate, according to the new system, and is to be commanded by Sir Edward Pellew.

His Royal Highness PRINCE EDWARD, has assumed the Military command at Halifax, and is putting that place into a respectable state of defence. His Highness is reported as an excellent Officer, and Engineer, and as infinitely beloved by every Officer and Soldier, under his command.

Letters from Hanover state, that three newly raised Regiments had passed through that Town, on their March to join the PRUSSIAN ARMY, on the Rhine.

The Honorable Admiral KEITH STEWART, Receiver General of Scotland, died at Glasgow, near Dumfries, on the 30th of March. A Gentleman, a Prisoner a Rhon, writes that the Inhabitants were under dreadful apprehensions of a Civil War, from the high price of Provisions—Bread was 10 d. per Pound; the Supplies of Corn, nearly exhausted;—Meat was 3 s. 4 d. per pound—Chicken 12 s. and a Turkey 28 s. every thing was ripe for effecting a Counter Revolution, throughout all Normandy.

The CHANCELLOR and LORD THURLOW have differed on almost all the points adduced against Mr. Hartley, but the latter who supports him with the warmest zeal has hitherto been in the majority.

The Irish House of Lords having related itself into a Committee of Privilege, on the claim of LORD TRIMLESTOWN; after the examination of Witnesses, as to the authenticity of the Family Records, the Chairman reported that his Lordship had proved his claim to the title of Baron of Trimlestown. The report was received Nem. Con. and his Lordship was congratulated by all the Peers who were present, on the Restoration of his Family Honors.

LORD TRIMLESTOWN's Barony is next in Rank, after that of LORD KINGSBURY the premier fighting Baron of Ireland.

SIR PHILIP STEPHENS, lately advanced as a Lord of the Admiralty, and to the Dignity of a Baronet, had been Secretary to the Admiralty more than thirty-five years, in the course of which he had increased a very noble fortune, to one of the largest in the Kingdom.

He succeeded the late Mr. Cleveland as Secretary of the Admiralty in the year 1759, and had been round the World with Admiral Anson.

EARL FITZWILLIAM.

EARL FITZWILLIAM has been recalled from his new situation of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: what is supposed to have led to this sudden measure, was an Extraordinary Affirmation of Petition by the new Vice-Chancellor necessary as to the objects on whose behalf it was assumed, not stipulated for by his Lordship on his entering on his Office.—To this, as another Cause, is added, that his Lordship, to make his Administration more acceptable, had dispensed several partial indulgences, which the circumstances of the Time did not seem to warrant.

DUBLIN, March 6.

Addressees from the Roman Catholics of this City, from the Guild of Merchants, consisting of numerous bodies of the first and most respectable characters in the metropolis, were yesterday afternoon presented to his Excellency EARL FITZWILLIAM at the Castle.

Yesterday, Delegates from the county of Londonderry, arrived in town with an address to the Lord Lieutenant.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, a motion was made, and passed, similar to that agreed to in the Commons, on Monday—"That the Lord Lieutenant, by his public conduct, since his arrival in this country, has deserved the thanks of that House, and the confidence of the People."

By a letter from Belfast, we learn, that a very numerous meeting, consisting of upwards of 1800 of the Protestant dissenters of that town and vicinity, took place there on Wednesday last, when they entered into several resolutions.—The last of these resolutions, "That it is with the most poignant regret, we receive the information of the immediate departure of his Excellency EARL FITZWILLIAM, from the government of this kingdom, inasmuch as it blunts the fair prospect of a speedy union of all parties, by the abolition of every political distinction which has only religious opinion for its basis."

DUBLIN, March 7.

Yesterday there was a numerous and very respectable meeting of Freeman and Freeholders of the city of Dublin, convened by a public notice of Alderman Howlin, in consequence of a requisition made to him, after the High Sheriffs had refused to convene the meeting.

Alderman Howlin being called to the chair at one o'clock, read the requisition, which explained its own objects, and said that in consequence thereof he had convened the present assembly, and was ready to receive any motion for that purpose.

Mr. James Hartley said, as the cause which induced the requisition was universally felt and sincerely regretted, he should not trespass on the time of the assembly with any further explanation; but he presented crisis of general alarm, when it was but too seriously apprehended that a noble Lord, who came to this country as the harbinger of conciliation and tranquility, was about to be suddenly and most unaccountably removed from this kingdom, and with him those measures of conciliation and reform, which were deemed indispensably necessary to tranquillize all ranks of the people, the Freeman and Freeholders of Dublin, were materially interested in the common cause of the country; as the best mode, therefore, of trying to avert calamities so truly deprecable, he should, if met with approbation of the assembly, move for an humble and dutiful petition to his Majesty on the subject.

A loud and universal call of "Move, move!" having manifested the sense of the assembly, Mr. Hartley in consequence moved, That an humble Petition be presented to his Majesty, assuring him of the affection and most unalterable attachment of all loyal subjects, the Freeman and Freeholders of Dublin, to his Majesty's Person, Family, and Government; to thank his Majesty for the many inducements of his paternal care and regard experienced by this city, and the kingdom in general, and among the rest, for the appointment of EARL FITZWILLIAM to the Government of this country, a nobleman from whose high character, virtues, and arrangements, the people of this kingdom were taught to expect the strength and union of the people, in support of our happy constitution, by a removal of all distinctions and disabilities arising from a difference of religious tenets, together with a redress of those grievances which had grown and accumulated from Government and corruption in the administration of justice in this country. The deep and affected and sudden removal of the unexampled of this country, and the loss of those measures so likely to conciliate the affections and gratify the wishes of his people; and beseeching his Majesty to continue in his

confidence a nobleman, and those he had called to his Councils, persons who imminently peopled the affections of the people of Ireland, and to give his sanction to measures calculated to unite and strengthen our happy Government and Constitution.

This motion was warmly supported by Councillor Butler and Mr. Lefroy, member to Lord Milltown, and agreed to unanimously, with loud and reiterated applause; as was a subsequent motion for an humble address to his Excellency EARL FITZWILLIAM, and a Committee of seven nominated to prepare both.

The Committee having retired for some time, returned and reported the Petition and Address, which were both agreed to, without amendment; and Alderman Howlin, and George Macquay, Esq. were appointed Delegates, to present the Petition to his Majesty, and the Committee to present the Address to his Excellency.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 9.

A considerable alarm prevails here this morning, occasioned as follows:—On Saturday last arrived here a second division of the Fingal or 118th Regiment from Dublin, sent from the life of Man, and pursuing to orders, were attended this morning to proceed on their march to Southwamp. This they absolutely refused till they were paid their clearance money and Bounty, which they said, had been hiterto withheld. Our Magistrates stepped forward, and arranged them, endeavoring to settle the difference between the Men and the Officers, but in vain: the mob which had assembled to see them depart, presently manifested an inclination to join the dissatisfied soldiers, and the authority of the Officers was now totally disregarded. Application was then made to the Magistrates, and Colonel CATTOW, Commander of the 3d Regiment of Dragoons in our barracks. Colonel CATTOW, in passing through the High-street, to give orders that his men might instantly attend him, was pursued by a numerous and daring mob, huzzing and grossly insulting him, and, but for some Officers on the recruiting service, who luckily happened to be near the spot, he certainly would have been in great personal danger. The baggage, however, moved off, accompanied by a very few privates and some Officers. Some of the soldiers now informed the mob that many of them had been kidnapped, had never been attested, and had received no Bounty—a scene of confusion ensued: a crowd of 200 dragoons, presently appeared, headed by a Magistrate, and surrounded the principal part of the mutinous soldiers in the yard of the Swan Hotel, but they (many of them in a state of intoxication) decried they were ready to defend themselves, to the last moment. Another party of the line regiment is momentarily expected from Litchfield; but it is said an express has been sent off to change the direction of their march towards Coventry. The Officers and Magistrates are now conferring with the Rioters from the Swan Hotel windows, and the dragoons still keep their position in the high-street.

Half past two o'clock.—The shops are still shut in that part of the town where the affair happened, as the soldiers are intoxicated and very unruly, but I find now they begin to return to their quarters, as they have received assurances from their Officers that they shall be paid, and now they seem fatigued.

Letters have been received at the India House, from CAPTAIN HORNCastle, dated Guise in Picardy, the 10th of February, which mentioned that he soon expected to be exchanged, as the intercept of the Court of Directors had been very effectual for that purpose.—His Letter concludes by telling me "friends I am well, and notwithstanding "Impoliteness, beg God save the King, and Rule Britain every day."

CAPTAIN WHITE, who returned from this country with ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS, is appointed to the Royal Sovereign of 110 Guns, on board of which Ship the Admiral's Flag is lying.

CAPTAIN BOLLES, who served in this country, under Sir Edward Hughes, is also appointed to the command of the Crescent Frigate.—A great Naval Promotion was said to be in contemplation.—The Marine Regiments were also to be altered from Red and White, to Blue, with Orange Facings.

Letters from Barcelona mention that the Spanish Fleet in the Mediterranean, had fallen in with, and captured four large French Frigates which were cruising between the Coast of Barbary and Toulon.

Paris Papers, of the 2d of March, state, that a Decree had passed the Convention abolishing the pains of Death and Conflagration, against those who carry on Epistolary Correspondence with Emigrants, or other outlawed persons.

GERMANY.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from GERMANY, dated the 16th of February, from a GENTLEMAN who, for two Months, has been travelling in ALSACE, LORRAINE, and FRANCH-COMTE.

"In those provinces, as well as all the others which belong to France, the people are, as it were, haunted by a kind of horror, and inflexible to every other public scourge but that of famine, because every individual is more immediately attacked by it, than by any other public disaster. In the towns especially, there prevails a great scarcity of provisions, which has caused several commotions as Belfort and Lunel. Although the crops, last year, made a very promising appearance, yet the harvest was, for a great part, soon consumed, through the ill-conceived plans of the most vicious and imprudent administration that ever existed. All is carried to the Armies; they swallow up every thing; and yet that of the Rhine suffers greatly through want of provisions, as the same time that a very violent epidemic disease carried off a great number of Soldiers. In all Franche-Comte and Lorraine, there is no place any ways considerable, without hospitals being established in it, for the reception of sick Soldiers. There daily arrive, twenty or thirty waggons loaded with the dead, and a great number on the road, and a much greater number in the hospitals. Several of them, who, in hopes of a more speedy recovery, had repaired in their own families, have communicated the epidemic virus; and there are very few families which have not to lament the loss of a parent, husband, brother, &c. &c. Religion, and almost all traces of divine service, are destroyed through the whole extent of France, except in the Mountains of Franche-Comte. The Commissioners of the Convention endeavour to root out the ancient religious worship, but its spirit is kept alive by the inhabitants now and then repairing to the Churches in Switzerland. This especially has been the case, since several Priests have been quitted at Belfort."

"I have found the most disgusting depravity of manners, and the most abandoned immorality of sentiments every where, even in those ranks of society which should appear most exempted from it. Every mental power is relaxed, and not the least energy is left, either for virtue or for crimes. Several merchants, who, after the Duke of Brunswick, returned into the country, have spread the most atrocious calumnies, relative to the emigrant French Princes, which are but too credited, and make an unfavourable impression on those whose desires of a change in the government of this country."

"La Vendée still alarms the Convention. In order to employ a stronger force against those insurgents, a requisition was set on foot in the above provinces, but without effect, on account of the great depopulation; and this has obliged the Convention to send thither detachments from the armies of the Rhine and Alsace."

BRITISH NAVY.

IN COMMISSION.

Ships of the Line, . . .	103
Ships of 50 Guns, . . .	11
Frigates, . . .	122
Sloops, . . .	119

IN ORDINARY, REPAIRING, &c.

Ships of the Line, . . .	50
Ships of 50 Guns, . . .	9
Frigates, . . .	37
Sloops, . . .	37

Total of the British Navy, 498

Armed Ships, Gun Vessels, Fire Ships, and Cutters are not included in the above Statement.

The Commanders of the East-Indiamen, viz. the Arratoon, Capt. Majoribanks, for St. Helena and China; the Bombay Castle, Capt. Hamilton; and Brunwick, Capt. Acland, for Bombay and China, have received orders to take leave of the Court of Directors on the 24th, to clear out at the Gunpowder House on the 27th and to use every possible attention to enable the ships to leave Gravesend by the last day of February.

In consequence of the seven large Indiamen detained for this Season, having been taken into the Service of Government, the following diminished list of vessels engaged to bring home goods from Bengal are to be sent in lieu thereof to China, for the purpose of bringing home Teas, viz.:

The Defort, Kent, Northumberland, Earl Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, Otterly, General Coote, and Earl Howe. The Belvidere, is to proceed from Bencoolen to China, with a cargo of Pepper.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

HOUSE GUARDS, MARCH 10.

A despatch, dated Olinabuck, February 28, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I lost no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that on the 24th instant the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velhuys, which were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, and occupied by the Loyal Emigrants and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. Their Troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded, to fall back upon Northin, and the French occupied those two posts in force. They also surprised a small detachment of Salm and Hompeich Hofsars in Odenfeld, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place. Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of Nienhuys and Velhuys. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the retreat of the French. All three posts on the 26th instant were again taken towards Aardenberg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart immediately re-occupied them.

The last reports we have received state, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groeningen towards Zwoll, and that they have even evacuated Cooverden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place. It would be tedious in the extreme not to mention to your Royal Highness the particular gallantry and good conduct of the Royal Emigrants; they have shewn it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four Officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo and the other Officers left with the sick, have been sent back, and I am happy to add, that from their reports, our sick meet with the best treatment possible from the French.

HOUSE GUARDS, MARCH 12.

A despatch, dated Embden, March 5, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, from Major-General A. Gordon, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieutenant-General Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highness, that the force, under the command of Major-General Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Boerhaave to Neiceo Shanks, were attacked and driven in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th. I am informed by his Lordship, that he was resting by his left with his whole force, consisting of Major-General David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of Infantry, with some detachments of foot light Troops, and intended re-crossing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen.

I also understand that the fore-ports of the left wing were drove in some days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

The NAVEY PACKET, arrived at Cork on the 12th of February, and on the 17th of that Month advice was received at the India House of her safe arrival in England.

On the 13th of February the Head Quarters of the British Army were at Osnaburg, they amounted to 13,000 Men.

All Seafaring Men who have enlisted as Soldiers, are to be discharged from their respective Regiments, and sent on board the Fleet as Seamen.

That respectable Corps, the MARINERS, is to be augmented very considerably. Their conduct in all our late Naval Actions has been the pattern of Heroism and Discipline. A detachment of Light Dragoons, is appointed Commander at Scherneck.

A detachment of the Prince of Wales's own Regiment of Light Dragoons, are marched down into Suffolk, in order to escort the PRINCESS OF WALES, who is daily expected at Harwich, from that Port to London.

It is not probable, that the British troops would be long near Embden, as the French were advancing towards that place, and had over run great part of the Province of Groningen.

Lord Calvert has the principal command in that district, and we find that his Outposts had been driven in; and himself obliged to quit his position with the loss of some men, and a few pieces of Cannon.

A Cartel for the Exchange of French Prisoners, left London on the 11th of March.

THE AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

March 10th.

The French vessel which lately arrived at Dover from Calais, had on board one hundred and three Professors and Students, who formerly belonged to the English Colleges at Douay and St. Omer. They had received missions from the Convention, and 60 livres in assignats to defray the expense of their voyage. They had been confined two years, obliged to find board and clothing at their own expense, and unable to perform divine service but by stealth. Fourteen English prisoners having made their escape, five to Douai in the course of last summer, the others were kept in confinement until the last two months, when they enjoyed a little more liberty. They give the following account of the present state of France.

"LA ROIX, who had been surrendered to the Revolutionary Tribunal, not having dared, in a written work, to express his doubts whether the members of the French Nation really wish to a Republican form of Government, has been a quarter of a day charged as a good Republican, and in the loudest applause of the public. The Committee of twenty one had not given in their report concerning Harcourt, Callat at Herborn, Lamoignon, Paderon, and Vidier on the 26th ult. but the public opinion was so decidedly against these Members of the ancient Committees, as well as against Joseph Lebon, and Fougere-Toulle, that they were very unlikely to escape the guillotine, notwithstanding the strenuous endeavor of the Jacobins to rescue them from the scaffold, and to excite at Paris and in the Departments commotions in their favor. The greatest precautions are everywhere employed against the restoration of the system of taxes, and it is as firmly opposed by the public sentiment, that it will be impossible to re-establish it in the departments, if even by some violent shock the Terrorists should in obtain Paris a momentary superiority over the moderate party."

The Convention has passed a decree, which orders to all the inhabitants of France an unlimited list of objects less worthy under the inspection of the Municipality of each place. But no Clergyman, Priest or Curate is allowed to receive the least glory from the communes, or to distinguish himself by a peculiar kind of dress. No trace of divine service is to appear in public places. The Municipality and the Communes are also prohibited to purchase the churches, and to appropriate the revenues of the same, but private individuals are allowed to acquire the property of them for such a purpose under certain restrictions prescribed by the decree.

The decree which ordered all Emigrants, refused into the department of the Lower Rhine to leave it, is repealed, and this repeal has been extended to the other Northern Departments; but all N.B.s and Priests are excepted. The Rev. Unitarian Committee are on the eve of being entirely suppressed, in such communes as do not contain 50,000 citizens. M. Prieud, Constitutional Bishop of Cambrai, has lately married at Douai, where he was formerly curate.

The staff of the people which is called the *Tiers Etat*, composed of the burghers, landed proprietors, and inhabitants in every circumstance, remains firmly attached to its unity, and to the ancient form of religious worship. Much fear is entertained of the return of Emigrants, who if left to have passed into our hands; but the return of Priests even of the Revolutionary cast, is not to much mind; and for this reason, a great many of them are suffered, under their present disguise, secretly to perform divine service. Little confidence is placed in such Priests as have taken the revolutionary oath, several of whom have enlisted in the armies, others have married, and be in to aim at becoming Members of the Constituted Assemblies.

The value of assignats, and the price of provisions differ much in different places. At Douai, 130 livres are given for a Louis d'or. For a carriage from Douai to Brussels, they ask four Louis d'ors, or 1200 livres in assignats. The price of wine is at the ratio of one four in hard cash, for four livres in assignats. On the road from Douai to Tournai, ten livres in assignats were paid in a tavern for two cups of coffee. For want of harnis, horses, and dung, the soil is in general in a very bad state of cultivation, and such estates of the Emigrants, as are yet unbroken, remain mostly fallow. During an insurrection, which three weeks since broke out at Valenciennes, the people cried out in the streets "Vive le Roi, pour le pain!" "Long live the King, for bread." "The few poor horses, which are still to be found at the different stages, are ill-fed, and sometimes have no oats for a whole fortnight. The drivers are forced to keep them a-going by their knives. Bad cow-beetle colls go and go a pound."

It was generally supposed, that the conquest of Holland had cost an immense number of men, and that the species and provisions found in that country had fallen much short of what the Convention expected. According to the report of an Officer arrived from the army of the Rhine, that rivers on a sudden overflowed with its banks, and several families perished by the flood, had saved themselves by climbing up trees, perished there for want of assistance; a great number of others lost their limbs through the severity of the frost. There was a flying report, that the Austrian had retaken Cologne.

The brilliant victories and conquests of our allies, have not in the least alleviated our wretched situation, nor brought us nearer to the establishing of a regular form of government, on a solid basis. Of all the different objects, which excite our solicitude and fear, the pressing state of our finances is the most alarming.

In one of the last sessions of the Convention, Cambon made a report on the finances of the Republic; wherein he confessed our National Debt to amount to *seventy hundred millions*, the half of which is owing to foreign merchants, for merchandise, provisions and other articles of the first necessity, and, according to agreement, is to be liquidated in hard cash. He said, that as those contracts had been made, not with foreign governments, but with private individuals, who taking advantage of the distressed situation of the Republic, had charged an exorbitant price for their commodities; it would be advisable to appoint commissioners, charged with reducing that enormous debt, by obliging the foreign traders to content themselves with a reasonable price for the articles they had furnished, as they must consider it as a very foolish thing, to be paid in specie. This measure formed the subject of much discussion, according to authentic accounts, all the ready cash in the national treasury does not exceed the sum of thirty-six millions.

We had flattered ourselves, that the conquest of Holland, would enable us to re-establish our finances, and supply with provisions the interior of the Republic, but from the searches made by our Commissioners with the army in Holland, and the political situation of the conquered countries, it would appear, that our expectations in that respect will be sadly disappointed.

Besides, opinions are here much divided, relative to the line of conduct we ought to observe in regard to the United Netherlands, as you will perceive by the following Extract from two of our best Journals; that of *Mercator*, Member of the National Convention, and that of *Carnot*.

The former expresses himself in the following manner:—"How ought we to treat Holland?—As a conquered country? The English have let us an example at Toulon, which we ought not to imitate at Amsterdam. Moreover, the line of acting we ought to adopt, is prescribed by necessity, the severest and most rigorous law. Why then should we hesitate a moment? Let all the public wealth of that country be carried into France; ships of War, timber, canvas, masts, rigging, and in general, all that is stored up in the Magazines of the State, and the East-India Company. I know full well, that cries of injustice will be raised against me; but from the same quarter there will proceed still louder complaints against our weakness, if we should neglect the only opportunity, offered by the fortune of war, to secure to us all the resources, which ensure success."

"We may draw from Holland in provisions, merchandise, and metals the value of two thousand millions in specie; and with this sum we shall be able to re-establish our finances on the most solid basis, and become arbiters of war and peace."

Le Citoyen, on the contrary, disapproving these sentiments of his colleague, reasons on the same subject, as follows:—"It is entirely in our power either to justify or to confound the machinations of the British Cabinet. We shall justify them, if by enormous contributions we crush the Dutch trade and commerce; if indelicately scrutinize into private fortunes; and search into places, where avarice, even credulous and stupid, shall suppose treasures to be buried. Such a system of plunder and extortion may enable us to send into France some waggons, loaded with gold. But although this gold were loaded up with twenty keys, yet our wants, which become daily more pressing, and which every day are rendered more urgent by imprudence and profusion, would force it back through twenty different channels. *Genoa* and *Switzerland* would soon swallow up these treasures, which avarice and covetousness extorted from Holland. Violate the commerce, its faith and credit of Amsterdam, and Amsterdam is no more; like the sea, breaking through its dykes, it would be swept away. We should justify the hopes of the English ministry, if we attack political and religious toleration in Holland; if we deliver up one of the factions which have agitated that sorry Republic, to the tyranny and vengeance of another."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, February 3.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, late Captain of His Majesty's Ship the *Alexander*, to Mr. Stephens (a Copy of which follows) was received at this Office the 30th of last month.

On board the *Marat*, at Brest, Nov. 25, 1794.

SIR,

The arrival of the *Canada* must have been a source of great satisfaction to your Lordship, in losing His Majesty's Ship the *Alexander*, late under my command, having been taken by a squadron of French Ships of War, consisting of five of seventy-four guns, three large frigates, and an armed Brig, commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly, further particulars and details I herewith transmit you, for their Lordship's information. We discovered this squadron on our weather-bow, about half past two o'clock, or near three in the morning of the 26th instant, being then in latitude 38 deg. 55 min. North, 7 deg. 45 min. West, the wind then at north, and we steering north-east on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the *Barbadoes* close to us, and without signal, the *Canada* being close to us, we sailed the *France* ships a little before four o'clock, preceding us, my night-lights, the *France* ships to land after us, we crowded all the sail we could possibly set, as did the *Canada*, and the *Canada* pulled us, and, steering more to the northward than we did, brought her on our starboard bow. Two ships of the line and two frigates pursued her, and three of the line and one frigate were with us. About half past seven o'clock, the French ships hoisted English colours. About a quarter past eight o'clock, we hoisted our colours, upon which the French ships hauled down English, and hoisted theirs, and drawing up within gunshot, we began firing our stern chaises at them, and received their bow-chaises. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the *Canada*, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern chaises, I made the *Canada*'s signal to form a head, for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal the ships instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it in execution, by firing towards us, but the ships in chase of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to starboard, to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before.

We continued our fire, and the ships pursuing us, till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship became a complete wreck, the main yard, foremast, and mainmast, were all shattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty floated into Brest. At this time, the ships that had chased the *Canada*, had cutted her, and were coming fast up to us, the first of one of them at the time passing over us. This situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it advisable to confer with the officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter-deck; when upon surveying and examining the state of the ship (engaged as I have already described), they deemed any further resistance would be ineffectual, as every possibility of success had already been used in vain to save her, and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her, would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then (painful to relate) I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken possession of the people were divided, and sent on board different ships, but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No officers above the rank of lieutenant were killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the *Marines*, Messrs Wood and Burns, but in a fair way of doing well.

The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my officers and ship's company, marines, as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applause; and I should feel myself deficient in my duty, as well as in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit my recommending you will be pleased to recommend them, in the strongest manner, to their Lordships' favour and protection; particularly Lieutenant Godechou, Epworth, Carter, West, and Darroct; Major Tench, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Brown, of the *Marines*; Mr. Robinson, the Master, together with the *Warrant* and *Officers*, for their bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during my captivity.

I am, with great respect, SIR

Your most obedient and humble servant,

Philip Stephens, Esq.

R. R. Blich.

Secretary of the Admiralty.

VIENNA, March 5.

"Another dreadful Conspiracy has been lately discovered here, the *Ringleaders* of which, to the general astonishment, were Officers of the Hungarian Guards, a corps of all the *Imperial Family*. One of them has been executed, and many others are either punished with Banishment or Imprisonment."

We also learn that several important changes of Officers would take place in the Imperial Army.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

24th June, 1795.

The Right Hon. the President in Council, has peculiar satisfaction in the opportunity, that has been afforded to his Lordship of Notifying, thus publicly, his warm approbation of the conduct of *LEUTENANT OLIPHANT*, and his *Party*, in their gallant defence of the Choultry at MANAPARA, on the evening of the 7th instant, against a superiority of Force, that nothing but the most bravely could have resisted.

The President in Council, is desirous of manifesting his high opinion of the Service rendered to the Company by *LEUTENANT OLIPHANT*, has thought proper to appoint him to the Command of the *Party*, stationed at MANAPARA, and the Office of Quarter Master, to the 5th Brigade, now Graham permitted to resign.

Colonel Floyd, having transmitted to Government, a List of the Company's Non-Commissioned, and Private, who were present at the attack of the Choultry, the President in Council, has directed that their names be published as follows:

SURDA, — Abdul Cawder, 5th Battalion Native Infantry, — Ditto, Inam Cawn, 1st ditto, ditto.
Jemadar, — Sied Haffien, — Hava dar, — Abho Mahomed, 5th Battalion Company, ditto, ditto.
Sepoys: — Raynah, No. 55, 1st Gun Company, ditto, ditto. — China Mootoo, 13 ditto ditto. — Abdul Cawder, 14 ditto ditto. — Mootoo, 14 ditto ditto. — Jaffer Mahomed, 21 ditto ditto. — Nagaloo, 19 1/2 Battalion Company, — Choor, 26 ditto ditto. — Deen Mahomed, 14 ditto ditto. — Moodeen Khan, 46 ditto ditto. — Duffi, 16 ditto ditto. — Peermalloo, 23 ditto ditto. — Narroo, 21 ditto ditto. — Mada Mootoo, 55 ditto ditto. — Cota Perah, 16 ditto ditto. — Rama, (Killed) 5th ditto ditto. — Mahomed Sahel, 58 ditto ditto. — Rahma, 58 6th ditto ditto. — Brahm Cawn 9 ditto ditto.

WASHERMAN, — Peddoo, 33 Grenadier Company, — Dammur, — Manzel, 38 Battalion ditto.

As a further testimony of the approbation of Government, the Right Honorable the President in Council, has been pleased to Resolve, that *Sahadars*, Abdul Cawder, and Inam Cawn, shall in future draw the usual allowance for a *Palanquin*, that *Jemadar* Sied Haffien, be promoted to the Rank of *Subadar*, and *Havildar* Abho Mahomed, to the Rank of *Jemadar*, and that *Ryapah*, Abdul Cawder, Khadoo and Mahomed Saib, who were distinguished on the above occasion, do receive each a *Gratuity* of Eight Pagodas, and the remainder of the *Party*, each five Pagodas.

Colonel Floyd is desired to present to *Sahadars* Abdul Cawder, in the name of Government, a Gold Medal and Chain, — The Medal to bear, on one side, the words: "For Conduct and Courage on 24th June, 1795." and the reverse: "By Government, 7th June, 1795."

The Widow of Rama, who was killed in the attack of the Choultry, to be pensioned for Life, on Sepoy's Full Pay.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th ultimo, HARRY TAYLOR, Esq. to MISS CHARLOTTE ANDREW.

DEATHS.

At the Presidency on the 23rd ultimo, *MAJOR JOHN COX*, a gallant and zealous Officer, whose important services while in Command of the 6th Native Battalion, during the War with Hyder Ally Cawn, and whose recent exertions in reducing to obedience, the refractory Polygans in the district of Vizagapatnam, are generally known. — Defended from an ancient Family, he was decorated of every liberal professional, civil, and military honours, and distinguished by every eminent qualification, honour and energy, he died much in the public esteem, ever a warm friend to the Soldiers under his command, those who had the honour to know, or serve under him, have to lament the loss of an Officer as humane as he was brave.

At Palgatcherry on the 31st ultimo, Ensign Michael Seaton.

COLONEL GAUTIER.

On the 24th instant, at died Tranquebar. After a short, but severe illness, and with every mark of respect, and attention, with all the Military Honours, *LIEUTENANT COLONEL GAUTIER*, of the French Service.

Blessed by Nature with every quality which could adorn the human heart, and happy in the ample possession of those acquisitions which so peculiarly distinguish the *OLD FRENCH OFFICER*, his Society was universally respected, as the loss of it will be unceasingly regretted.

Unstained by the violence of party — unbiassed by any dictates but those of a liberal and benevolent mind, he ever shunned discussions which militated against the pleasures of social converse; — and when constrained to listen to the Arguments of others, he delivered his own with such mildness of manner and expression, as if he wished less to convince the mind, than to conciliate the affections of his opponents.

He has left a disconsolate Widow to bemoan the loss of a man, whose many virtues she had hardly time to appreciate, when the ruthless hand of Death, prematurely snatched him away, and in translating him to a better World, has left her solitary to combat one reprieve with Vexation, Grief, and Disappointment, and where the most atrocious Criminals have the art, to escape detection — whilst the unfortunates, unexceptional Offenders, is by a concurrence of unfortunate Circumstances, not unfrequently conigned to everlasting ruin and misery.

Inscrutable are the ways of that infinitely kind, and beautiful Being, in whom, whilst we put our trust, our Minds, aided by a pure conscience, will ever assume fortitude, sufficient to induce a patient fulsurance of those Evils, to which, in his divine wisdom he has thought proper, indifferently to subject us.

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	500 each	5000
4 Ditto, of	1000	4000
8 Ditto, ...	500	4000
16 Ditto, ...	250	4000
40 Ditto, ...	100	4000
80 Ditto, ...	50	4000
9950 Ditto, ...	20	50,000
1 Prize allotted to the First Drawn, 500		
1 Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn, 5000		

3105 Prizes
6895 Blanks

10000 Tickets, Star Pagodas, 100000

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Prizes of the First Class, will be paid on Monday the 6th of July, at the Carnatic Bank, and every Day (Sundays excepted), from 10 o'clock in the forenoon till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

N. B. Prizes taken in payment for Tickets, deducting 10 per cent for the purposes of the Lottery.

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

THE holders of Tickets not drawn in the First Class, are hereby informed that the additional sums of 5 Pagodas, accompanied with the Tickets will be received at the Office of Messrs. Sharp and Hoof ke, at the Carnatic Bank, and at all the different Houses in Madras, where the respective Tickets were first purchased — and be delivered in lieu thereof every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon until the 11th day of August, being one day before the Drawing of the Second Class.

The Public are requested to take notice that no payment can be received without the original Tickets, nor after the above-mentioned date, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that date, will lose the benefit of their Tickets.

The Second Class commences Drawing on Wednesday the 12th of August, and continues Friday 14th, Monday 17th, Wednesday 19th, Friday 21st, Monday 24th, Wednesday 26th, and Friday 28th.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Military Male Asylum, &c.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

On Thursday, the 25th of June, 1795.

Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1575 437 7205.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.

4432 2621 812 6153 3912 6435 2664
4481 5404 7249 6000 0545 3545

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

4506 4585 5165 5775 974 8094 2165
4241 8446 8889 3738 172 1875 8122
377 4213 142 3932 951 7149 7581
1507 1305 1152 7022 7988 7317 3397
6933 7867 1031.

Prizes of 10 Star Pagodas.

584 5085 9477 6648 4947 804 9222
4198 3305 4128 2097 3450 885 7307
0128 7703 280 3078 484 314 2305
5065 8502 88 0341 2142 7860 8168
2020 1287 2701 814 1259 1344 5024
6602 1475 4703 2221 1959 2870 1265
4420 7005 3850 7506 6882 3244 1248
3560 1670 8310 435 2198 9974 0997
3265 9977 1548 1278 5 2066 1946
9162 2766 3064 5109 3961 9206 4454
7724 1177 7726 3775 6917 8754 2174
9073 2643 5793 1304 2603 8493 3249
2885 2204 1708 1083 73 5040 3640
7920 511 3417 4030 0749 2050 1071
135 7852 3062 8022 5585 6150 2537
7397 0455 1247 2137 4415 9000 2044
3810 1620 1951 8211 2912 0914 3939
1649 6473 6204 7488 3716 059 2938
2206 721 4 97 2152 2188 8321 6603
7730 2270 2080 3418 0736 74 8635
29 6 6532 4499 4860 2957 7955 9818
1991 4316 5394 4776 926 534 5917
5597 4984 7359 1449 5380 551 2321
1481 3100 2100 2604 5315 7299 5372
3103 529 7202 8747 65 9557 7873
7055 535 1298 4281 1604 885 2932
9200 8990 9711 7007 2355 3077 7398
8083 2605 4210 3371 5117 2651 1146
2685 7757 5481 3988 3271 1052 7543

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

On Saturday, the 27th of June, 1795.

No. 1490 Star Pagodas 1,000

No. 3952 Ditto of 2,000

Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas.

No. 4393 3387 8017 39 6580

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.

6410 1651 8725 5153 796 8411 6839
4553 5717 7177 0934 4042 2156 9607
2889 1392 1913 441 353

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

5938 6074 140 335 2802 7540 6407
1576 0283 3204 6942 2195 8164 771
3483 3861 4815 7595 6215 8207 1509
241 316 1550 4190 2503 3494

Prizes of 10 Star Pagodas.

4631 5721 3361 4683 4016 8228 6643
4239 0449 4126 2143 9539 4217 6210
4361 4912 210 5751 1520 0716 2407
8108 1312 1240 4594 4042 2574 2389
2033 553 2872 2799 7755 2448 8987
3473 2579 8193 2037 8028 8124 5549
2615 8419 1044 3990 3872 5378 1440
0797 2902 4308 5735 5951 2284 297
4124 1240 439 1385 4939 5631 3277
3890 4199 5095 985 117 2245 3210
3072 5977 5244 0630 4442 1168 2510
2052 9384 1079 7102 3375 3408 8151
3422 2225 3087 4653 5925 1066 677
3118 7508 5598 2564 7068 1021 6783
44 3030 5936 5301 9712 3408 411
2460 3544 4454 2138 1316 8105 160
7074 9255 8801 4290 5735 6305 4503
1783 1522 8890 530 9793 5297 7451
207 1482 200 3732 7461 597 502
7713 4216 2101 3097 5425 1854 6102
6133 5108 6334 1215 425 8685 2308
2330 4890 1804 187 1187 1719 2165
6607 8108 8622 6124 1603 1377 8784
7833 788 5898 998 2760 5707 2531
6122 5536 1092 4057 5749 5300 4229
9127 4342 4792 9724 8123 2090 3006
40 2484 8784 6347 9532 4069 4169
398 4072 8908 6592 2543 0023 8047
1342

MADRAS: — PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. JOHN HUNTER, AT THE BRITISH BANK.

Wednesday, July 1st. 1795.

Tuesday, March 10th

Letters from Brest of the 18th March advise, that Barrere and his associates had been executed without the least disturbance.

Eight nine ditto, ditto,
Four thirty-two ditto, brass carronades,

Having in a solemn declaration, informed the Commissioners of the French people, that they acknowledge the Sovereign power of the Dutch people, and the Rights of Man; that the Stadholderate, as well as the dignities of Captain and Admiral General are abolished, and all the Inhabitants of the United Netherlands liberated from the Oath taken in favor and for the support of the

Lord Bridport, late Sir A. Hood, and not Lord Howe was in Command of the Channel Fleet. The Marquis Howe we are sorry to learn suffered under a very serious attack of the Gout,

KING'S TROOPS.

War Office, February 27.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel Anthony Farrington of the Royal Artillery, James Stuart, Aid de Camp to the King, Belton Ellis Doyle of the 14th foot, Charles Hornbeck of the 6th Foot, Alexander Rofs of the late 103d foot, John Whyte of the 5th foot, Charles Graham of the 2nd foot, Andrew John Drummond of the 1st foot Guards, John St. Ledger of the 16th Dragoons, Henry Browner of the 66th foot, Richard Hetherington of the Artillery in Ireland, Peter William Peaton of the 7th Dragoons, Peter Hunter of the 66th foot, Joseph Watson of the Invalid Artillery, Peter Fralick of the 2d William Johnstone, of the Invalid Artillery, Ellis Walker of the Royal Artillery William Maxwell of the late 91st foot, George Earl of Pembroke of the 2d Dragoons Guards, John Earle Chatham, George Campbell, of the King's Light Artillery Regiment, Alexander Campbell, of the 16th foot, William Viscount Fielding of the 2nd Dragoons, William Morhead, Aid de Camp to the King, Francis Dundas, of the Scotch Brigade, Alexander Rofs, Aid de Camp to the King, Abraham, D'Aubant, of the Engineers, Hon. Francis Nedham, Aid de Camp to the King, Henry Pigot Aid de Camp to the King, Hen. Colia Lindfof, Aid de Camp to the King, and his Highness Prince William, of the 17th foot to be Major General, in the Army.

To be Aides de Camp to the King, Lieutenant Col. George Dundas of the 19th foot, Lord Brooke Nelson of the 12d foot, Lord Charles Fitzroy of the 2d foot guards, Sir Stephens Howe 63d foot, Richard Rich Wilford of the 3d dragoons guards and Thomas Garth, of the 1st dragoons.

To be a Lieut. General in the Army in the Island of Corsica, only Major General Thomas Trilge.

BRIEF.

Major Frederick Maitland, deputy Adjutant General, to the forces in the West Indies, to be Lt. Col. in the Army.

A Ballot was held at the India House, in the Month of February, relative to the Freight, and balling of Ships for the Company's Service; where a Majority of 138 divided in favor of the Old Shipping Interest.—The Number of Votes for the old Interest, were 54, against it 46.

Lord Ashurst has resigned the Office of Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Great Britain; his Lordship is succeeded by the Duke of York, who returns not to the Continent.

The news from the West Indies is favorable—the French had retaken Guadaloupe, but that we retain the possession of the other Islands without any apprehensions for their safety.

Every account from the interior of France, confirms the present misery of that country and excites the most anxious apprehensions for its future fate. At Lyons, as well as in the Southern Provinces, not a half a pound of bread can be had, without great difficulty, and the same quantity of Corn, which sold before the time of the Convention for twenty-one Livres, now costs one hundred and fifty Livres.—For want of Candles and Lamp Oil, people go to bed at the close of the day.—A measure of Wine, which was formerly sold for fourteen Livres, cannot be had at present under one hundred.—Soap, Coffee, Oil, Milk, and Butter are at the most exorbitant prices.—Thirty-five Sous are paid for the washing of a shirt, and an ordinary Ivory Comb sells for fourteen Livres.

The Swiss begin now to earnest to cramp the exportation of Provisions into France.—They are afraid of perishing with hunger, in the midst of the treasures they have heaped up by the means of their pretended neutrality; and they are become more kind towards the French emigrants, since the moderate system has spread and gained strength in France.

February 27.—This day fixed for the first payment of the loan, 10 per Cent, on the 18 million.

March 1.—Sailed Commodore Blenkinsop's Squadron, his to be for the East Indies.

2d.—His Majesty named the following Noble men and Gentlemen as Commissioners to execute the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.—Lord Spencer, Arden, and Hugh Seymour Conway, Sir Charles Middleton and P. Stephens, and Melis, Pybus and Gambier.

Twenty Thousand Seamen and Ten Thousand Landmen to be furnished by the Seaports and Counties for the Navy, until the former be completed an embargo is laid on the shipping in every Port of Great Britain.

Orders received at Portsmouth to fit immediately for British Service.

The Monarch, Victorious, and Arrogant, 74 guns each, with the Phoenix and Rattle-snake, 64 and 16 guns.

Those ships are for a secret expedition, under the command of Keith Elphinstone, with the 83d and 97th Regiments, laid up for the Cape and eventually the Mauritius.

Seven ships were purchased by Government, from the East India Company, for the purpose of arming as 44 and 50 gun ships. In their place the following ships, are taken up for China for this year, Deptford, Kent, Northumberland, East

Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, Okeley, General Coote and Earl Howe.

The first requisition made by Pichegru for clothing, provisions &c. for the French Army, amounted to £1,500,000, to be furnished in one month.

A Proclamation was issued, empowering His Majesty's Ships and fitted armed Vessels as had Letters of Marque against the French, to conduct into the Ports of Great Britain and Ireland all Dutch Vessels which they should meet at Sea.

11th.—Accounts received by the Paris Gazette state, that a report had been made by the Convention of the falling of two Squadrons from Breil—one of eighty, and five Ships of twenty-four guns under the order of Rear Admiral Renaudin, the other, of four Line of Battle Ships, under Vice Admiral Nicly on the 23d of Feb.—the first failed to be for the East, the 2d for the West Indies.

13th.—The Chairman stated in a Court of Proprietors a resolution of the Directors, (at the suggestion of Mr. Dundas, to furnish Government with 3000 Seamen in lieu of three Fencible Regiments offered by them to His Majesty, had been unanimously agreed to. Mr. Pattle returned to his Rank at the Fencible Presidency, and permitted to go out by the Ships of the Sea.

The Prince of Wales's approaching nuptials are announced in the Gazette, by an Invitation to Peers, Prelates, Knights of the Bath, &c. &c. to attend the Ceremony to take place in the Royal Chapel. The Princess was hourly expected under escort of Commodore Payne. It was reported General Pichegru had offered her Royal Highness a safe passage through Holland.

France, by every report was, in the utmost distress—universal clamour against the existing Government, and universal famine flared them in the face—the moderate party with Tallien at their head had succeeded in crushing the party of terror.

The execution of Carrier in December was a prelude to an attack upon Barras, Collot, D'Herbault, Billaut, Varonnes, and Valder; the whole Jacobin Faction roused in their defence, but in vain, a committee was appointed to examine into the charges against them and on the 4th of March made their Report finding them Guilty, they were immediately arrested, Valder excepted, who had absconded.

By a Report of Cambon from the Committee of Finance to the Convention, the French National Debt amounted to fifteen hundred millions—600 millions of which to Foreign Merchants, who had on the faith of Government supplied the Country with provisions, warlike stores &c. to be repaid in kind money; the Convention seemed to be much agitated between the opinions of Mercier and La Creville: the former advising a general plunder of all Holland and a consequent expropriation, the other recommending good faith, moderation &c. as the only means to render the Nation respectable.

By advices from Leghorn to late as the 15th of April, it was reported that the people had risen in Paris against the Convention; and had forced them to fly. They had retreated to Chateauin d'Alamain.

Although, by previous advices from France, some extraordinary movement was expected on the part of the fugitive people at large; yet domestic credit should not be unduly excited by the above report, as on the 13th of March all was quiet and the debates of the Convention had for some time taken a pacific turn.—Commissioners had arrived in London for the ostensible purpose of settling a Carrel, but general opinion had given them credit for a negotiation of a much more interesting nature.

La Creville, the Author of an enquiry into the real sentiments of the French People as affected in general to Republicanism or Monarchy, had been tried and acquitted amidst the plauds of the Convention; although his opinion went strongly to prove the attachment of the Nation to the latter.—The Liberty of the Press is encouraged and protected.

The young King has been liberated, he is indulged by a Residence in one of the Palaces, in general his treatment is indulgent.

The King of Prussia finding himself in a great measure protected by the Emperor of Russia, in view upon Poland was supposed to incline to the renewal of his connection with the Allies.—His Troops had made some movement in Westphalia indicating an intention of co-operation with those of the Emperor who had orders to force the passage of the Rhine, and to effect immediately the relief of Luxembourg, which under the orders of the brave General Bender, not only held out, but considerably annoyed the French Forces which form the Blockade.

The German States while they make the strongest remonstrances for peace, furnish with alacrity their Quota for the next Campaign; it amounts to 80,000. Hanover and Helle Cathed had reinforced the Army of General Walladen, which will enable the British Government to withdraw their Infantry (as proposed) from the Continent, with less injury to his Majesty's German Dominions.

The Arch Duke of Tuscany had succeeded in negotiating a perfect neutrality. An Envoy had been sent to Paris and one received from the Convention in return.

PLYMOUTH,---March 14.

Arrived this afternoon, His Majesty's Ship *Lively*, of 32 guns, Capt. BURLTON, and brought in with her the French National Frigate *La Yearville*, mounting 26 guns, nine pounders, and four canonades, 42 pounders, navigated with 320 men.

The *Lively* failed from hence on Thursday evening, and fell in with the above Frigate yesterday morning at ten o'clock, about half Channel over. The *Yearville* taking the *Lively* to be a Sloop of War, bore down upon, and gave her a broadside, which the *Lively* returned, and the action, which lasted two hours and a half, at the expiration of which the French Frigate struck, having 30 men killed and 12 wounded. The *Lively* had none other Officer, or Crew killed or wounded by the fire from the Enemy, but her third Lieutenant had one of his eyes blown out, in repelling one of the guns that milled fire.

List of Prizes taken and brought in here by the *Lively* of 32 guns, Captain BURLTON, since the 1st March:

	Guvt. Mr.
La Tourrelle, - - -	80 30
L'Eclair, - - -	80 150
Schooner, - - -	6 30

The King of Sardinia with the assistance of the Emperor, as Duke of Milan, and the King of Naples, has completed an army of 100,000 men; and the most active measures are taking to prevent the entrance of the French into Piedmont.

The King of Naples is indefatigable in recruiting and disciplining his Army, and his Fleet has received orders to co-operate, in the most effectual manner with that of Great Britain.

An Action had taken place between Admiral Hotham and the Toulon Squadron on the 14th of March—the latter arrived as much as possible closing with the British, who, inferior in sailing, could only effect the cutting off their rear Guard, consisting of six sail of the line, two of which they captured the *CAIRRA*, of 80 guns, and the *CENSAURE*, of 74 guns.—The *Corvignone* and the *Illyrienne*, were severely handled in the engagement on the part of the English—the latter so much so, that it was thought expedient to lay her up, having stranded in the Gulf of Spezia, the former was retreating in Leghorn.

The Emperor of Russia had made the complete conquest of Poland in December.—General Surovov had carried the Suburbs of Warsaw, by storm, in which fell, of Polish Troops and Inhabitants 32,000.—Warsaw, surrendered immediately at discretion—the King of Poland was, by the latest accounts, at *Gradow*, in his Route to Peterburgh, there to resign it was said, his Crown with an intention of retiring to a private life in Italy.—A Congress of the Powers, immediately convened, had met at *Gradow*, to settle the distribution of that unhappy country—the Polish army had entered into the service of Russia, and had been sent into the interior of that Country.

Hostilities had been for some time expected to take place between Russia and the Porte; the latter sensibly affected by the fate of Poland—famine and rebellion, prevailing Constantinople and Adrianople; and in general in their European Dominions, the former would be considerably checked by a fleet of Ships which were loading at Alexandria.

Egypt in the greatest abundance of every article of provisions.

Sweden and Denmark remained Neutral.—A report prevailed that a coalition had arisen between them on the supposition, that a Russian Squadron being intended to pass through the *Sund* as soon as the season should permit, by the connivance of the latter power.

On the return into Holland of the Republican party of 1787, who had taken refuge in France—the safe and situation of that Country was changed; the Stadtholder abolished, Deputies elected by the different districts, and Provinces, &c. and the example of France followed in every particular. *Admiral King* was degraded from his command and threatened with an enquiry into his conduct, who has appeared to all impartial people, to incline more to the popular party than to that of the Stadtholder to whom he has ever been considered as attached by gratitude.

Sir Sidney Smith entered in his frigate, soon after the late Action in the Mediterranean, the Port of Breil, hoisting French Colours and hoisting two Vessels in the Harbour in the French Language—he learnt where the French Squadron had been, and the Damage sustained, and having informed himself of these Particulars he sailed out of the Harbour to join Admiral Hotham.—This curious Exploit was managed with a peculiar share of Address; the Circumstances attending it, are of some length.

Sir Sidney, had a most conspicuous BOWEN ROGER and had distributed NATIONAL CAKE to his Seamen and Officers—in fact their Democratic appearance had completely deceived the Frenchmen.

An Indianman, name unknown, was to sail about the middle of March, without Convoy, by which all probability the various details of the Presidencies will be sent.

CONTINENTAL.

The Accounts of the Operation of the British Forces on the Continent are rather circumscribed. It is said, that at the Beginning of the Month of January, the French had forced the Polish in the *Bahnel Waart* and had carried their Arms into Holland. It doth not appear that any general Action, however, had taken place. The British Troops, after several flight Actions, in which they had shown themselves victorious, from the superior number of the French, had been confined to pass over the IJssel by Zphen and Drenthe. It is reported that a want of Co-operation in the Combined Armies had induced to the last Measure.

In the Month of February—a further Movement had been deemed necessary: for it seems, that the French had made some partial and successful Attacks on the Posts of *Wijnbergen* and *Munster* and from the first of those Stations, *LOLO CATHART*, it appears, was compelled by the Republican Army to retreat across the Ems, at Rhude and Mappen; but we are happy to add, that his Lordship had established himself, in the beginning of the Month of March at Sliens; where the French had attacked his Lordship, but had been driven off with great Slaughter.

Previous to *LOLO CATHART*'s crossing the Ems, the British, Hessian, and Hanoverian Forces possessed the Right Bank of the Ems from Emden, to Rhenda—and their advanced Posts reached from Wijnshoeten to Bentum. The Head Quarters were at Onaburg.

At the other Post, namely at *Munster*, the French made a very unfair and severe Attack on the Emigrant Corps in the Pay of Great Britain; and forced them from their Encampment with considerable Loss. *General ALEXANDER*, however, came up very seasonably to the Relief of the loyal Corps, and being thus reinforced, they obliged the French to retire beyond the IJssel.

PARLIAMENTARY.

January 3d.—The Term of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act having expired, MR. PITT moved a further Suspension; which was carried after a very long Debate by a Majority of 177—there appearing for the Suspension 250—against it 53.

February 4th.—MR. PITT delivered to the House a Message from his Majesty, recommending a Loan to the Emperor; whose Zeal the Minister stated, in the Common Cause, was only checked by the difficulties, which he found in raising the necessary Supplies.—After a warm Debate, the Loan was voted by a Majority of 96.—For the Loan 128—Against it 32.

5th.—MR. SHERIDAN made a Motion of Censure on the Conduct of the King of Prussia towards Great Britain—which was lost by a Majority of 76.—For the Censure 32—Against it, as unmerited, 128.

6th.—MR. GREY moved, it were advised, that a Treaty should be formed with the Prince at the Head of the actual Government of France.—The Motion was lost by a Majority of 130—For it 60—Against it 130.

10th.—THE DUKE OF BEDFORD made a similar Motion, to that of Mr. Grey, in the House of Lords, which was also lost; and by a Majority of 63.—There appearing for his Grace's Motion 12—Against it—75.

EXTRACT FROM THE EVENING MAIL.

Commodore Payne is supposed to have reached the Elbe about Friday last and the Princess of Wales may be expected in town the beginning of next week.

The tax on powdered heads is perfectly conformable to the fashion, headed foxes may perchance think of escaping Scot Free, but to go unpowdered now, will naturally be deemed a mean and slovenly evasion and the Evaluators will no doubt in the fashionable or indeed any decent circles, meet with what they merit, a smart dressing.

17th Loan.—The sum to be borrowed transferable at the Bank of England £1,100,000 At the National Bank of Ireland 400,000 1,500,000

Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. being the highest bidders, have the whole of the 1st Loan, transferable at the Bank of England and the Irish Lottery.

The terms proposed by the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, were 5 per Cent, an annuity for 15 years, and the Lottery.

Serjeant Watton, is appointed a Judge in Bengal, in the room of Sir William Jones.

The Captains of the St. Julie and Sans Pareille, have returned to Paris, having been exchanged for two British Officers, one of whom is Admiral Bligh.

Should we be so fortunate as to obtain further European Intelligence of an interesting nature, we shall not hesitate a moment in presenting it to our Readers in an Extra Supplement.