



It has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to direct, that the Goods of whatever description imported at this Presidency from Bengal, shall be exempted from all Customs whatever upon production of Authentic Certificates of their exportation from Bengal, and that this Regulation shall be extended to all Goods, imported since the 1st of June, last.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec.

Fort St. George, 4th July, 1795.

Government Advertisement.

ALL persons who are willing to take up promissory Notes of this Government, bearing interest at 6 per Cent per Annum, not transferable to Bengal or England, and payable in one Year, with an option in Government, to postpone the payment for one Year longer, are desired to deliver in Sealed tenders at my Office specifying the particular Sums, they propose to pay in, and the terms or Conditions on which they are willing to advance the Money, on or before Friday, 10th Instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec.

Fort St. George, 3d July, 1795.

Wright and Hurst.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have just received per the JOHN P. PICKLED HERRINGS, KINGS SALMON, Cakes of PICKLES, MOUTHERD, OIL, &c.

And a great Variety of SAUCES.

July, 7th 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

ON MONDAY next, the 13th Instant,

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

A VERY HANDSOME Mahogany BED-ROOM, and BOOK CASE complete. One Pair of Elegant, SILVER TUREENS and Stands.

One Pair of SILVER SAUCE BOATS, Two large, Oval, SILVER DISHES, Six, do. do. PLATES, Eighteen Silver KNIVES.

AND

A few Chests of HYSON TEA, SUGAR CANDY, in Tubs, Ten Corgie of very fine broad BROWN NANKEN.

A few Round HATS, Some very fine HAIR POWDER, COFFEE in Maund Packages.

AND

A variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

ON MONDAY next, the 13th Instant,

At four o'clock in the afternoon,

On the Esplanade,

NEAR THE MARINE YARD,

A Quantity of Timber, DUGGIES, — ARTIES, — SHINBIN PLANK,

AND

SHEATHING BOARDS, Conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale,

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

At their Auction-room,

On THURSDAY next, the 9th Instant,

At 11 o'clock.

The following Articles,

A QUANTITY of Bengal Silk Shawls, Ladies, Narrow and Broad Ribbons, of different Colours; Ladies, and Gentlemen's Gloves, Hair Ribbons, about Three Thousand Quills, a Quantity of Brown Nanken, about Seventeen Chests of Green Tea, Four Pieces of coloured Mullins, Five Pieces Bengal Neckcloths,

AND

Four Pieces of Mullin Handkerchiefs.

AND

A Quantity of Patna Hooka Snakes, Three Silver mounted small Swords,

AND

One Silver mounted Cutlafs.

At the same Time will be Sold,

Two Travelling and Two Mahana Palanquins, Two Choir Palanquins,

AND

A Quantity of Saddle and Spare Furniture, One Box of Cupping Instruments, One Box of Gum Arabic, Two Writing Desks, A Quantity of Boots,

AND

Three Cases of Razors, by Savigny; One Table Clock, Six Europe Chairs, Two Bandies, Three Teak-wood Tables,

AND

Various other Household Furniture.

AND

Twelve Dozen of Brandy, and Twenty Dozen of Danish Claret.

To be sold by public Auction,

BY

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

At their Rooms,

On THURSDAY next, the 9th Instant,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

A HANDSOME, BAY, SADDLE MARE, warranted sound, and perfectly quiet, has been driven in a Bandy, but answers best for a Saddle.

AND

A small WHITE HORSE, sound, and quiet, will do for either Bandy or Saddle.

AND

An Excellent GRAY HORSE, goes remarkably well under a Saddle, or in a Bandy, and is just arrived from the Country.

AND

A good and strong Bandy, with a Wheel.

Thomas Smart,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras and its environs, that he repairs the following kinds of Musical Instruments on the most reasonable terms, viz.

ORGANS, of all kinds, HARPSICORDS, PIANO FORTES, BASS-VIOLS, VIOLINS, &c.

N.B. Slight repairs which can be done at their Houses, will be attended to on the shortest notice, by directing a line to him at his House at Vepery.

For Private Sale,

By Wright and Hurst,

A QUANTITY of DUGGIES, — ARTIES, — SHINBIN PLANK,

AND

SHEATHING BOARDS.

Madras, July 7th, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderfon,

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY next, 9th July,

between 4 and 6 in the afternoon,

A HOUSE and GROUND, measuring in Length from East to West 44 feet and in Breadth from North to South at the East end, 20 feet and at the West end 19 feet, Situated at Peddoo Naicks Pettah, in Pilosore Nynceph Maffery's Street, between the house of Tyere Sooborahay Pillay, and a Lane leading to Santaney Loggahs Street, as per Choultry Bill of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderfon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On THURSDAY, the 9th Instant,

A QUANTITY OF

Household Furniture,

Consisting of

TABLES, CHAIRS,

CHINA and GLASS WARE,

AND

Sundry HORSES, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Settlement.

The same day will be sold,

A few Casks of

PRIME BEEF,

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

Madiera Wine.

M. R. HENDERSON, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has Purchased the Cargo of MADIERA WINE, which arrived on the SHIP RECOVERY, and which is now landing and will be sold at the SEA GATE, for ready Money, at the reduced Price of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE PAGODAS per PIPE, and an Allowance will be made to those who may take a Quantity. The Wine is in Pipes, Half and Quarter Casks.

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 Heefke, 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 day, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that day, 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.

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.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

On FRIDAY next, the 10th Instant,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

At eleven o'clock.

A N elegant, Silver, TOILET BOX, wrought in Filigree work, with a Looking Glass in the Cover.

A Silver SUGAR CATTY, with Lock and Key.

A Gold STOCK BUCKLE.

A large, round, SNUFF BOX, Gold-mounted.

One Piece of Azure-Blue PEKIN TAF-FATIE, remarkable Rich, and Beautiful.

One Piece of very fine Northward LONG CLOTH.

Two very large Madras PALAMPORES, beautifully Painted.

A PALANKEEN, inlaid with Tortoise Shell.

One Mahogany BUREAU.

One Pegue-wood ditto, with a Book Case.

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Rooms under the Madras Exchange, A FEW FRENCH PUBLICATIONS, amongst which are the following, viz.

Lettres, Historique, 16 Vols. Anecdotes de LOUIS XVI, 6 Vols. Mirabeau's Letters, 4 Vols.

Polities of Europe, 2 Vols. Revolution and French Constitution 7 Vols. Le Pour et Contre du Procès, 7 Vols. Historie de Impartial, 8 Vols.

Memoires pour servir l'Histoire, 4 Vols. Les Correspondence, 3 Vols. J. J. Rousseau, 2 Vols.

De la Souveraineté du Peuple, 2 Vols. Correspondence des Emigrants, 1 Vol. Historie Depart de Roi, 1 Vol.

Apologie de la Revolution, 1 Vol. Recueil des devers Ecrits, 1 Vol. Memoires de General Demourier, 1 Vol. Letters of Mirabeau, 1 Vol.

French Constitution, 1 Volume. All Bound and Lettered,

Six Unbound new Publications.

Advertisement.

Lieut. Moor's Narrative,

OF

THE OPERATIONS

OF

Captain Little's Detachment,

AND OF

The Mahratta Army,

COMMANDED BY

PURSERAM BHOW,

During the late Confederacy against

Tippoo Sultan,

BEING arrived at this Presidency, it is requested that those Gentlemen who have already honoured the List with their Names will be so good as to send for their BOOKS to Mr. COOPER at the King's

Pay Office, where the Work may also be had in future by those who are desirous of contributing to the undertaking.

Fort St. George, 6th July, 1795.

The Mount Assembly,

WILL BE HELD

AT

The Race-Sand,

ON MONDAY, the 13th July, 1795.

C. F. MANDEVILLE,

Secretary.

A CARD.

IT is very respectfully requested that the SUBSCRIBERS to the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, at the different *Outposts*, will be pleased to give directions to their Agents at the PRESIDENCY, for the Quarterly payment of their respective Subscriptions, when the Receipts may be presented.

It will be esteemed as a particular favor, that SCARCIBON, will also be pleased to make known the Names of their Agents, by a Line addressed to Mr. JOHN HUNTER, at the BRITISH BANK, in Fort St. George.

The Courier

MADRAS—JULY 8th. 1795.

ON the 5th Instant, arrived the American Ship the *RECOVERY*, Captain Smith, from Bafin, which she left on the 22d of January, and Madeira on the 21th of March—She brings no Intelligence. Her Cargo consists of 200 Pipes of Madeira, and some other articles.

On Wednesday the 2d Instant arrived the Honorable Company's Packet the *JOHN*, Captain HARRIS, with Despatches for the Right Honorable Lord HARRIS.

The *John* sailed from Falmouth on the 14th of March, under Convoy of the Squadron of Men of War, Commanded by Captain Blaker, whose destination though not publicly known, was generally supposed to be for the Cape of Good Hope—She parted company in the Latitude of 33 North.

His Highness the Nizam's Ships, the *Success* Galleys, and Generous Friends, and the Swift Sloop of War, whilst at Anchor off Mocha, on the 14th of April, experienced one of the severest Gales of Wind ever known in those seas.

The Generous Friends, parted both her cables about six A. M. and drifted on board the *Success* Galleys, but fortunately without any damage being sustained by either of the Ships; shortly after which, and from the increasing violence of the gale, she fell on board the Swift, and carried away her bowsprit, and part of her fore Riggering the exertions of Captain Doolan and the Swift's Officers, Crew, and assisted by the Captain and Crew of the Generous Friends, happily succeeded in clearing the Ships from each other, when the latter having let go her Sheet Anchor, brought up without further damage being sustained.

The Swift with her Convoy were expected to leave Mocha, for India about the 5th of June.

An Over-land Packet was received at Bombay from Graine by the *Viper* Cruiser on the 16th Ulmo.

The Packet was forwarded by the Court of Directors from London, on the 3d of March.

The American Ship William and Henry, from Salem, arrived at Calcutta, on the 19th June; on the same day she arrived the *John*, Captain Egglestone, late from Malappalam.

More than thirteen sail of Ships, chiefly Americans and Hamburgers, may very readily be expected to arrive in this country later in the year than Malabar.

Captain MILLER, a Gentleman well known here, had failed in a new Ship called the *Imperial Flag*, with 400 Pipes of Madeira for the India Market.

The *Betsy*, Captain Mergon, is arrived at Bombay, from Batavia, which she left on the 25th of February. Nothing particular had happened at Batavia at the time of the *Betsy's* departure, nor had any communications with Holland taken place previous to her sailing.

The American Ship *JOHN JAY*, arrived at Bombay on the 12th Ulmo; the left Rhode Island on the 18th December; and on the 13th also arrived the American Ship *SAMPSON*, from New York, whence she sailed on the 23rd of January.

No Intelligence whatever, has been received by either of the above mentioned Ships, their cargoes, are said to consist of Iron, Cordage, Canvas, and other Naval stores.

In addition to the above arrivals at Bombay, we have to all another American; the Ship *AMERICA*, well known from New York. Several other American Ships were to leave New York, for Malabar and India, immediately after Captain Howell's departure; many Ships, destined for the same voyage were also fitting out at Salem, Boston, and the other Ports of that country.

Lieutenant HARGREAVE of the Cavalry, was we hear, the fortunate holder of the Ticket No. 3952 in the ASYLUM LOTTERY, and which was drawn a Prize of 2000 Pounds.

Accounts from Switzerland mention that all the FRENCH Emigrants residing in that Country have been ordered to remove to the distance of fifteen Leagues from the frontiers of France.

The Average Price of Sugar on the 1st of March, was 50 Shillings the Hundred.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, June, 30th 1795.

The following promotions to take place.
Captain George Walsh, to be Major, vice Cox, deceased, Date of Commission, 23d June, 1795.
Lieutenant Alexander Marled, Senior, to be, Date of Commission, 23d June, 1795.
Ensign Augustus Andrews, to be Lieutenant, vice Macleod, Senior, Date of Rank to be sealed hereafter.

Captain Thomas Parr, appointed to the Command of the Hill Fort Sazoor, under the Orders of the Commanding Officer at Vellore, vice Godfrey.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 3d July, 1795.

Lieutenant Abraham Hughes, appointed to the command of Magdalen, vice Taylor, permitted to resign.

The Honorable Court of Directors, having been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen Colonels, on their Military Establishment under this Presidency, they are admitted as Ensigns—date of rank to be sealed hereafter.

Mr. James Patterson,
Mr. Thomas Patterson,

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Captain DOOLAN of His Majesty's Sloop the *Swift*, is, we understand, appointed a *Post Captain* in the *Suffolk*.

Mr. COLLIER, Middlemarch of the *Suffolk*, promoted by Commodore Ranier, to the Rank of Lieutenant, and to Command the *Suffolk's* Tender.

DUTCH NAVY.

Although the perfidious Hollanders, had never joined the British Fleet with a single ship during the whole of the War, the following report of their Navy was made to General Pichegru on the 12th of February.

Ships of the Line 24, of which twenty four were declared to be fit for immediate service.
Ships of War, of 54 and 40 Guns, 50.
Frigates of 36 and 24 Guns, 24.

To the above List were added a number of Sloops of War, Armed Ships, and Cutters, but which were reported to be in want of material repairs.

The Frames of eight Line of Battle Ships, with an immense quantity of Naval Stores were also found in the different Dock Yards of the Dutch Republic.

PLYMOUTH,

February 7th, 1795.

"The Troops which have been waiting 'here long for, for the West India, have suffered considerably more than half of them are dead—Seventy were buried in 'one day'."

Orders have been sent to fume of the Dock Yards on the Thames, for the building of Frigates, with Fir plank and timbers, they are to be of a new construction.

Col. ROSS, who was Secretary to Lord Cornwallis in India, is to succeed Sir WILLIAM HOWE, as Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Feb 16th—His Royal Highness the Duke of York is, by last night's Gazette, appointed a Field Marshal, preparatory to his assuming the important Office of Commander in Chief.

A regulating Captain and Lieutenant are appointed to all the new Barracks.—Colonel TUFFEL, late of the Blues, is already appointed to those of Croydon.

Colchester new Quacks are defined this year for the reception of the wounded soldiery.

One hundred and fifty thousand men will take the field this spring, within the four military districts of this kingdom.—25,000 troops will be encamped on the Isle of Thanet.

The whole of the British Cavalry will remain on the Continent, to act with the Allies, the next campaign.

Col. of Uxbridge's regiment of Royal Rifles Fencible Infantry is nearly complete; their present barracks at Hunkington, but they expect orders daily to embark either for Guernsey or Ireland.

The commanding Officers, by the new levies, will, on the average, make 10,000, each, by their letter of service.

A Letter from Dover, mentions a serious riot that had nearly taken place in the harbor there, in consequence of an American ship having hoisted the Cap of Liberty, with an Olive Branch.

The crew of a Revenue cutter considering this as an insult, insisted on its being pulled down, which the American Captain, at length, very prudently complied with.

Government has it in contemplation to establish Dock Yards in the East Indies, for the purpose of building *Men of War*.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

ST. JAMES'S, JANUARY 29.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 27th of January, for the ceremony of the Public Entry and Public audience of his Excellency YUSSUF AD-JAH EFFENDI, Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, the Earl of JERSEY (the Conducting Earl appointed by his MAJESTY) and Sir CLEMENT COTTELL DORMER, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies, proceeded in one of his MAJESTY's coaches, with six horses, attended by five Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in attire like Royal coaches, to the Royal College at Chelsea, the place from whence his MAJESTY had thought fit that the Procession should begin, where Field-Marshal Sir GEORGE HOWARD, K. B. the Governor, not only attended the grand apartment for the people of the Ambassador, and his acceptance, and presented an elegant cold collation for his entertainment; but in further compliment to the Ambassador, repaired to the College early in the morning, to be ready to receive the Ambassador in person.

About ten o'clock the Ambassador and his suite arrived at the Royal College at Chelsea, in his Excellency's own coaches, where the Royal standard was displayed, and his Excellency was received with all military honours.

Alighting from his carriage, his Excellency was met by WILLIAM BURKELEY, Esq. Major of the Royal College, and Officers the Military Officers belonging to the establishment, and conducted to the grand apartment, where Field-Marshal Sir GEORGE HOWARD, K. B. the Governor, made a short speech to his Excellency suitable to the occasion.

At a quarter after ten o'clock the Conducting Earl and the Master of the Ceremonies arrived at the College, when the Earl of JERSEY made his MAJESTY's compliment to the Ambassador, and the company sat down to breakfast; and about eleven the procession to St. James's began in the following order:

Six of the Knight-Marshal's Men, on horseback, to clear the way.

The Master of the Ceremonies Coach, with six horses.

The Conducting Earl's Coach, with six horses, in which went the Marshal of the Ceremonies.

One of the Ambassador's Envoy, on horseback, followed by four Turkish boys, brought over by the Ambassador as a present to his MAJESTY from the GRAND SIGNIOR, very richly caparisoned, and led by Turkish Grooms.

A State-coach of his MAJESTY, in which went the Ambassador, the Conducting Earl, the Master of the Ceremonies, and Signior Peter, First Interpreter to the Ottoman Embassy, eight of the Ambassador's Footmen walking, four on each side the carriage.

A leading Coach of his MAJESTY, with six horses in which went Mahmud Raif Effendi, Secretary to the Embassy, bearing the Ambassador's Letter of Credence, in a rich bag; and Mr. Luffigan, his MAJESTY's First Interpreter; four of the Ambassador's Footmen, walking, two on each side the carriage.

A leading coach of his MAJESTY, with six horses, in which went three of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, appointed to attend the audience.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, with six horses, in which went the three other Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK with six horses.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE, with six horses.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, with six horses.

The Ambassador's coach, with six horses, in which went three of the principal persons belonging to his Excellency's suite.

Several coaches of the Nobility, each drawn by six horses, closed the procession.

In this order the procession moved on from Chelsea College to the gate of St. James's Park, adjoining the QUEEN's house, and proceeded up Constitution hill, along Piccadilly and St. James's Street, to the Palace, where his Excellency arrived at half past twelve, and, alighting at the Palace gate, was received by HUGH BURNES, Esq. the Knight Marshal, (having his button of office in his hand) and the Marshal of the Ceremonies.

The Foot Guards on duty were drawn up in the Court-yard, and their Officers saluted the Ambassador as he passed on to the Little Council Chamber; where notice being given by one of his MAJESTY's Gentlemen Usher, the Ambassador moved forward to the audience in the Great Council Chamber (where, on each side, were ranged the band of Gentlemen Pensioners), the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber going before the Conducting Earl, and the principal persons of the Ambassador's suite before his Excellency, the Conducting Earl being on the Ambassador's right hand, and the Master of the Ceremonies on the left. His Excellency was received at the door by the Earl of AYLES-

BERY, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and JAMES ROBERTS, Esq. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, who conducted the Ambassador to the door of the Privy Chamber, where his Excellency was received by Viscount PALMOUTH, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, who conducted his Excellency to the door of the Great Council Chamber.

At the door of the Great Council Chamber his Excellency was received by the Marquis of SALISBURY, Lord Chamberlain of his MAJESTY's Household, who taking the right hand of the Ambassador, and the Earl of JERSEY, with Sir CLEMENT COTTELL DORMER, taking the left, his Excellency, dressed in his habit of ceremony, and wearing the turban and *cheffandani*, (which is only worn by the Ministers of the Sublime Porte) was conducted up to the Throne, making three profound reverences, which his MAJESTY was pleased to return in the usual manner.

The Ambassador then made a short speech to his MAJESTY, which was interpreted by his MAJESTY by Signior PERASSIANI, and his MAJESTY was pleased to answer the same in English, his MAJESTY's answer being interpreted in the Turkish language by Mr. Luffigan, his MAJESTY's Interpreter.

The Ambassador, in the course of his harangue to his MAJESTY, took from the Secretary of the embassy his letter of credence, and kissing the same presented it to his MAJESTY, who immediately delivered it to Lord Grenville; and, after his MAJESTY's reply to the Ambassador, he presented to his MAJESTY the secretary of the embassy, and the principal persons of his suite, all of whom were received most graciously by his MAJESTY.

The Ambassador then retired, making again three reverences to his MAJESTY as he withdrew from the audience, and was reconducted with the same ceremony to the Little Council Chamber, to rest himself till her MAJESTY was ready to receive him; of which notice being given by one of her MAJESTY's Gentlemen Ushers, the Ambassador proceeded to the Queen's apartments, and was received at the door of her MAJESTY's Guard-Chamber by William Price, Esq. her MAJESTY's Vice-Chamberlain, and at the door of the room of audience by the Earl of MORTON, Lord Chamberlain to her MAJESTY, and so conducted up to her MAJESTY by the Earl of MORTON, William Price, Esq. and Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer.

The Ambassador, after his audience of the Queen, went to the Drawing room to pay his court to her MAJESTY; and having previously desired that the Royal Coach might not be kept waiting to carry him back to his own house, returned home after the Drawing-room in his own coach.

By an order from the Convention, women, and children, under twelve years of age, prisoners, were allowed to return to their respective countries. In consequence of this order, Admiral BELL was allowed to send home his Son.—He applied also in behalf of two of his Midshipmen, but was refused.

The Naval Officers, Land Officers, and Gentlemen, prisoners, were, in general, not confined in prisons, but allowed to reside, under guard, in houses a few miles from Brest, with leave to walk about the country.

The Gentlemen from whom we receive our information, used to take on an average of six or eight miles. The toil of the District was poor, and agriculture seemed to be rather neglected, most of the field labour, as was always the case in that part of the country, being done by women.

The remnant of the war in La Vendée was talked of as a matter of no moment. A separate Peace with Spain was considered as highly probable; and the irritation against England was violent in the extreme.

The trial of the Reverend Mr. JACKSON, on a charge of High Treason, which was to have come on in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, was postponed, on a motion of the Prisoner's, till next Term.

The 7th Regiment, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince of EDINBURGH, with the remainder of the troops from Canada and Nova Scotia, is arrived at Martinique.

The whole of the 8th Regiment, Commanded by Lord DUNGARVON, were in Bergen on Zoom, at the time of the surrender of that Fortress to the French: they were marched to Amiens, and according to Letters received in London from this Lordship, were treated with the utmost humanity and attention.

Of five thousand British Troops, landed on the Island of St. Domingo, only eighteen hundred remained alive on the 4th of February last.

SIR HECTOR MUNRO, is appointed second in command of Scotland, vice General Leslie, deceased, and LORD CATHCART to be vice Admiral in Scotland, vice Lord William Gordon, resigned.

CAPITULATION.
OF THE PROVINCE OF ZEALAND.

Articles of Capitulation, proposed by the Deputies of the Province of Zealand to the General of Division MICHAUD, commanding the French Troops in Dutch Flanders, with the answer of the General of Division MICHAUD, commanding the Troops of the French Republic in Dutch Flanders returned to the articles of capitulation proposed by the Deputies of the Province of Zealand.

Article I. Perfect liberty of public worship, and the actual exercise thereof shall be granted.—Answer Granted with regard to every religious worship, agreeable to the proclamation of the National Representatives of the French People to the People of Bavaria.

II. The present form of Government shall be preserved.—Ans. Answered already in the same proclamation.

III. Perfect freedom and safety for all Public Functionaries, and for private persons, Burgers or Inhabitants, each individual, be who he will, and may his political opinion have been ever so different, shall not be molested, nor suffered to be molested; further, perfect safety and free disposal of all property, goods, and possessions of Corporate Bodies, Communities, or private persons; and in this article are included the persons and property of the Scotch Court at Veere.—Ans. Granted, agreeable to the same Proclamation, importing safety of persons and property, and all acts of violence, or assaults between citizens, and citizens who shall transgress this inviolable person, shall be punished in the severest manner.

IV. That all persons who may have emigrated from Dutch Flanders and Brabant, and who may be in this Province, shall be at liberty to return to their former abode, and that all their property which may have been alienated or sequestered on that account, be returned to them; and that those persons who came hither to the United Netherlands be also included in this article. Meanwhile it is expected that some favour will be shown to the French Emigrants who are in this province, and that they will be permitted to make their retreat in safety.—Ans. Granted, provided they are in such cases for which provision has been made in the Resolutions of the Representatives of the People, which resolutions grant a free return to all persons who left their places of abode at the approach of the army of the French Republic, provided they can prove that their return has been impossible to be effected before, or that they have been in some danger, or besieged town. But the French Emigrants cannot be included in this Article, because, for or with them the French Republic never can nor will enter into any kind of negotia.

V. That no French troops shall be garrisoned in this Province, for which it is offered that the troops of the States, who are here, shall take oath never to bear arms against the troops of the French Republic; but as it can be repeated how inconvenient it would be to quarter these troops, and the death which too great a number of them occasion in the provinces, it shall be stipulated, that if any troops are to be quartered upon the Burgers and the Inhabitants, the regulation and appointment of quarters shall be fixed by the Magistrates of the towns and places, and not by the Officers of the troops.—Ans. The troops in the service of the United Provinces, after having taken oath never to serve against the French Republic, shall keep their arms, and may do duty within the towns, to preserve good order and tranquillity.

In the Island of Walcheren, provision shall be made to bring a number of troops than shall be absolutely necessary, and who shall consist at present of one battalion and an half, making altogether between 6 and 7000 men, who shall not be augmented but in case of the most urgent necessity.

The preparing of caserns and quarters shall be left to the Magistrates; and in every town or cantonment, as many troops as possible shall be quartered together. The Officers alone shall have separate accommodation.

The crews of the ships of war in the service of the Republic of the United Provinces, shall take the oath as the army to the French Republic, and the ships which are in port shall have a sufficient number of French troops on board, according to the number regulated in general on board all Dutch men of war.

VI. That no signatures of the Republic shall be put in circulation, and that neither persons nor property shall be put in requisition for the service of the French Republic.—Answer The Assignats shall not be put into circulation by compulsive means, and they shall have currency in the same manner as has happened in the other Provinces, now in possession of French Troops. As to the remainder of the above Article, provision

has been made by the answer annexed to the third Article, which guarantees safety of persons and property.

VII. That, as some islands, towns, places, and fortresses of this Province may already have been surrendered to the troops of the French Republic, perhaps even on unfavourable conditions, those conditions shall be considered as null, and of no effect, and they shall be treated as before required by this Capitulation, which is to be universal for the whole Province of Zealand.—Ans. Granted.

VIII. That, lastly, should there be any obscure or equivocal article in this Capitulation, the same shall be adjusted and interpreted in favour of this Province and its inhabitants.—Ans. If there be any obscurity in any of the articles of this present Capitulation, the same shall be interpreted in favour of the Province of Zealand, for whose welfare, and that of the inhabitants, the undersigned Deputies declare to capitulate.

Done at Brekens, February 8, 1795.
(Signed) HUYSEN DE KATTENDIYK.
J. M. SCHÖNEN.
A. VAN DOORN.

Done at head-quarters at Brekens, on the 10th of Pluviose, (February 4) in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
The General of Division,
(Signed) MICHAUD.

CAPITULATION OF AMSTERDAM.
The following are the particulars of the Capitulation of Amsterdam, and which being accepted by the French, immediate possession of the City was given to the Troops of the French Republic.

1st.—The family of the Stadtholder, shall evacuate all the Dutch territories, with liberty to retire where he pleases.

2d.—The Dutch shall immediately pay to the French Republic, 16 millions of ducats in Gold.

3d.—They shall deliver to the republic forty ships, of which the smallest shall be of 20 Guns, and the largest of 74.

4th.—All the fortified places which are not yet in the power of the French, shall be delivered up to them.

5th.—The late Council of the Magistracy of Amsterdam shall be broke, and replaced by an intermediate administration provided by the General Deputies of the French Republic.

6th.—The Republic of Holland shall determine the form of Government that it chuses to adopt.

7th.—The General Dandele shall be commandant General at Amsterdam.

KING OF POLAND.

Warsaw, 17th Jan.

"The fatal moment, so much dreaded, is at last arrived, the King left this about ten o'clock in the morning escorted by a Squadron of Russian Chasseurs, accompanied by General Tormansow. Count Rapnin waits for him at Blacklock, where they will remain some weeks, and then continue their route to Grodno.

"The King's Guard, as well Infantry as Cavalry will be conveyed until the 15th, when it will be immediately signified to the Foreign Ministers, that their Embassy to the King and Republic, are at an end, and will conclude, by declaring Poland entirely effaced from the list of Powers, and that the Province shall only retain its Name to attest to posterity, that it had passed entirely into the hands of Strangers.

"The Emperor of Russia has violated the Treaty made with the Poles in every respect; numbers have been executed, many assassinated, confiscations are general, and ruin, misery, and desolation, reign triumphant through the whole of this, once flourishing country.

DUKE OF YORK.

The following General Order were issued to the Allied Army by His Royal Highness the Duke of York on the morning of his departure for England.

Head Quarters, Arnhem, Dec. 2d.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having received His Majesty's Command to proceed without loss of time to England, the command of the Allied Army during the absence of His Royal Highness, devolves on General Count Walmoden as Senior Officer, whose orders the Troops of the several nations will follow with the same alacrity, Zeal, and Spirit which they have on all occasions shown in obeying those of His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness cannot let pass this opportunity of bearing his testimony to those qualities in the troops composing the army under his command, and of returning his best thanks to the Officers and men for them.

His Royal Highness trusts that nothing will happen during his short absence, to give any regret to His Royal Highness, as his being under the necessity of leaving among, which it is his Royal Highness's pride to hope will be the instrument of stopping the Successes of an Enemy, formidable to it in no respect but in that of numbers.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Grattan rose to make his promised motion for voting a sum of money for the purpose of raising seamen for manning the fleet. He said the motion which he had to submit to the consideration of the House, went to strengthen at this particular crisis the fleet of Great Britain: His Right Honourable Friend, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) whose department it more immediately was, would direct the House that 40,000 men were to be provided for, for the defence of the country, besides a train of artillery. This force, he trusted, would not only be sufficient to repel any external attack that might be made on this country by the enemy, but likewise be sufficient to preserve the internal peace of the country. The estimates are now made, he admitted, were high, he trusted to the liberality of Parliament that this country would be put in a complete state of defence, and what was more, he relied on the spirit of the country, and that all ranks would unite in demonstrating their respect for the laws, their veneration for the throne, and their attachment to the constitution.—He then moved that a sum not exceeding 200,000, be granted for the purpose of raising men in this kingdom for manning the fleet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the first estimate was for the expense of 12,000, the old military establishment: this had been augmented last year to 17,000, and it is now proposed to further augment it to a regular force consisting of 20,350 men. The militia consist of 17,050, and it was proposed to augment it 4,500 men, so as to make the militia of this kingdom consist of 21,550; this, with the regular forces, would amount to 41,900 men for the home defence of the country: the estimated expenses would amount to about 386,240. He stated, that the state of the public income, and the situation of the country was such, that such an expense can be undertaken without any inconvenience. He said that the situation of the country was more favourable now than it was last year, when he had the honour of addressing himself to the House on the subject of finance. He observed, that providing for the home defence should be the first object, and the present motion, which went to the external defence of the country, would also give efficiency that on Saturday, in the Committee of Supply, he should go into a detail of the general branches of the establishment.

Mr. Donoghue observed, that the motion of the Right Honourable Gentlemen was for voting the sum of 200,000 for the purpose of raising men for manning the British fleet. This country, he said, was never wanting in its attachment to Great Britain in the hour of danger, and he considered the motion as extremely proper, and reflecting no small degree of honour on the Right Honourable Gentleman who brought it forward. The British sailors were remarkable for their valour, and were brave without cruelty. We have no fleet of our own, but he considered the British fleet as the defenders of us all; for his part, he most heartily agreed to the motion. He now took a review of the war since its commencement, and he arrived, in a regular series of terms, the conduct of Mr. Pitt in carrying on the war; the great error of the British Minister was first of all, in going to war, and the next in making it a continental one. He contended, that increasing the English navy, and carrying on the war by sea, should be the object of the British Minister, and that to point principally the whole of the exertions of Great Britain should be directed. Having dwelt on this some time, he said the French, when they took possession of Amsterdam, got forty sail of Dutch ships of the line, twenty four of them in a state of forward preparation, and sixteen of them almost ready for sea. The British fleet, he said, consisted of thirty-two sail of the line, and the attendant frigates, and the Tonjon division consisted of sixteen sail of the line—this made the French naval force exceedingly formidable. Why the Dutch ships were drawn out of the Texel, he was at a loss to account. He considered the conquest of Corfica, which drew off the service of 16 sail of the line, as a baffle in the British design, and also the conquest of Martinique and Guadaloupe, which we could not keep, but as the graves of our troops. He said, he had no confidence in Mr. Pitt, who had been no friend to Ireland. We got our Constitution in 1782, and he wanted to offer that Constitution away in 1785; and he begged of Gentlemen to recollect Mr. Pitt's conduct on the Regency business. The only influence in which he could be considered as a friend to this country, was in recommending to his Majesty to send over to the Government our present Vice-Roy, on whose private and public virtues he bestowed a very high eulogium; but he was

inclined to think, that the exalted character at the head of the Government of this country acted independently of party. He concluded with saying, that the motion should have his warm support.

On the question being put, the motion was agreed to *near* 400.

M A D R I D, February 23.

The KING has ordered the following Decree to be despatched for public notice:

"The expenses of the present war being so great, and being ever desirous of easing my beloved subjects from impôts, taxes, and contributions necessary for supporting the present war, I have, which in many respects is of so much importance to the nation, amongst whom our holy religion occupies the first place—I have represented to His Holiness the Pope, by my Minister Plenipotentiary in Rome, the indispensable necessity of causing the estates of the military orders to contribute towards the said expenses, as likewise the religious order of St. John, in my dominions, by taxing them at the rate of twelve per cent in kind or produce, or eight per cent in money, per ann. and that the pensions of the Spanish order of Charles the Third should be included in this regulation.

His Holiness being convinced of the just and urgent motives which render this impôt necessary, hath agreed, that it shall be levied, on condition that it is only to last two years after the expiration of the present War. This Dispensation, dated the 5th of November last, has been sent to the Council of the Orders, and in consequence, therefore, it shall commence from the beginning of this year, through the medium of the General Office for the imposition and levying of the respective 12 or 8 per cent, upon the Estates of the four Military Orders; as the contribution shall be either in produce or money, taking special care, by all means and pretensions, that the same may be levied justly and faithfully.

"Respecting the religious Order of St. John, and the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. I have given the necessary orders for the collection of this temporary impôt, conformably to the laws which regulate the said Council, the extinction of the Military Orders on which it is to have immediate jurisdiction, putting the produce annually in the disposition and power of my Secretary of State, and the Office of Finances, by which means all doubts or difficulties which may arise in the execution of this, upon the which I give particular charge, will be heard in the Council, and after fully examining the order that shall fulfil, shall be punctually complied with.

"In Aranzuez, Feb. 4th 1795.
(Signed) "The DUKE OF HISJAR."

THE EARL OF DUFF is nominated as an Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain.

One of the coal-mines in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven at present runs more than seven miles under the sea, it is one hundred and twenty fathoms below the surface of the sea, and from 40 to 60 fathoms below the deepest part of the Channel: the vein of coal is excellent, and the further it is out the better it proves to be. It is the intention of the proprietors of this mine to prosecute this stratum and it is thought, by many, that in the course of ten or twenty years, a subterranean passage to Ireland may be effected.

Advices have been received of an action having been fought in the Mediterranean, between His Majesty's frigate the Inconstant Captain Montgomery, of 36 guns, and two French frigates, whose force was not mentioned. One of them was taken, and the other sunk; but, we are sorry to add, that the accounts state, that Capt. Montgomery lost one of his legs during the action: he is however recovering of his wound.

His Majesty has conferred Benisons of 5000 per Annum, on Admiral Lord Graves, and the Rear Admirals Sir George Bowyer, and Sir Thomas Palley, in consequence of their gallant Conduct on the 18th of June.

A Pair of Globes, value 500 Guineas are to be presented to Rear Admirals Sir G. Bowyer, and Sir Thomas Palley, by the Committee of the Fund for Wounded Seamen.

THE DUKE OF YORK is appointed Captain General of His Majesty's Forces; a Rank formerly held by the Great Duke of Cumberland.

Lord Cathcart arrived safe with the Brigades under his Command at Sirri, on the 8th of March.

THE REV. DR. NEWCOMBE is promoted to the primacy of Ireland.

Among the Emigrants who were found in Holland and Excluded by the Republican General Van Damme, on his taking possession of part of that country, were the Duke de la Force—the Bishop of Chalons—Prince Halenlo—the Prince de Salis; and the Abbe, &c. &c. Natural Brothers of the Duke of Orleans;



LINES,

On the Images of Saints melted by the French to be made into Artillery.

Says a Reverend Priest to his Reverend friend, Where at length will the crimes of these French villains end, Who their Saints and their Martyrs thus impiously sell, And convert into damnable engines of hell? Priser why, quoth his friend, are you so much surpris'd, That Saints had their deserts, and were all—Canst thou see!

IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES.

Towards the close of the last Year.

- Nov. 4.—A successful Sortie made by the British from Nimegen; Maitricht surrendered to the French.
- 5th.—Thomas Hardie acquitted after a trial of eight days.
- 6th.—The Alexander of 74 guns, taken by five French ships of the line.
- 7th.—Ninegen abandoned by the British.
- 11th.—M. de la Fayette escaped from Prison.
- 12th.—A fire near Plymouth occasioned by gun powder, by which several people were killed.
- 14th.—The Palace at Lisbon burnt down.
- 15th.—Warfare taken by the Russians.
- 16th.—The Poles defeated at Sandomir.
- 17th.—The trial of Horne Tooke commenced.—Advice received of the capture of Pampeluna by the French.—The French defeated the Spaniards, but lost their General Dugommier.
- 19th.—The Parliament prorogued to the 30th of December.—A Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, signed between Great Britain and America.
- 20th.—The Jacobins of Paris overcome by the Convention: the Spaniards defeated and Count de la Union, their General killed.
- 22d.—The Edinburgh Volunteers reviewed by the Duke of Buccleugh. His Majesty granted a commission for concluding a Marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick.
- 23th.—Mr. Pell's great Brewery in the Pleasance Edinburgh, burnt down.—Decree of accusation passed against Carrier.
- 24th.—Mr. Horne Tooke acquitted after a trial of five days.
- 27th.—A dreadful fire at Berlin, which consumed the Place of Werther, &c.

DECEMBER.

- 1st.—Messrs Kidd, Bann, Joyce, and Holcroft put to the bar and acquitted. The trial of Mr. Thelwall for high treason commenced.—The French defeated at Mentz where they lost 4000 men.
- 4th.—Messrs. Twigg's Cotton Mill, at Prilly, burnt down.—The St. Ilodoro, a Spanish 74 gun ship wrecked.
- 5th.—The suffrages of all the Colleges of the Germanic Empire, were in favor of Peace.
- The Duke of York arrived from the Continent.
- 8th.—Accounts received of the capture of St. Marc in St. Domingo, by the French.
- 10th.—Earl Fitzwilliam appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- 12th.—Mr. Pitt concluded a loan for 18 or 21,000,000 £ sterling.—The Earl of Ely created a Knight of St. Patrick.
- 13th.—Advice received of the Capture of Iloguano, St. Domingo, and the most part of Guadaloupe, by the French.
- 14th.—The Cabinet ordered 40,000 men to be raised in Great Britain and Ireland.
- 15th.—The Printer of the Morning Post, Dublin, tried, and found guilty of publishing two Libels.
- 17th.—The Earl of Mansfield appointed Lord President of the Privy Council.—The Earl of Chatham appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Earl Spencer first Lord of the Admiralty.
- 19th.—The Dutch despatched two Commissioners to treat for peace at Paris.
- 22d.—By a Royal Warrant, the Officers of the State Inspected the Jewel Office in the Castle of Edinburgh.
- 23d.—A fire in Bishopsgate Street, London, damages upwards of 30,000 £.

Bom. Courier.

Tontine for three Years.

THE COMMITTEE have SIXTEEN THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS to lend on approved Security the rate of Interest will be moderate.

Apply to
JOHN HUNTER,
Secretary.

Madras 7th July 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that the DRAWING of their LOTTERY, will Commence at 12 o'Clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th JULY next, in the 2d Day's Drawing will be on MONDAY the 6th, and the 3d Day's Drawing will be on THURSDAY, the 9th JULY, and the DAYS of DRAWING in each Week afterwards will be MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 250 Tickets will be drawn each Day. The hours of Attendance for Selling and Examining Tickets on the Days of Drawing will be from 8 to 12, and on the intermediate Days, from 8 till 2 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.—Tickets warranted undrawn will be ready for sale at the times abovementioned—Prizes either in the Exchange, or Madras Lotteries will be taken in Payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

The Wheel is Pagodas 1020 above Par.

P. M. CASSIN,

Sec. to the Exchange Com.

Madras Exchange,

June 25, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery, FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000.

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

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
9 Prizes of . . .	2500 each	6000
4 Ditto, of . . .	1000	4000
8 Ditto, . . .	500	4000
18 Ditto, . . .	250	4500
40 Ditto, . . .	100	4000
80 Ditto, . . .	50	4000
8950 Ditto, . . .	10	89,500
1 Prize allotted to the First Drawn, 500		
1 Ditto, ditto, Last Drawn, 5000		

3105 Prizes	
6895 Blanks	
10000 Tickets,	Star Pagodas, 100,000

Madras Exchange Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

Wednesday, the 11th July, 1795

No. 2783 a Blank, but as first drawn is entitled to Pagodas 500.

No. 8560 a Prize of 100 Pags.

No. 1220 a Prize of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas, each.

No. 4938	5067	6766	1371	8668	4339
2324	3097	73	5028	896	924
8620	7527	1150	197	2379	9837
6266	2325	7242	1285	9	6182
1793	7454	8212	6381	1155	1343
4416	2105	4416	4170	2919	3578
8471	2622	8222	9156	5750	5047
5903	5386	1499	1748	6068	737
7749	1035	7513	3115	2277	2111
8810	8557	7103	8973	3256	8277

THE SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 6th July, 1795

No. 1360 a Prize of 250 Pagodas

No. 9360 a Prize of 100 Pags.

Nos. 4690 and 3240 Prizes of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas, each

Nos. 3124	5196	2659	6105	9659	4569
2334	9895	2320	5222	5594	7411
4803	4533	6221	9067	7375	5755
3597	4495	2405	4393	6722	4702
8480	1271	5145	8228	3726	722
2106	3612	4880	6233	8002	8757
5380	1947	6314	9006	8317	7912
7320	1701	4907	5407	3225	43
5593	6673	1213	9179	9835	4579
4069	6423	8636	1141	9508	1469
4289	1461	356	8974	4854	1505

Mr. Armstrong.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has reduced the Price of his

RUM SHRUB,

to the following very moderate Rates.

IN QUART BOTTLES, to 6 Pagodas,

the Dozen.

IN PINT BOTTLES, to 3 Pagodas,

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOU.

SAND STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management and Direction of

Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co. COLT, BAKER, and Co. CRAZE, SEWELL, and CHASE, TULLOCH, JERRIS, and BRODIE, DUNING, GORDON, and LUBINGTON, STEPHENS and COCKELL, McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY, D. CHRISTIANI, THOMAS FRASER, JOHN SMITH, SATUR and DE MONTI, AVIET SETH.

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

The Twentyfour Tickets to be divided in Three Classes, according to the following

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

PRIZES, AND

NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagodas	8,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of . . .	500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto . . .	120	1,800
60 Ditto . . .	50	3,000
100 Ditto . . .	20	2,000
821 Ditto . . .	10	8,210
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		510

1,000 Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas } 20,000

THE SECOND CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

PRIZES, AND

NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagodas	3,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	1,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	1,000
5 Prizes of . . .	500 each is	2,500
10 Ditto . . .	200	2,000
20 Ditto . . .	100	2,000
50 Ditto . . .	50	2,500
225 Ditto . . .	20	4,500
1687 Ditto . . .	15	25,305

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } 945

2,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pags. } 48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,698 BLANKS,

AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto . . .	Ditto	10,000
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

1,698 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags. } 84,000

4,998 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. 150,000

5,698 Blanks in the Third Class, } 10,000

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 12 BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	18 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 2,000 Prizes from the Second Class, Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 35,000

Star Pagodas 150,000

Explanation of the foregoing Scheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of this Ticket, supposes 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, hence also, as in the First, there are NO BLANKS, the Proprietor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pagodas more, to the former Sums paid by him; which will entitle him to all the advantages peculiar to the Third Class. So that for the Sum of Seventeen Pagodas, which the Proprietor of No. 10, will pay for his Ticket, he will have a Chance in the three Classes; and the advantages of the latter Class, by a reference to the Scheme, are extremely manifest and plain; and in proportion of the additional Sums, at the different Periods particularized, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinsic Value of the Ticket will be increased in the same Ratio; and in the Event of its being drawn in the First or Second Class, he will be assured of a PRIZE, an Advantage peculiar to this Lottery.

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the First Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class, 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 Case, 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.

Josias De Pri Porcher, Esquire, Charles Baker, Esquire, Henry Sewell, Esquire, John Tulloch, 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 AGENT'S OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 175 Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle 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 95 Bombay Rupees each, the above Advances, to be paid by the Holder of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Classes.

Tickets may also be had at Pondicherry of Messrs. De Bry, James Siran, 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 1400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 95 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEKE, Agents;

Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

To be Sold,

A DARK Grey ARAB COLT, upwards of fourteen hands high, and two years old.

Apply to R. HENDERSON.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

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