



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 Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference. ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Advertisement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,
SIR,

I AM much surprised, and likewise much mistaken in my opinion with regard to the English Gentlemen, I always supposed that they would take the poor Inhabitants, causes into their consideration, as being under their Government, and on that account it might be supposed, would have met with their protection, in a case so interesting as mine at present is, but to my great misfortune, I have sent several Petitions and Letters lately, but it is to no purpose, and, I am sorry to think that I should be the only one who is served so.

On that account I take the liberty of publishing this to all Gentlemen, and think by so doing the Gentlemen whom I have formerly requested to testify my cause will please take it into their consideration, and put an end to all my misfortunes.

I am,

SIR,

Yours

GERVAUGEE ROW,
MADRAS, Resident of Tanjore.

TANJORE,
May 23d, 1795.

The Mount Assemblies WILL BE HELD

AT

THE RACE-STAND,

On MONDAY, the 15th June, 1795.

ALL Strangers to receive tickets thro' the medium of a Subst. ver, or on application to the Secretary.

N.B. No Money will be taken at the Door.

C. F. MANDEVILLE,

Secretary.

Affirmation.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Collection of Affirmation of 1 per Cent, on the annual Value of all Houses situated in the Town of Madraspatnam, will close on Tuesday the 30th of this Month, when all Persons not having paid the same will subject themselves to such penalty as the Act of Parliament directs.

J. S. SMITH, } Collectors.
W. COCKELL, }

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
Bringing Street, 10th June 95.

Advertisement.

MESSESS, J. D. P. PORCHER,
CHARLES BAKER,
HENRY SEWELL,
JOHN TULLOH,
AND
WILLIAM DRING.

THE COMMITTEE for the Management of the Asylum and Bridge Lottery, finding the sale of the Tickets far exceeded their expectations, inform the Public that the Lottery will commence drawing at Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE's Long Room, on the 25th of June, instead of the 1st of July, and that the first Clafs will be drawn in four Days, viz.—

Thursday, the 25th of June,
Saturday, 27th Ditto,
Tuesday, 30th Ditto,
AND
Thursday, 2d. July,

To begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock on each Day.

SHARP and HEEFKE,
AGENTS.

Fort St. George, May 29th, 1795.

Government Advertisement.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE, 30th MAY, 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Right Honorable the President in Council has ordered Mr. George Potbury, the Collector at Ramnad, to dispose of the following Goods, by Public Auction, on the 30th June next, at Ramnad, viz.

	Paddy,	Mareys,	Tons,	1st Sort.			2d Sort.		
				Pannam,	Tolam,	Pellam,	Pannam,	Tolam,	Pellam,
Chanks,	9,26,079	44,099	9,70,178	538	9	38	538	9	38
Chava Root,									

By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council,

A. FALCONAR,

Deputy Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright and Hurft,

At their Auction-room,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 11th Inst.
IN ST. THOME STREET,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

At 11 o'clock,

ONE BLACK-WOOD Cot, with Bedding and Curtains complete.
One Black-wood Wardrobe.
One Tent, Complete.
Six Volumes of Doddridge's Family Testament.

Three Pieces of Chintz.

Two Hen Coops.

ALSO,

Ten Cases of Gin.
Two Dozen of fine round Black Hats.
Twenty pieces, of Twenty Persian Cloth.
One Dozen of Bengal Chairs, with Two Couches to match.

One pair of Mahogany Card Tables.
One Silver Center Stand with Bottles.
Two pair of Gl. be Lamps.
Eight Maunds of Coffee, in Maund Packages.

Chambers's Dictionary in 5 Vols.
O' Hallorans History of Ireland 2 Vols.
Robertsons Charles the Vth. in 4 Vols.
Hume's England, 8 Vols.

A Variety of other Books.

At the same time will be Sold.

Some Ladies Black Hats, with Feathers Complete.
A quantity of Superfine Orice Hair Powder.

Twenty pieces of Bogleporcs.
A very elegant Phazon with a Hood.
A few Chests of very fine Hyfon Tea.
A few Tubs of Sugar Candy.

AND

Sundry other Articles.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

Under the MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On SATURDAY next, the 13th of Instant.

ONE SEA COUCH—with Drawers.
Europe Locks, and furniture Complete.

HYSON TEA—a few Chests.
NANKEEN—brown, and of the first quality.

SUGAR CANDY, of Sorts,
AND

A variety of other Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderfon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On MONDAY, the 15th June, 1795.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

TWENTY THREE BALES,
OF
Chittagong Piece Goods.

CONSISTING OF

BARATAS and GUDEES,
WHITE and BROWN MOOREAS,
&c. &c.

The Goods may be viewed any time previous to the Sale, on application at the Auction Room.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD.

Precisely at 12 o'Clock,

IN TWO LOTS.

TWO HOUSES situated in the Street at the back of Mr. POPHAM'S Houle in Black-Town, each Ground Measuring in length 30 Feet, and Breadth 40 Feet: the Premises may be viewed on application to Robert Henderfon.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderfon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

SIXTY pieces of BENGAL MULMUL MUSLIN, 20 yards by 1.

A quantity of LONG CLOTH, &c.

By order of the Executors,
OF THE LATE
James Landon, Esq.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderfon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On SATURDAY next, the 11th Instant.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

EIGHT Superfine, Beautiful, NEW SHAWLS.

LIKEWISE,

A double Barreled GUN.

The same day will be sold,
A quantity of Bengal Table Linen;
An elegant Side Board,
Two large Baggage Carts, and one Li-
quor Tambrell,
One Billiard Table,
A pair of large Looking Glasses, in Gold
Burnished Frames,
AND

ONE HARPSICORD, &c. &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 11th Inst.

At 11 o'Clock,

EXCELLENT
BATAVIA ARRACK,

In Leagues;

SOME FINE
HYSON TEA,

In Chests;

A QUANTITY OF
SUPERFINE

BROWN NANKEEN;
AND

Northern Palampores.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst.

At 11 o'clock,

THE GOOD BRIG
Castel Dansberg;

COPPERED,

Burthen about Two Hun-
dred Tons, or thereabouts,

with all her Stores, as the now rides up
Madras Roads.

A List of her Stores may be seen at Messrs.
Sharp and Heefke's Rooms.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

On THURSDAY next, the 11th Inst.

At 11 o'Clock,

A VERY excellent and well finished,
BANGAL MAHANA PALANKEEN

Made by Mr. Stewart, at Calcutta, and just
arrived from that place.

Messrs. Sharp & Heefke,
BEG leave to inform the Public, that they
have received,

ON COMMISSION,

A Quantity of BRANDY, of the very
first Quality, which they sell as follows,

In Cases, at 38 Pannams per Gallon,
In Bottles at 34 Pagodas per Do. en.

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
BEG leave to inform the Settlement, and
the Gentlemen of the Army at the dif-
ferent Stations, that they have received for

SALE ON COMMISSION,

A Quantity of STALL-FED CHIN-
SURAH BEFF, which they will warrant
to be in the best Order.

Casks containing 150 lb. weight, prime
pieces, at per Cask.

Double Casks of ditto, containing
320 lb. weight,

do. 12
do. 26

FOR SALE,
THE SNOW
AURORA,

With all her Stores as lately ar-
rived from sea

Burthen about three thousand five hundred
Bags. The AURORA, is in good repair,
and is not more than three Years old.

For Particulars enquire of Capt. PECK
the Commander, or of Messrs. COLT,
BAKER, and CO. Fort St. George,

EXTRACTS

FROM THE TRIAL OF
THOMAS HARDY.

Wednesday, October 29.

A letter was produced signed T. Hardy, and addressed to Mr. Skirving, Edinburgh, which Grant moved to be the handwriting of Hardy. The purpose of this letter was to inform Mr. Skirving of the Society looked on Muir and Palmer as martyrs to the cause of liberty; and to express their warmest hopes that the oppressors of mankind might be ashamed or afraid of carrying their remorseful malice into execution. It also declared that Hardy had no doubt the Society would, with pleasure, accept the invitation of sending a deputation to the Convention.

The next document produced was a letter of Oct. 29, 1838, signed by Skirving, Secretary to the Scotch Convention, mentioning their meeting and their full determination to procure Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage, with their resolution respecting the election of Skirving, which was proved to have been found among Hardy's papers, by Maclean. Mr. Grant proved that an inscription on the back of it, was Hardy's writing. The next paper produced was a letter, signed by Hardy, received by the nomination of Maclean and Gerald, as Delegates from the Corresponding Society. This document, Scott declared to be genuine, and signed by Skirving's, which he saw taken out of a folded bag, at the Sheriff's Office in Edinburgh, while Skirving was present. The writing was proved by Grant, as before.

The articles of instruction from the Constitutional Society to Gerald and Maclean, as their Delegates to the Convention, were as follows:—
1st, That they should on no account depart from the original views and principles of the Society, viz. Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, by peaceful and lawful means;—
2d, That they should support the opinion, viz. Representative of the people should be elected;—
3d, That the Jurors should be elected by the people;—
4th, That the Jurors should be instructed;—
5th, That they should maintain the liberty of the press; and, 6th, The right of resistance against any Act of Parliament contrary to the liberty of the people. 8th, That the Society consider all parties equally as contrary to the general happiness.

Another letter was produced, signed by Hough and Hardy, dated November 10, 1839, addressed to Maclean and Gerald, expressing their approbation of the number and seal of the friends of liberty in the North.

Gunnell, one of the King's messengers, was brought forward as an evidence of the seizure of some papers at the residence of Hardy, in Edinburgh, dated Dec. 2, 1839, stating the line of conduct the Convention meant to pursue, in opposition to the subscription, if the Habes Corpus Act were fulfilled, foreign troops landed, a Convention Bill, &c. &c.

Mr. Bowser presented the proceedings of the Scotch Convention.

Mr. Edinfield said, "That he had made no force of objection to any evidence, but he had been induced, nor should he have done so, as long as it applied directly to Hardy; but in the present instance he must submit to their Lordships, that there was no evidence that ought to be brought before the Jury. The depositions had been taken from the Society, and inductions given them from the Society, but this formed no part of the charge against the prisoner; he was charged with what was called a conspiracy to be put in effect at a future period."

"Nothing that the Convention did, could or ought to be laid to the charge of the prisoner, nor anything that the delegates had performed beyond the limits of their duty. If there had been any crime, even Treason, yet no part of that crime could, by any rule of justice whatever, attach to his crime."

"He is charged with a crime," proceeded Mr. E. "If I thought him guilty," proceeded Mr. E. "I should certainly do my duty, yet it would be in a far different manner than I shall now proceed myself; it was a crime as which every nation's prince flattered; and thus compelling the death of the King. Unless the Council for the Crown would show in Mr. Hardy's conduct some decided and marked connection with those proceedings, and approbation of them, he should think himself vainglorious in his duty, if he did attempt to prevent such loss as a few fellows' evidence from being brought before the Court."

"It was not Mr. Hardy's life alone that would be endangered by the admission of such conclusive evidence, but every individual, and that of every individual in the country, might be expected to hazard. As he was defending the lives of the whole people, he must have the rules of evidence strictly observed; that, certainly the proceedings of the Convention had no concern with the prisoner, unless he could be proved to have given his sanction to their measures."

Mr. Bowser said, that Mr. Edinfield had learned from the speech of the Attorney General that Hardy had given many subsequent declarations of approbation.

The Lord Chief Justice said, there was enough to allow of its coming before the Jury; it would be a matter of future consideration, whether the delegates had exceeded their instructions or not. The proceedings of the General Committee at Edinburgh of the 6th November 1839, were then read through.

The first sitting of the Convention at Edinburgh, of the 18th November, 1839, was also read through. Read also the following resolutions of the Convention, entered into on the 20th November 1839.

"That this Convention, considering the calamitous consequences of any Act of the Legislature which may tend to deprive the whole or any part of the people of their undoubted right to meet, either by themselves or by delegation, to discuss any matter relative to their common interest, whether of a public or private nature, and holding the same to be totally inconsistent with the full principles and safety of Society, and also, the freedom of our known and acknowledged Constitutional Liberties, do hereby declare before God and the world, that we shall follow the wholesome example of our former times, by paying no regard to any Act of our country, and shall continue to assemble and consider of the best means by which we can accomplish a full Renovation of the people, and annual election, until compelled to desist by superior force."

"And we do resolve, That the full notice given for the introduction of a Convention Bill, or any bill of a similar tendency to that passed in Ireland in the last session of their Parliament."

"Or any bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or the Act for preventing wrong imprisonment, and against undue delays in trials in a North Britain."

"Or in case of an invasion; or the admission of any foreign troops whatever in Great Britain or Ireland."

"All or any one of these calamitous circumstances, shall be a signal to the federal delegates to repair to place as the Secret Committee of this Convention shall appoint; and the first time Members shall have power to declare the Statute permanent, shall constitute a Convention, and twenty-one proceed to business."

The Convention doth therefore resolve, That each delegate, immediately on his return home, do convene his constituents, and explain to them the necessity of electing a delegate or delegates, and establishing a fund, without delay, against any of these emergencies, for his own experience; and that they do indurately forbid the delegates to hold themselves ready to depart at one hour's warning."

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The "LINES TO MYRA," from Arago, signed JUVENAL, were not received yesterday, and as an Hour too late for insertion in our Paper of this day, they shall certainly appear in our next.

The Courier.

MADRAS—JUNE 10th. 1855.

LETTERS were yesterday received from Negapatam, advising of the Arrival of CAPT. RAY, of the *Catherine*, at that Port, on the 5th Instant.

By the fine Letters, we learn, that *Capt. Ray* fell in with a Vessel, which he believed to be the SWALLOW PACKET, in the Latitude 6, off the *Nobu*, on the 16th Ult. she was bearing direct for Bengal, and crowded all the Sail she could, to avoid the *Catherine's* nearing her; the Captain of the Vessel, supposing it should seem, that the *Catherine* might be a French Ship of force. *Capt. Ray*, perceiving that he was taken for a French vessel, and upon Colours, and the other vessel instantly did the same. The other was manned entirely by Europeans, and appeared to have come off a long Voyage.

If the above Intelligence may be relied on, and from the quarter, from which it is communicated, it should seem entitled to some Credit, we may look for very interesting European Intelligence, within a few, short Days, *via* Bengal.

THE ANNIVERSARY of His Majesty's Birth-day, was observed on Thursday last with every demonstration of Loyalty and Affection. A discharge of Artillery proclaimed the Natal day of our beloved Sovereign, and a RAYAL SALUTE was fired at noon from the Walls of the Garrison.

LORD and LADY HOBART gave a very superb Ball and Supper, in the Evening of this happy Day, which was marked by Splendor, Elegance, and Festivity, and very numerously attended.

In the details of E.uropean Intelligence inserted in our Paper of this day, the most prominent feature, and what is nearly inimitable, appears to be the apparent tranquillity and happiness, enjoyed by GREAT BRITAIN.

On the final termination of Continental transactions, it would be temerity even to hazard a conjecture, an assertion amply justified by every preceding circumstance relative to the War.

It is pleasing, however, to contemplate the extinction of that sanguinary Faction which once deluged FRANCE with the blood of her Children, a System of moderation and humanity has succeeded, and the Decree which gives pardon to the Insurgents of La Vendee, may eventually lead to the best and most desirable of blessings, a permanent and honorable PEACE.

Respecting SPAIN, the Papers and Letters we have been favored with a sight of, are totally silent.

The feelings excited in the breasts of Englishmen by the misfortunes of this wretched People, may be known by the following Extract of a Letter, with which we have been very obligingly favored.

LONDON DECEMBER 19th.

"The general sentiment respecting Spain, was feelingly expressed last Night, at Drury Lane Theatre. The Farce was the *Centie*, in which Palmer, in that deflatory reading, which the Actor generally dedicates to the news of the day, introduced—THE TRAGEDY OF HUMANITY—THE FATE OF POLAND—the instant universal gloom took possession of every countenance, and the words *UNHAPPY POLAND*—vibrated on every Tongue—the Galleries, however, conveyed their indignation in the usual style—and the *Empress of all the Russias*, was confined to the Prince of Darkness, in terms of veneration which drowned the voice of the Actor for several Minutes."

Should the following Intelligence prove authentic, and we have no reason to suppose that it is, a fatal blow must have been given to the NAVAL FORCE of the ENEMY, nor can we imagine that their Sailmen, dispersed by repeated defeats, will ever, again, brave the acknowledged prowess, and decided superiority of a BRITISH FLEET.

BARBADOS.

November, the 19th.

Wednesday last arrived in Carlisle Bay, his Majesty's ship of war, the *Montague* Cap. Fokes, and Ganges, Captain Treloar, of 74 Guns each, in 32 days from Cork; and brought with them the French fleet of War La *Jacoline*, of 22 twelve pounders and 220 men, commanded by citizen Dandy Colle.

La *Jacoline* is, perhaps, for her size, one of the finest ships in the French navy, built on a New Construction, entirely built of iron, working all her guns on one deck, and carrying 3 forges for heating the iron, under a coat of as to be unseen, and protected from any injury of the weather or fire; this *ballast* with water, and has on board a greater quantity of iron, &c. &c. than any first rate ship of the line. She was built at Brest, and was launched in February last, and equipped for sea with great expedition, and on her first cruise captured fourteen French vessels, and was out on her second, but a short time previous to her capture.

By the arrival of the *Montague* and *Ganges*, we learn that a vessel had arrived at Cork, two days previous to their departure, from thence, from Gibraltar, the Captain of which informed, on an examination before Admiral Kingfisher, that he saw Eight Ships with the British flag under the National Colours, bearing into the gate of Gibraltar, four of which he took for *line of battle ships*, and the others frigates; supposed to be captured by Lord Hood, who in the Victory of 110 guns, with the *Battantion* of 100, Admiral Bontham, Agamemnon of 64, Captain Neilson, and a squadron of frigates, sailed from Leghorn on the 19th of Sept. and captured some French men of war which they had in account of having got out of Toulon.

The following heads of Intelligence brought by the *Atlantic*, are copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 23d Ultime.

On the 19th Ultime Anchored in Bombay Harbor the American Ship *Atlantic*, Captain Swain, from Philadelphia, after a passage of four months and a half.

"We do not advance it as any thing new, that Doctor Priestly had arrived in America, nor will it be surprising to find that he was received at every house due to his personal and literary character. The College of Philadelphia had solicited his acceptance of the professorship of Chemistry, which the Doctor had declined, preferring the enjoyment of a Philosophical lecture upon a small estate he had purchased in Northumberland county. On the 19th of the month of the *Atlantic* at the Cape, there arrived two Danish ships one of which was from Canton, and five or six *Bavaria* ships, which were expected to sail for Europe about the 25th of March, there were also in Table Bay a small American Brigantine, and two or three Portuguese. Supplies of provisions were exported to the Island of St. Helena, and our resident Mr. Pingle was expected to embark for that Island."

"A Dutch Packet had touched at the Cape in her way to Batavia, with Intelligence from Europe, down to the first of December, the only circumstance we can draw from this communication, is a report that prevailed at the Cape, of three *Provinces* of Holland having made a separate Peace."

"The Sir Edward Hughes, Raymond and Duke of Montmorel, had not yet reached the Cape, nor did the *Atlantic* upon her last voyage bring any vessel answering their description."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Paris, 30th June, 1855.

Mr. Gillespie, Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion of European Infantry during the absence of Mr. M. Mahon.
Mr. John Goldie, assistant Surgeon, to do duty with the 6th Battalion of Native Infantry, until Mr. M. Arthur joins.

G. O. BY COLONEL BATHURST, 30th June, 1855.

The Detail of Non-Commissioned and Privates of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, North of the Kistna, to be incorporated into Capt. John Bells Company of the 3d Battalion.
Lieut. John Taiton to join his Corps.

THE FOLLOWING REMOVALS ORDERED.

Lieutenant John Fortune, to the 3d Native Battalion.
John Deighton to the 14th Native Battalion.

W. T. Girard ditto 14th do. do.
F. Bellow, ditto 30th do. do.

A want of Subaltern Officers for duty being much felt at the Presidency Lieutenant Patrick Grant, of the 93d Battalion and Lieut. J. K. Kebley of the 31st, as the Junior Officers of those Corps, are to join the 17th Battalion to do duty with it until further Orders, but to continue on the strength of the former Battalions respectively.

CAPTAIN JACOBS, Commanding the Spy Schooner, lately arrived from Bombay, while off Ceylon, saw His Majesty's Ship the *Platonic*, standing into Battor. Captain Jacobs also perceived a large Ship, which he imagined to be a Man of War, and a Schooner, probably her Prize, at Anchor in the Roads.

The Recovery, Capt. Greenway, from Batavia, arrived at her moorings off Calcutta on Tuesday the 19th Ultime.

Capt. Greenway sailed from Batavia on the 19th of March. The *Transter*, Cap. Sadler, from Bengal, arrived at Batavia, a few days prior to the departure of the Recovery.

During the time the Recovery was at Batavia, a China Junk arrived, which brought intelligence of a great scarcity of grain in China.

We understand, that the Dutch Government at Batavia, in addition to the exorbitant duties formerly levied, have ordered every ship to pay 150 Spanish Dollars for Anchorage.

By Captain Greenway we learn, that a French vessel had arrived at a *Caravel*, with a few Dutch prisoners, from the *Mauritius*. From this vessel carrying a much greater number of men than were sufficient to navigate her, and from some information obtained from the Dutch prisoners, suspicious arose of her being intended for some other purpose, than that of serving merely as a cartel. The Dutch government ordered her to be searched, and twelve guns with a proportionable quantity of powder and shot being found concealed, she was seized in consequence.

Letters from the eastward, received by the Recovery, give an unfavorable account of the state of markets. Opium particularly is said to be in no demand.

While the Recovery lay at Batavia, a packet arrived at that port from Holland, but brought advices of no later date than the beginning of October.

The Recovery, on her passage from Batavia, touched at Batocoolen, and brought a packet from thence for Bengal. None of the vessels with supplies, had arrived at that port at the date of Capt. Greenway's departure, and the settlement was in consequence much distressed.

The small craft in Bengal River have suffered much in the late bad weather; the *Collyer* dunnop, with cargo for one of the Indians, we are sorry to say, is lost, and only two men were saved.

The Royal Admiral and *Lafcelles* will probably be detained longer than had been expected. The strong southerly winds that have prevailed for some time past, renders it unsafe for ships laden with part of the cargoes of their ships, to go along side. There are now eight or ten sloops lying in Saugor roads, waiting the opportunity of moderate weather, to admit of their cargoes being shipped on board the Indians.

We are happy to learn from Calcutta, that it is the intention of the New Marine Board, to get a supply of boys annually, from the *Navine Academies* in England, who are to be regularly brought up to the navigation of the river, and that they have written home for fifty to be sent out immediately for that purpose. This plan cannot fail to put the pilot service upon a very respectable footing.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

COTTON—115 Rupees the Candy, very scarce, not sufficient to load the whole of the Ships destined for China.

PEPPER—500 Rupees the Candy.

RICE—from 4 to 5 Rupees the Bag.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,

If you think the enclosed adapted to your Paper, by inserting it you will oblige,

Yours,
A CONSTANT READER.

DEVOTED friends, sweet Velloro,
Since none but your well-wishers,
What I pray, would you have more,
Than 't'entain the Muses?
Of Szewow, and Mosley hill,
We'll form the top of Ida;
Betwix which rises the blessed hill,
What fortune does beside ye!
Two much I fear 'twould break a duck,
Your Helicon seems dry'd up;
Yet next Mosley, if we have luck,
We all may get a fly tip.
By furtive aid of Magazines,
Many a Sonnet's written;
And by furtive, furtive fees,
With wonder we are written.
One Post flags of "Edmund's tomb,"
In verse to smooth and sweetly;
Excelling far the best of Rome,
Its measure's cast to neatly.
With a flitting Eye, and a Voice suppress'd,
Another chaunts his woes out;
In dull oblivion lists to rest,
For Love leaves no more thrown out.
The far ones of this Rhine-branch Port,
I think can hardly hold out;
Since changing Verbs from each one fort,
And loves to twelfth trolle out.
"Devoted friends," sweet Velloro,
Since none his fortune choles,
Pray what the Devil would you more
Than 't'entain the Muses.

MACHAON.

Much praise is certainly due to the Gentlemen involved with the superintendence of improvements in the Town of Madras, of which the new, and well constructed Road from the boundaries of the Eplandale, affords sufficient proof. Nor are we without hope, that, under their auspices, the Town of Madras, divested of its *foible* addition, may shortly acquire a respectability of appearance it hath not heretofore possessed.

The Restoration, Captain Galloway, arrived at Bengal, from Coringa on the 24th ultimo.

The Latchmee, India Trader, Dart, and Fort Louis, have at length got clear of Bengal River, and have proceeded to their respective destinations.

On the 3rd, ultimo Sir Charles Ware Miler, the Honorable Company's Agent at the Court of Poona, arrived at Bombay, and was received under a salute from the Battery.

HALLAM, November 9.

Three days a rived the privateer from Renh-leag, pierced for 12 guns, a prize to his Majesty's Ship Hussar, Commodore Coeorg. She had on board, at the time of her capture, upwards of 21, 000 dollars. She is one of that nest of privateers, which, to the offence of the American government have been suffered to be fitted out at Charleston, to cruise against powers towards whom they profess to observe a neutral conduct. This vessel had on board, when the left Charleston, about 70 hands, and during her cruise, had taken upwards of 20 prizes, most of which were Spanish. Besides this vessel, we are happy to learn, that the Commodore has taken another privateer Schooner, pierced for 12 guns, just out of Charleston, before she had time to do any mischief. The manner in which number of privateers, with French commissions, are fitted out at Charleston, and renh-leag, and the prizes they would, would any one to suppose, that it was not a port belonging to one of the States of America; but a port belonging to, and in the possession of the inhabitants of the French Republic. The ship, which has arrived here, had just before her capture, taken a very valuable Privateer ship—and as the Commodore was in fight, just as the vessel which appeared in sight, just as the vessel which we hope, he has been able to effect her capture.

A letter has been received at Whitehaven, from Martinique, of 10 late a date as the 18th of November. The letter states, that several hundred Emigrants had arrived at Guadeloupe, but that, as in the most critical situation; but that, as a reinforcement had been received of 1000 men from Halifax, and as succours were expected daily from England, sanguine expectations were formed of regaining that part of the island of which the French are in possession.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The late decrees of the National Convention, which grants an unlimited amnesty to the insurgents in La Vendee, ought to be considered, not only as a measure of necessity to put a end to the civil war, but also as a striking proof of the great change in the public opinion, to which the Convention affirms its operations. That decree is the most important yet taken by the present rulers of France, towards the re-establishment of order and harmony in that distracted country; towards the re-union of all the different parties under such a government as suits the French nation, and towards alleviating the fate of the many unfortunate victims of the Revolution, both at home and abroad.

The Convention having passed to the Order of the Day with respect to the amendments proposed by some Jacobin Members, the decree in question evidently extends not only to all the inhabitants of La Vendee, who have been considered as *rebelle* people; but also to the Chiefs of the insurrection; who were before looked upon as their *seigneurs*; to all the Emigrants united with the natives of that province; and to all Nobles, Priests, and in short to persons of all descriptions, who have taken an active part in the insurrection of La Vendee. By this decree, therefore, a considerable break has been made in the former rigorous system, which ordered the destruction of all Nobles, Priests, and Emigrants; and it may be considered as the harbinger of other mild and pacificatory measures, which very nearly concern the universal peace of Europe. A *pace*, which will put at rest the passions of the heart-felt satisfaction—and which will allow to be infinitely desirable, even by those most interested in the continuance of the present ruinous and destructive War.

MENTZ GAZETTE, Decr.

The day before yesterday, after in the morning the French advanced with considerable force against the redoubt called the Cloubette, and immediately began to assault, when a most bloody engagement ad terrib cannonade ensued. The Enemy were repulsed twice, but returned each time to the charge with fresh troops, marching over the dead bodies of their comrades, till they at length succeeded in scaling the redoubt. But (scarcely had they made themselves masters of it when our Troops attacked them with inexpressible bravery, and drove them away again. The engagement thus lasted the whole day in the midst of a continual fire of artillery and musketry. In this interval the enemy again got possession of the redoubt, and was again driven from it. At two o'clock in the afternoon the regiment of Prussian Hussars of Elben crossed the Rhine to sustain our troops, and their advanced guard soon came to close engagement with the enemy; nor did they remain till the latter had retreated. Nightfall put an end to the cannonade. Nevertheless the chain of advanced posts and pickets were taken in the day. The loss of the enemy is estimated at many thousands, considering the obnoxious which they fought; ours amount to some hundreds. We profited of the obscurity of the night to repair the parapet of the redoubt of Zallbach, which the enemy had beaten down.

A letter from Ellsieur of the 29th Nov. contains the following intelligence: "We learn from Stanger, under date of the 26th inst., that the French have again taken up at Bergen all their prizes, and thus have given up their design to conduct them into their own ports. The Captain of the English man of the war, the Argo, writes from Arendael, dated the 18th, that the French frigates which for some time had remained at Christian-fund, had failed for and arrived at Christian-fund, and that according to certain accounts, the French force in the North Sea consists of 15 ships, four of which are ships of the line.

We have advice from Guelderland, that every town and post in that province is now fortifying, and putting in a state of defence, for which the inhabitants are obliged to give every assistance in their power.

The latest accounts from the Polish frontiers are, that the whole of Samogitia and Lithuania is actually in the hands of the *Empire of Russia*, and that the inhabitants have already taken the Oath of Allegiance to that Prince, who has established a Provisionary Government there under Prince Repnin, which is to last till the fate of Poland shall have been finally sealed.

A letter from Hamburg of the 4th Inst. states, that the Siren frigate, Capt. Moore, is arrived at Crookhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, with a considerable sum of money on board for the King of Prussia.

By private letters from South Prussia we learn, that the insurrection is far from being quelled there, and that the General Directory of the Department of South Prussia at Berlin remains still unemployed.

CONTINENTAL ARMY.

ARREHM, DECEMBER 18.

The brig upon Grave has entirely ceased firing this morn. The event is, by some, considered as a formal surrender of that place, since, while others pretend that the French have raised the siege. Time alone can reveal the certain cause; for as yet the best informed at Head-Quarters, with respect to all other military transactions, are actually at a loss relative to the real state of Grave. It would be too good to be true, if the French gave public warning to such, as did not think themselves equal to the sufferings of a besieged town, to quit it.

An Officer of high rank in the Austrian service has wrote to a Gentleman at Arrheim in the following terms:

"War or Peace depends now on England; for most undoubtedly we shall square our political conduct in perfect union with our brave Allies. It amounts to more than a report, that the Empress of Russia fears the King of Prussia to send back the 20,000 men he ordered to Poland, *hoping* they will set in the common cause with as much *decency*, as they have been notorious for lived to. The commencement of the War, Catherine promises to take Poland under her own special care! Whatever you may hear of an armistice between us and the French, you must take particular care to disbelieve.

The enemy's cavalry have almost entirely fallen into Brabant, where there is a great plenty of forage, as there is a want of it on this side.

All our side of the Waal is now planted with pitched posts, by the means of which the enemy's attempt to pass by night, must be frustrated; it is a species of Telegraph—and all is alive at our out posts.

Grass, huck, and forage, are issued to the Imperial troops here, from the British Magazines, which highly pleases them; we have every thing, in its kind, infinitely better than they could possibly expect.

Nothing can prove more forcibly the scarcity of forage, than the orders issued to the Army, viz.

"Of hay for the present; and one pound of oats will be given for every two pounds of hay." "As a requisite: so that the rations will be fourteen pounds of oats, and seven pounds of hay for heavy cavalry and draft horses; twelve pounds of oats, and seven of hay for light cavalry, bat and saddle horses."

Colonel Don, our ally, and active Adjutant General, is highly esteemed by every soldier in the army, from the description of people in the army, from the General to the private man, all revere him: he is a polished Gentleman; and a soldier himself, he is ever a soldier's friend: it is a situation which should never be filled by a mercenary character.

It is said here, that Colonel St. Leger, our Barrack Master General, returns to Bonn.

The French appear in such small numbers on the opposite side of the Waal near Nimeguen, that it is really believed here they have abandoned that place.

The weather here is very fine but intensely cold—the wood we receive is so green, that we are obliged to buy almost an equal quantity of brushwood to make it burn.

MANHIRM, Nov. 30

The enemy have begun a new work near Mundenheim, in the construction of which, they are, however, frequently disturbed by the fire from our trenches and our batteries in Mundenheim; and all our accounts from the Rhine generally is, that the French are not so numerous in that quarter, as were at first supposed; and that their number daily decreases, by the great mortality which reigns through their armies. They add, that the roads are strewn with dead horses, and that their heavy artillery, which was arrived at Mundenheim, has been sent back to Mannheim. The inhabitants of the places occupied by the enemy, do not comply with any exactions committed by them; but on the contrary say, that they observe the strictest discipline. From the inhabitants of the great bailiwicks of Alzey, and Kreuzbach, they have besides corn, ryes, and labour, demanded 3,000 ruries. At *religieuse* *versteij*, they exact a *subsidy*.

The Austrians in the West, pay are to be covered Army, and we are not to fall back until they come on in sufficient numbers to take up the whole of our ground.

The Austrian Officers and ours are, as they should be, on the best possible terms; and the effects of their mutual good understanding extends to the private men of each Army. Two nights back an Austrian, found rather in liquor in the streets, was confined in the Provost Guard. The next morning several British Officers solicited and obtained his release, and gave him wherewith to get merry once more.

From Martinique we learn, that the Zebra ship of war has captured a brig called the Sans-Culotte, mounting 10 six pounders, and carrying forty men; principally Americans, fitted out at Boston, and sailed from thence in company with a ship of 18 guns, and 100 men on a cruise among the islands,

MUTINY AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, December, 13.

Every thing remains perfectly quiet here. I am told that nothing is to be done till Lord Breadalbane arrives, and then I suppose there will be a Board of Enquiry. The Highlanders, I hear, are alarmed at this calm, which they think is the forerunner of a storm.

TUESDAY, December, 16.

We have had some serious work to-day—after much aid by Lord Breadalbane and the General Officers here, the Fencibles gave up four of their ringleaders of the mutiny, some say more. They were sent hand cuffed, under the escort of a party of the same regiment, to Edinburgh. Two Officers went along with them, to see them out of town, when, on their return, they were attacked by the mob at the head of the town, and pelted with stones, &c. A party from the Guard house were sent for, and rescued them from a house in which they had taken refuge. Upon the appearance of the mob, the Glasgow Volunteers were called out; but on the appearance of the former, they were dissolved, and ordered to appear under arms again at eight o'clock. The only apprehension as now are from the mob. Two or three democratic rallies, who have been urging them on, I hear, are taken up—one of them is a person who made a figure at Muir's trial.

The General Officers and Magistrates are together, and will take the necessary measures for keeping peace. No appearance of the dragons, but I hope they will be called in, and I do not suppose they have yet done with the Fencibles.

WEDNESDAY, December, 17.

About one o'clock this afternoon, I happened accidentally to observe an immense crowd of people assembled near the Star Inn. Suspecting they were for no good purpose, I had the carriage to join them, to know the cause of their meeting, which I had no sooner done, than I learnt from one of the Corporals, that five of the ringleaders in the mutiny, (four of whom were of the Light Company, and one of the Grenadiers) had been this morning taken up, and were then under orders, and ready to march for Edinburgh, guarded by an escort of one hundred and twenty men of the same battalion.

I had no sooner left this mob, than I fell in with another, which I found to have collected for the purpose of aiding the Grenadier Company in carrying away their comrades in triumph, who, they determined, should not be sent to Edinburgh. It appears, that no measures were taken to resist the Grenadiers; and the other four soldiers marched, with their efforts without them. Major Leslie, with orders from the General, accompanied by the Adjutant, attended them to the end of the town, where they were assailed with stones by the mob, and were obliged to fly for shelter into the first house they met with. Major Leslie was knocked down with a stone, but received no material injury, except a slight cut over the temple.

The Dragons are expected here every moment and the Volunteers, are under arms at the Tontine. To-morrow must decide the contest with the Grenadiers.

LONDON, December 23.

On Saturday the following important intelligence was received at Jersey, from Capt. Garnock, of the Ship Mary, dated Yarmouth, 16th of Wight, December 8.

"We arrived here last night. In the morning, at eight o'clock, we were off Guernsey, about 15 miles, and to our great surprise, saw 21 French ships lying to, among which I could detect three deck ships and two frigates between the land, not farther than four miles from us."

MARRIED.

At Calcutta, on the 20th ultimo, Sir Alex. Anderson, Bart. to Miss BLUNT, Daughter of Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.

AND,

The Hon. C. A. BROWD, brother of the Earl of Elgin, to Miss MARIA BLUNT, the youngest Daughter of Sir Charles Blunt.

D E A T H S.

On Sunday Morning, at Conjeeravram, STEPHEN PORHAM, Esq. one of the Attorneys of the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madras, and Solicitor to the Company, a Gentleman well versed in all the branches of Polite Literature, and who joined with such acquisitions; the most Social and Companionable Talents. His Death was occasioned by a fall from a Carriage.

At Tellicherry, Lieutenant JOHN TITCHEL

HAERLEM, Dec. 15.

Private letters have been received, stating, that the French had been obliged to cross the water on rafts, near Le Har, but being discovered by the Dutch as soon as they came out of the sluice, most of them were sunk. The firing was very violent on both sides. A great number of houses were also damaged by the balls at Well and Heer. The object of the French seems to have been to dislodge the Dutch batteries, and to throw a bridge over the river.

The fugitives and travellers state, that there is a great deal of movement among the French troops on the frontiers of the Republic, and it is impossible to guess their real intention. General Pichegru has reached Bois-le-Duc from Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

On the 18th inst. the Imperial Intermuncio at this Court was a good deal surprised at a sudden requisition made by the Sultan for the restoration of those posts in Bosnia, which were to remain as depots in the hands of the Emperor, till the line of demarcation shall be formed.

The Porte also requires an alteration in this line, to the disadvantage of the House of Austria; alleging, that the Bosphorus refuse to submit to a foreign yoke, and the Emperor therefore must be contented with an equivalent in a district of Servia. Under the existing circumstances, it is thought that the Emperor will be obliged to put up with this even infraction of the Treaty of Saltsburg, on the part of the Porte, which is imputed to it by the French, whose victories and conquests gain them great influence, and who represent themselves as the only people able to sustain the tottering Empire of the Mussulmans. This is the first indication of their success in producing the rupture between the two Empires, for which they have long been labouring, but in which they were hitherto counteracted by the superior address of the British Minister.

The four Polish Commissioners, who, aided by the influence of the French, were endeavouring to engage the Porte in the interest of their country, and induce it either to afford them pecuniary assistance, or declare war against Russia, have departed some days since, apparently without effecting any thing.

The warlike operations here, both by sea and land, are equally vigorous and extensive and promise a declaration of war in the ensuing spring. Endeavours are used to raise the naval force to 20 ships of the line and as many frigates. Barracks are erecting to contain 20,000 soldiers, to be ready upon any emergency, when they may be wanted; they are employed, in the mean time, in forwarding the works. Levies are making to raise the land force under the new institution to 80,000 men, who are continually exercised by French Officers, and instructed in modern tactics. The Janizaries who form all improvement, look upon this new corps with great diffidence, and it is evidently the wish of the Government to get rid altogether of that old and dangerous establishment.

List of persons raised from amongst the People to the highest Office of State:

Michael de la Pole, a Merchant, created Earl of Suffolk, by Richard II.
Sir Thomas More, Sheriff of London, created Lord Chancellor by Henry VIII.
Lord Berkeley, a Merchant and Citizen of Bristol.

Thomas Legge, a Citizen and Skinner, married one of the daughters of the Earl of Warwick, and is the ancestor of the present Lord Dartmouth.

Stephen Brown, Grocer, ancestor to the present Duke of Montagu.

Thomas Bullen, Mercer, created Viscount Rochefort.

William Holmes, Citizen and Mayor, created Duke of Newcastle.

Edward Osborne, Cloth-worker ancestor to the present Duke of Leeds.

Ralph Dormer, Mercer, ancestor to the Earl of Carnarvon, and the present Lord Dormer.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was the son of a Blacksmith at Putney.

William Chapel, Draper, ancestor of the present Earl of Essex.

Richard Rich, Mercer, ancestor to the present Earl of Warwick.

John Coventry, Mercer, ancestor to the present Earl.

Lionel Cranfield, Merchant, created Earl of Middlesex.

William Fitzwilliams, a Merchant Taylor, Knight of the Garter.

To this list we may add, seven Knights of the Bath, eight Knights Banniers, and two Privy Counsellors, not to mention an equal number of those whose titles are but in their infancy.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, 20th Feb. 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that for the convenience of such persons as may be desirous of transmitting company's Bonds or Promissory Notes, from one part of the country to another, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the following regulations:

That Bonds or Notes tendered in an unsealed envelope, addressed to the persons to whom they are to be forwarded, and with or without a separate letter to the same address, enclosed, be received at the General Post Office, at the presidency, and at all the principal Post Office Stations up the country, and entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose, which is to exhibit the following information:

- 1st.—The date of the Bond or Note.
- 2d.—The number of the General Register.
- 3d.—The amount.
- 4th.—The name of the Proprietor.
- 5th.—The name of the Person transmitting it.
- 6th.—The name of the Person to whom it is transmitted.
- 7th.—The date of transmission.

Second, that immediately after the Bonds or Notes shall have been registered the envelope be sealed in presence of the person transmitting the Bonds or Notes, should he think it proper to be attested for that purpose, and that an authenticated extract from the Register be given to him in the event of his requiring it.

BOMBAY MILITARY.

"Resolved, that no Member of the Military Barracks, shall in future have any thing to do with the execution of Public Works, or the disbursements of Public Money, except as an Officer of control; nor shall he have any concern with the entertaining, the hire, or the disbursements of the pay, of any description of Public Servants; nor with the provision or custody of any of the Materials, required in the construction of Public Works."

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BULLION.	
AYCOT RUPEES,	320 per 100 Pagodas.
DOLLARS,	155 do. 10 do.
MASULIPATAM, Pags,	1000 100 do.
Ditto sd. SORT,	1000 do. do.
Ditto sd. do.	1000 do. do.
PORTO NOVO PAGO,	190 do. do.

PAER.

COMPANY'S 5 per Ct. Certificate 42 Premium.	
NARORS CO. BOND, 5 per Ct. Discount.	
BILLS ON CALCUTTA, 35 A.R. per 100 P.	
EXCHANGE, per Pagoda, 44 fanams 60 Cash.	
Ditto, per Dollar, 20 do.	
Ditto, per Rupee, 13 do. 50 do.	

ARRIVALS.

June 1, Snow Ship, Java, Bombay—6, Ship India, Lightburn, ditto—7, Snow Salween, Amelia, Avon, Pondicherry—8, Snow Union, Shepardon, Bombay—Ship Mary, Turnbull, Bimilipatam—8, Ship Ramay, Samways, Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

20, Ship India, Ahmed, Bengal.

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
2d. June 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery, FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,
Star Pagoda 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 . . . 2500 each	5000
4 Ditto, of . . . 1000	4000
8 Ditto, . . . 500	4000
18 Ditto, . . . 250	4500
40 Ditto, . . . 100	4000
80 Ditto, . . . 50	4000
2500 Ditto, . . . 10	25,000
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 LOTTERY,

FOR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODA.

Under the Management and Direction of
Messrs. POCHER, REDHEAD, and CO.
COLT, BAKER, and CO.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and CORRELL,
MCDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMITH,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

For the Benefit of the Military Madras Dispensary, and for erecting a Bridge, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the House belonging to His Highness the Nabob Umduktu Ul 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	2,000
1 Ditto . . . Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of . . . 500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto . . . 250	3,750
60 Ditto . . . 50	3,000
100 Ditto . . . 20	2,000
821 Ditto . . . 10	8,210

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket, } 540

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	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
50 Ditto . . . 50	2,500
250 Ditto . . . 20	5,000
1687 Ditto . . . 10	16,870

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 5,000 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
20 Ditto . . . 200	4,000
30 Ditto . . . 100	3,000
70 Ditto . . . 50	3,500
100 Ditto . . . 20	2,000
1150 Ditto . . . 10	11,500

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

1,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags. } 85,000

4,368 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. 150,000

5,038 Blankets 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, 15 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS, 17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, 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 1,000 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, supposed No. 10, purchased originally for Seven Pagodas, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the First Class, be entitled to one of the Prizes, according to that Class; for there are NO BLANKS. But should his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will have to wait Five Pagodas. In addition to the original Prize, 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 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 the 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, do not pay the additional 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, and the Ticket 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, &c.

Joanis Du Pré Percher, 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 Commissioners and Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENT'S OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Farley, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17 Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holder 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 each, 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 Buify, James Sinan, 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 25 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.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY
Messrs. WRIGHT and HURST,

A PAIR of ATTACHE HORSES, and broke—they are young, found, and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apothecary's Shop.

GEORGE MOSS begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his SHOP to Conduity's Street, behind the Armenian and Portuguese Churches, in Black-Town, where he continues, as heretofore, to sell a great variety of

European Medicines,

AND DRUGS,

And likewise to make up with due attention such Daily Prescriptions as may be sent to his Shop—He has for a considerable time been in the habit of fitting up, altering, and accommodating Medicine Cabinets and Boxes, to the various exigencies of this Country, and pledges himself to afford satisfaction in this line to those Gentlemen who may honor him with their Commands.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

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