



VOLUME XI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1795.

NUMBER 506.

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 most, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner, as if they are particularly specified in any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference. ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

Board of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Revenue will receive Sealed Proposals, on or before the 10th day of July next, for Renting the Arack and 10 1/2 Acres at the Presidency, for a Term of Two Years, commencing with the 1st day of August next, and ending with the 31st day of July, 1797.

The conditions and privileges of the Parties are open for inspection at the Revenue Office, at all such Persons as may be willing to tender proposals for the same.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
Wm. BROWN, Sec.
Fort St. George, 10th June, 1795.

Affidavit.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Collection of Affidavits of Rent, in the annual Value of all Houses situated in the Town of Madras, 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
Stringer Street, 10th June 1795.

Advertisement.

MESSERS. J. D. P. POR.
CHARLES BA.
HENRY SEWER.
JOHN TULLOH,
AND
WILLIAM DRING.

THE COMMITTEE for the Management of the Alylum and Bridge Lottery, finding the sales of the Tickets far exceed their expectations, inform the Public that the Lottery will commence drawing at Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE's Long Room, on the 27th of June, instead of the 1st of July, and that the first Class will be drawn in four days, viz—

Thursday, the 27th of June,
Saturday, 29th Ditto,
Tuesday, 30th Ditto,
AND
Thursday, 2d July,
To begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock on such Day.

SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AGENTS.
Fort St. George, May 29th, 1795.

Freight for Bengal.



THE
Nimble Packet,
GEORGE SKENE,
COMMANDER.
Will sail on the 19th Instant.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to CAPTAIN SKENE, or MR. RICHARD NOWLAND at No. 23 ANDERSON STREET.

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
3d June 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By
Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Under the MADRAS EXCHANGE.
On FRIDAY next, the 19th Instant,
A LARGE HARPSICORD, in good order,
A handsome CHINA BUREAU,
Some small MADRAS PALAMPORES,
A few well-chosen FRENCH BOOKS,
COOK'S THREE VOYAGES, in French,
1st Edition, in thirteen large Volumes,
with the whole of the Plates, complete.
A few pieces of fine NORTHWARD TOWELS,

ALSO,
Forty Pieces of BENGAL MUSLINS,
One pair of elegant Silver FILLEGREE,
ROSE-WATER BOTTLES, with Silver
Stands, complete.

COMMISSION SALES

To be sold on Commission by

Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Under the MADRAS EXCHANGE.
A FEW CHESTS of NEW and FIRST
CHOICE
HYSON TEA
Imported this Year, by CAPTAIN SIM-
PSON of the CARRON.
At Thirty Pagodas the CHEST of Sixty
Two Pounds.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright and Hurst,
At their Auction-room,
On MONDAY next, the 21st June,
IN THE PRIME STREET,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
At 11 o'clock.

AN INVOICE of PERFUMERY, con-
sisting of Hair Powder, Pomatum, La-
vender Water, &c. Gentlemen's superior
Round Hats, Ladies' ditto, Ladies, and
Gentlemen's Cotton Stockings.

CUTLERY from SAVIGNY, consisting
of Penknives, Lancets, Sporting Knives, one
Set of Amputating Instruments, one Set of
Trepanning ditto,

AND
The Remains of a Consignment of fresh
BENGAL PROVISIONS.

For Sale on Commission.

By Wright and Hurst,
A FEW PIPES
OF
London Particular Madeira,
Which has been nearly two Years in India,
AT FIVE PIPES, 120 PAGES.
London Market Ditto,
AT FIVE PIPES, 140 PAGES.
Madras, June 16th, 1795.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Wright and Hurst,
A FEW SETS of ROBERTSON'S
CHARTS of the CHINA SEA.
A very Handsome PHAETON,
AND
A few Chests of remarkable fine HYSON
TEA.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By
Messrs. Wright and Hurst,
A PAIR of ATCHEEEN HORSES, un-
broken—they are young, found, and will
be disposed of on moderate terms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On MONDAY next, the 23d Inst.
At 1 o'Clock,
A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF
NEW BOOKS;
THE PROPERTY
OF
A Gentleman, Deceased,
A LIT of WHICH MAY BE SEEN
AT
Messrs. Sharp & Heefke's Rooms.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,
ON THE PREMISES,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst.
Between four and six in the afternoon,
ALL the STOCK and TOOLS, belong-
ing to Mr. William Rose, at his Yard
in Silvers Street, in the Black-Town.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
Ermine Mahogany and Ash Plank;
Three wheel and Teak-wood,
White Lead in Casks,
AND
CARPENTERS TOOLS, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,
ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY next, the 20th Instant,
Between four and six in the afternoon,
ABOUT FORTY LOTS of GROUND,
situated and adjoining Comaroor's Gar-
den, the South End of the Ground, borders
near to Mr. Popham's House; the Ground,
will be put up in Lots of 80 Feet by 50.
Conditions will be mentioned at the
Time and place of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On MONDAY next, the 21st Instant,
At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
THE REMAINDER OF
AN INVESTMENT

OF
Chittagong Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
GUDGES,
White and Brown MOOREES,
AND
Forty pieces of BANDANNA HAND-
KERCHIEFS.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,
NINE LEAGUERS
OF
BATAVIA ARRACK,
AND
FIVE HALF LEAGUERS
OF
COLUMBO ARRACK,
TWENTY FOUR DOZEN

OF
BRANDY,
AND
SEVERAL REMNANTS
OF
CLOTHS, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
If not previously disposed of by private Sale,
On MONDAY next, the 23d June,
At 12 o'Clock.

A GREY GELDING; with BANDY
and HARNESS; the Horse is perfectly
quiet, is Fifteen and a half Hands high
and has gone in a Carriage, but for the last
Twelve Months has been drove in a BANDY.

ON THE PREMISES.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,
On TUESDAY, the 23d of June,
between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon,
A LARGE and Commodious HOUSE in
STRINGERS STREET, at Present
Possessed by Mr. SEERMAN, and adjoi-
ning that of DOCTOR LOYD's.
Further Particulars may be known Per-
sons to the Sale on Application to R. HEN-
DERSON.

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
5 Prizes of	5000 each	5000
4 Ditto, of	1000	4000
8 Ditto, of	500	4000
18 Ditto, of	250	4500
40 Ditto, of	100	4000
80 Ditto, of	50	4000
2500 Ditto, of	20	50,000
1 Prize allotted to the First Drawn	500	
1 Ditto, ditto, Last Drawn,	5000	
10000 Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

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 suggested
that they would take the poor Inhabitants
causes into their consideration, as being un-
der their Government, and on that account
it might be supposed, would have care with
their protection, in a case so interesting as
mine at present is; but to my great misfor-
tune, I have sent several Petitions and Let-
ters 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 settle my cause will
please take it into their consideration, and
put an end to all my misfortune.

I am,
Sir,
Yours
GEEVAUGEE ROW,
MARATTAN BRAMIN,
Inhabitant of Tanjore,
TANJORE,
May 23d, 1795.

NAVAL ACTION.

Accounts have been received at Malapattam, by the *Juliana*, lately arrived there from Europe, which state the following particulars of the Naval Action, which took place in the Channel, immediately prior to the *Juliana's* departure.

His Majesty's Ships the *ALEXANDER* and *CANADA*, of 74 Guns, (whether being on a Cruise, or proceeding to join the Grand Fleet is not certain) fell in with the French Squadron, consisting of two Ships of *Eighty* Guns, one of *Seventy-four*, and a Sloop of War, which immediately gave chase to the British Ships.

The *CANADA*, one of the fastest-sailing Ships of the English Fleet, crowding a heavy press of sail, hauled from the Enemy, and was chased by the seventy-four; but from the superiority of the *CANADA's* sailing it did not appear probable that the Frenchman would come up with her.

At this time the *ALEXANDER* had hauled up her Colours, and being prepared for action, her Commander and Crew waited the approach of the Enemy, with the undaunted composure, and confidence, ever attached to the character of British Seamen.—The two eighty Gun Ships, and the Sloop of War, now bore down for Action, and the latter, being a head, had the temerity to range alongside of the *ALEXANDER*, and to commence the Action.—A single broadside, which the instant received from that Ship, sent her to the bottom, with the whole of her Crew.

The two eighty-Gun Ships then after took ahead, and took their stations on the bow and quarter of the *ALEXANDER*, when the unequal contest began, and it was continued with unabating fury, carnage, and destruction, for several hours, (how many, is not exactly ascertained) when the British Colours, were of necessity struck, to the very superior force of the Enemy.

Of the Crew of the *ALEXANDER*, consisting of *Six Hundred Men*, the whole, excepting *Thirty-five*, were either Killed or Wounded.

The slaughter on board the French Ships, must have been proportionally mentioned.

The *ALEXANDER* was commanded by Capt. RICHARD RODNEY BLIGH, an Officer of very distinguished ability, and infinitely beloved by the Seamen under his command.

In our next COURIER, we trust, to be enabled to lay before our READERS, a more circumstantial and connected account of the above, gallant Action.

On Sunday night at ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the North Street Fort St. George, which being timely discovered, was extinguished without any material damage being sustained.

On the 28th ultimo the ship *Ganges*, Captain Barber, arrived at her moorings off Calcutta.

Our advices from Goa, mention that hostilities are still carrying on between the Portuguese and the *Bombas*, but we have not been able to learn the success of either party. Several Portuguese ketches and armed boats had been ordered to cruise a little to the Northward of Goa, but a hard North-wester had obliged them to return into port.

Mr. DOWNER, the Dutch Resident at Negapatam, gave a splendid, and well-conducted Ball and Supper at that place on the 4th Instant, in Honor of His Majesty's Birth Day. The police attendance was paid to the Company, which was numerous and respectable.

Accounts from the Northward mention, that Mr. JOR COX had proceeded with his Detachment, against the *Caupangar* Rajah, on the 27th ultimo; and that by great gallantry and good conduct, he had obtained possession of the Rajah's strong Hold, although vigorously opposed by the armed Peons of the refractory Chieftain, who escaped with some difficulty.—The Rajah, it is said, was dangerously wounded in the Neck, in the beginning of the Action. The Detachment proceeded, on the ensuing morning, in pursuit of the Enemy.

Letters from the Governor mention, that the Inhabitants of the *Canars* had lately been much alarmed by the entrance into their districts of several large bodies of Cavalry and Infantry belonging to the *Nizam*, and whose manœuvres seemed to indicate an intended hostility.—Their fears have however subsided, as the movements of the *Nizam's* Troops are said to have been such as generally occur on the dispersion of his Army, and which took place immediately on the conclusion of the Peace with the *Marhattas*.

THEATRICAL.

THE POOR SOLDIER, and BARNABY RATTLE, are we are informed, in rehearsal for Performance at an early day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

June 8, 1795.

The Right Honorable the President in Council, do hereby command the General Order of the 10th ultimo, and to direct that the 5th Regiment, be stationed at Negapatam, under the command of Major Kinsey, to join his Corps.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

June 9, 1795.

One Company of Artillery, complete, and two complete Companies of Gun Lighters, are added to the Garrison of Fort St. George. This Party to be furnished from the Mount, and relieved from thence by an equal Detail, on the first of each Month.

From Captain Smith of the *Succes* we learn that the *Victory's* Bark, Capt. McClell, broke the Ship *Rajah*, Captain Seron, from Bombay bound to China, in Latitude 3° South, and in Longitude 132° East, at sea on board, on the 14th March. The *Victory* left the New Settlement at New Guinea on the 20th March; and that time they had received no supplies, but that were taken there by the *Victory*. The *Victory* had been at the *Peleva* Islands, previous to her touching at New Guinea.

By letters from Poona we understand the *Peithwa* had returned thither on the 14th ultimo, and was to make a triumphal entry into his capital on the 1st instant. The *Nizam's* Ambassador, supposed to have been charged with the usual *Sunnads* and other papers, for the territory ceded to the *Marhattas*, had also taken leave on his return to Hyderabad; and great part of the troops who joined the *Peithwa's* standard from the northward, and from *Beng* had received their discharge. There can be no doubt, therefore, of every thing between the two States having been finally settled, though we have not been able to learn the particulars of the adjustment, with sufficient precision to authorize a publication of them.

Letters from Delhi mention advices received from Kabul, that Zeman Shah, the ruler of the *Abdallis*, meditated an incursion into Hindostan; but had been prevented, for the present, by the hostility of his brothers, who have possession of Herat.

The following Extracts from the Papers received by the American Ship, the *Atlanta*, are taken from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th of May.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Captain Percival, from *Brest*, informs us that there were in *Brest* water, a fleet ready for Sea, of FORTY SAIL OF THE LINE, eleven of which were *three deckers*; and that previous to Capt. Percival's arrival there, a fleet of nine Sails of the Line, and a number of Transports, had sailed on a private expedition.

That provisions and naval stores were in great plenty in *Brest*; and that Prizes continued to arrive there daily.

A Letter from London says, positively, that the British Government has ordered the attachment of the monies remitted to England by Admiral Jervis, and General Greig, Great complaints of their conduct having been made by the British Merchants and French Loyalists.

Dec. 11th.

Capt. anchor below the fort on Saturday last, the *Polly*, Capt. Vickery, from the *Havannah*. Capt. Vickery, we are told, brings an account of a Revolution having taken place in the Province of *Mexico*, at the head of which is the Archbishop himself.

New York, Dec. 13.

A gentleman of respectability, arrived from Boston, has favoured us with the following important account, as told on the Boston Exchange.—That a vessel arrived at Portland, about the 9th inst. in sixteen days from Martinique, the Captain of which is a man of veracity, informed that on the day preceding his departure he saw an army of 10,000 French soldiers land, he does not inform the number of ships. He contradicts the account of the arrival of British ships at Martinique, that two British line of battle ships and three frigates, were spoken going into Barbadoes.

Extract, London, 11th Oct. 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to Mr. Jay, when all present are in the American interest, yet we none of us ever could get from him any thing respecting the stage or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British Cabinet's granting aid, and more than he at one time would have exacted, we have been obliged to supply him with and by return back, and be justly welcomed by his fellow citizens. It rumoured and not without some truth, that the British Cabinet never had a harder

or tougher hand to deal with than their friend in Citizen Jay; this, with the critical situation of Great Britain just now, will ensure him success; and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. Jay, is embracing the present opportunity, and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands, with free liberty to carry and bring any thing to and from them they please.—Not in instance, a vessel not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons burthen may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing to the island of Jamaica; there fell, and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston land it, and then if you please, re-ship it in any size vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great Britain and Ireland. This point gained, as the United States can carry, in times of peace, for about one half what Great Britain can, he will go near to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. Jay, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet, from this leaking out of the other party, hardly doubt his truth; and that Great Britain must be at peace with the United States, he will just now grant almost any thing Mr. Jay may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his exertions.

About six o'clock on the morning of the 8th Instant, a flight flock of an *Earthquake*, was felt at the Presidency, we do not, however, hear of any damage being occasioned by it.—Its direction was nearly North and South.

The following Extract of a Letter from Onge, copied from the *Gazette*, details the circumstances attending this awful phenomenon at that place. It is added, that the *House of the Fort* had sustained considerable damage, and that two *Bone Chendris* had been light asunder and nearly destroyed.

Extract of a Letter from Onge, June 8, 1795.

"My powers of description are inadequate to give you a just idea of an Earthquake, which I experienced here this morning, about Fifteen Minutes before Eleven o'clock. I shall content myself with mentioning a few particulars of its effects, and shall leave the rest to be supplied by your own imagination.—The *Baracks* and *Store-houses* were for the most part unshaken, and appear to have been shaken to their very foundation.—Several Piles of Shot, of 12 and 18 Pounds, were overturned with a heavy crash in the *Store-house*, and shewed some considerable damage. Powder were thrown to a considerable distance from off the *Wooden Hoists*, which they had been placed.—The Walls of my Quarters, of more than three feet thick, were in several places rent through, and many heavy and large pieces were separated from above; and in their fall demolished the greater part of my Furniture, and from what I have been able to learn, the whole range of Quarters in this fame direction with mine, have suffered similarly from the accident. I however, feel much pleasure in being able to tell you that not an individual has been hurt. I had just put down to breakfast but fortunately made my escape before any part of my Quarters had fallen.—Lieut. Earthquakes, I presume, you know are not only common, but frequent at Onge; the one, however, which we have this day experienced was as sudden as it was awful and tremendous. We are usually apprised of their approach by a certain kind of trembling noise which precedes the shock; but in the present instance, we had no notice, either from the weather, or any ordinary preparatory indication. The direction of the shock was from N. W. to S. E."

By Letters from *Trichinopoly*, we learn, that a refractory Polygar, by name *Lucka Naigue*, whom, our Correspondent observes, it had long been the wish of Government to apprehend, had been secured on the Evening of the 7th Instant, by Lt. Oliphant, of the 6th Battalion, commanding at *Maniapor*. The circumstances attending the capture of this extraordinary Personage, are said to have been as follows.

Lt. Oliphant had been apprised, it seemed, of the Polygar being in his neighbourhood; but at the same time had learnt, that he was attended by a force too formidable for him with his small party, to attack. Being satisfied how ineffectual would be his opposition or resistance, he attempted to achieve by Stratagem what he could not effect by Force; and being a perfect master of the Country Languages, and Customs, he contrived to gain access to *Lucka Naigue*, who received him, it appeared, with the usual Ceremonies, and State, and the Polygar was to well pleased with Lt. Oliphant's address and manners, that he promised to return his visit.

On Thursday the 7th Instant, the Polygar intimated his intention to return the visit. Previous to the 7th, Lt. Oliphant had taken the precaution to patch an *Hircarab* to Col. El., requesting a Force, equal to the strength of the Polygar; in the event of his being accompanied to *Maniapor*, as is usual, by a retinue of consequence. The Polygar was punctual to his engagement, and came at an early hour in the evening to the Choultry, where Lt. Oliphant was stationed; and, as expected, he came with a very numerous Attendance. Willing to detach the Polygar's followers from his person, Lt. Oliphant feigned to be very much heated from the number of people in the Choultry, on which *Lucka Naigue* ordered his attendants to withdraw. At this moment the few Sepoys, under Lt. Oliphant's Command, which did not consist of more than Twenty, rushed in, and assailed in barracking the door. Immediately on the door being fastened, the Polygar was acquainted that he was Lt. Oliphant's Prisoner. The attendants of *Lucka Naigue*, seeing their Master imprisoned, began to be exasperated, and immediately surrounded the Choultry, (which from the Gate being shut, was in fact, a little fortification). The People of the Polygar soon procured ladders, and attempted to ascend to the top of the walls; but Lt. Oliphant disposed of his Sepoys to advantage; and so determined were they in their resolution of standing by their Commander, that they kept off the large force employed against them without much difficulty.—Lt. Oliphant next ascended the wall, and endeavored to pacify the People attached to the Polygar, by promises that he should not be hurt, but while he was addressing them with this pacificatory purpose, the followers of the Polygar fired at him with their matchlocks, and were bent upon a second attempt with their scaling ladders: at this first fire one of the Sepoys was killed and another wounded. Self preservation, and the safety of his little Garrison, now prevailed on Lt. Oliphant, seriously to resist and to repel, if possible, the Enemy opposed to him.

The contest soon began to wear a very serious aspect; and was maintained with great gallantry by the besieged; it commenced soon after 6 o'clock in the evening, and continued until 2 o'clock the next morning, when two Troops of the 19th Dragoons arrived, and drove off the rabble.—And thus ended a conflict, certainly the most honorable to the British party, who maintained it against a force far more numerous than their own.

Our accounts add, that Lt. Oliphant had only one Sepoy killed, early in the attack, and four wounded. Of the Polygar's men about twenty are supposed to have fallen.

Soon after the arrival of the two Troops of the 19th, *Lucka Naigue* was lashed behind a Troop, and sent off without loss of time to *Trichinopoly*, where he arrived about eleven o'clock, on Monday the 8th Instant. *Lucka Naigue*, it is further said, is the Polygar, who some months ago, set out to destroy a whole Village, Men, Women and Children, and afterwards set fire to the place. He seemed much rejoiced, we are told, on his arrival at *Trichinopoly*, on his finding that he was not to be put to immediate death. Madras Gazette.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, the Lady of Lt. EDWARD BACHAW, of a Son.
At Pondicherry, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of JULIUS GRIFFITHS, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Bombay was the 88th *Ultimo*, THOMAS HERRING, Esq. Military Paymaster General.—This Gentleman's fate was occasioned, by an accident he met with a few days before, whilst travelling on horseback upon the Island of *Sal-fete*; losing his road and becoming benighted, he fell into the water near *Cooly Callian*; by good fortune he extricated himself from his horse (which has not since been seen) and attached himself to a *Canoë*, by which he was preserved from immediately drowning or suffocation in the mud.—In this state he continued until the next day, when he was discovered by some Fishermen, and carried home. A fever ensued that brought him to the grave.
At Sea, CAPTAIN EDWARDS, late Commander of the Ship *Greenwich*.

ARRIVALS.

June 10, Ship *Jane*, Stewart—Bombay—Ship *Vigilant*, Lemon, Malapattam—Ship *York*, Sparrow, Pondicherry—11, *Snow* *Hove*, Lindley, Malapattam—Ship *Zoroaster*, Gibb, Bombay—Ship *Lacharia*, Stokes, Calcutta—12, Brig *Nimble*, Allen, Pondicherry—13, *Snow* Fort Louis, Lindley, Calcutta—Ship *Succes*, Smith, Fort Marlboro.

DEPARTURES.

June 8, Ship *Greenwich*, Brown, Pegue—Ship *Anna*, and *Eliza*, Pegue, Pegue—11, Ship *Pelton*, Newton, Pegue—11, Ship *Favourite*, Mezer, Pegue—15, Ship *Comet*, Taylor, Bellora—Ship *Harriet*, Bagshaw, Calcutta—Schoner *Spy*, Jacob, Southward—Ship *Ram-fay*, Samways, Bengal—12, Ship *Mary*, Tumbul, Vizagapatam.

TO MYRA.

TO you, dear MYRA, cause of all my pain,
A Youth made miserable may complain
May, whilst his lines in griefs numbers flow,
Relate the first occasion of his woe?
Weas which alas! from *lighted Love* arise
And leave his bosom with repeated sighs
That bosom once, when free from *envy's* care,
Held light the charms which decorate the fair,
Was free from Love with all its dire alarms,
Nor touch'd by Beauty's fascinating charms;
'Twas not a Juno's form, a Venus face,
Nor studied airs, nor yet a borrow'd grace
'Twas not the many wiles of female art,
That 'ere could fix or captivate my heart;
But 'twas the assemblage of each grace refin'd,
That stamp'd the firm impression on my mind.
Yes, 'twas in thee whose prime of Virtue flows
Sweet as the odours of the *glorious* Rose,
Soft as the *flutes* down on Cupid's wing,
Mild as the *Zephyrs* breathing in the spring;
With all that miracle of *skill* to charm,
To rouse our passions and our rage disarm;
With all that conscious dignity of worth
Which from itself alone derives its birth.
A form the hand of *elegance* array'd,
And in that beautiful form her own display'd,
Artless amid to find her powers were vain,
And Sense with Reason held the field domain;
'Twas then I felt, 'twas then began to know,
That lovely MYRA was my Heaven below
Illusion all my hopes, my comfort lost,
My mind with each conflicting passion toss'd
'Twas then in Air's each fair gliding form,
Like some weak phantom, on a trifling dream,
Quick from my sight the gliding vapour flies,
And nought but false mists o'er cloud my eyes.
When felt the dire intelligence I heard,
How dark each scene of happiness appear'd!
My hopes quite dash'd—Bitter my foe,
I found no solace, but increasing woe,
Thou! I ne'er openly avow'd my flame,
Desire of means could I fully of my name;
Bereft of means to save the life I doom'd,
And as I could have wish'd, support a Wife!
The fervor of my Love I fill conceal'd,
Which though my tongue was mute my eyes reveal'd.
Yet may'st thou, kind fortune, hear my pray'r,
Ne'er know the agony of galling care,
May falling Peace attend upon thy hours,
And cheerful plenty flow my way with flowers.
May harmony and concord ever prove,
The sweetest string of blissful love.
A Husband's love, that blessing ne'er divine,
And may it burn as pure and true as mine.

JUVENIS.

**** May, 1798.

SUNDAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Peter Nathan Roberts to be Paymaster General, in the room of Mr. Herring, deceased.
Mr. Charles Watkins to be Resident at Fort Victoria, in the room of Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Joshua Uthoff to be a Senior Merchant in the room of Mr. Herring, deceased.
And Mr. Richard Church to be a Junior Merchant, in the room of Mr. Uthoff promoted.

JACOBS.

Paris—24th Number.

Among the circumstances which may encourage the Convention to decree, relative to the *Popular* societies, one may count a kind of accommodation on the side of the Jacobin party, and a wish by submission to moderate the blow which they saw was prepared for them. On the 18th instant they presented themselves at the bar of the Convention, and in their address were to be distinguished the following remarkable phrases, "you have observed that there is a necessity of purifying the *Popular* societies, in this you have a new claim to the gratitude of the country, it is this that will tend to discover such as are equally destitute of talents and morality,"—"Your address to the French people is a happy specimen of reason; the French may now take breath; you have clost the reign of terror, and established in its place the reign of justice; you have abolished the faction of sanguinary men; you vote to the power that would rival the National representation, &c." In spite of the confidence which such a discourse ought to have inspired; on the day following, on which was made a report of three Committees, and the Decree enacted which annihilated the Jacobin influence; all the guards were doubled, and the *Gens d'armes* patrolled in strong parties through the streets of Paris, the sitting continued until five o'clock in the

evening, although the propositions of the Committees experienced an opposition, but from a twentieth part of the Members on the top of the mountain. Those who supported with most energy the project of the decree were *Rebault, Bouteville, Bourin and Bourgeois de l'Orge*. "What?" said the last of these, "are these popular Societies? Assemblies of men who like the Monks are self-elected. I know no where an aristocracy more durable and better organized than these societies. I do not mean by this to contest the right of Citizens to assemble peacefully and with out arms, but I fear that aristocracy begins, where an assembly by its correspondence with others gives tone to the Public sentiment contrary to the Convention; when this happens, I see a Sovereign Power raising itself on the side of the Representative Government, and this Sovereign has its Throne in the Jacobins;—Citizens, chafe then between men whom you have named as your oppressors and those who raise themselves in opposition to them, and who would, but too months ago, have delivered your liberty in concert with the municipality of Paris." This Speech of Bourgeois de l'Orge was interrupted in almost every sentence by applause, and he contributed not a little to the almost unanimity with which the Decree was carried.

From this day the Jacobins have been accused of exciting troubles, to avenge themselves of the Committees which are at the head of Government; to them in particular are attributed the many complaints upon the dearth of provision. A few days ago, Pamphlet was published and distributed throughout Paris with this title,—"We die of hunger, the People are weary, it is time to *seize* the Convention." The Author who had published it, has been discovered and arrested; but it is almost a certainty, that he will be discharged.

The Convention was employed in its sitting of yesterday upon the state of Prisons in Paris, the Deputy Paganet made a report upon this subject, whence it resulted that the Congergerie is on account of the number of Prisoners enclosed, one of the most unwholesome in the city. The Convention Decreed, that the Prisoners should be removed, until this insubstantial which has been the death of a very great number, be remedied; they found among the Papers of *Robespierre* a list of 2,300 individuals, who were to have been sacrificed in the department of *Vaucluse* alone.

In the same sitting upon which the Assembly devoted its attention to the Prisons, it also took into consideration Commerce and Navigation. It Decreed, that all Citizens who imported from abroad raw materials to be employed in France, merited well of their Country, and that the materials which shall be proved to come from abroad, and to be devoted to the internal manufactures, shall be exempted from any duties. Another Decree was passed, in which it is ordered that the Rivers of the *Sambre* and the *Oise* shall be joined by a canal in which the *Prisoners* made from the *Enemy* shall labor.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reception of the American Minister.

The President said, he had received a letter, announcing, that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America had taken a flag to be placed in the Hall of the Convention, beside the French flag.

Speech of Captain Barnay on presenting the Flag.

"Citizen President, having been charged by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to bear to the Convention the flag which they desired—the flag, under the auspices of which I had the honour to fight with our common enemy, in the war which accomplished our liberty and independence, I fulfil my honourable commission with the most lively satisfaction, and remit it into your hands. From henceforth, suspended beside that of the Republic, it shall become the symbol of the union which subsists between the two nations, and which shall endure, I trust, as long as the liberty which they have so bravely achieved, and so wisely ratified."

The American officer advanced with his flag, drawing to the President's chair, who gave him the fraternal kiss amidst the unanimous and reiterated applause of the Hall.

MODERATES.

The ceremony of the transportation of the ashes of *Rouffea* to the Pantheon, gave the Convention a new opportunity of displaying the spirit which directs them. The

President pronounced a discourse at the Pantheon, in which among other praises that he gave to *Rouffea*, he said—"If *Rouffea* had only been the most elegant man of his time, he would have been to the rewards of fame; but he did honour to humanity.—He increased the empire of reason and morality; slava's elevated, but always wife and good, he made beneficence the basis of his legislation. He said that when our minds are much excited, we ought to be diffident of our feelings, and that we cannot be just without *temperance*. His immortal writings have shown this principle, that Reason more frequently than Nature deceives us."

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS.

Under the Management and Direction of Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and CO. COLT, BAKER, and CO. CHASE, SPENCE, and CO. TAYLOR, JERVIS, and BRODIE, DUNCAN, GORDON, and LUTHERINGTON, STEPHENS and COCKELL, McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY, R. CHRISTIAN, THOMAS FRASER, JOHN SHART, SATUR and DE MONTE, AVIET SETH.

For the Benefit of the Military Male Asylum, and for erecting a Bridge, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the House belonging to His Highness the Nabob Undut, UJ Gharah, Bhandar, &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	1,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto	250	2,250
60 Ditto	50	3,000
80 Ditto	25	2,000
80 Ditto	10	8,000

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,

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	500	5,000
20 Ditto	250	5,000
50 Ditto	50	2,500
25 Ditto	30	7,500
168 Ditto	15	25,305

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,

2,000 Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Page. } 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
50 Ditto	200	10,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
1150 Ditto	20	23,000

Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,

2,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Page. } 82,000

4,268 Prizes amounting to Star Page 250,000

5,000 Blanks in the Third Class,

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 14 BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS, 7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS, 12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS, 17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pagas, each, amount to Star Page, 70,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from the First Class,
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pagas, each, 45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class,
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pagas, each, 35,000
Star Pagodas 150,000

Explanation of the foregoing Scheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Tickets, suppose No. 10, purchased originally for Seven Pagodas, he is 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 he be 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 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 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, do not pay an additional Sum of Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the further Benefits of the Lottery; or so, likewise, if he do 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.

James Du Pri Porcher, Esquire,
Charles Baker, Esquire,
Henry Baker, Esquire,
John Baker, Esquire,
William Baker, Esquire.

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

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

Tickets may be had at Calculators of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 55 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17 1/2 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 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 Bury, Jeanne Simon, and Company.

The Payment of the Tickets sold at Bengal and drawn Prizes in the First and Second Classes, will be paid, if required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of these Classes, at the Rate of 500 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 225 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 26, 1798.

Freight,

FOR The Straits of Malacca & Manilla.

THE SHIP LASCHMI,

A PRIME SAILED.

Will Sail about the 20th Instant.

For FREIGHT apply to Messrs. ROEBUCK and ABBOTT.

Fort St. George, June 12th, 1799.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

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

MADRAS



COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, June 18th, 1795.

Courier Extraordinary.

MADRAS—JUNE 18th. 1795.

YESTERDAY Evening, arrived, and anchored in the Roads, the Ship EXPERIMENT, Capt. SPENCE, from Grain.—The European Intelligence received by this conveyance does not appear to be of later date than the 25th of December, and contains but few Articles of Importance, in addition to those lately arrived by the Juliana; to these however, we are enabled to add, circumstances of peculiar importance to the Commercial Interests of this Country, collected by Capt. Spence during his Voyage, and which we have not lost a moment in laying before our READERS, who we have to hope will excuse the inaccuracies ever attendant on hasty compilation.

THE EXPERIMENT failed from Grain on the 27th of April, Charged with Despatches from Mr. Manely, the Company's Resident at that Port, for the Right Honorable LORD HOWE, and which had been conveyed by Messenger from Aleppo to Busforan, and where thence forwarded to Grain.

THE accounts said to have been received by this conveyance, confirm in the strongest terms possible, the pleasing Intelligence lately received, of the unanimity of all Ranks

and I descriptions of People in Great Britain, and of the increasing prosperity and happiness of the Nation at large.

HIS MAJESTY is mentioned as enjoying perfect Health, and the best affections, of his grateful and happy Subjects; and his MINISTERS, as possessing every confidence and support.

THE PARTY, termed the Minority, had nearly ceased to exist; and many of its once most ardent supporters, had become the strenuous advocates for the measures of the Minister.

THE DUKE of YORK remained in England and it was supposed would not return to the Continent.

THE DUKE of BRUNSWICK has assumed the Command of the Allied Army, and GENERAL HARCOURT continued in the Command of the British Troops.

THE FRENCH, under the Command of GENERAL PICHEGUE, had made some further progress in their invasion of HOLLAND.—The Party of the Stadtholder appeared to lose its wonted influence, and an Ambassador, it is said, had been sent to the Court of Great Britain, announcing the positive determination of the United States, to conclude an immediate and separate PEACE with the FRENCH REPUBLIC—with which it was supposed, they would join in a permanent Alliance, both Offensive and Defensive—the major part of the ex-patriots had been recalled to Holland, and the Power of the Stadtholder, seemed, on the instant of annihilation.

THE French Armies acting against SPAIN, had been every where successful, the whole of the fertile Provinces of Catalonia being in their possession.

THE Turkish Army and Navy was daily augmenting; and the Russian Forces amounted to 300,000 Men.

LORD HOWE's Fleet was anchored in Torbay, the French Fleet had also returned to Brest—the number of the latter, was said not to exceed Twenty-six sail of the Line.

Great rejoicing had taken place in France on the capture of the Alexander,—Captain Bligh had newly hoisted a Rear Admiral's Flag, which was presented to the Convention.

THE CANADA, it appears, had her full share of the glories of the day; having engaged an 80 Gun Ship, a 74, and 2 Frigates for nearly three hours; when the bore away under Jury Topmasts, and fortunately reached an English Port.

THE French Squadron, consisted of two Ships of 80 Guns, two of 74, two heavy Frigates and a Sloop of War.

On the 5th of May, Captain Spence spoke the Viper Cruiser, with Despatches on board from England, for Mr. Manely, and which directed the removal of the British Factory from Grain to Basforan.

On the 2d Instant Captain Spence also spoke the Ship Henrietta from Bombay, bound for Madras, and on the 14th fell in with His Majesty's Ship the Resistance off Batticaloa, where he perceived the Commodore's Ship, the SUFFOLK, the CENTURION, and the DIOMEDS at Anchor.—The HEROINE had sailed for Trincomallie.

Captain Spence, having hoisted out his Boat, proceeded on board the Resistance: from Captain Pakenham he received the following important Intelligence respecting the Force and Proceedings of the Enemy at the Isle of France, and which Captain Pakenham, had the day before received from the Commander of the Belvidere, an American Ship lately from Mauritius, and bound either to this Port or to Bengal.

TWELVE PRIVATEERS, some of them mounting 36 Guns, were equipping with very possible expedition, nor was there any want of Stores, Ammunition, or Provisions. It was supposed they would be ready for Sea by the 1st Instant.

THE PRIGOR was stripped and laid up, for what reason is not ascertained.

None of the Enemy's Ships or Vessels of War were at Sea when the American Sailed.

THE Belvidere, was from New York, and Commanded by a Captain Depeyfla, the time of her leaving America is not mentioned in the Memorandum obligingly furnished by Captain Pakenham.

THE American Captain stated that at the time of his leaving Port Louis, the CYBISLE, and PRUDENTE, Frigates with an armed Brig, called the Isle of France, were ready for Sea, and expected to sail about the 16th of May,—their destination was not known:

At Muscat, where Captain Spence, remained for a few days, he learnt, that the PRINCE of ORBUS, having been dethroned by his MOTHER, who had usurped the Government, the Imam of Muscat had sent four Armed Ships to his assistance, by the aid of which it was supposed he would be reinstated in the Government of that once celebrated Island.

THE troubles in PERSIA had increased, were increasing, and seemed not likely to be soon diminished.

HIS Majesty's Armed Ship the RANIER, sailed late Yesterday Evening, with Despatches for the Commodore.

We are sorry to announce the Death of a very excellent Naval Officer, LIEUTENANT J'ANSON, of the Centurion.

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