



VOLUME XI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th. 1795.

NUMBER 507.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

Board of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Members of the Board of Revenue will receive sealed Proposals, on or before the 10th day of July next, for letting the stretch and sold Farm 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 condition and privileges of the Farm, are now for inspection at the Revenue Office, to 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.

New Tontine.

THE COMMITTEE of the NEW TONTINE have 25,000 Pagodas to lend on approved Security. The Rate of Interest will be moderate.

The Committee have fixed the Premium on each Share, at Ten Pagodas, till further Notice.

JOHN HUNTER,
Secretary.

MADRAS,
31st June, 1795.

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes of the First Class, will be paid on Monday the 6th of July next, at the Carnatic Bank, and every day (excepted) from noon till 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

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

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

THE holders of Tickets not drawn in the First Class, are hereby informed that the additional Sum of 5 Pagodas accompanied with the Tickets will be received at the Office of Messrs. Sharp and Heefke, at the Carnatic Bank, and at the different Houses in Madras, where the respective Tickets were first purchased—and delivered in lieu thereof every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon until the 15th day of August, being one day before the Drawing of the Second Class.

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

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

Probate of Will.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT, of the late CAPTAIN JAMES MAYO, Deceased, having been granted, and passed the Seal, to CAPTAIN CHARLES MAYO, the RESIDUARY Legatee named therein.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may stand indebted to the Estate of the said Deceased, immediately to pay the amount thereof to the above-named Captain Charles Mayo.

AND all persons having Claims on the Estate are desired to make known the same without loss of time, in order that they may be immediately adjusted.

Public School.

ROBERT HARVEY School master of the MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, having at his own request resigned that Office, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with Mr. BOWMAKER, in the School lately opened by him, near Mr. TOPHAM'S HOUSE in the BLACK TOWNS; where BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, will be received and taught the following Branches of Education, on the most reasonable terms, viz.

The English Language, . . . per Month	4
Writing and Grammar, . . . do. 1	
Arithmetic, . . . do. 1	
Book Keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Geography, Navigation, . . . do. 4	
and Drawing, . . . do. 4	

Messrs. HARVEY and BOWMAKER, will be provided with every Accommodation, and will make it their particular study at all times, to render themselves useful to the Public.

On the 1st of July next, they will be ready to receive Boarders, at Eight Pagodas per Month, their Education included.

Every possible attention will be paid to the Health, Education, and Morals of those entrusted to their care.

Madras, 22d June, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE having determined on commencing to draw their Lottery at the Exchange on Wednesday the 1st of July.

They have directed it to the same be made public in the Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, Newspapers.

P. M. CASSIN,

Sec. to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange
2d. June 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,
FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000.

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

1 Prize of . . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2 Prizes of . . .	500 each	5000
4 Ditto, of . . .	1000	4000
8 Ditto, . . .	500	4000
16 Ditto, . . .	250	4000
32 Ditto, . . .	100	3200
64 Ditto, . . .	50	3200
128 Ditto, . . .	20	2560
256 Ditto, . . .		5120
1 Prize allotted to the First Drawn, . . .		500
1 Ditto, ditto, Last Drawn, . . .		500

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

M. E. 1811.

I AM an idle Man, who read all the News-Paper—a short time ago, I perused in the Gazette, with some indignation, a Letter signed, *Squire Toss*, and a little afterwards, two very favorable Articles were published under the Signatures of *PETER-PARK*, and *SHARP Toss*—as I should suppose, *Squire Toss* will hardly think it worth while to return a rejoinder, I shall make a few observations upon the latter.

It is evident that *Peter-Park* and *Sharp Toss* have injured the Cause, which they profess to support, indeed no one, who should affect a Character of Sagacity would venture gravely to defend the Absurdities exhibited to public view by *Squire Toss*—Who can say that *Peter, Bill, Hobs, &c.* placed in the hands of Palladium Brayers, are not fit objects of Ridicule? Yet, if they were only ridiculous, it would not be of much consequence, but inconvenience to the Publick may result from them—Palladium Brayers considered as fighting Cuffs, may demand higher wages, and in fact I hear it complained of, that the prices of hire to this people are increased, although Hire is cheap, as ever remembered.

The Bucks and the Bloods who affect Taste, will Novely bestow their attending Services, in coolly Appraising this Affair, has given rise to claims for an increase of wages to attending Duellists, and he, who now wishes to have tolerable Palladium Brayers, and Duellists, will find him in the above—Who has not noticed this? It must be answered, that the *Herds*, whose backs old *Squire Toss* tickled with the lash of Ridicule, are the Authors of what is become a Publick Grievance.

I think, Mr. EDITOR, that he who censures and exalts toothy Practices, is praiseworthy; young Men who indulge in expences, which their Income cannot support, will Continue to be deceived, the principles relaxed, and who at first, *indulged at the idea of losing TEN POUNDS*—I need not add, that when the POUNDS are wasted, Men are not near so in the way of being satisfied.

I look forward with satisfaction to the hope, that the NEW JUSTICES of the Peace, will regulate the wages of Servants, and check abuses as soon as they appear—I think you ought to publish the Names of the Magistrates, with the places, and hours of their Meetings, which would be of more consequence to the Publick than the detail of Removals from one Corps to another in a General Order.

I am,

Your Obedient Reader,
OBSERVER.

Choultry Plain, 26th June, 1795.

LIEUTENANT OLIPHANT.

Government having resolved to seize the person of *Luckia Naig*, a Polygar Chief, on the road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul—Colonel Floyd detached Lieutenant Oliphant for this delicate and difficult service.

Lieut. Oliphant was posted at Manapatt, with a Company of Sepoys of the 1st Battalion, (a Corps highly distinguished on many occasions under the brave and gallant Commander.) Several small guards were detached, and 12 Firelocks only remained with Mr. Oliphant.—When on the evening of the 7th instant, a report was made that the Chief had arrived in neighbourhood of Pagoda, attended by four hundred and a few hundred Marchlocks; and immediately after, a Message was brought from the Chief, intimating his wish to visit Mr. Oliphant. This was an opportunity not to be lost, and Mr. Oliphant, with judiciously made, and every man's part, hurried to him.—The Chief found him as he expected, and Mr. Oliphant, accompanied by Abdul Cawder, a Subadar of the 1st Battalion, a Minn who was in the afternoon, and Confidant of his superior Officers, received him in a Choultry.

The usual ceremonies passed, and after some conversation, Mr. Oliphant signified his wish that the Chief would find out all his followers, except those who had his confidence—as he had something particular to say to him. This was done, and the moment that the crowd was clear of the Sepoys, the signal was given, when the guard, in front of the Choultry, in which they lay, and another in the rear, rushed in, and held both doors. This was executed with wonderful alacrity and presence of mind, considering that the Sepoys were apprized of the design only a few minutes before the attack.

The alarm of *Ten-Toss* were soon founded, and armed men began to approach from all Quarters, before Sunset there were not less than three Thousand, who completely surrounded the Choultry.—Several leaders were brought, and every thing announced pretty clearly their determination to attempt his rescue.—The die was cast, and Lieut. Oliphant firmly determined to maintain the post to the death.

He got the Chief on the Terrace of the Choultry, and endeavored to alarm the people for his safety, though they have recourse to violent means. While the Chief himself carefully supplicated them to forbear—but he was vain.

Three men came forward, and said that they were resolved to die with him, and asked, with some degree of curiosity, what means could possess fourteen men to think of holding out against a host? A Sepoy with great simplicity answered, that they *lied*, for there were more than 14. The reply which Mr. Oliphant made, was, "You shall see what defence we can make." The men were then brought in, and in the same instant, an universal *Adieu* (that was set up, which would alone have appalled, had time been given for reflection; but the

Gallies rushed furiously on to the bottom of the Wall, and began to apply Ladders on all sides—battering at the same time the two doors with huge Stones—these they forced open, but Lieut. Oliphant had taken the precaution to draw aside the lattice by which he ascended, and two Sepoys were placed opposite each door, who kept up to steady and well directed a fire that after the first interruption no more ventured in. The entrance was so effectually commanded, that numbers were wounded in the attempt to get in.

In the mean time they were throwing their heads above the Terrace on every side, and one fellow had actually mounted, and was approaching Lieut. Oliphant, who fortunately perceiving him, fired, and the man fell over the Terrace.

The necessity of preserving the Sepoys, as much as possible, was felt; they were made to kneel, and to watch a head, when it appeared above the level—and certainly nothing could exceed the coolness with which these orders were obeyed.

Lieut. Oliphant and Abdul Cawder, seizing each a hand, kept charge of the Polygar, and took care frequently to exhibit him to the furious Multitude—his politic measure was of singular use, for they avoided aiming at Lieut. Oliphant lest they might wound their Chief—Their object being principally to be, to reduce the numbers of the family party, by watching for a man at a distance from the Polygar: notwithstanding this, the loss was considerable, one Sepoy killed, two badly wounded, and two very slightly. A Tableward belonging to Mr. Powney, who happened to be there, got a contusion in the head, and the Subadar of the 1st Battalion and a Ball through his Turban.

The situation of the unfortunate Chief, when the attack commenced, was truly pitiable, *lying*, having been told that the moment any disturbance arose, he would be put to death, and when he saw the Multitude rush on, regardless of his cries and entreaties, he threw himself flat on the ground, and laying hold of Mr. Oliphant's feet, said, "You may do your pleasure."

The bullets, however, ended more fortunately for all parties about 11 o'clock they retired from the attack and retired, and were found dead at the bottom of the wall, and they were seen bearing many away. Blood can be traced to a considerable distance from the Choultry.—Another attack would have emptied the Sepoys' pouches.

Nothing could exceed the bravery and coolness of the Sepoys of the 1st Battalion. Their uncommon attention, and steadiness, enabled them to face the different points of attack with equal success.

Good Fortune, too, happily favoured him—the efforts to Colonel Floyd was sent off only when the Chief was at the door, and most fortunately, beyond the Polygar's limits before the alarm became general, every subsequent express was intercepted.

Mr. Oliphant was reflecting upon the probability of every one of his Messengers being intercepted, when to his infinite joy, about half past one, the welcome sound of the trumpet of Hories announced the approach of a party of the 18th Light Dragoons, who came up at full Gallop, and sent off by Echoed from all parts of the Terrace.—The Chief was brought down, mounted a Horse, and sent off immediately to Trichinopoly.

The 9th Battalion of Sepoys under Captain Coyage, was ordered out to Manapatt, to protect the Inhabitants and restore order and quiet to the surrounding Country, which from the continued and contumacious demeanor of *Luckia Naig* was in a state of Confusion and Disorder."

[Madras Gazette.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Music Genes propitious to the efforts of JUVENILE, not can we fail to acquit well of his future productions; his Lines to *A. B. C.* are received, and shall appear in our next COURIER.

The Courier.

MADRAS—JUNE 24th. 1795.

LETTERS have been received from the Northward, which mention that the Detachment commanded by Major DUNWOODY had marched on the 5th instant, from their Encampment near Vetragottum, in order to put RAMCHANDER DRO, the *Jey-poor Rajah*, and Singapur, the *Port of Rayagody*, and Singapur, who had been for some time past, in the possession of rebellious *Bahadur, Sander Narain* &c.; it was not expected that any great or effectual resistance, could be made by the adherents of the *Uppur*, although they were in some force, and in possession of the Forts alluded to.—Our Correspondents adds, that on the restoration of the *Jey-poor Rajah*, depends the future happiness and prosperity of the adjoining Districts, which to the accumulated miseries, and desolations, attendant on *Pannier*, have also, for a long period, expected, the ravages of a sanguinary War.

His Majesty's Ship the *RESISTANCE*, Captain Falconer, arrived and anchored in the Roads on the 18th, and His Majesty's Ship the *DROMEDAR*, Captain Smith, on the 20th instant.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

London, December, the 30th. 1794.

The Secretaries of the *Treasury* have lately been obliged to work day and night, in order to prepare for the Session of Parliament, commencing this Day; as from the occupation of the Minister, on Military, and Confidential Transactions, he was prevented from his customary attention to Civil affairs.

Last night the King's Speech was read before the Members on the Ministerial side of the House, in the Cook Pit—it contains, it is said, very few *Hints*, and is not very interesting or gratifying to the Public mind. It hints out a Resolution, not to be shaken towards the maintenance of the War with France—slightly hints at the *addition* of the Dutch, and very curiously *secretes* the *cause*, which have led to it—mentions with no inconsiderable degree of *clarity*, the *important addition* of the Island of *Ceylon*, to the Dominion of Great Britain—advises that a Commercial Treaty, hath been closed with America, and lastly communicates, the conclusion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess of Brunswick.

The Members, who have been obliged to pay Court to the Ministerial Dilettante, feel rather slighted in the little that has been opened to them announcing the measure of the ensuing Parliamentary Campaign. While the Gentlemen, who sit opposite to the Treasury Bench, express themselves pretty freely on the Secrecy observed by the Minister, and the slight manner in which many objects of magnitude have been treated in the Speech.

It was expected, that the Arrangements of many great Points, long kept in mystery (especially as to the *Export* World, would have occupied a Portion of the Speech from the Throne; but all is silence on this head. But it is common with Mr. Dundas, (as is evidenced in his yearly Speech on the opening of his Indian Budget) not to blurt out open matters for public Diffusion too prematurely; for his Schemes of Finance are never divulged, nor to his faithful Amateurs, before they are officially delivered from the Treasury Bench, with all the Grace peculiar to the Minister of the Indies.—The Committee of Indian Officers, it is said, have been given to understand, notwithstanding it is not yet deemed sufficiently prudent to declare the public Regulations intended to be produced in the ensuing Session; that in the Regulations to be made, their Interests (*as such*) will be principally and principally considered; and who will venture to doubt the promise of Mr. Dundas?

Some great change in Politics it is apprehended will soon take place, for a certain Duke, who hath long filled a high office in the Ordnance Department, hath absented himself from the two last Cabinet Councils. It has been privately hinted, that a Division, and great secession from the Ministry, if it hath not already, will certainly take place. For the noble Personage alluded to does not scruple to speak openly, his disapprobation of the continuance of the War; and it is supposed, directly it is known, as it will by the King's speech, that the War is to be carried on with more than ordinary vigour, that it will be the summons to his Grace to retire. It has been remarked, that his Grace of R. has made many recent Visits to a Noble Marquis's house, near White-Hall; where by accident, or otherwise, we are not told, he has more than once met a great Law Character, who lately filled an Office of great professional dignity. Whether his Grace imbibes his present sentiments from the War from those Noble Peers, it is not said, but it is likely, as they are both known to have retired from the Cabinet, with Opinions similar to his Grace's.

If it should be true, that his Grace of R.—should secede from the Ministry, the Number of Votes in the Cabinet will be equal; the Portland party will possess as many Votes as Mr. Pitt's; and there will be a struggle, which may occasion further Division, respecting the Nomination of a Successor to the Duke, both in the Ordnance Department, and at the Bar.

Many of the Members are out of London, and Parliament it is said will assemble very thin, till after the Birth Day.—Mr. Fox is not yet come to Town.

News is arrived from Spitzhead that Admiral Pakenham, has been driven back to that Port. A few days after his departure, the Squadron under his command was chased by a fleet, which from the number of Vessels composing it, was supposed to be that of the enemy.

The Dutchesse of Brunswick attended, by Lord G. Cholmondeley, and the Ladies of her Bedchamber, by letters from the Hague, were arrived at that place, at the time of the late despatches, and it is not known whether the Dutchesse, and her suite will embark from Helvoetsdijk, nor can it be said when it may be safe for the Squadron to sail for the purpose of conducting her, to her Royal Consort.

On the 30th of December, the two Houses of PARLIAMENT met, when HIS MAJESTY, was pleased to deliver the following Speech from the THRONE:—"The most interesting circumstance is America, the RE-ATY, concluded with AMERICA."

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had, of your zealous attention for the interests of my People, it is a great satisfaction to me, to have recourse to your Councils and assistance as a Crisis, that demands the utmost exertion of your energy and wisdom. In despite of the ill success and reverse of Fortune which we have experienced in the last Campaign, I remain convinced of the necessity of vigorously carrying on the just and necessary War in which we are engaged. You will agree with me I am persuaded, that it is only from our Resolution, Firmness, and Perseverance, that we can expect the re-establishment of Peace of pure and honorable Grounds, as well as the preservation and permanent security of our dearest Interests. In considering the situation of our Enemies, you will not fail to remark, that the Efforts, which have led to their Success, and the unexampled means by which they have been supported, have produced amongst them the pernicious Effects which might have been expected, and that every thing which has passed in the interior of their Country hath shown the progressive and rapid diminution of their Resources, as well as the infidelity of every part of the *French* and *Spanish* System, which is equally ruinous to France, as it is incompatible with the Tranquillity of other Nations.

Notwithstanding the States General of the United Provinces have been induced by their present Difficulties to enter into negotiation for Peace, with the *French* and *Spanish* Republics, and to have made a *Convention* with the *United States*, in the present Circumstances, can have any Security or Confidence in such negotiations. On our Part, we cannot rest at ease, until we have secured, without sacrificing the same time our Honor and Safety to an Enemy, whose principal animosity is by their own Confession, directed principally against these Kingdoms. I have therefore continued to exert the most effectual measures for the augmentation of my Forces, and I shall let slip no opportunity of concerting operations for the next Campaign with those Powers of Europe, who are penetrated with the same sentiment of the necessity of using the most vigorous Means, to put the most entire Confidence in the Value of my Forces—in the affection and public spirit of my People for whole Interest I combat, and whose Security and Welfare are the objects of my constant Solitude.

The local importance of Corfica and the consequent efforts of its Inhabitants, to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, have engaged me not to refuse the protection which they have solicited, and I have since accepted the Crown and Sovereignty of this Country, agreeable to an intimation, a Copy of which I have ordered to be laid before you.

I have much pleasure to inform you, that I have concluded a TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, with the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in which my Object has been to remove as much as possible all motives of Jealousy and Mistrust, and to secure the Advantages of a profitable communication to both Countries.—As soon as the definitive Papers shall have been interchanged, I shall order a Copy of the Treaty to be laid before you, and you may take into Consideration, the necessary Arrangements for carrying the same into effect.

I feel the greatest Satisfaction in announcing to you the happy conclusion of the MARRIAGE of my SON the PRINCE OF WALES, with the PRINCESS CAROLINE, DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—The Constant Proof of your Affection for me, and your Zeal to persuade me that you will partake of those Sentiments which I feel on an occasion so interesting to my Domestic Happiness; and that you will enable me to provide an Establishment which you shall judge suitable to the Rank and Dignity of the *Heir Apparent* to the Crown of these Kingdoms.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Consideration which from the necessity of pursuing the War with Vigour, will induce you, I doubt not, to provide timely and amply for the different Branches of the public Service; the Estimates of which I have ordered to be laid before you, will I regret the necessity of adding to the Burthen of my Subjects, it is a great consolation and satisfaction to me to observe, the State of our Credit, Commerce, and Revenue; a State which is the natural result of the continued Efforts of my Subjects, and the Protection of a free and well-regulated Government.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

A just sentiment of the Blessings which this Country has so long enjoyed, will I assure you, I am persuaded, to make every Exertion which can enable you to transmit, unimpaired, those Blessings to Posterity. I am full of Confidence and Hope, that the Protection of Providence, and with Confidence and Perseverance on our Part, that the Principles of Social Order, of Morality, and Religion, will be finally crowned with Success; and that my faithful people will find by a pure and permanent Enjoyment of Tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened, since the Existence of Civilized Society.

CHINA.

In the following accounts from China and the Far East, copied from the *Indu Gazette*, we are sorry to notice the loss of the *Minia*, a well known Coast trader, and the *Muscar*, belonging to Mr. Scott, at Penang.

The General Meadows, Capt. Lloyd, arrived at her moorings off Calcutta, on Saturday the 6th inst.—She left China the 3d of April, in company with the second fleet of Indian, consisting of the *Dublin*, *Buddam*, *Duke of Buckingham*, *Lord Macartney*, *Walpole*, and *Cornwall*. On the 10th, a Genoa ship, all of which came through the Straights of Malacca, and parted company with Capt. Lloyd, the 8th of last month, off Pulo Penang.—On the appearance of this fleet off Malacca, the Dutch were in the greatest alarm, conceiving it to be the French Squadron, lately said to have arrived from Europe at the Mauritius. By Capt. Lloyd we learn, that the Company's ships, the *Bridge*, *water*, *Woodcock*, *Albion*, and *True Briton*, from Bombay, arrived at China the 2d February; and were expected to be dispatched for Europe, about the middle of May.

The Markets continued low, differing very little from our former accounts:—(1) cotton was selling at 9 and 10 sales—Tins, 13 sales—Pepper, 11 sales per cask—and Opium, at 230 Dollars per cask.—Grain, which was expected to have been very high, had fallen considerably in value, in consequence of some leaf-nibbling from Rain.

We have great pleasure in stating, upon respectable authority, that the British inhabitants in China, have already begun to experience the good effects produced by the late Embassy to the Court of Peking: they are now allowed, in every case of dispute with the natives, to make direct application to the Mandarins.—Several have recently availed themselves of this privilege, and uniformly obtained immediate payment of their claims against the Chinese Merchants.—We are happy also to state, that the Dutch Embassy, Mr. Tiffing, had been favorably received at Peking: he was expected at Canton about the middle of April.

The Emperor on account of his great age, proposed resigning the reigns of Government, in favor of one of his Grandsons, on the first day of the ensuing new year. Arrangements for the payment of Syken-guash's Debts, were positively to be made before the departure of the last fleet for Europe.

The Pirates, on the coast of China, have lately appeared in greater numbers than usual:—account, they reached Canton, of their having captured between thirty and forty armed vessels, fired out.

In the Straights of Malacca, the General Meadows fell in with the *Lucania*, and *Heir*, from Bengal, on the 21st April, both bound to Macao, with Opium.

The American Captain Smith, was lying at Malacca—the Brig *Virgo*, Captain *Sheets* at the same place, a few days after her arrival there, by swinging over her cable to the sea breeze, heeled so much, that the almost instantly filled with water, and went down at her anchors.—Captain *Sheets* has come passenger in the General Meadows.

Capt. Lloyd touched at Penang, and left the 14th ultimo.—He there learned, that the *Miner* Capt. Shepherd, had foundered at Sambas:—the people were saved, and arrived at Penang, in a row, before Capt. Lloyd failed.—The *Neptune*, Capt. Long, bound to the Coast of India, had arrived at Prince of Wales Island and the *Afa*, Capt. Hudson, bound to Pegue, left it on the 11th ultimo.

By accounts, received from Captain Egglestone, of the *Johanna*, lately arrived at Malacca, we learn that whilst the *Johanna* was at Malacca, a vessel had arrived there, the Commander of which had assured Captain Egglestone that he had failed from England in company with the *SWALLOW* FRIGATE.

We have therefore yet to hope that *Capt. John Reed*, was not mistaken in his conjectures respecting the vessel, seen by him in the Latitude of 6, and that a few days will give further intelligence of more wretched, and interesting nature, than the unconfirmed and uncertain details we have yet been enabled to lay before our READERS.

Captain Egglestone also mentions that at the time of his leaving Copenhagen, it was generally reported, that the Son of the unfortunate *LOUIS XVI.* had not only been released from his former degrading confinement in Paris, but that he had been removed, and that he was treated with great attention, humanity and respect.

The French general *Hoch*, who fought so desperately on the *Rhin* last winter, has been liberated from his confinement at Paris, and is appointed to command the army on the Coast of *Cherbourg*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE,
Head Quarter, *Shrewsbury Plain*, June 18, 1795.
THE FOLLOWING REMOVALS
ORDERED.
Lieut.—*Blackburne*, from 1st Battalion Artillery to 2d Battalion Artillery.
MacIntyre, do. do. do.
Scott, from 2d Battalion Artillery to 1st Battalion Artillery.
Dalympie, do. do. do.

HONORARY.

The Bengal Government laudably anxious to do justice to the claims of bravery and good conduct, have decreed a just and well deserved tribute to the memory of the officers and men killed in the action with the *Rohilla*, on the 26th October last, in ordering a handsome *Cenotaph* to be raised, in commemoration of their glorious fall. This monument is already in some forwardness, and occupies a conspicuous situation, on the North West Angle of the New Church at Calcutta.

Mr. JOHN JONES, the Gentleman, who unfortunately perished in the Surf on Wednesday last, was Chief Officer of the Ship *Jane*, lately arrived from Bombay.—To the acquirements which constitute the Seaman, and the Officer, Mr. Jones added, a facility of manners rarely to be found in the profession to which he was attached, and a fine, amiable, and virtuous *Wife*, with three fine Children, the eldest not more than four Years old, are by this fatal accident left to bewail their irreparable loss.

Mrs. Jones, with her infant Family, resides, we are informed at Bombay—and we have to hope that the Humanity, and Liberty which has never ceased to adorn and distinguish Society in this Country, will not fail in this instance, to plead the cause of the Widow and the Orphan, with efficacy and effect.

From the English Papers of the 30th of December, we learn that "a *Frigate* laden with treasure for the KING OF PRUSSIA," had failed from England at that date: from the accounts received by the Experiment, we learn, that the KING OF PRUSSIA had not only "accepted to the proposals of the ELECTOR of SAXONY for a separate Peace with the French Republic," but we also learn, "that the Court of Berlin carries on a constant Negotiation with the French Republic," and that His Prussian Majesty had become the grand MEDIATOR for PEACE between the German States and the Republic.

Que. 2. For which of these obliging services could the Treasurer be indebted?

Accounts from Poland mention that GENERAL KOSCIUSKO, and his ROYAL MAJESTY, had been conveyed to *Gradow*, where they waited the determination of the victorious Catherine, respecting their future fate, with fortitude, not to be subdued by brutal contumacy, and with resignation, superior to numerical degradation.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, it is said, had resigned his situation as *Major General of the Ordnance*; worth 8000 *l.* per annum. LORD AMHERST is mentioned as his Successor. THE DUKE OF YORK, it is also said, would succeed Lord Amherst, as *Commander in Chief*.

The refusal said to be assigned for the succession of the Duke of Richmond, are such, as are supplied by the *Continental Gazette*, to obtain very generally throughout Great Britain,—"a reprobation of the disposition of the Cabinet for persevering in the War."

We are sorry to observe in the Intelligence lately received from Grain, a circumstance, which we fear too evidently points out the superiority of the French Fleet, and their being in some measure, in possession of the Channel; namely, that Vice Admiral *Parker*, who had failed in the Command of a Squadron destined to receive the *Princess of Brunswick* from Holland, had returned to Port, without attempting the execution of his mission, and from which, it is natural to suppose, he would in no case have been deterred, but from the circumstance alluded to.

TWO BATTALIONS, it is reported, had been raised in Scotland and England, and were added to His Majesty's 78th Regiment.—They are said to have been destined for this Country, and it was expected would be embarked on the Indian Sea.

To the information received by Captain Spencer, it is added, that an ENGLISH SQUADRON consisting of FOUR SHIPS of the LINE, and TWO of FRIGATE GUYS, were at Spithead under sailing orders for Foreign Service on the 10th of January—that they had taken on board Eight Months Provisions, and that a body of Troops, amounting to nearly three thousand Men, had been previously embarked on the Squadron from Portsmouth.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Solicitor to the HONORABLE COMPANY, at their Presidency of Fort St. George.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 10th.

Cambon in the name of the committee of Finances gave an account of the sums imposed, received in the Netherlands, as also of the money arrived in the national treasury.

The convoy arrived on the 26th Sept. delivered in the national treasury 3,441,143 livres, it was the seventh transport which entered the national treasury. The total sum already paid by the Belgians amounts to 13,439,000 livres, paid partly in ingots, partly in French and foreign coin. The following is an exact statement of the quota imposed on the principal towns, and shows at the same time the sums already received on account.

Towns.	Quota.	Received.
Brussels.	500,000	500,000
Antwerp.	10,000,000	2836,810
Maastricht.	1,500,000	1260,078
Liege.	500,000	300,000
Charleroi.	700,000	1,441,401
Quadenard.	500,000	435,997
Louvain.	2,000,000	1,315,913
Namur.	5,000,000	2,215,551
Tournay.	4,000,000	220,000
Alost and		
Monroe.	400,000	194,405
Minors.	1,040,875	1,293,230
Asi.	1,150,000	290,000
Bruges.	400,000	Paid nothing yet.
Offend.	200,000	do.
Ypres.	100,000	do.
Courtray.	2,000,000	do.
Huy.	Quota not stipulated yet.	

Paid 120, 71.

Echauffieux senior, organ of the committee of public safety and commerce, made a report, in which he dwelt on the necessity of augmenting the knowledge calculated to enlighten and revive all the branches of commerce and industry. He proposed therefore that the constitution of commerce and subsistence should be composed of five committees; and that 12 citizens should be chosen in the different places of trade, and charged to present the refuges of France in all the interior, and exterior branches of commerce. The Convention ordered this project to be printed and submitted to discussion. Marce, in the name of the united committees of public and general safety, of marine and colonies proposed the formation of a commission by nominal appeal, which ought to examine the affairs of the colonies, and to make a report on that subject. Adopted.

The operations of the representatives in Belgium are not bounded to the levying of money; they tend to France every object useful to the arts, the instruction of the French, and the fabrics; they are even occupied with the sale of the national domains which has already begun.

The national treasury has also received intelligence from the agent charged with the operations of the same kind in the electorate of Treves, that he has made a remittance to the Paymaster General of the 105,543 livres 6 sous, 5 den, paid partly on account of the 3000,000 livres; imposed on the country of Treves, and partly arising from particular captures. THE ELECTORATE THRONES accompanies the above convey; but this piece of furniture being of no use in a Republic, as the example which may be given by punishing the tyrant, must serve as a lesson to the ambitious, and show them how dangerous it is, to mount a throne under whatever title it may be, we shall send it gold and silver ornaments to the national crucible.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LONDON, Jan. 6th, 1795.

"Since the opening of Parliament, each day has been full of objects of important discussion similar to those, agitated, and transacted in the preceding session; nor have the Public Debates varied either in Direction or Issue.

"MR. SHERIDAN gave notice on the Second of January of his intention to move for a Repeal of the Act; passed in the last Session, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—On the 7th, in conformity with notice, Mr. Sheridan, after speaking at great length, and in very strong terms, in reprobation of the Minister for the detention of Persons accused of Conspiracy; and who after a Trial, had been legally and honorably acquitted of the crime imputed to them, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act, by virtue of which, the said Persons had been arrested and detained.

"The Debate on Mr. Sheridan's motion was long, and violent on the side of the Opposition. The Ministerial Answer professed

to withhold their assent to the Motion, until those Persons, accused of some Crime, and already in Confinement, should be liberated by the due Course of Law, and until that time should arrive, they treated the Motion of Mr. Sheridan as premature.—On the Question being put, there appeared for the Motion 41, against it 185.

"The Question of the mode of granting the supplies for the Current Year, which stood as the Order of the Day for the 2d of January, being referred to a Committee, gave Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan an opportunity of violently censuring the Conduct of Administration. After viewing the War with France in a variety of lights, and blaming it in all the Points of View in which it could be considered, those Gentlemen carried their ready Animadversions to the Loan to the Emperor, and the bargain struck by Mr. Pitt with the Bankers, for the Sums necessary for the Exigencies of the next Campaign.—Mr. Pitt liberally confessed, that he had found himself necessitated to anticipate the Loan; but although such a measure was new, he believed himself fully justified by the novelty of the situation, in which the country stood, and by the circumstances of the times. The Minister with the consideration of the Question respecting the Loan might be postponed to the 10th of January, when he hoped that many Members, then absent, would be in London.—The House in a Committee, afterwards, voted the supplies for the Current Year; and the next day the Report of the Committee was read, and passed without a Division.

LONDON.

JANUARY 14th 1795.

Notwithstanding the Tenour of his British Majesty's Speech from the Throne, at the opening of Parliament, it is generally accredited, that England would not dissent to a Peace, if the same could be concluded without dishonor; and it is said, on the Evening of the 27th of December, after a very long Meeting of the Cabinet Council, a Courier was dispatched to Lord Robert Fitzgibbon, near to the Swiss Cantons, supposed to be charged with Proposals of an accommodatory Nature.

They write from *Utrecht*, that in the afternoon of the 7th of January, a Grand Council of War was holden, at which the Sons of his Serene Highness the Stadtholder, General Walmoden, Commander of the English and Hanoverian Troops, General d'Alviqvi, Commander of the Austrian Forces, Generals Harcourt and Fox, with a few of the principal British Field Officers, and Lord St. Helena, the English Ambassador, were present; in which it was determined, that the Troop, employed in the Low country, should make a movement in advance against the French, who had passed the *Rivers Waal and Lingen* on the Ice; and we have since heard the result of this motion was an Action on the 8th, between the Republicans, and a body of English, Hanoverian, and Hessian Troops, near the City of *Buuren*, and the Village of *Geldern*, which appears to have been very close and bloody, and (for sometime) doubtful; as it terminated only with the night, we have no Official Accounts, as yet, detailing the circumstances, but hear that the French were obliged, in the event, to evacuate Geldern, and to retire to Meteren; two English Colonels, one Major, one Captain, and many Subalterns were wounded: their loss is estimated at five hundred men.

STOCKS.

LONDON, the 13th of JANUARY.

Three per Cent Cons.	65½
Bank Stock.	155½
India Stock.	189½

BIRTH.

Lately at Dinapore, the Lady of Major MONTAGUE, of the Bengal Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

Lately at Sea, on board the *Suffolk*, Major PERRY, of the Marines.

ARRIVALS.

June 17, Ship Experiment, Spence, Grand
18, H. M. Ship Resistance, Pakenham,
from a Cruise.
20, H. M. Ship Diomedes, Smith, ditto.

DEPARTURES.

June 17, Snow Anna, Newbigging, Malacca
pass
Snow Union, Shephardson, Pulapenang
21, Ship Success, Smith, Calcutta.
Ship Jane, Stewart, Pulapenang
28, Snow Galle Danberg, Batavia.



FOR THE COURIER. PARODY.

WRITTEN ON SHIPBOARD.
"For England when with sailing Gale."

FOR India when with adverse Gale,
Our crew Ship down Channel (ho!) d's
And falling every ragged sail,
At length Madeira! The apparent;
To found the Craft the Steward (sprung,
And to the Captain hoarsely sung,
The SMALL-BEER Sir, is out.

And heaving up to gain the Port,
To each MAN-O-WAR true;
Unbowed were the Church and Fort,
Whilst distant PIRATES were kept in view;
To calculate, the Captain (sprung,
Again he to the Steward sung,
GRIFFINS must rough it out.

And an old India Shore we near,
With square we beheld each reef;
Where jovial Royals, that curled deaf,
Afford of gain, a lifeless proof;
Once more upon the PEEP we sprung,
And to old grill, our Captain, sung,
The VOYAGE, thank God, is out.

PEREGRINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

I have in *reducing* the *inflection* of the following
extract from the *Atlantic Mirror* of the 2d of
June, I perfectly agree with the Editor of that
Paper—that a more *glorifying* promotion was
probably never heard of before in any Army
whatever, than that which has lately taken
place in England; but he appears at the same
time, to be unacquainted with the circumstance
of its extending to that branch of the Royal
Army serving at present in this Country.

I am Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant.

AN OFFICER.

18th June, 1795.

THE number of Military Promotions,
which have lately taken place in his
Majesty's Army in England, exceeds every thing
we ever remember to have happened at one
time in that or any other Service.—Thirty-
three Colonels promoted to the rank of Lieu-
tenant Generals, forty-three Lieutenant Gen-
erals to be Colonels, Ninety-three Majors
to be Lieutenant Colonels, and two hundred
and forty three Captains to be Majors—enough
of Officers for thirty-thousand Men.

LEYDEN, January 6th, 1795.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from FRANCE. FORT, December 22d, 1795.

"Notwithstanding the ferocity of the sea-
son, the French continue their operations
against Mayence and Mannheim, but their ar-
mies suffer considerably from sickness, and
frequent defection. They are in want of
most of the necessities of life, and their force
on the side of Mayence and Mannheim, is
understood to be very inconsiderable, looking
to the importance of the service. The report
of the distressed and forlorn situation of
the French had induced the Duke of Saxe
Falkenberg, to form a project, for the Division
of the French from the siege of the above
places, and for the entire expulsion of the Re-
publican forces from the side of the Rhine.
It had been proposed by the Duke, that a
Detachment of the Austrian Army should
be sent across the last mentioned river, and
that a strong division of the Prussian army
should be sent on the same service, to act in
co-operation with the German troops, and
from a comparison of the numbers, which
could easily have been spared from the Com-
bined Army, with the lessened and sickly
army of the French, there was nothing to
be apprehended, but that the scheme pro-
posed would be attended with a very suc-
cessful issue, if it had been put into execu-
tion, before the French have had time to in-
crease their strength at the point, where the
attack was meditated. But the French were
fully apprised of the Duke of Saxe Teichen's
project, and prevented the realization of his
plan, by a quick and sudden movement of

their troops to Oppenheim, Worms, and to all
adjacent places, on the line which the Duke
had it in contemplation to attack.
"It is generally believed here, that the
Court of Berlin early on frequent negotia-
tions with the French Republic.—At the
Diet of Rastatt, deliberations on the Pro-
posal for Peace by the Elector of Mainz, took
a very unexpected turn, and in place of the
Mediation of Sweden and Denmark, which
before would have been agreeable to the Ger-
manic States engaged in the war, as it
was defensible to the Court of Copenhagen,
the friendly interposition of the Court of
Berlin is solely spoken of and relied on for
effecting a speedy Peace with the French Re-
public; and the King of Prussia, in his re-
lative situation of King of Prussia, usually re-
fraining at war with France, has been formally re-
quested by the Diet to use his good offices
to bring about a Peace, between the Ger-
manic League and the Republic of France.
Many of the Ministers from the States of the
Empire, having had no infraction on this
extraordinary head, have sent off to their
respective Courts for fresh Powers and Cre-
dentials. The only Electors of the Germanic
Body, that have openly espoused the Pro-
posal of the Elector of Mainz, are the
Electors of Brandenburg and the Palatin.
Though his Imperial Majesty has not open-
ly opposed the seeming inclination of the
Germanic States, it is evident, that his
connivance with the Court of London must
prevent him from partaking in the present
pacification measure.

December 6.—At length the determina-
tion of the Imperial Court, the object of so
much impatience and curiosity, is delivered;
it was delivered in an instrument of great
length, and couched in terms infinitely more
moderate than that of Hanover; and is al-
most a *fort* *simple* of the Rescript of Treves.
The Emperor and the Elector of Treves in-
sist on the *Volta* *qui* will be the Germanic
and French positions to be respectively, at
the time of concluding the Treaty of Neg-
otiation.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam,
December 31st 1794.

"The French past the Waal near Tur,
on Sunday the 26th, and report forced them
2000 Infantry, and 600 Hussars.—As soon
as this news reached Head-quarters, a con-
siderable body was sent to dislodge the en-
emy, which was executed in the following
manner.
General Dondat, commanded the expedi-
tion.—Lord Cathcart the advance, which
was composed of chasseur, a body of from
3 to 400 Hussars, with three Regiments of
English Cavalry, and Fourteen of Infantry,
composed the whole.

On Monday night at 12, the greater part
of the Troops had reached the place of Desti-
nation; and the attack took place on Tues-
day morning at 7 o'clock.—The Hessians
attacked the Enemy near Wendenburg and
Tals, and drove them from those villages
with their fixed Batteries, and immediately
brought up four pieces of Cannon on the
Dyke to cut off their retreat over the Waal,
which was happily executed; and when ac-
complished, the 4th Regiment of Highlan-
ders commenced their Attack, near Mete-
ren, Batteries fixed and sword in hand.—
The engagement was obstinate and furious,
and almost at the same moment the English
Dragoons advanced and engaged the French
Hussars. *Rouget* the Regiment of *Hussars de
la Liberté*,—and at the first attack made
400 of their Prisoners.—The Engagement
then became general—and the slaughter on
the side of the enemy very great.—The fire-
ing was very trifling, the Bayonet decided
all. The loss of the allies is stated to have
been inconsiderable—but of the French,
very few escaped, from the circumstance of
their retreat being intercepted. The great-
est part were consequently, either taken,
wounded, or slain. An Armistice was re-
quested for two hours to bury the dead.

When the messenger came away the Ca-
valry was still in pursuit, of the routed and
dispersed Enemy.
On the 28th of the same month, the French
bombaraded the Town of Mannheim, and
the Fort and Out-works beyond the Rhine,
were evacuated, it appears, on the first day
of the bombardment.

PARIS, DECEMBER 10.
On the 21st December, CARREAU and his
two accomplices, Grand-Maison and Pinard,
were condemned and executed at Paris.
The Moderates still maintain their Superi-
ority in this Capital, and it was supposed,

notwithstanding the buoy spirit of the Jaco-
bins in stirring up Seditions in the Provin-
ces, that they would carry their ultimate
Design.

CAPITULATION of the TROOPS under MAJOR GENERAL HAACKE, on the 5th January.

The 7th Nivose, Third Year of the Re-
public, one and indivisible, I, the under-
signed General of Brigade, employed in the
third division of the army of the North,
declare, that having received orders to march
to *Scanderberg*, and make myself master of
it, I was this day informed that a body of
troops, detached from my Colonel, were
engaged at *Snice* near the *Canal* *ranger*, and
I determined on reinforcing them in person,
but hearing on the road the *Skirmish* was
over, I thought it useless to lead the troops
further, and therefore sent them back im-
mediately to *Scanderberg*, but continued my
route towards *Putzberg*, where I found the
Enemy on the opposite side of the River,
their line, both Cavalry and Infantry were
drawn up, without confusion, in order of
battle; I was then informed by the Com-
mandant of the battalion of *Mans-de-Chats*,
that 2 Dutch General, and all his Suits,
were fort undered by him, and desired to
surrender, I hesitated the less to grant it,
lest as night approached, the Enemy might
take that opportunity of retiring, and there-
fore agreed, as follows, with General Haacke,
Commandant of the Dutch Troops, distributed
in the line of *Hout*—namely, the Dutch
Troops, Cavalry and Infantry, are to lay
down their Arms, except the Officers, who
may also retain their Horses, the rest shall
belong to the Republic, and the Troops to
retire to Holland, on condition of not serv-
ing against the Republic, until exchanged.
Given and agreed by the two Generals,
undersigned.

G. VON HAACKE,
BLONDEAU.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY
Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Under the MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY next, the 26th of June,
A COFFER, elegant, and highly finish-
ed in BANDY, with a Hood, and Cop-
per Painted.

One BLACKWOOD COTT, complete
with Curtains and Furniture,
A Blue Canvas TENT,
A large COOP for FOWLS,
DODDERIDGE'S TESTAMENT, in Six
Volumes,

Two large and very superb, coloured Cop-
per Plate PICTURES,
Two Ditto Ditto,
Two Ditto Ditto,
One small Mahogany TABLE,
Twelve Blackwood CHAIRS,
Ten COUCHES,
Ten TEAPOYS,
Three CARD TABLES,

AND
A variety of other Articles.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,
FIFTY DOZEN

OF
French Claret.

To be Sold by public Auction,

BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, the 26th Inst.

At 11 o'clock.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
NEW BOOKS,

Which was unwisely disposed from last
Monday;

BEING THE PROPERTY

OF
A Gentleman, Deceased,
A LIST OF WHICH MAY BE SEEN

AT
Messrs. Sharp & Heefke's Rooms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst.

Between four and five in the afternoon,

TWO HOUSES, situated near Mr.
Popham's House, in the Black Town,
they are in good Repair, and may be viewed
any Time previous to the Sale.

Conditions to 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,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 25th Inst.

The undermentioned Articles,

NINETY-THREE pieces of Izaries,
Eighty pieces of Men's Cloths,
A quantity of Stripped Gungahms, and Blue
Cloths,

One hundred and six pieces of Bengal Hand-
kerchiefs,
Four Reams of Medium, and a few Reams
of Letter Paper,

Twenty-seven Bundles of Printing Paper,
Thirty-eight Gilt Watch Chains,
Twenty-six thirds of Leagues of old Battavia
Attack,

A collection of French Books,
Encyclopaedia Britannica, in Ten Volumes,
complete,

AND

A capital Double Barrelled Gun, by More-
time.

To be Sold,

A HANDSOME Europe-made PHLE-
TON, with a HOOD.

Enquire of R. HENDERSON,

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By *and* Hurst,

On MONDAY next, 30th Instant.

A PAIR OF

ATCHEEN HORSES,

Warranted Sound.

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 met 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 send my cause will
please take it into their consideration, and
put an end to all my misfortune.

I am,

SIR,

Yours

GEEVAUGRE ROW,
MARATTAH BRAMIN,
Inhabitant of Tanjore.

TANJORE,

May 23d, 1795.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

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

ASYLUM LOTTERY.

74

MADRAS LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Military Male Asylum, &c.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

On Thursday, the 25th June, 1795.

PRIZES OF 150 STAR PAGODAS.

Nos. 1575 437 7206.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS.

4432 2621 812 6153 3912 6433 2604
4487 5464 7240 6000 6545 3545

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS.

4606 7585 5365 5776 9140 8094 2366
4241 8146 8889 3738 172 1875 8152
337 2213 142 3992 964 7149 7581
1507 1395 1152 7022 7988 7317 3307
8833 7867 1631

PRIZES OF 10 STAR PAGODAS.

554 5585 9407 6948 4947 804 9222
4395 3305 4128 2097 3450 8835 2307
6138 7703 280 3078 484 3174 7265
5960 8502 88 9341 2143 7806 8188
2020 1287 2791 814 1259 1384 5024
6662 1475 4763 2291 1879 2870 1406
4640 7605 8850 7506 5882 3241 3248
3646 3670 8819 435 2398 9974 6997
3265 9977 1548 1278 5 2066 1946
9104 2760 3064 5309 3961 9206 4570
7724 4117 7726 3775 6037 8754 2114
9673 2643 5793 1364 2603 8493 3249
2885 2204 1708 1083 7213 5646 3680
7929 511 3417 4530 6749 2659 161
135 7852 9002 8262 5581 6559 3687
7297 6459 1247 2137 2415 9500 9044
3819 1646 1951 8251 2912 9924 3929
1649 6423 6264 7488 3816 3959 2978
2266 721 4607 2152 2188 8821 6693
7730 2270 2086 3418 6736 74 8255
2926 6532 4499 4860 2937 7955 9818
1991 4316 5394 4776 926 534 5917
5597 4984 7939 1449 5386 5516 2321
1481 3160 2100 2664 5315 7299 5072
3013 520 7202 8747 63 9057 7873
7565 535 1208 4292 1604 8854 2953
9200 8996 9711 7907 2355 3677 7398
8052 2605 4240 3373 5117 2001 1446
2685 7737 5461 3968 3271 1052 7543

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

On Saturday, the 27th June, 1795.

No. 1490 Star Pagoda 1,000

No. 3952 Ditto of 2,000

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS.

Nos. 4363 3387 8017 29 6680

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS.

5419 7153 706 8411 6839
4553 5717 77 6563 4810 2196 9607
2889 1392 113 441 353

PRIZES OF 10 STAR PAGODAS.

5908 6074 140 335 2302 7540 6407
1676 6283 3264 6802 2195 8164 771
3483 3861 4895 7595 6215 8267 1509
241 316 1556 4790 2503 5494

PRIZES OF 5 STAR PAGODAS.

4631 5721 3361 4683 4046 8228 6643
4239 6249 4120 2143 9539 4217 6210
4362 4912 210 5757 1526 9716 2407
8198 1312 1249 4592 4049 2574 2389
2033 553 2872 2787 2755 2488 8987
3473 2579 8193 2037 8988 3124 5540
2625 8919 1604 3999 3372 5378 1440
6797 2902 4308 5735 5951 2384 297
4424 1240 439 1885 4939 5631 3277
3890 4199 5698 6855 117 2245 3216
3470 1927 5244 6639 4442 1168 2510
2052 9384 1979 7162 3375 3408 8157
3022 2205 3087 4635 5925 1660 618
3118 7568 5598 2564 7062 1051 6754
44 3030 5936 5301 9712 8408 4156
2406 3544 4454 2132 1316 8495 160
7074 9255 8801 4929 5375 6395 450
1783 1522 8890 530 9793 5297 7451
277 1482 200 3723 7261 989 592
467 4216 2101 6977 5425 2854 6102
6733 5108 6934 1518 425 8685 2308
2539 4820 1894 187 1187 1719 2686
6667 8108 8612 6124 1603 1372 8584
7883 788 5898 998 2760 5707 2533
6152 5536 1692 4057 5729 5299 4229
9127 4342 4792 9724 8123 2690 3066
46 2484 8784 6347 9532 4069 4169
398 4672 8908 6592 2543 6023 8047
1343

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

On Tuesday, June 30.

No. 8587 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

PRIZES OF 150 STAR PAGODAS.

Nos. 3404 and 6595.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS.

5627 87 967 7267 9417 2527 5335
365 8239 1839 558 9445 4959 2002

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS.

4228 9834 1224 6937 472 1407 1113
7947 3588 8628 2988 8500 9349 3522
7419 9896 4845 2420 3151 4253 6816
593 3667 313 6771 6707

PRIZES OF 10 STAR PAGODAS.

4175 5290 7326 6017 856 1158 128
7414 6996 2425 2714 7746 8337 3894
9018 8790 5096 8542 3362 7212 6267
4133 7250 1734 8925 4878 2619 9519
8905 6172 1405 5143 3868 1276 4484
2434 5624 8804 9874 8392 8058 519
3211 5361 1911 7962 8291 4616 2230
5061 2901 3066 9227 6753 3110 195
5320 8082 4947 2781 488 849 3125
2377 3293 8174 3336 2294 2399 2402
5780 2968 4 9903 4812 9002 2364
739 794 4264 1559 8335 2223 3700
7441 1929 7049 185 9041 2646 737
121 9770 5663 7471 5068 6167 7147
9291 6463 3727 2387 2712 4712 3830
5381 2745 3399 101 9233 4482 4550
9526 2221 3092 9053 2116 3108 2779
5428 7771 4031 8914 544 2118 329
5997 966 1872 8666 127 9331 1779
4899 8907 6404 6572 3816 6573 4986
45 2122 6741 9196 1193 9737 5805
9913 8486 2648 4844 2356 1436 9919
7590 4637 8887 4167 8809 9780 765
6035 7384 371 8583 8631 6561 9796
9086 4023 1199 5629 3095 661 8143
8831 6523 5405 5045 6927 8241 5515
6289 4383 1341 1736 3791 6471 5517
254 1197 8899 4892 2606 7476 3704
1225 7141 313 2721 7529 3332 9564
3285 1120 50 717

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

On Thursday, July 2.

No. 6304 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 7415 10 Star Pag. and being left drawn
Ticket 540 550 Star Pag.

PRIZES OF 150 STAR PAGODAS.

2443 6807 326 4123 924

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS.

2640 2042 6506 6792 1465 1827 7812
423 8285 278 4125 1195 8362 3206

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS.

1221 7638 2501 9717 8258 9013 8344
3357 724 1677 7533 5818 2875 4130
565 2006

PRIZES OF 10 STAR PAGODAS.

6587 5865 4021 2832 8312 4345 5168
1284 805 8100 8785 6026 9466 824
8846 9362 2241 3392 386 6864 1020
6862 9553 9340 9543 4976 4561 8034
116 8443 1450 4832 27 3344 5886
3070 1227 8816 9167 118 4322 6809
9024 3593 7428 5049 5305 3119 7697
6557 6867 9795 6201 3714 1444 7799
6270 2352 7008 4121 4096 7305 4867
6219 3784 837 3169 6118 8645 6001
6435 6838 9293 6752 7133 1849 2175
354 372 7903 2817 4032 1874 3832
1423 4050 9072 3616 1656 4255 1337
3186 6780 8936 6983 2380 7613 5283
3313 1959 7103 158 7552 6099 9729
7991 9339 7018 8410 4614 834 659
7087 4644 6828 9952 6994 9471 6437
8812 4449 5719 228 4960 7074 3275
4087 2748 5077 2005 9675 1437 8694
5887 5911 174 9263 9939 3090 9697
5086 8158 7675 162 5075 9214 798
3623 9296 1147 5037 487 1863 1699
3493 8148 9615 6658 9672 9961 8977
7940 1845 9356 2703 103 2935 4377
2335 8238 6398 6182 2689 220 2854
6989 9694 8679 6355 5940 5147 6003
299 4639 1165 8421 2855 4192 4479
6436 3200 483 5634 9683 2824 1969
9226 1252 9015 3360 9017 5937 9562
4647 7606 4798 94 2754 5378 9725
5214 7539 1349

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, June 27th, 1795.

Courier Extraordinary.

MADRAS—JUNE 27th, 1795.

THE following, very interesting Heads of Intelligence were received yesterday Afternoon by the Honorable COMPANY'S CRUISER the PANTHER, Captain Margotty from Suez; nor should we have hesitated in laying them before our READERS, at an earlier hour, but from the hope of obtaining a sight of some of the English and Continental Papers, brought by this conveyance, and from which we might have formed a more ample and interesting detail than it has yet been in our power to lay before them.

YESTERDAY afternoon arrived and anchored in the Roads, the Honorable Company's Cruiser the PANTHER, Captain Margotty, direct from Suez, which left on the 17th Ultimo.

MAJOR MACDONALD, Aid de Camp to His Highness the NABOB, arrived on the Panther from Suez, charged with DESPATCHES from the COURT of DIRECTORS to the R^Y LORD H. BART, and also with Despatch for His Highness the Nabob.

Major Macdonald, we are informed, left England on the 20th of March, and has brought London Papers to that date—at the Island of MALTA, he was also fortunate enough to procure Continental Papers down to the 30th of April.

THE first and most interesting circumstances which we have to notice are the continued Health of our much-loved SOVEREIGN, and the Royal Family. The Loyalty and affection manifested by all orders of Society; and the general happiness and prosperity of the Nation at large.

At no period was COMMERCE more flourishing—the Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, are said to exhibit scenes of National opulence, great beyond description.

Agriculture, was every where flourishing beyond all former example, in fact, at no period, did GREAT BRITAIN display the superior blessings she has, under a happy CONSTITUTION continued to enjoy; than at the present moment.

The City of London had offered His Majesty a Loan of Forty Millions Sterling, for the further prosecution of the War—and which although an honourable testimony of the Loyalty of the City; His Majesty had not deemed it necessary to accept of—depending on the sufficiency of the ordinary supplies, voted for the present campaign.

All the regiments of Militia had been embodied, and were encamped in the different counties, but more particularly near the Sea Coast, indeed England is represented as exhibiting one great and grand encampment.

The SUGAR CANE, Captain Musgrave, had arrived in England, and we have the pleasure to add, that the whole of the Passengers had landed in good health.

As a grand and simple proof of the increasing prosperity of Great Britain, and of the unparalleled extension of her Commercial Interests—it is mentioned that a Fleet, consisting of more than three hundred Sail of Ships, bound to the West Indies, and to the Mediterranean, had been conveyed by the Grand Fleet to a certain Latitude; a circumstance which also proves the superiority of our Naval Force over that of the Enemy.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Honorable Company's Ships the PHENIX, CAMDEN, and DUTTON, at Blackwall—the Passengers all well. It was added that all the Ships expected from this Country, had arrived in safety.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, had succeeded the Duke of Richmond, as Grand Master of the Ordnance, his Grace, it is added, although averse to the continuation of the War, had not joined the Opposition, although such a party could scarcely be said to have existed.

The PRINCESS OF BRUNSWICK, was reported to have left Holland, and to have reached the City of Hanover.

The ill state of health, enjoyed by LORD HOOD, had obliged him to resign the Command of the Mediterranean Fleet. His Lordship, we understand had retired to Padua.

MARQUIS HOWE, we are concerned to learn had been obliged also to resign the Command of the Grand Fleet from a violent attack of the Gout in his Stomach—he had been succeeded by SIR ALEXANDER HOOD, who we also learn, had been created a Peer.

HOLLAND, had made a separate PEACE with the French Republic, to whose Troops; the Gates of her fortified places had been opened—and the Patriotic PARTY in Holland having suddenly resumed its ascendancy, the Stadtholder with his family had fled to England for protection. It is added that immediately on his departure, the States had abolished the Office of Stadtholder, had adopted the French System of Equality, and had signified their readiness to join the French Army in the further prosecution of the War. In fact, that they had formed an Alliance Offensive and Defensive with the Republic of France.

On the above Intelligence being received in England, an EMBAARGO had been laid on all the Dutch Merchant Ships in the Ports of Great Britain, among which, it is said were TWELVE INDIAMEN, whose Cargoes were rated to be worth FIVE MILLIONS STERLING—but whether they were detained whilst in English Ports, or were captured at Sea, is not ascertained, it is certain, however, that they were in our possession.

Nine Dutch Men of War, were also in the hands of the English—but how, or when taken, we have not been enabled to ascertain.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF ORANGE, was obliged to escape from his ungrateful country, in a Fishing Boat, which landed him safely in England, where

he was received with every honour due to his Rank.—The Palace of Hampton Court, has been assigned to him for his residence.

The Princess of Orange, and her family had arrived at Yarmouth some few days preceding that of her August Consort.

The PAYMENT of all Dutch PRISERS, lodged in the English Funds had been STOPPED, until a positive answer should be obtained from the United States, respecting their Intentions in the future conduct of the War—particularly to know whether they meant to co-operate with the French Armies,—and; whether they intended the final ABOLITION of the HOUSE of ORANGE, and of the Office and Dignity of Stadtholder, and Captain General, heretofore vested in that Family.

For the above purposes, an Ambassador Extraordinary had been sent to Holland to demand an explicit and immediate answer on those heads, and which would determine whether GREAT BRITAIN should or should not declare INFANT WAR with the DUTCH REPUBLIC.

Immediately on the departure of the Ambassador for Holland, a Proclamation had been issued, and orders sent to the Commanders of His Majesty's Fleet, and to the Commanders of private Ships of War, directing the seizure and detention of all Dutch Ships and Vessels, wherever found or encountered.

Two Dutch Ships, of 64 Guns, a Frigate and a Sloop of War, had been taken possession of in Plymouth Harbour, together with Sixty-four Sail of Merchant Ships at the other Ports of Great Britain.

A Dutch Indiaman from Batavia, valued at a Million Sterling; had also been Captured off Cork Harbour.

ADMIRAL HOTHAM, had on the 14th of March fallen in with the French Fleet in the Mediterranean, and after a gallant and well fought Action of some hours, had taken two of their Line of Battle Ships, and several Frigates, and; it is said, the Admiral would undoubtedly have taken the whole of the Squadron, but for a violent Gale of Wind which came on during the Action.

Notwithstanding the inferiority of the French Naval Forces, it is asserted that they had despatched a Squadron for the EAST INDIES, consisting of Four Ships of the Line, Six Frigates of 40 Guns, and several Transports—on board of the latter some Regiments are said to have been embarked from Rochefort; the time of their sailing is not ascertained; but it is added that they were immediately followed by a BRITISH SQUADRON of equal force; commanded by Captain Blankett, and that the *Serpente* of 64 Guns had failed express for India, prior to the departure of Major Macdonald from England.

The British Squadron abovementioned, is said to consist of the *Ruby*, *Stately*, *Serpente*, and *America*, of 64 Guns—and the *Echo* Sloop of War.

ADMIRAL ELPHINSTONE, with several Ships of the Line, had failed for the CAPE of GOOD HOPE early in March, and would doubtless frustrate any designs the French might form on that place.

The 2d Battalion of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, are embarked on the Squadron Commanded by Captain Blankett.

Captain Elphinstone, the Son of Admiral Elphinstone, commands the *Serpente*, whose arrival may be hourly expected.

Mr. GRAY's motion in the House of Commons, for PEACE, had been rejected by a MAJORITY of 130.

Mr. PITT moved for a further Suspension of the *Hebeas Corpus Act*; the former suspension having expired on the 23d of January, had carried his Motion, by a MAJORITY of 177.

None of the persons detained on suspicion of Treasonable practices had in consequence, been discharged.

Addressees, truly Loyal and Affectionate, had been presented to his Majesty from the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

The English possessions at Sirra Leon, it is mentioned in the English Papers, had been entirely destroyed by a French Squadron.

The Loyalists of La Vendee, are said to have been in considerable force.

Some unknown obstacles, had, should seem caused a delay in the payment of the AUSTRIAN Subsidy—and that the arrangements with the EMPEROR had not been finally concluded, until late in the month of March; when it was agreed; that for the purposes of the existing Campaign, the Emperor should furnish two hundred and fifty thousand Men and one hundred and fifty thousand more, if required—For which purpose PARLIAMENT had Voted, SIX MILLIONS Sterling, for the first requisition—and THREE additional MILLIONS, if the subsequent Army should be found necessary.

PORTUGAL, had sent some Ships of War to join the British Fleet—respecting which nothing has yet transpired, except that they were of force much superior to that of the Enemy—No Naval Action had taken place in the Channel.

The SWALLOW, had failed from Deal on the 10th of January, but from some reason not known, had returned to *Palenbourg*, where she landed her India Packet, and was the same day despatched to the Cape—it is said, with Instructions from the Admiralty to Admiral Elphinstone.

A new writ has been ordered for Bridport in the room of Sergeant Watson, appointed to be a Judge in the EAST INDIES.

An Encampment is to be formed early in the Spring near Norwich for 10,000 men.

A French Commissioner has arrived in England from France to treat for exchange of Prisoners, this circumstance has given rise to a report that the National Convention had sent to propose to our Government the opening of a negotiation of Peace.

POLAND is entirely in the hands of the Emperors of Russia—the King is gone to *Peterburgh*; to resign his Crown, and afterwards to lead a private life in some of the States of Italy.

Extract of Mr. Baldwin's Letter to Colonel Brailmont, dated Alexandria, 2d May, 1795.

"France is all insurrection, the freest accounts, dated the 8th of April, from Leghorn, say, the Convention are forced to remove to Chalon with slaughter. Famine spreading, hoveel all round the land; every other disorder accumulating and working upon its vitals, in short the Crisis of some great change is at hand."