



VOLUME XI.

WEDNESDAY, May 27th. 1795.

NUMBER 503.

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

Board of Revenue.

WHEREAS Nager Penda Pilley, and Possiputy Vencataramiah, made a Tender to Engage in a Public contract, with the Company, for the supply of Tobacco, and having been guilty of gross perjury and evasion in receding from the terms offered, the Right Honourable the President in Council, has Resolved, with a view to mark a caution to reprehensible, that the said Nager Penda Pilley, and Possiputy Vencataramiah, be declared incapable of ever engaging in any future Contracts with, or of holding any Estate under the Company, from the date of the present Notification.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
W. BROWN, Secretary.
Fort St. George, 23d May 1795.

Civil Fund.

At a General Meeting of Subscribers on the 14th Instant, Messrs. John Chamier and Robert Woolf, were Ellected Trustees to take charge of the Fund in conjunction with Mr. Secretary Webbe, for the ensuing Year. The following Statement of the Fund was laid before the Subscribers, at the above Meeting.

Statement of the Civil Fund on the 13th May, 1795.

Balance of Cash,	1764 12 24
Amount of a Company's Promise Note, dated 11th October, 1794, at Six per Cent. per Annum,	29,000 0 0
Interest on ditto for 6 months, 15th Oct. to 1st Jan. 1795,	7,015 0 0
	30,015 0 0

Pagadas 31,770 12 24

Fort St. George, 13th May, 1795.

(Signed) C. N. WHITE,
J. D. PORCHER, Trustees.
J. WEBBE,

By Order of the Trustees,
CECIL SMITH, SECRETARY.

New Tontine.

THE COMMITTEE of the NEW TONTINE, have 4050 Pagodas to lend on approved Security, the Rate of Interest will be moderate.

SUBSCRIBERS,

Since the 2d of April 1795.

Name.	St.	On what Life.
1. Col. W. A. Young,	1	Mrs. Mary Young,
Capt. J. Campbell,	2	on his own
Alexander Cockburn,	1	ditto ditto,
Mrs. Henrietta Cockburn,	1	on her own
James Daly,	1	on his own
Capt. Mark Wilks,	1	ditto ditto,
Mrs. Harriet Wilks,	1	on her own
Geo. And. Ram,	2	on his own
George Wilson,	2	Mrs. J. Wilson.
	11	Shares.

JOHN HUNTER,
Secretary.

Leamy and Reynolds;
CHINA MERCHANTS.

PRESENT their grateful Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have favored them with their Commands, this Season, and inform them that Mr. REYNOLDS, being about to proceed to China for the Purpose of laying in their Investment, will be happy to receive any Commands for the ensuing Season.

LEAMY and REYNOLDS beg those Gentlemen at a distance from the Presidency, who have not yet paid their Bills will have the Goodness to give Orders to that effect, as soon as possible.

Fort St. George, 23d May, 1795.

Mr. Sheriff's Lottery.

THE HOLDERS of PRIZES in Mr. SHERIFF'S LOTTERY are requested to lend to Mr. JOHN HUNTER for PAYMENT.

General Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first GENERAL ASSEMBLY, will be held at the PANTHEON, on THURSDAY next, the 28th Instant.

TICKETS to be had on Application at the GAZETTE PRESS, and, as it has been resolved that no Gentlemen or Lady shall be admitted without a Ticket, Subscribers are requested to apply for a sufficient Number for the Accommodation of the Ladies of their respective Families.

All Strangers to receive Tickets, through the Medium of a Subscriber; Subscribers specifying the Name or Names of such Strangers, for insertion in the Ticket, to prevent a Transfer.

No Money will be taken at the Doors, nor will Servants be admitted. Any Lady or Gentleman, who may be in Possession of English, Scots, or French Dances, will oblige the COMMITTEE, by lending them to the Secretary, for the purpose of Writing off Copies, for the use of the Assembly.

P. BOSCH, Secretary.

Madras, May 21st, 1795.

BY MR. HOME.

Pictureque Views.

WITH A DISCREETIVE HISTORY

Of the Country of,

TIPPOO SULTAN.

MR. SHARP presents his Respectful Compliments to the Subscribers, and the Public in General, and begs to acquaint them, that this Elegant Work is just Arrived, and finished in a fine of Engraving superbly Elegant, Containing Twenty-Nine Views, and the following Plans, viz.

1. Plan—Bangalore Fort and Pettah,
1. Ditto.—Ootradroog, ditto, ditto,
1. Ditto.—Seringsapatnam, with the Operations of the Siege, from the 6th to the 24th February, 1792.
1. Ditto.—General Plan of the Mysore Country, and Carnatic, with the Occurrences of the War.

Mr. Sharp has Reduced the Original Subscription of Forty Pags, to Thirty, and hopes from the Moderate Price, and the Elegance of the Work, it will induce those who have not already subscribed, to become Subscribers.

N.B. Copies to be had at Messrs. Sharp and Hecker's Rooms, Fort St. George, and at Messrs. Alexander and Brittain's, Madraspatnam.

Fort St. George: 26th May, 1795.

Apothecary's Shop.

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

European Medicines,

AND

DRUGS,

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

SALT PETRE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CANDIES, at Messrs. DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON's, who have just received, also, a Consignment of ENGLISH CLARET, of excellent Quality, brought out in the *Lagatins*, and

A few Chests of OLD RED PORT.

Advertisement.

WRIGHT & HURST

MOST respectfully acquaint the Public, that they have fitted up, for

A Commission Warehouse,

AND

Auction Room,

That large, airy, and commodious Upper-portion House, opposite to Messrs. CHASSE, SWEET, and CHASE'S St. Thome Street, Fort St. George, where they will be happy to receive the Favours of their Friends in either of the above Branches; and they will endeavour, by a constant and unwearied Attention to the Discharge of such Business, or Commissions as may be confided to them, to merit the Public Patronage, and Support.

WRIGHT and HURST, take the further liberty to inform their Friends, that their Rooms are now ready for the Reception of Goods and Articles of every Description for PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE, and that their Commission on the Sale of Goods by Auction will be the same as usually charged by the established Auctioneers at the Presidency, and on Articles by Private Sale, including Advertisements, Ten per Cent.

Conditions of Public Sales,

BY

Messrs. Wright and Hurst.

THE Sales of every species of Merchandise, and of Effects of every description, those excepted, which have particular Conditions annexed to them, upon the day of Sale, such as Ships, Grounds, &c. and which will be stated in the preceding Advertisements, will be subject to the following Regulations, viz.

1. The Lots to be cleared out within five days after the day of Sale, otherwise to be Re-sold, and any deficiency arising from such after Sale, to be made good by the first Purchaser, together with the additional Commission, and the forfeiture of every advance payment.
2. In all Sales of HORSES, the Lots are to be cleared out before 4 o'clock in the Afternoon of the day of Sale, and in case of failure, they will be Re-sold, subject to the Conditions expressed in the foregoing Article.
3. HORSES, under WARRANTY, if not found to answer the description, (which is to be determined by the opinion and Judgement of a dealer) may be returned before 12 o'clock on the third day from the day of Sale, but will not be received after that period.

Advertisement.

WRIGHT & HURST

RESPECTFULLY acquaint those Gentlemen who have hitherto been pleased to honor them with their Commands, both at the Presidency, and at the Out-stations, that their Commissions will be executed as usual; and, as WRIGHT and HURST expect to receive this season, a very valuable and extensive Assortment of,

EUROPE ARTICLES,

FOR SEASON COMMISSION.

They hope to be thereby enabled to furnish Articles of every kind, on terms much more moderate and advantageous to the Purchaser, than it was possible for them heretofore to have done.

Fort St. George, May 23d, 1795.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN WESTON WOOLEY, deceased, are desired to state them to Captains EDWARD or ARTHUR GIBBINGS, Attorneys to the Administrators; and those that stand indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay their respective debts to the said Administrators.

Fort St. George, 23d May, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

UPON THE PREMISES,

Units previously disposed of by Private Contract, On MONDAY, the 15th June, 1795, At the hour of five o'clock P. M.

THE BUILDING, GARDEN, AND GROUND, near the Fort of Cuddalore, commonly known by the name of,

Dr. Buchanan's Gardens.

THERE IS A COMPANY'S GRANT FOR THE SAME

Conditions of Sale:—Cash, or good Paper, at two Month's credit.

Advertisement.

MR. WILLIAM ORR, and Mr. MICHAEL JERVIS, beg leave to Inform the Public, that upon the 1st of May next, their Partnership will commence;—When they intend carrying on the Business of Agency here, under the Firm of

Orr & Jervis.

Signed WILLIAM ORR,
MICHAEL JERVIS.

Calcutta, April 20th, 1795.

INSURANCE.

SEVERAL Natives of the First Character, having entered into a Society for insuring SHIPS, VESSELS, GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZES, as well as for lending Money on approved Securities—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications, to the above Effect will in future, be Received, and attended to, by MR. ARAKELL DE-ONESIEIS, an ARMENIAN MERCHANT, in D'Fris Street, opposite to the House of Mr. Sargis Satter, or to MR. WILLIAM LEWCOCK, at his Office, below the Office of James Stuart Hall, Esq.

Mr. George Mattheu w Baillie,

FREE MERCHANT,

offering the earliest opportunity of advising his Friends and the Public, that having obtained Permission of the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL, to reside in the Province of Malabar, he has lately opened—

A House of Commission,

AT CALCUTTA,

And trusts that his Attention to the Interests of those who may Honor him with their Commands, will be such, as to ensure him their further Continuance.

Calcutta, April 15th, 1795.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW PIPES of EXCELLENT MADEIRA WINE, from the COMPANY'S SALES at CALCUTTA, laid in on account of the COMPANY, by Messrs. SCOT, FRINGLE, and Co. and much superior in quality to any lately imported here. May be had of Messrs. McDONALL, FRASER, and HAY, at One Hundred and Fifty Pagodas per Pipe, if taken away immediately.

Copper Plate Printing;

AND

BOOK-BINDING.

ARTHUR IRWIN, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, in general, and informs them that he has removed to No. 5, Anderson Street, Black Town, where he continues to carry on COPPER PLATE PRINTING and BOOK-BINDING in all their various Branches, and hopes by per- severance and attention to merit a continuance of their favor.

Anderson Street, May 14th, 1795

TRUE STATE OF FRANCE.
BY THE COMTE DE MONTCAILLARD.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Through the National Convention itself, neither their confidence nor their esteem, the French people will soon function the dispositions of order and property that it decrees: it had long reigned by terrors; but will from demand respect, if it can this year, as the father, the Allies from the French of France. Time gives strength to the Assembly; and the dissensions which it has produced are already, in name, softened into acts of necessary rigour: the Government will be consolidated, when the executioners are no longer seen; and the moment is not far distant, when the place now appropriated for public execution, will witness the celebration of public festivals.

Committee of Public Safety, Executive Power, General administration, &c.

The power, the action, and the right of sovereignty, are concentrated in the Committee of Public Safety. The Thirty Committees, among whom are divided the labours of the Convention, have no share of the Government; they are entirely ignorant of the great external and internal measures, which are exclusively taken by the Committee of Public Safety; but the greatest activity every where reigns in the execution. Twelve Commissioners replaced the six Ministers; but their members are chosen by the Committee of Public Safety; and to this Revolutionary Tribunal have also taken the oath of obedience. The Administrative Authorities of Departments, which derive from the Convention; but the influence of the Departments, as well as the districts as the municipal palaces, is confined to the imposts, the distribution of favour, national sales, and the maintenance of the interior. Every thing acts in concert with the Committee of Public Safety: laws are made, roads constructed, and canals dug, almost at the same instant. The arts and sciences are called upon to consecrate their crimes; work-shops and military manufactures are every where founded to defend them. The most abundant resources are lavished; public schools instituted; and the French language is carried to the foot of the Pyrenees, and amid the heaths of the Lower Brittany. One smiling frequently produces thirty others upon objects the most opposite; orders fifty millions to execute them, and credits every where for millions to maintain them.

Popular Societies, and the great Revolutionary Committees.

The popular societies still exercise the powers of vigilance and censure in the Republic; they are under the protection and direction of the Committee of *Surveillance*; but the Revolutionary Committees, to whom all real authority and power are entrusted and who exercise it against the administrative bodies and popular societies, hold immediate and direct correspondence with the Committee of Public Safety, and are, in fact, its submissive and blind agents. They have repeated the sovereignty upon its bosom, and they will soon lay their powers at its feet. The Committee of Public Safety, frightened with the effects of the Convention, it had every where spread through the Republic, soon felt the necessity of reducing (if its external function produces no inquietude) the twenty thousand Revolutionary Committees, those instruments necessary to universal destruction, auxiliaries of their tyranny, they have felt the necessity of reducing them to seven or eight hundred depository authorities, a number, at present, sufficient to answer for the obedience of the cities and districts. The Committee intends to recall into its bosom, all those portions of sovereignty and of crimes, which it had before so profusely abandoned to them. By the Rights of man, they invaded all property and social order; and by the same, they will impose them again. The public force will second their measures in the departments.

Finances.

In FINANCES, the CONVENTION has chosen the united EUROPE. Seven ninth of the soil belong to the Republic; and this continual pledge of paper credit is now become inexhaustible, by the rapidity with which property is exchanged, and always to the advantage of the Assembly. They have already converted the project to *Maintain the whole soil of France*, to divide the territory, like a public debt, in the *Grand Livre*; and to reform the property of the Clergy and Nobility, purchased, as they pretend, at a price much inferior to their actual value. Near five hundred millions (about 20,000,000. sterling) in gold and silver, are deposited in the *effets* of the *National Convention*. The mint of Paris, to which was transported all the billon of the suppressed provincial mints, contains near seventy millions (about 1,000,000. sterling) of metals; and daily altars are thrown in by deposits, collections, and penalties. The plunder of the churches produced thirty-two

millions (near 1,370,000. sterling) and through the whole extent of France no longer remains a sacred vase, nor even in the domestic chapel. Though improbable, it is not impossible, that the French Republic will one day present itself to combat, with the money of every other nation, at a time when they have spent all theirs, when France is freed from taxes (the public domains making this) and when all the powers are reduced to the last extremity.

Conduct of the river. Number of Fighting men.

The Military Committee, directed by Carnot, La Fayette, d'Anville, and many other individuals, whose talents are crimes and wickedness, draw the plans of attack and defence, combine their operations, and adapt their military tactics to the spirit of the Revolution. From the members, and from all the precious scellings of the exploit, the zeal and intelligence of the great Generals, Ministers, and Statesmen, who adorned our Monarchy, their villains have extracted the means of its annihilation. Eight hundred and fifty thousand effective men fight under the orders of the Committee of Public Safety, and this number may be augmented. After the harvest and sowing season, they have the future subsistence of these new soldiers, when they are no longer useful at home, we may fear that France, in the end of the campaign, (and appearances warrant the assertion,) will add, to its actual means, those of a war generally offensive.

Regulations, making of Arms, Saltpeetre, Iron.

The Regulations, of this new kind of despotism, but which applies solely to defence, equally affects the necessities, mankind, and all the resources of society. One portion of his property every Frenchman employs to the other, and this they hope to ensure, by the rectification of justice, which they think of making. The Committee of Public Safety can now dispose of their fortunes and actions, make migrations of men, like the emission of assignats, and transport whole cities, and counties upon every point of the Empire. They have destroyed the splendour of *magazines*, of *drifts*, and of *servants*; but they have replaced them by an expense, infinitely to their new empire, and by an indolence, wholly military, which employs their workmen, whom the want of labour had rendered dangerous. The restless activity of the People is turned to profit by their agitators. Two hundred thousand hands are, night and day, busied to forge the piles of iron, the shafts, and the masts, of the army, and a thousand or eleven hundred are daily engaged in the workshops of the city of Paris. One hundred pieces of cannon (four, six, and eight pounders) are minutely cast, and the exertions of the establishments of Menlan, or Corbell, and Fontenbleau, as well as those of each department, is correspondent with this dreadful activity. All classes of citizens concur in these objects: they feel the necessity of *regime*, and they believe that the most *expensive* efforts can alone procure it. They have left every sentiment of fear, which the foreign powers once excited, and they all obey—Iron, lead, and tin, are still in abundance; private houses and public monuments are not all stripped of them. This immense resource has not yet been used by the tyrants. Brass and bronze cover the roads and the rivers; and four thousand bells, now upon the quay of Rouen, are ready to submit to another form, and be founded into cannon. In this respect all the departments present proportional resources; and by their use, the French nation flatters themselves to weary out the Allied Powers, and reduce them to acquiescence in the equality of conquering France. Saltpeetre is obtained throughout the whole extent of France, from a fertile land, and is made with more success, than the first efforts seemed to promise. Artillery sent into all the parts of the Republic, have instructed their pupils with the most incredible activity. A million of men are employed in this work, and the greatest encouragements are given to them.

Meat, Hops, Cloth, &c.

The animals which man has rendered necessary to his existence, are consumed quicker than nature can produce them; the armies enjoy this disposition; and the provinces add daily to the resources, by the regulations which they impose upon themselves, some voluntary, others in the name of the Law; and this also makes meat so scarce in certain cantons, and abundant in others, particularly in Normandy, where it diminishes and perishes in a most sensible manner. The supplies which the Convention procures in Switzerland, and by the assistance of the neutral Powers, are over-balanced by the excessive consumption of the forced labours, convicts, and armies. *Trunk*, however, *clothing* me to acknowledge that it is not nearly the same number of horses that it requires; luxury, commerce, and the conveniences of life, supply this wonderful prodigality. The post roads, however, are as abundantly provided as ever, and this service experiences neither intermission nor delay.

Cloth is manufactured at Sedan, Louviers, and Orléans, and in the great manufactories, with less activity, but more dexterity. The enhanced value, and the facility of eluding the law which regulates their price, affords to the branch of this industry the means which the wool of France will afford for some time. They can clothe the nation till the end of the year 1796. This precious animal has been put under the immediate protection of the Convention, and the consumption is consequently diminished.

Famine imp-ible in France.

We must no longer think of the famines of which newspapers have so long given us hopes. Only some parts of France, particularly Guionnay experienced a total want. But, beside the motive for foresting this plague over a province where the Convention drained the effects of the Federalists, the corn was every where taken away, and sent to the frontiers, to which abundance called new defenders. A portion was referred to the inhabitants of the interior, after the frontiers had been sufficiently provided. The exact distribution which has been adopted in the department, for four months, and the subsequent economy have taken away all reasons of inquietude. France is far from wanting grain; productive Harveils will be peopled gathered in from their most fertile soils. Agriculture has received the *superintendence* it demands, and the *encouragements* which give it new force; and from a Government where the field of the soldier must be cultivated by his fellow citizen, from a country where population, still sufficiently numerous for the extent of the territory, restores an infant to the fields, the men which the cities had received, we must banish famine from the number of plagues which the Divine wrath seldom sends among men. If bread was less abundant, more soldiers would flock to the frontiers, famine and robbery might disolate them in concert; but the Allies would then have a new despair to combat, another obstacle to conquer, and a greater danger to avoid.

Royalty.

Vende, the *file* of fear to the Convention, and the only danger which menaced the Republic, displayed a mighty energy, because the simple and virtuous peasants of Poitou, almost strangers to the rest of France, and to its religious and political novelties, differed totally from the numerous classes of patriots; and in this part, all the members, united by the same motive, and in the same cause, attacked the whole class of defuncts. This very reason, however, circumscribed their progress, and prevented the junction of other departments, almost generally infected with the constitutional democracy, or favourable from political calculation, to the reformation of the Constitution. To prove that the majority of France adopted this opinion, we should remark, that the people most bitterly persecuted by the Convention were the Constitutionalists, on account of the facility of rallying all the other malcontents, except those of La Vendée. The Convention were so convinced of the extent of the dangers which threatened their power, in the opinion and minds of the people, that a force of 75,000 men distributed at Nantes, at Rennes, and Rochelle, have never quitted the department, when it could be so easily held in subjection, and against whom it is intended to guard as much as La Vendée. It is still the general opinion in France, that a Counter-Revolution can only be effected in La Vendée; and that, if immediately succoured, her success may be decisive; but they never were in greater want of them than at this moment. The separation of their hands, the weakness of the corps, and the defections which war, fear, and discouragement, have occasioned among the peasants, have reduced their forces to 24,000 men.

Malcontents.

The discontented are every where, but none will rebel, unless they could be assured of victory and peace. Unless by the great success of the Allied Powers, unless by an explosion in the bosom of the Assembly, or at Paris (but no deputy announces sufficient energy and means to create such an hope) we must not expect any great internal insurrection favourable to the Powers of Europe; and it would become impossible, should the Committee of Public Safety oblige them to make peace.

Opinion and Public Spirit.

Every day augments our fears: the crimes of France are exhausted, but the crimes of Greece and Rome begin. A new system has taken place in this nation, defined to preserve nothing of its habits and antiquity. The empire of the ferocious rules the multitude, and the Grecian and Roman robes will soon deprive Frenchmen of the remembrance of their ancient country. Gyges, the tyrant, and wrestling—triumphal feasts, branches of oak, and the Pantheon—Theatre dedicated to the People, and formed upon the *great models of antiquity*, which *are* *now* *respected*, will long mitigate their slavery with the var-

nished coloured liberty. A religion, whose augurs bring down the goddesses of Victory and Justice upon this renovated earth, may perhaps have their old regrets less poignant, and their new vows sincere. These principles, which have given birth to public schools, sufficiently illustrate their intentions; and this generation, whose infancy has been nourished by crimes, and who make dangerous to the university, from the necessity of extending its courage, and maintaining a military Republic; and by diffmination of principles the most false, but yet the most seductive, that man had ever to combat, we shall every where see, a *freedom* *spurred*, a *lawless* *equality*, and *robbery* *legitimated*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,

YOU will do me a favor to communicate through the *Channel* of your worthy Paper, at pains to cultivate NOBIL PLEAS, that a breed of Cochise Infants has lately been fairly landed in the Botanical Garden in Calcutta, from America, by a Gentleman animated by the insatiable desire of contributing to the welfare of his Country.

As a more particular notification may appear improper, till full time as the Publican acknowledge in a favorable manner, the act of transporting into our own Harbours, the means of their enriching our National Trade, and providing employment for the poor inhabitants of India—your READERS will observe that my present Solicitude is for the repair of these Plantations, which may probably be backed with Infants by the said direct Ships from Bengal.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON,
Madras May, 26th 1795.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LITER, signed, "A Constant Reader," have, through the neglect of a Native Servant, been entirely destroyed. If our Correspondent will favor us with another Copy, they shall have place in our next Courier.

The poetic PETITION, from Vellore, is received, and under consideration.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—MAY 27th. 1795.

LORD AND LADY HOBART, request the Honor of the Company of the GENTLEMEN IN THE KING'S and COMPANY'S, CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, to a BALL on the 4th of JUNE, HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Garden House, 26th May.

ON the 4th Instant the Ship ELIZA, Captain Giblin, failed, the first Ship of the Season, from Bombay, for China. The following Ships also failed from Bombay on the 8th Instant—the CARRON, Capt. Simpson; for Madras and China—the LOWE, Capt. Smith; the CARRON, Capt. Elliott, and the FRIENDSHIP, Captain Smith, for China, direct.

The CARRON, arrived and anchored in the Roads, on Sunday last, the 24th Instant. Nearly 1000 Bales of Cotton, it was said, would be exported from Bombay for China during the present season.

The Ships Advertiser, and Ramsay, having undergone a thorough repair, in Bombay Dock, are preparing to take in Ceylon and Rice for China.

We are sorry to learn, that the Sands in Bengal River, have lately shifted in such an unusual, and destructive manner, as nearly to render its Navigation, at all times dangerous, now impracticable.

The Sands, in this River, termed the James and Mary, have in particular, experienced this unfavourable revolution, so as to prevent the possibility of any Vessels passing down the River, and in consequence of which the Ships *London*, *Schomaker*, *Dart*, and *Fort Louis*, are and have for some time past, been detained at Paltah.

The accounts from the French Islands, lately received at Bengal, by the American Ship Eliza, although peremptory in their statement, do not appear to be entitled to implicit credit, or to general belief.

By letters from Poonah of the 29th ult, we learn that Sir Charles Mallet and his suite, had returned from the Mahara's Camp on the morning of the 28th, and that the Peshwa was expected in the course of two days; great preparations were making for his reception; he was to enter the city in the night, in grand procession, and in the midst of splendid illuminations. Tho' we do not suppose that this procession will imitate the dignity of a Roman Triumph, yet it will have the advantage that the Romans could not give it—the Bramins will fix upon a lucky hour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.
16th May, 1795.

Mr. HUGH VAUGHAN to be Paymaster and Storekeeper in the Barramah, but to remain at Madras until he is relieved by Mr. Robert Hughes, who has been appointed to succeed him in the Office of Paymaster and Storekeeper at that Station, and at Diodigal.

The Officers Commanding the Barramah are to take charge of the Military Stores, and Mr. Thomas Bowyer Harris to pay the Troops in that Country, and act as Deputy Comptroller of Grain and Provisions, until the arrival of Mr. Vaughan.

Mr. Charles O'Neil, Assistant Surgeon, to the 3rd Battalion of Native Infantry, to do duty with the 1st Regiment of Cavalry until an Assistant Surgeon can be appointed to that Corps.

Mr. John Seward, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors a Cadet on their Military Establishment at this Presidency, is admitted an Ensign, date of rank to be settled.

Lieut. Matthew Hawes to be Quarter Master to the 4th Battalion of European Infantry, vice Carey permitted to resign.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.
17th May, 1795.

The Right Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the Officers, whose dates of rank have been restored by the appointment of Lt. Colonel Douglas Campbell to the Infantry, to be placed in the respective situations in the same manner as if Lt. Col. Campbell had not been transferred to that Corps and that new Commissions be in consequence issued to them according to the following dates:

Lt. Col. Sale date of new Commission 15th January 1795.

Major Mear, do. do. 29 do. do.
Captain Beale, do. do. 29 do. do.
Lt. Marshall, do. do. 29 do. do.
Lt. Col. Bonnevaux, do. do. 11 do. do.
Lt. Col. Wrench, do. do. 18 March 1794.
Lt. Col. Pitt, do. do. 6 do. do.
Major Croker, do. do. 6 do. do.
Capt. Lindlay, do. do. 6 do. do.
Lt. Savel, do. do. 6 do. do.
Capt. Delfe, do. do. 8 do. do.
Lt. H. S. Scott, do. do. 8 do. do.
Capt. Collins, do. do. 9 do. do.
Lt. Johnston, do. do. 9 do. do.
Lt. Stewart, do. do. 9 do. do.
Capt. A. Cushing, do. do. 14 do. do.
Lt. Seaton, do. do. 14 do. do.
Major Forsteringham, do. do. 15 do. do.
Capt. Long, do. do. 15 do. do.
Lt. Fair, do. do. 15 do. do.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

For St. George's 24th May, 1795.
All Commanding Officers stationed in the Company's Territory, are directed to make report to the Collector on the 25th of the preceding Month of the number of Sheep, required for the use of the Troops in the future, (including mules, and the days on which they are to be furnished.

22d May 1795.

The Company of Sepoys detached from the 24th Native Battalion to join the Corps at Tagor, Lieut. J. D. Gordon to be Adjutant of the 3d Battalion Native Infantry, vice Powis permitted to resign.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

The following extract of a letter, dated the 10th of October, and received by the Asiatick Mirror from a distinguished and respectable Correspondent, will, we presume, prove highly acceptable to our Military Readers.

"I have unfeigned satisfaction in assuring you that the claims of the India Officers are now in a fair and immediate train of final and satisfactory adjustment. The subject will occupy the earliest attention of Parliament, in the ensuing Session; but in this as in other Parliamentary business, the particular arrangements afflige their form and complexion before introduction to St. Stephen, from whence they issue as they were introduced, simply with the diminished addition of *Auxiliary Regis Senatus Anglia*.

"Mr. Dundas has the fullest information of the nature of our claims,—of their justness, generally considered, I know they are convinced, and to his honour I add, that besides on this, as on most other subjects, are luminous, manly, and liberal. Lord Cornwallis is equally friendly to the Army, which he has, as our leader, did so ably to preserve the honor and the interests of his country. To his Lordship and Mr. Dundas, the whole of this arrangement has been submitted. Scott, Devonshire, and other leading men of the Direction have been consulted, and from the information collected by them many judicious suggestions have been made."

"As far as the arrangements are already disposed of, they allow full pay and full allowances officers requiring on proper grounds, a temporary absence from India. An increase of rank and other favourable circumstances are under agitation. It is understood, in contemplation to transfer the Company's armies to His Majesty's service; but from what I can learn, this is not likely to be a measure immediately determined on."

"The London Committee of India Officers meet on the 26th inst. and will be represented by already been consulted; and both the Board of Control and Court of Directors desire the highest credit for the candid and liberal line of conduct they have pursued."

SWALLOW PACKET.

In the letter, of which the foregoing is an extract, mention is made that the Swallow Packet was expected to be dispatched for Bengal before the end of October; but from no reference to her departure being made in any of the late papers received overland, it is most probable that her mission had been postponed till the meeting of Parliament.

During the late Quarter Sessions, Alexander Milord, and Robert Hughes, Esquires, were sworn in as Justices of the Peace, for the Town of Madraspatnam, and its Dependencies.

The Strong S. W. Winds still continue to prevail, and to render the working of the Malacca Bays, both arduous and difficult.

Letters from Rangoon mention, that the Burmah had at first refused the Captains commanding Country Vessels having any intercourse with Captain Symes; but that on his demanding that permission, they had thought proper to grant it.

The Government, it is said, wished to prevail on Captain Symes to proceed to Pegue without his escort, which he refused to do; and it was thought, this business also, would terminate in his favor.

The letters mention, that one principal point had been gained, greatly in favor of the English flag; but that the particulars of it had not then been made public.

An epistolical disorder, has proved fatal to a considerable number of the natives in and about Madraspatnam; which by letters continues, continued to prevail there.

By an English paper dated the 16th October, the 3 per cent. consols, were then at 64½; and private letters from Bombay, of a late date mention, that at the end of that month, they had risen to 68 per cent.

Mr. Brown, an Artist, of Calcutta, was the fortunate holder of No. 1694, the last drawn Ticket in Mr. Sherreff's Lottery, which was in consequence, entitled to Thirty Thousand Rupees.

By Letters received from TRANQUERBAR, we learn that the *Andromeda* that set sail, after having expressed much reluctance at the unpopularity of a *Dubois* in the confidence of the Government, had withdrawn themselves from the Port and Petcha, and assembled to the number of three thousand, at about two Miles distance—and that they were hourly joined by other malignant Native Insurrectionists, and subjects of the Tranquebar Government—circumstances in which we cannot help expressing our abhorrence, when we consider the Characteristic Prudence, and Mildness by which that Government is distinguished—it is added that the *Boatmen* had joined in the Section, and that Mr. Mafiah Boat and Crew, had in consequence been brought from Karikal, in order to prevent the entire stoppage of all business, connected with the Shipping at that Port.

VERY EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

OR, EFFORTS OF THE IMAGINATION, Displayed in *divers Extracts*, from the CALCUTTA CHRONICLE.

ROBESPIERRE.—Infused upon marrying the Daughter of Louis the XVI, in "order that he, the said Robespierre, more over, and also, might be made a King—the Lady refused, and was murdered." As it appears that the Princess was living, we may say nothing—

THE FIRE AT RATCLIFF.—"occasionally by American Incendiaries," quite a *fact* the *Printer's* business—That is, if we believe the Chronicle, for there is no other authority for this harsh assertion.

THE FRENCH.—Murdered all the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, whom they found in certain Hospitals.—Nothing of the kind to be found even in the *Brussels Gazette*.

AMERICA.—Ruined—Washington, Prisoner.—Vide Washington's speech inserted in the *Madras Gazette*, of the 10th instant.

No alteration has taken place in the rate of Exchanges for that inserted in our last Courier.

In the latest accounts received from the Continent, it is asserted that GENERAL J. ROSS had actually proposed a cession of Hostilities to General Clarke, prior to his last defeat, and the execution of Nimwegen, but which the latter had positively refused.

We understand that the Ship Mary is taken up for the purpose of bringing back to the Presidency, the two Flank Companies of the Second European Regiment, which have been employed on the late Service to the Northward, and where their conduct has been exemplary.

We are informed that the army under the command of the Prince of Coe, is to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

The following accounts from the Isle of France, are copied from the *Oriental Star*, of the 9th instant.

On the 9th instant arrived in the river, the American ship *Eliza*, Captain C. Swain, left from the Mauritius; which left on the 27th of March.

No later accounts have been received in Calcutta from the Mauritius than those brought by the *Eliza*; which directly contradicted the reports that have lately been circulated there, respecting a fleet of American ships having arrived at that port, laden with provisions, marine stores, and ammunition.

We have been particularly earnest in our enquiries respecting the intelligence brought by the *Eliza*, which we learn is briefly as follows:—

Every other ship at the Mauritius, as well as the *Eliza*, whether French or neutral, had been detained there five months, under an embargo.

The cause of this detention, originated in their apprehensions of the Island being attacked by the British squadron, which was during that time, daily expected.

When the *Eliza* failed, they had received no news from Europe, for several months; the latest was an account of the death of Robespierre, which was not generally credited.

There were three parties at the Mauritius: the *Sans Culottes*, the *Arrogantes*, and another party, composed of the captains, officers and men of the Europe ships, who had formed themselves into a corps of artillery, and kept the other two in awe.

No violent measures had been pursued from the time of the news of Robespierre's death;—but on the contrary, more attention had been paid to the Governor and others in power, than had been shown towards them, for some time preceding its arrival.

The *Cybele* and *Prudente*, were ready for sea, when the *Eliza* failed; as were a few privateers;—but there had not been a ship out for a considerable time, nor did it appear, at the time of her departure from thence, that they intended sending any.

Provisions were very scarce, and of course, immoderately dear:—*no ships of war had arrived there*—not were any expected. All their supplies were from Madagascar.

Of the above YANKY detail, we profess, not to believe a single circumstance, our next Courier will explain, amply.

KING'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 4th May, 1795.

Mr. R. Barr Abercromby has been pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

36th Foot.—Brever Captain Henry Allen, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain of a Company vice Overend.

73d Foot.—Eldest Ensign John Labor, to be Lieutenant, vice Allen, promoted in the 36th Foot, 4th April, 1795.

Ed and Griffin, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Labor, 4th April, 1795.

74th Foot.—Col. nel Alexander Rose, from the 76th Foot, to be Major, vice Shawe, who exchanges, 28th March, 1795.

Ensign James Pendergalt, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Blair, who retires, 4th April, 1795.

Paul Carrington, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Pendergalt, 4th April, 1795.

76th Foot.—Major Robert Shawe, from the 74th Foot, to be Major, vice Rose, who exchanges, 28th March, 1795.

77th Foot.—Ensign Jacob Morland, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Grieve, who retires, 4th April, 1795.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Citizen Colleagues, We have to announce to you the capture of *Madras*, it surrendered this morning at five o'clock, after eleven days open trenches. This enterprise, was rendered extremely difficult, from the advanced season of the year, the place itself strong, and a numerous garrison defended by two hundred cannon.

From the appearance of the besieged we had no reason to expect, for early a surrender, but our continual fire, and activity, soon convinced them that resistance was in vain.—The Garrison are prisoners of war.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, merit every degree of praise for the courage they displayed on this occasion.—They braved not only the inclemency of the weather, but the heavy fire of the Garrison.—We are our self-satisfied to that general concord, that prevailed throughout the whole operations.—Every one did his duty.—We have from 60 to 100 wounded.—We have not yet been able to take a statement of the magazines and ammunition that have fallen into our hands.



The God of Verbe from lately to have directed his most ardent beams on his *Voltaire* at *Vellours*—a combining his influence with the *Roberts* power of female Beauty, to have produced of itself truly deplorable.

Among the many PORTRAIT FAVORS lately received from a Devoted *Voltaire*, we are particularly *very* *Voltaire* following, and the *Lady's* Heart be made of venerable stuff;—we should suppose it would be infused with good of itself.

ADDRESSED TO MISS. * * *

THESE, the last lines my trembling hand can write.

These words, the last my dying lips, recite, Read, and repeat that your unkindness gave, A wretched Lover an untimely grave.

Sunk by despair from life's enchanting view, Lull'd, ever lull'd, to happiness and you; No more these eye-lids show'st incessant tears, No more my spirit flinks with boding fears, No more your frowns my fuming passion meet, No more I fall blubbering at your feet: With fruitless Love, this heart shall cease to burn,

Life's empty dream, shall never more return, Then, link in death, my feelings—for in vain You strive to quench the phrency of your pain, Break, break, fond heart,—her will, thou canst not move,

Then take this certain triumph o'er thy Lover, 'Tis done—vain life's illusive scenes are o'er— Disdainful beauty flukes her chains no more, Come, peaceful gloom, expand thy dowry breast,

And loathe, O loathe me to eternal rest, These loath my plights, and gently loathe my woe, Where one fond dream of dull oblivion flows, No more—my Spirit is prepar'd to fly, Surprised! my voice, and sufficiency is my eye— Death's swimming shadows intercept my view, Vain words, and thou, oh cruel maid, Adieu.

Vellours, May 15th, 1795.

ENSIGNCY.

To be Sold, AN ENSIGNCY in an Eligible Corps in the *CARNATIC*. Apply to Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE, Fort St. George.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, finding that their LOTTERY SCHEME for the two last Years was generally approved, have determined to continue the same SCHEME for the present Year.—Their New Ticket, are ready for Sale at their Office, in the Exchange, and the Drawing will commence on the First of July next.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Committee Madras, February 10th, 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 . . .	2,500 each
4 Prizes of . . .	1,000 each
20 Prizes of . . .	500 each
40 Prizes of . . .	250 each
80 Prizes of . . .	100 each
2,500 Prizes of . . .	20 each
1 Prize allotted to the First Draw, 500	
1 Prize, ditto. Last Drawn, 500	
310 Prizes	
6885 Blanks	
10,000 Tickets,	Star Pagodas, 100,000

MARRIAGES.

At Trincomalee, LIEUTENANT PRESIDENT of the Artillery, DO MISS SWAN.

On the 8th inst. at Ponnamillai, JOHN KENNEDY, Esq. Resident at Cuddalore, to Miss NIXON, Daughter of Colonel Eccles Nixson.

DEATHS.

At Condamille.—On the 19th inst. Mr. THOMAS LARIVE Assistant Surgeon to the 25th Battalion of Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 4th ultimo, Mr. J. MAJOR.

At the same place, on Tuesday the 5th inst. St. JOHN RICHARDSON, Barr. Barrister at Law, and one of His Majesty's Judges of the Peace.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

Messrs. Wright and Hurst,
At their Auction-room,IN ST. THOMAS STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE,
On MONDAY next, the 1st of June,
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,TWO Bales of twenty—Panjam LONG
CLOTH,
One Bale of twenty-two ditto ditto,
Half a Bale of thirty-six ditto ditto,
One Bale of CHITTAGONG TOWELS,
And sundry other PIECE GOODS.ALSO,
Two PALANKEENS, with Fingercases and
Silver Ornaments complete,
And Sundry other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT THE SEA GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A QUANTITY
OF
ARRACK,
IN
LEAGUERS AND HALF LEAGUERS.To be sold by Public Auction,
ON THE PREMISES.

By Robert Henderson,

On SATURDAY next, the 30th May,
Between the hours of four and six in the afternoon,THIRTY-Five Lots of Ground, below
MR. POPHAM'S House in the Black
Town, the Ground will be put up in Lots
of Thirty Feet by Eighty.There is a Quantity Bill of Sale for the
Ground—Conditions, Ten per Cent. to be
paid immediately after the Sale, and the re-
mainder of the purchase money within Ten
Days, in default thereof the ground will be
retold, and any lots on a Second Sale must be
made good by the first Purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st of June,
At twelve o'clock,A POST CHAISE and three Mares, that
go remarkably ready in Harness,
A strong Bandy, and a Bay Horse, with
Harnes complete,
A strong Dun Saddle Horse,
AND
A Grey Horse.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN DE LETANG has the
honor to inform his Friends, and the
Public, that the Treatise on Farriery, formerly
advertised, which he is about to publish, is
in the Press, and will be ready for delivery in
the course of next Month. As Captain De-
Letang proposes to have a List of Subscribers
printed to the Work, and Copies printed for
them only, he requests those Gentlemen who
may wish to favor him with their Name,
will be pleased to signify the same by a Line
addressed to any of the undermentioned
Gentlemen, or Houses,Messrs. Brown & Ashton, Fort St. George,
Messrs. Dring, Cleland, & Co. Calcutta,
Mr. Chinnery, Cuddalore,
Colonel D'Elphinasse, Tranquebar,
Captain Gay, Negapatam,
Captain Deletang, Pondicherry,
Messrs. Wadell & Co. Tuticorin,
Mr. Hape, Kottayam,
Mr. Ferey, Kottayam,
Lieut. Walker, Malapattanam,
Messrs. Alexander & Brittain, Pondicherry 1st April 1795.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN FEMALE SER-
VANT, of unexceptionable Character,
to take care of Two Young Children.—Further
Particulars may be known by Perusing
Application to Mrs. MURRAY at St. Thomas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 28th Instant,

At 11 o'clock,

About Forty Chefts,
OF
Fine Hyson Tea,
IMPORTED
BY THE CARRON,

On her last Voyage.

ABOUT FIFTY CORGES
OF
Superfine Brown Nankeen.On the same day at 12 o'clock, will be
sold,
A Bandy and Horse, with a new Harness
complete,
AND
A good, strong, Travelling Pallankeen.

To be sold by Public Auction,

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 28th Instant,

A QUANTITY of Izaree, and Single
Thread Palampores, of the first Pat-
ting, on whole Pieces,
Izaree Palampores, 6 covids by 5,
Single Thread ditto, 7 do. by 5.Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
BEG leave to inform the "entertainment, and the
Gentlemen of the Army at the differ-
ent stations, that they have received for
Sale on Commission.A QUANTITY OF
BEEF,Pol and prepared at Chinsurah, and is all brand-
ed by J. SAUNDERS, who is the Successor
of Mr. SWIGERT, and no other is genuine.
Casks containing 180 lb. weight, prime
pieces, at per Cask, 12 Pages, 12
Double Casks of ditto, containing
320 lb. weight, 12 do. 25

Messrs. Sharp & Heefke,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they
have received, on Commission,

A quantity of Brandy,

Of the very best Quality,
WHICH THEY SELL AS FOLLOWS,
VIZ.In Casks, at 38 Panams per Gallon,
In Bottles at 34 Pagodas per Dozen,
ALSO,
A few Half Pipes of Madeira, four years old,
AND
A few Half Pipes and Quarter Casks of
THE SAME WINE.

Bold and Riordon,

HAVE FOR SALE.

At their Shop in the Fort,

AND ALSO

At their Shop at Pondicherry,

A QUANTITY OF
FINE BOMBAY ONIONS,
Just Arrived from that Presidency,
Fort St. George: 26th May, 1795.

Advertisement.

MR. CHATER has received, on Com-
mission, a quantity of FRENCH
BRANDY, and which he has for Sale, at
24 Pagodas the Dozen.

* * To be paid for on Delivery.

To be Sold.

A SHIP'S BOAT, 13 feet in length, by
5 in width with a Roller aft, for weigh-
ing, she is London River built in 1794, very
Strong, and a good model, with OARS,
MASTS, SAILS, and TACKLE complete.APPLY TO
CAPTAIN G. SKENE,

No. 25 Anderson Street.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOU-
SAND STAR PAGODAS.Under the Management and Direction of
Messrs. POACHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHASE, SWEET, and CHAIR,
TULLOCH, JERVIS, and BADDIE,
DRAKE, GORDON, and LUSINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SEIN.For the Benefit of the Military Male Af-
firm, and for erecting a Bridge for the Ac-
commodation of the Public, over the River,
between the House belonging to His High-
ness the Nabob Umduh Ul Omrah, Behader,
&c. and the House lately occupied by Major
Hart.Ten Thousand Tickets to be divided in Three
Classes, according to the following

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING
PRIZES, AND
NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	5,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	2,000
15 Ditto	50	750
60 Ditto	25	1,500
100 Ditto	10	1,000
281 Ditto	5	1,405

Also allotted to the Last Drawn
Ticket,1,000 Prizes in the First Class,
amounting to Star PagodasTHE SECOND CLASS,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING
PRIZES, AND
NO BLANKS:

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

Also allotted to the Last Drawn
Ticket,3,000 Prizes in the Second Class,
amounting to Star PagodasTHE THIRD CLASS,
CONSISTING OF 5,698 BLANKS,
AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	12,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	10,000
10 Prizes of	1,000 each is	10,000
50 Ditto	500	25,000
70 Ditto	200	14,000
100 Ditto	100	10,000
1190 Ditto	50	59,500

Also allotted to the Last Drawn
Ticket,1,368 Prizes in the Third Class,
amounting to Star Pagodas

4,868 Prizes amounting to Star Pagodas

5,698 Blanks in the Third Class,

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of
1 PRIZE TO 11 BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	25 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE
TICKETS.10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags, each,
amount to Star Pagodas

Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class

Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to
be paid for at 5 Pags, each, 45,000

Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class

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

Star Pagodas 150,000

Explanation of the foregoing Scheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, suppose
No. 10, purchased originally for Seven Pag-
ods, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the First
Class, be entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar
to that Class; for there are NO BLANKS: But
should his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will
have to pay Five Pagodas in Addition to the
original Price; and he will then be entitled to a
Chance of one of the Prizes appropriated to the
Second Class; But if No. 10, should not be
drawn in the Second Class, and, here also, as
in the First, there are NO BLANKS, the Propri-
etor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pag-
ods more, to the former Sums paid by him;
which will entitle him to all the advantages pecu-
liar 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 advan-
tages are, extremely manifest and plain: and
in proportion of the additional Sums, at the
different Periods particularly paid by the Hold-
ers of the Tickets, as before the Commence-
ment of the Drawing of the Second Class, 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 entitled to a PRIZE, as
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;
and to, 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 Com-
mencement 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 be-
tween the Drawing of each Class, so that 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 Wheel, viz.James Du Pré Porcher, Esquire,
Charles Barker, Esquire,
Henry Sewall, Esquire,
John Tullah, Esquire, and
William Dring, Esquire.A Committee of the Managers will regularly
attend the Drawing, which is to Commence on
the 1st of July next.
THE FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNA-
TIC 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 CARNA TIC BANK, and the
AGENTS'S OFFICE.Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs.
Patterson, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and
a further advanced 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 Sicca Rupees each, the above
Advance, 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, James Sinan, and Company.
The Payment of the Tickets sold at Bengal
and drawn by the Managers, will be paid in
Siccas, will be paid. If required, five Days after
the accounts of the Drawing of these Classes, at the
Rate of 100 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagod-
as and at Bombay at 25 Sicca Rupees.—
The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at
Madras 30 Days after the Drawing.SHANK and HARRIS, Agents,
Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

PRINTED PAPERS,

TO BE HAD

At the Courier Office.

RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
COMMON INTEREST BONDS,
INTEREST BONDS for Vessels, with
the necessary Clause, empowering to sue
in the Mayor's Court, annexed,
BILLS OF LADING,
POLICES OF INSURANCE, either for
the War, or common Sea Risk.* * * We have to apologize for a peculiar
mistake which appeared in the above advertise-
ment, as inserted in the last Courier—and which
we have taken care to be duly corrected in the
publication of this day.

ARRIVALS.

May 20th, Ship Greenwich, Captain Brown,
Calcutta,

21st, Snow Anna, Newbigging, ditto,

22d, Ship Harriet, Bagshaw, ditto,

24th, Ship Caron, Symington, Bombay

DEPARTURES.

May 20th, Ship Preference, Captain How-

den, Malapattanam,

Snow Blenheim, Haggey, ditto,

Snow Macclina, Jozz, Negapatam,

23d, Ship Bombay, Robertson, Bengal,