MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13th. 1797. NUMBER 636

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the* ADVERTISEMENTS *which appear under the* OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other* OFFICERS *of* GOVERNMENT, *properly authorised to publish them in the* MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE, *are meant, and must be deemed, to convey* OFFICIAL *and* SUFFICIENT NOTIFICATION *of the* BOARD'S ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS, *in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any* SERVANT *of the* COMPANY, *or others to whom such* ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS *have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Advertisement,

Noitice is hereby given,

THAT *on Wednesday the 20th Instant at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon*, the Honorable Company's Cordage, Canvas and sundry other small Stores, as per List to be seen at the Marine Store House Keepers Office, will be sold by Public Sale at the Sea Gate.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within Thirty day's after the Sale, in default of which, they will be resold, and should any loss arise, the original Purchasers are to be held answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit One Star Pagoda in the hands of the Marine Store Keeper, as an earnest to secure the Sale.

By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

G. TASWELL.
MARINE STORE-KEEPER.

Fort St. George, 11th December 1797.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bonds of this Government bearing Interest at 12 per cent will be received until further notice, in subscription to the remittance Loan.

The interest due on the Bonds, which may be so subscribed will either be added to the principal, or discharged in Cash, at the option of the holder.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Government

Fort St. George, 6th December, 1797

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Richard Ramsay, deceased, to be granted to William Anderson, as friend and Partner of the said deceased.

GILBERT RICKETTS.
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 12th December 1797.

Advertisement,

To be sold by Public Outcry.

AT THE EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY next, the 15th Dec.
At 12 o'Clock,
To the Highest Bidder, without reserve.

THREE SHARES IN THE
MADRAS EXCHANGE,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
APPLY TO
MR. P. M. CASSIN,
The Agent for the Concern.

Madras, 28th November, 1797.

Advertisement.

To be Let.

SEVERAL LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
APARTMENTS
IN THE
EXCHANGE,
Apply to
Mr. CASSIN,
October, 3d 1797.

For Private Sale.

At R. HENDERSON'S
GODOWNS,
IN THE FORT,

A FEW DIMITY TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, of a superior sort, the dimensions as follows:

Thirty-six feet by Nine,
Eighteen by ditto,
Nine by seven and half,

AND
A FEW DOZENS OF
NAPKINS TO MATCH.

To be Sold.

A PAIR of very Valuable ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES, lately Imported from Bombay, and also a Europe built CURRICLE.

APPLY TO
Messrs. Colt Baker Day, and Co.

Messrs. Dring Gordon & Connell,
HAVE REMAINING
A few Pipes of very Good
MADEIRA,
At 130 Pagodas Per Pipe.

Administration.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of Major Thomas Price late of the Hon. Company's Service deceased, having been granted to Peter Alexander and Samuel Britain, two of the Executors therein named, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said deceased's Estate, will be pleased to make payment to the said acting Executors; to whom also all persons having claims, are hereby requested to state the same.

Fort St. George, 8th December, 1797.

HUGH GORDON,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has
JUST RECEIVED
A FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
JEWELLRY,
AND
CLOCKS,
CONSISTING OF

LONG Eight day Clocks, Musical Quarter, and plain Chamber ditto, Watches, Box, and Gold Chronometers, Gold Bell Repeaters, Ladies Elegant Enamelled ditto, set with Pearls, with Chains suitable, ditto Enamelled, without Pearls, Gentlemen's Gold, Duplex, Horizontal, and Vertical ditto, some very good Silver, and Gilt ditto.

ALSO
A large supply of Silver Plate,
OF ALL KINDS.

Fort St. George: December 13th 1797.

For Sale.

AT
Messrs. Stephens & Cockell's
A FEW CHESTS OF
CHAMPAGNE WINE,
OF
A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
EITHER BY THE
CHEST *or* DOZEN,
ALSO
SOME LA FITE'S
CLARET,
LATELY IMPORTED
At 55 Pagodas per Chest.

English Claret,

Messrs. Roebuck & Abbott,
HAVE REMAINING
FOR SALE
A few Chests of very Superior
ENGLISH CLARET,
FROM THE HOUSES OF
Stockdale, Paxton & Harley,
AT 8 PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

Fort St. George: 1st December, 1797.

THE TICKETS,
OF THE FOURTH
MALE ASYLUM,
AND
ROAD LOTTERY,
Are now ready for Sale,
At the Carnatic Bank,
AND AT THE
AGENTS OFFICE.

The Scheme, as advertised in the former Papers.

LANE & HEEFKE.
AGENTS.

Fort St. George, December 1st 1797.

A Card.

Waddle, Stewart & Rannie,
ARE RECEIVING THE
INVESTMENT,
OF
Captain Charles Raitt,
OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
EARL SPENCER,
AND A SELECTION FROM THE OTHER SHIPS,
NOW IN THE ROADS,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
WHICH WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AT THEIR HOUSE,
In Fort St. George,
AS SOON AS OPENED,

CLARET, from the Houses of Carbonell, Stockdale, Chatfield and Barns,
Port Wine,
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Ratafie, and Rum Shrub, Perry, Small and Strong Pale Ale, Porter in Casks, and Bottles.

Confectionary,
FROM HOFFMAN,
CONSISTING OF
Raspberry Jam, Current Jelly, Marmalades, Comfits, and preserved Fruits,
Wrights Bitters.

Grocery,
FROM ROSS,
Consisting of
Bloom Raisons, Jourdan Almonds, Currants, Maccaroni, Vermecelli, and Pearl Barley,

Oilman's Stores,
CONSISTING OF
Hams, Cheese, Bacon, Tongues. Salted and Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herrings, Oatmeal, in Cannisters, Olives, Mushrooms, Ketchup, and Fish Sauce, Oil, Mustard and Vinegar, with an assortment of Pickles, in cases, Europe Snuff and Pigtail Tobacco,

Perfumery,
FROM SMITH and NEPHEW,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Dee Skin Breeches and Gloves, Spring Silk Braces, Cloths, Cassimerrs, and Irish Linens, Boots and Shoes, Morocco Skins,
Sadlery, and spare Furniture,
Stationary, and Cards,
Glass Ware,

Cutlery,
FROM SAVIGNY,
Telescopes, and Azimuth Compasses and Marine Barrometers, Toys, Cricket and Trap Batts and Balls, Bird Cages.
A variety of Tin Ware.

N. B. Madeira in pipes, from Star Pagodas 135, to 160, also in bottles, Europe bottled Coniac Brandy, a few dozen of Danish Claret, Arrack, in whole and half leaguers, fresh Northward Long Cloths, Punjam and Sarees.

SUPPLIES of the above [illegible]es, to be had on Application at their [illegible] Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George; [illegible]mber, 179

[illegible] AND D[illegible]

	PRIZ[illegible]				
968	847	6[illegible]	1[illegible]		
283	10[illegible]	786	[illegible]	2[illegible]	
635	13[illegible]	550	[illegible]38	141[illegible]	
853	[illegible]	[illegible]9	169	118	
213[illegible]					

[illegible] DAY'S DR[illegible]

PRIZES.

519	298	776	859	76[illegible]	5[illegible]	423
296	215	418	275	1281	330	1040
1279	11	862.				

The Prizes for the above Numbers are ready to be delivered.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 14th. Instant,
At 12 o'Clock,
A GARDEN,
COMMANDING AN EXTENSIVE PROSPECT,
BELONGING TO
Mr. Gregory Johannes Goolamier,
SITUATED IN
CODOMPAUCUM,
AND
BOUNDED AS FOLLOWS:—

ON the North, by a Paddy Field, on the South, by the Roads leading to Cavoor and Connatore, on the East, by the Roads leading to Marmelon, and Antonio de Souza's Garden, and on the West, by a Garden, formerly the property of Ragnadoss, but now appertaining to one of the Nabob's Family, containing five cawnies of Ground, more or less, and well stocked with a variety of Fruit Trees all bearing. There are three Bungaloes, with all their appurtenances, and two Brick Wells.

The conditions of Sale may be seen at Mr. Heefke's Rooms.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, 15th December, 1797.
At 11 o'Clock;
THE REMAINDER OF
IRONMONGERY,
AS ADVERTISED IN THE LAST GAZETTE,
ALSO
TWENTY DOZEN OF
EUROPE BOTTLED PORTER,
And at 12 o'Clock will be sold,
A very good Bandy with Moons,
AND
An Atcheen Horse with a Side Saddle—Particularly adapted for a Lady.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright Hurst, & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On TUESDAY, next, the 19th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 11 o'Clock;
The following Articles,
PLATE.

TWO Coffee Pots, Four Salvers, One Pye Dish, One Cruet Stand, One Table Cross, Two Bottle Stands, Four Salt Cellars, Two Candlesticks, One Tea Pot, One Soup Ladle, Seventeen Table and Eighteen Tea Spoons.

TIN WARE.

Sets of Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Fish Kettles, and Dish Covers, a quantity of Tea Kettles, Mugs, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Pea Boilers, Ham Boilers, Bath Dishes, Skimmers, Ladles, &c.

A few Prints in Gold Burnished Frames, Forty Hand Lanthorns, Ten Dozen Plain Tumblers, Three pair of Pistols, Six Dozen of Vinegar, Forty Dozen of Europe Bottled Porter, Twelve Dozen *Browne and Whitfords*, Claret.

AND
[illegible]-hundred Dozen of Madeira,
[illegible]e Madeira, Claret, and Porter, will be put up in Lots of 3 Dozen.

[illegible] sold by Public Auction.
By Wright, Hurst [illegible]erson,
AT THEIR ROOMS
On WEDNESDAY, next, the 20th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 11 o'Clock;
A NEAT PHAETON, with a pair of Chesnut HORSES, and Harness complete.

MUTINY AT THE NORE,

TRIAL OF PARKER,

Greenhithe, June 22,

THIS morning at ten o'Clock, a Court Martial was held on board the Neptune, in pursuance of an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the trial of Richard Parker, a supernumerary seamen on Board the Sandwich, upon charges, of which the following is the substance:—

Making and endeavoring to make mutinous assemblies on board the Sandwich, and others of his Majesty's Ships at the Nore, on or about the 12th of May; disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officers with disrespect.

The following are the names of the Officers who composed the Court Martial.

Prosecutor, Captain Moss,

Admiral Sir THOMAS PASLEY, President.

Sir Erasmus Gower, : :	Neptune,
Capt. Stanhope, : : :	Ditto,
—— Williamson, : : :	Agincourt,
—— Markham, : : :	Ceutaur,
—— Wells, : : : :	Lancaster,
—— Sir J. Williams : :	Endymion,
—— Riou, : : : :	Princess Augusta
—— Sir F. Lafoury, : :	Hydra,
—— King, : : : : :	Sirius,
—— Lane, : : : : :	Acasto,
—— Pierrepoint, : . :	Naiad,
—— Ramage, : : :	Pr. Frederick,

Admiral Buckner examined,

Q. Do you know the Prisoner?—A. Yes.

Q. Does the Prisoner belong to the Sandwich?—A. I heard so, but in what capacity I know not.

Q. Will you repeat what you know of the Prisoner being concerned in a Mutiny on board the Fleet at the Nore on or about the 12th of May, or of any instances of disrespectful language or conduct to his Officers during the time this Mutiny existed?—A. the first time I observed my thing particular in the Prisoner's conduct, further than parading about with a vast number of people on shore with a red flag, was on or about the 20th of May, when I went on board the Sandwich, for the purpose of making known to that Ship and others his Majesty's Proclamation of Pardon on their returning to their duty on the terms granted to their brethren at Spithead, which the delegates, among whom was Parker, had previously assured me they would be satisfied with. On my going on board with my flag in a boat, there was no respect shown me whatever. The Officers were then without their side-arms, and had no command in the ship. Unwilling to return on shore till an opportunity offered for my speaking to the people, I waited for a considerable time, when Parker, with others came on the quarter-deck, and said that none others, but themselves (meaning I presume, the ship's company) should be present. The Prisoner then tendered me a paper, containing what he called a list of grievances, saying, at the same time, until those were redressed, they would not give up the power then in their hands. They insisted also on the personal attendence of the Admiralty to ratify their demands. Finding my efforts to restore order of no avail, I went on shore. On the 22d certain troops arrived at Sheerness. On the evening of that day I was examining at the Commissioner's house; and while I was inquiring into complaints laid against two Marines by a part of the Military, the Prisoner, and a man whom they called Davis, with three or four others, I believe, came abruptly into the house, and demanded why those men were in custody, telling me at the same time my flag was struck—that I had no authority, and that the power was in their hands. They then took the men away as they said, to trial. Another expression made use of by Parker was, that he was not to be intimidated. About the 4th of June I received a letter from Parker or rather, I should say, with his signature. In this letter, he said that the Administration had acted improperly in stopping the provisions, and that the foolish Proclamation was calculated to inflame the minds of honest men.—I have nothing more particular to relate.

Q. You have had frequent conferences with the Prisoner?—A. With him at the head of many others, in order to bring them to sense of their conduct. He in general took the lead as the spokesman, sometimes with a degree of insolence, appealing to the rest, whether he was not authorised to speak the sense of the whole, and if it was their wish it should be so. He even prevented one man in particular, whose name I do not know, from answering a [illegible] I had put to him saying at the same time [illegible] your tongue, if you don't I'll take care of y[illegible] While I was on boa[illegible] the Sandwich I forgot to mention that I rem[illegible]trated with them against keeping those disgraceful ropes, cal[illegible]d yard-ropes, hanging; but the de[illegible]tes, a[illegible] was the Prisoner, refused to re[illegible]

Q. In your [illegible]versation wi[illegible] Prison[illegible] did you ever experience any degree of insole[illegible]—A. I sometimes did; but generally hi[illegible] ment was the reverse, and he behaved with a great deal of apparent respect.

Q. Was Lieutenant Justice the Officer who brought the report of the tumultuous conduct of the crew of the Sandwich on the 12th of May, in seizing the command of that ship?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not order Lieut. Justice to the Inflexible, with orders to me (Capt. Moss), who was then sitting as President of a Court-Martial, to break up that Court, and to wait upon you for orders?—A. Yes.

[Here were read Admiral Buckner's letter to the Admiralty, informing the Lords Commissioners of the Mutiny; a letter from Capt. Moss to Admiral Buckner, informing him of certain particulars respecting the Mutiny; and Richard Parker's leter to Admiral Buckner, the substance of which was stated in the Admiral's evidence.]

Q. Do you believe the letter now read to be genuine?—A. I can swear to my own letter; and I have no reason to doubt the genuiness of the others.

Q. Do you believe the letters now produced to be the same you received from Capt. Moss and Parker?—. I do.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. The Admiral mentions having been on board the Sandwich on the 20th of May, and having been received with no respect; I beg that he would recollect whether he or I was on board first on that day?—A. I believe I was on board first.

Q. I would beg leave to ask, whether he believe I was the person who caused him to be received with no respect?—A. When I said I was received with no respect, I meant that I was not received as I ought to have been, but cannot answer the question the Prisoner puts, because I was on board before him.

Q. Does Admiral Buckner recollect that I, after having asked why the ship's company could be so disgraceful as not to cheer their Admiral on his coming on board, came to the Admiral on the quarter-deck, and said, that the apparent disrespect must have originated in a mistake on the part of the crew, and that if he pleased, they were ready now to pay him every sort of honour?—A. You did come to me, and say that no disrespect was intended me. Some attempts were made to man the ship, and he said, that if I would receive the honour, the crew would man the yards. A movement was made for that purpose, but by very few, and the yard ropes were still hanging.

Q. Does Admiral Buckner recollect that on going on shore he was attended by the boats of the Sandwich, and some other boats of the fleet, seeing no flag flying?—A. When I was going on shore, I did not know that my flag was struck; several boats attended me.

The President of the Court advised the Prisoner to invalidate, if he could, by any question, that part of the narrative of Admiral Buckner, which stated, that he had released two marines, and told the Admiral that all his authority on board ship was at an end.

The Prisoner put no question to this effect.

The Admiral re-examined by the Court.

Q. When the Prisoner treated you with apparent respect and modesty, was it privately, or publicly before the ship's company?—A. I never had any private conversation with him, and never saw him excepting once before the ship's company. When I saw him, it was generally in a parade with a number of men calling themselves Delegates.

Q. When the Prisoner came to you to apologize for the want of respect on the part of the people on board, did he appear to command the people to pay respect which they had neglected to use?—A. He seemed, by his coming to me to make an apology, to have had some command in the ship. I had no opprtunity of making that observation, as immediately after he left the quarter-deck, and I did not see him again till he came with the paper before mentioned.

Lieutenant Justice, of the Sandwich, sworn.

Q. Do you know the Prisoner?—A. I do.

Q. Does he belong the Sandwich?—A. I believe he does; he was a supernumerary.

Q. Relate what you know of the Prisoner's couduct during the mutiny?—A. I was turned ashore about Friday, 12th of May.

Q. By whom?—A. By the crew. About half past nine I gave orders to pipe all hands to breakfast, and to clear hawse. The ship's company gave three cheers, which was immediately answered by the Director.—They rove the yard ropes, and pointed the forecastle guns on the quarter-deck. I immediately went forward and remonstrated with them on their conduct; they all answered they wanted their grievances redressed. I did not see the Prisoner before: on this occasion the whole ship's company were engaged, one [illegible]ll of them.

Q. Do yo[illegible]y thing of the Prisoner b[illegible]t from the g[illegible]ral muti[illegible]?—A. I only k[illegible]w him fr[illegible]m the general mutiny, and no[illegible] him [illegible]nce.

[illegible] w[illegible] [illegible] I. [illegible] him [illegible] [illegible] letter; t[illegible] beha-[illegible] [illegible] see [illegible]m on the forecastle when [illegible] pointe[illegible]—A. I. did not [illegible] 12th, whe[illegible] the p[illegible]ple cheered, [illegible]u that the P[illegible]ner [illegible]k a leading [illegible]re no particu[illegible] [illegible]on taking a [illegible] A. No.

Q. [illegible] as y[illegible] the Commanding Officer of the Sandwich on the morning of the 11th and 12th. A. Yes.

Q. Did you read an official paper communicated by Admiral Buckner, representing that a vote of the House of Commons had passed, granting 172,000l. to answer the expences which the requisitions of the seamen rendered necessary?—How was it received?—A. with three cheers, as soon as read.

Q. On returning to the Sandwich on the morning of the 12th of May, after reporting the mutiny that existed, do you remember acquainting Captain Moss that the people had given charge of the ship to Mr. Bray, the Master?—A, I think I do: I do.

Q. Do you remember orders being given by the Master, from the Committee, that no Officers should interfere with any duty of the ship?—A. I heard of it as soon as I came on board; I did not hear it myself.

Q. As soon as I (Captain Moss) had returned from the Court, did I order the boatswain to pipe all hands aft?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it obeyed?—A. No.

[Here Captain Moss was proceeding to put questions tending to show that every thing had been done to restore discipline, but the Court thought it unnecessary.]

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. You have said you know nothing individually of me?—A. Yes.

Prisoner. Then I have no questions to ask.

[Captain O'Bryen was then called, and being examined, said he did not know the Prisoner, nor had he ever been on board his ship to his knowledge; but he heard he was. The Witness's ship was the Nassau.

Captain Fancourt, who commanded the Agamemnon, was asked if he knew the Prisoner, and said he never saw him before, nor had he ever to his knowledge, been on board the Agamemnon; but it was reported he had been there.

Captain Cobb never saw the prisoner; nor to his knowledge had he been on board the Lion, which ship the Witness had commanded.

Captain Parr, of the Standard, spoke to the same effect; as did also Captain Watson of the Isis, and Cap. Hargood of the Leopard.]

Mr. Snipe, Surgeon of the Sandwich, sworn,

Q. Do you know the Prisoner?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he belong to the Sandwich when you was Surgeon?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the Prisoner on board the Sandwich?—A. A supernumerary Seaman.

Q. How long do you recollect him?—A. Not before the 14th May.

Q. Report what you know of the Prisoner making any mutinous assembly, his disobedience of orders, or showing disrespect to his superior Officers?—A. On the afternoon of the 14th May, I was ordered to attend the punishment of a man on board the Sandwich, whose name was Campbell.

Q. By whom was you ordered to attend?—A. It was intimated to me by Mr. Bray, the Master, as the order of the Delegates. When I went on deck, the Prisoner was standing on the gangway. Ths Prisoner made a speech to the ship's company, acquainting them with the offence, which was drunkenness, and informing them that if they violated the laws agreed to by the ship's commpany, they would share the same fate. By the Committee I understand the members from the different ships, calling themselves Delegates.

Q. Was the Prisoner one of them?—A. Yes: Two or three days after the above circumstance one of the ship's Corporals of the Sandwich, whose name I believe is Wilson, came to me in the ward-room with the order, that I should go between decks, as there was a man in irons who was also said to be very ill. I went and saw the person that was then in irons, and in a fever, I immediately desired the said ship's Corporal to go to the Committee, and say that it was absolutely necessary for the prisoner to be taken out of irons and brought into the sick birth, He returned with the answer, that it was the Committee's order that I should make the report in person. I accordingly went to the starboard bay, and there found a vast crowd of people assembled. I asked whom I was to address? The Prisoner, Parker, desired me to address him. I told him it was necessary to remove the sick man to the sick birth. He said, "It is not our intention to interfere with you "at all; you may do with the sick whatever "you think proper." When I left what they called the Committee Room, one of the people, who I supposed a Delegate, said, "Take of your hat, Sir." When I turned round to see if there were any of the people of the Sandwich, some one said, "Be gone." It was not the Prisoner, however. I had occasion to go to the Committee Room two or three times for similar purposes; and the prisoner, as before, desired me to do what I pleased with the sick. On the 3d of June, I sent to the Committee for permission to go on shore. I sent to them by Davis, the Commanding Officer on the quarter-deck. I was ordered by Davis to attend the Committee, and I asked their permission to go on shore, as there were sick to be put in the hospital. The Prisoner, Parker, recommended the Committee to allow me to go, on condition I should return next morning, and he added that he hoped I would use my influence with Admiral Buckner to get permission for the whole sick of the fleet to be landed. I went ashore, and never returned till the ship was under Captain Moss and the regular officers. One day, some time in May, during the Mutiny, when Captain Moss was speaking to the Prisoner on deck, and remonstrating with him on the many improprieties which the men, in a state of Mutiny, were committing, the Prisoner said that "till their grievances were redressed, they would not one of them shrink," or words to that effect, or if they did, he was certain they would be run up there, pointing to the yard arm, where the ropes were hanging.

Q. You found the Prisoner harranging; did he seem to direct the proceeding;—A. Parker ordered the Boatswain's Mate to do his duty.

Q. Did Parker order the punishment and the number of lashes;—A. Yes, he did.

Q. In what capacity does the witness mean to say that Davis acted?—A. I undersstood that Davis officiated as Captain of the ship.

Q. When did these facts take place?—A. The punishment was on the 14th of May; the other circumstances [illegible]

Q. When you understood Davis acts as Capt. how did you understand the Prisoner to act?—A. As President of the Committee, and it was generally so understood.

Q. Do you recollect where the Prisoner was sitting, when you went to the Committee Room, and what station he seemed to hold?—A. He was at the head of the table and acted as President.

Q. Did he not act as leading man and President at all times?—A. Yes he did when I saw him.

Q. Do you remember the day when the Admiral's flag was hauled down?—A. I do not, immediately recollect the day of the month but I recollect being on deck, and that it was not up; I did not see it hauled down, but I saw the red flag in its place. When I saw the red flag flying, it struck me as the most daring outrage I had ever seen in the course of my life.

Q. Did the Prisoner ever give orders to assemble the people on deck?—A. I understood it was by his orders they attended the punishment alluded to; but I never heard him give such orders.

Q. By whose orders was Campbell, the sick person, confined, and for what offence?—A. By the Mutineers assembled, calling themselves the Committee.

Q. For what offence?—A. For drunkenness.

Q. Did the Prisoner at the Bar stand with his hat off to Captain Moss, during the conversatain referred to?—A. His hat was on.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you recollect Bray, the Master, being on the gang-way at Campbell's punishment?—I don't know whether on the gangway; but he was on deck somewhere.

Q. Do you recollect Bray being consulted on the punishment of Campbell, who got beastly drunk with small beer?—A. I do not.

Q. You mention my pointing to the yard-arms, and saying I was sure no one would shrink; that if they did they would go to the yard-arm; did you suppose I meant any thing else than that if the people called Delegates, were to propose such a thing to the ship's company, that they themselves (the Delegates) would be the sacrifice alluded to?—[A Member of the Court observed, that the Prisoner should be cautious what questions he put, as they might criminate himself. The question was withdrawn.]

Captain Surage, sworn.

Q. Have you seen the prisoner?—A. I have seen him several times in parade with the other Delegates, but had no conversation with him: I have been present, however, at conversations between him and Admiral Buckner, and Commissioner Hartwell, at Sheerness.

There was a band of music, and they paraded through the town with a red flag. I have seen him parading with the red flag both in a boat and or shore. At one of the conversations at Commissioner Hartwell's house, as near as I can recollect, the prisoner said, he envied no Officer his command, as he experienced many difficulties and troubles in the situation in which he was placed. He was at that time aparently modest and respectfull. The last time he was ashore, I saw him land with two other Delegates, one from the Standard; a paper was given to Commissioner Hartwell, in the name of the Delegates of the North Sea Fleet, as containing their demands; on reading it, the Commissioner told the prisoner he was sorry it contained so much fresh matter, as he could not think of going to London with it, but had they confined themselves to the articles they had shewn him on that day, he would have gone to the Admiralty with them, and that if they were determined to insist on those last articles, it would be unnecessary for him to take any farther trouble in the business. I do not remember the reply of the Prisoner. Commissioner Hartwell was addressing himself to the Prisoner. I believe the Prisoner went away with a resolution not to came back.

Q. When you saw the Prisoner passing in the boat with the red flag flying, did you see any other persons sitting with him besides the band of music?—A. There were others.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you recollect that I desired Commissioner Hartwell to converse with those Delegates of the North Sea Fleet, and endeavour to con-

vince them, as, with the last four articles that were objected to, the fleet at the Nore had nothing to do, as these were presented by the North Sea fleet?—A. I do not.

Q. Was you there all the time?—A. Not the whole time.

Q. Did you join in the conversation?—A. I desired the Delegates to consider well what they were about.

Q. Do you recollect I said that the conversation would come better from them, who were the North-Sea Fleet Delegates, as they presented the articles objected to?—A. I do not recollect.

Captain Dickson, of L'Espion, examined.

Q. Do you know the prisoner, and have you heard of the charge against him?—A. I have heard that the Prisoner belongs to the Sandwich, and I have heard of the charge.

Q. Relate what you know of the charge;—A. I remember well, on or about the 20th of May, that Admiral Buckner's flag was hoisted at the bow of the boat; he was in full uniform and I accompanied him to the ships at the Great Note, in order to intimate to the different crews his Majesty's most gracious pardon to the crews of the several vessels under his command. In going on board the Sandwich, he was received without any respect due to his rank as a Flag Officer. Instead of accepting the pardon, the Prisoner had in his hand several new propositions to be redressed, under the head of *Grievances*. The Admiral was detained upwards of three hours, in consequence of the ship's companies not coming to a determination respecting the propositions, at the end of which they were presented by the Prisoner to Admiral Buckner in his cabin.

The Admiral returned on shore, and was suffered to depart without the respect due to his rank, as the man ropes were on the yard, and the yard-ropes reved, and the Admiral treated with much disrespect, for which the Officers appeared extremely concerned, not having it in their power to show him that respect. I considered therefore the ship to be in a high state of mutiny; several days after that, I was at Commissioner Hartwell's house, the Admiral was there, and had it reported to him, that two marines had been brought to the guard-house for examination by the military. I then stood in the fore door, I saw the Prisoner, who asked me if the Commissioner could be spoken with; my answer was, I believed he was to be spoken with. The Prisoner came in, accompanied by Davis, and demanded to know the reason why the soldiers had brought the marines there. The Admiral asked him what right he had to make such a demand; the Prisoner said, "I am not to be intimidated—your flag is struck, you have no authority here. *I* or *We*, (I do not positively recollect which) command the fleet." Parker immediately took out a pencil, put questions to the marines—to one in particular. He was suffered to interrogate them, and to carry them away. During this last interview with Admiral Buckner, the Prisoner behaved with the most daring insolence and contempt. I have frequently seen the Prisoner head a body of men, whom they call Delegates of the fleet, pass and repass Commissioner Hartwell's house, with a red flag displayed in their procession.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you recollect when you came on board with Admiral Buckner, whether I did not go be ween decks to exhort the men to treat the Admiral with proper respect, as well as apologize for their not doing it?

[Here the Court observed that the tendency of this question was to show that he had the command of the ship, the question was therefore withdrawn.]

Examined again by the Court.

Q. Do you recollect any other particulars of the conversation between the Prisoner and Commissioner Hartwell?—A. The Admiral told him he could not take the proposals to London and would do no more in the business.

Q. Do you recollect, when you went with Admiral Buckner, any conversation between him and the Prisoner at the time you formerly mentioned?—A. I recollect Admiral Buckner, told them, that as he, the Prisoner, and the Delegates had pledged themselves to abide by the same regulations, their brethren at Spithead had been satisfied with, he was astonished that new propositions were advanced, and he was certain they could not be granted, I think the Prisoner after consulting with five other delegates in the Cabin, answered, "it was the determination of the ship's company to abide by the latter.

The evidence of this witness being closed, the President adjourned the Court till To-morrow at 9 o'Cleck.

THE remainder of this very interesting TRIAL *&c. will be given in a* SUPPLEMENTARY COURIER.

LLOYDS EVENING POST.

From the 21st June to 12th July.

LONDON.

The Hamburgh Mail arrived yesterday, and brought us the German accounts of the proceedings of the French in Italy. The facts we had previously learned from he Paris Journals. The overthrow of the Genoese Government, is as complete as that of the Venetian: the Aristocracy, awed by the presnce of a considerable detachment of the Frenc Army of Italy, has been totally stripped of its powers; and by the interference of General Buonaparte, the Senate of Genoa, has been comelled to liberate from prison all those confine for political opinions.

The Harbour of GENOA is forthwith to be shut against ENGLAND.

France, in the amltion which makes her thus violate even the laws of her own Revolution, by an unprinciple interference with other States, whose very feebleness ought to have been their protection, distinctly aims at maritime greatness. By seiing on Venice and Genoa, after having subjecte Tuscany by an alliance, the Republic has accired not merely a superiority in, but the ntire rule of the Mediterranean; and has by its merns established a nursery of seamen whi will probably put her Navy on a footing of strength and importance heretofore unknown to France. With the same view, it seems the meditate the plan of separating Portugal frm the friendship of England. It is currently repoted that this object makes one of the secret arcles of their Treaty with Spain; and that tey mean to indemnify their Ally for the surrnder of St. Domingo, by re-annexing Portual to its ancient parent, and seizing on the Brails for themselves.

Accounts from Stutgardt of the 8th inst. agree in stating, that te POPE died on the 20th of May, and that his death was carefully concealed on account of pressing political reasons.

According to letters from Venice, dated May the 27th, the new Municipality have dispatched to the port of Mestre, a vessel fitted out in the most superb manner, to bring over General Buonaparte, who was every day expected there.

All the Frech and Corsican sailors at Leghorn and the other ports of Italy, have been ordered to repir to Venice, for the purpose of of manning the ships of that Reupblic which the French intend to keep.

Advices fom Vienna, of the 7th, import, that the Cabnets of Vienna and Petersburgh are occupied in doing an act of justice, which must be an agreeble surprise to every honest mind. They inted to restore to POLAND its lost existence as an independent state, by giving up the Provices which the three dismembering Powers wested from it in the year 1784. Russia and Atria are quite disposed to this restitution; bt a different disposition sways the Prussian Cabiet, which starts many objections and difficultis against so just and laudable a project.

By the Portland, arrivived at Dover from New-York, we learn, that an order had issued for an Embargo to be laid on all ships in the Harbous of America. It was to take place in the port of New-York on the 21st ult. and in all the other ports as soon as the orders, which were dated the 18th should arrive at each place from the seat of Government. It is necessary to observe, that this news rests on the authority of the Master and Passengers of the Portland.

The largest minority in the House of Commons, since the commencement of the present war, occurred in a division on the 30th of May. There were 355 Members present, of whom 91 voted against the Minister.

The fashionable dress at *Paris*, with the Ladies, is according to the last accounts, a *Riding-coat* of satin, without sleeves, trimmed with *sable*. Neck-kerchiefs are absolutely proscribed. The shoulder and arms are naked and the bosom half uncovered. The hat is of *black velvet*, with gold spangles.

REPUBLICAN ARMIES.

THE statement of the CAMPAIGNS of the FRENCH has been distributed to the Members of the Council. It appears, from the 8th September, 1793, to the 19th February, 1797, the Republic

HAVE GAINED -	261	VICTORIES, including 31 pitched Battles;
KILLED	152,600	MEN of the Enemy;
TAKEN	197,784	PRISONERS;
	238	STRONG PLACES;
	319	FORTS, Camps, or Redoubts;
	7,963	Pieces of CANNON;
	186,762	GUNS;
	4,338,150	Pounds of POWDER;
	2[illegible]7	STANDARDS;
	5,4[illegible]	HORSES, &c. &c. &c

FRENCH NEGOCIATORS.

The following are the observations of Perlet, *the* french Journalist *upon the Election, and the Characters of the Persons whom we have before mentioned to be entrusted by the* French Government *with the conduct of their negociation with* England.

"This Commission consists of three Members and a Secretary: the Members are Letourneur, Ex-Director, who is an entire stranger to the art of negociation; Preville le Pelley, formerly a Captain of a man of war, who lost a leg in the course of the last war, but has never been engaged in any diplomatic business; and lastly, Maret, who was lodged in an Austrain gaol, after having been made prisoner on his way to Naples, to which place he was repairing as Ambassador, and who was Envoy Extraordinary an the Court of London before the War. This latter choice it sure to meet with general approbation. Maret is possessed of intelligence, talents, and address, and has not had every justice done him.

"The choice of Letourneur has already given rise to strong complaints; it was enough to have appointed him Inspector General of Artillery, with a very large salary. Is it necessary, because a Citizen has been in the Directory, that he should have every appointment which may fall, without examining whether he has the talents requisite to fill it? Such were the abuses of the old system, the privileges of the great Lords; they ought not to be again brought forward in a Republic. This abuse was to have been carried still further; the idea was, to have had but one Plenipotentiary, and that one was to have been Letourneur, at the recommendaton of Charles Delacroix.

"In that case he was to have had two assistants; but the great inconvenience of such an arrangement was so obvious, that the present plan was adopted, of a Commission of which Letourneur is merely President; Maret and Pleville Pelley will, equally with him, sign and deliberate. Colchon is appointed Secretary-General of the Commission. He has had an appointment in the Directory for two days, and has well deserved it; but Barthelemy made fruitless efforts to keep him in one of the first three places. After the fall of Robespierre he was Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and possesses besides much information, and a frank and conciliating disposition, a firm character, unshaken integrity, and a long experience in political affairs. France perhaps owes to him the preservation of Barthelemy, whom he saved from the scaffold in the time of Robespierre's tyranny.

"In these appointments Barthelemy has not had all the influence it was expected: it has not been his fault, for it appears certain that he has displayed a firmness and frankness which justify the hopes that have been conceived of him. He voted neither for Letourneur nor Pleville. He proposed three men who would have been generally approved by the public:—Bourgoine, formerly Ambassador of France at Madrid, the author of an excellent Tour through that country, and who has been employed thirty years in diplomacy; Maret who has been adopted; and Colchon, for whom he could obtain no other appointment than that of Secretary-General. We are assured that Barthelemy declared he could not vote for Letourneur, whom he not did know, and place him at the head of an employment which was altogether new to him. He was strongly supported by Barras, who also urged the convenience of such a choice. The partiality, however, of the other three members for their old colleague got the better of the powerful reasons of Barthelemy and Barras, who were in favour of diplomatic men of known merit.

"Barras proposed a candidate, whom Barthelemy very readily adopted, Talleyrand de Perigord.

"Justice must be done to Barras; having been one of Robespierre's heroes, he seems zealous to regain the public confidence and good opinion. He appears to second Barthelemy, and to concur with the majority of the Legislative body. He is worthy of encomium, both with respect to his conduct in the affair of the Colonies, and the mode of his voting for the Plenipotentiaries.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George 9th. December 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

The Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint *Captain Arthur Gibbings, Muster Master* in the *Baramahal*, vice Corner promoted.

ON Saturday night, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship BUSBRIDGE, Captain Dobrie, from Prince of Wales's Island, which she left on the 26th Ultimo, in company with [illegible]ve sail of Ships, attached to the late [illegible]n, and under convoy of His Majesty's [illegible]TORIOUS, Captain Clarke.

The Busbridge parted co[illegible] he 8th In[illegible] morni[illegible]iga[illegible] West, which [illegible] my's Squadron.

ADMIRAL RAINIER, [illegible]ng co[illegible] homeward-bound Indiamen, to a [illegible]hern latitude, had returned to Penang, [illegible]emained that Island at the time of the [illegible]sbridge's parture.

The ARROGANT re[illegible] with the A[illegible] at Penang:—the CE[illegible]N, was on a [illegible] off Point Romania.

The following Ships under Convoy of the VICTORIOUS, Captain Clark, and the INTREPID Cruiser, Captain Selby, anchored in the Roads on Monday Morning.—The HEROINE, parted company, early on the 7th Instant.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Phœnix*—EXTRA SHIPS,—*Princess Mary*—*Princess Royal*—*Atlantic*—*Crown*—*Eliza Ann*—*Calcutta*—*Abercrombie*—*Ajax*—and *Hercules*.

By the arrival of the abovementioned Ships we have obtained the following interesting heads of information.

ADMIRAL RAINIER, had on the 8th October despatched His Majesty's Ships TRIDENT, SIBILLE, and FOX for CHINA, and to give Convoy to the India China Fleet. The Ganjava, and the first division of that Fleet, were to leave Macoa on the 15th of November.

The WARREN HASTINGS, and NANCY GRAB from China, for Bengal, and the CHANCE also from China, and for Pegue and Bengal, arrived at Penang on the 25th of November.

All the Bombay and Bengal Ships had arrived at China, excepting the *Asia* and *Fairlie*.—The four INDIAMEN, lately sailed from Bombay for China, had also arrived at Malacca.

Thus far every circumstance respecting our eastern commerce wears a pleasing aspect, we have now, however, to record the loss of a fine Ship.—The SETON, Captain Samways, we learn, was totally destroyed at China, by a concealed *fire* in her hold. Captain Samways had arrived at Penang.

The China Ship lately arrived at Anjengo, of course, could not have been that ill-fated Vessel.

The Ship, mentioned in our last Paper, as having arrived at Cochin, and which probably, was the same Vessel which had touched at Anjengo, proves to have been the MILFORD, of Bombay.

PULO PENANG.

The encreasing abundance and fertility of PENANG, is stated as being beyond all former hope, or recent expectation:—Notwithstanding the large Fleet, and the numerous body of Troops it conveyed, poured in at once on the resources of the Island, a plentiful and cheap supply of all the necessaries and luxuries of life, was daily experienced by the whole—and as a proof that they were to be obtained at *moderate* rates, we have to adduce, that TEN fine DUCKS or FOWLS, were sold for a Dollar, and other articles in an equally reasonable proportion.

The Crown Princess Maria, Captain Lemming, a Danish Indiaman, arrived at Macoa, on the 28th of August.

The Ship LONDON, Captain Greenway which left this Port on the 12th of October, arrived at Calcutta, on the 23d Ultimo, with the loss of her Main-mast.

Captain Greenway on the passage spoke the Rose for Ganjam, totally dismasted. On the 13th Ultimo, he also saw a large Ship with some of her Masts gone, and on the ensuing Morning saw another large Ship entirely dismasted.

In our last Paper we omited to mention that the EARL WYCOMBE had sailed from Portsmouth in company with the Indiamen lately arrived, at this Presidency:—we have already noticed the adverse and violent Gales of Wind experienced by the Fleet, on their first putting to Sea, and in that attempt, the WYCOMBE, having carried away her *Foremast* and *Bowsprit*, was obliged to bear up for Plymouth for the necessary repairs,

Mr. HENSHAW, of the Bombay Establishment, his Lady, and many other Passengers, had embarked on the Wycombe for India.

LIEUT. COLONEL STEVENSON, of the Coast Cavalry; was a Passenger on the DUKE of MONTROSE, for Madras.

It appears, that the last Despatches Over-land were not brought by Mr. *Griffiths*:—a Letter of recent date, from Bussorah, however, mentions, that Mr. GRIFFITHS was daily expected to arrive at that place with Despatches, and which there was little doubt, would contain the so ardently desired *preliminaries* of a GENERAL PACIFICATION:

Mr. GRIFFITHS, as we formerly stated, was appointed to the Chair at Bombay:—and Mr. DUNCAN, on his own requisition, to return to his original rank and station, on the Bengal Establishment.

The following Extract from the India Gazette, announces to our READERS the capture of two PILOT SCHOONERS, by the APOLLO, *French Privateer*:—one of them, the HARRINGTON, was a new, and beautiful Vessel; and cost the Company, nearly half a Lac of Rupees.

INDIA GAZETTE,

[illegible]ER,—22d 1797.

[illegible] Mr. Perry, a Br[illegible]h Pilot [illegible] Company's servi[illegible]ived in with the dis[illegible]ble intel[illegible]ce of the [illegible] of the [illegible] RIN[illegible] Schooner, [illegible] TRIAL Schoo[illegible] 9th current, by [illegible]ATEER, Captain [illegible]rriage Guns; 4 Poun[illegible] Carronades.

MAR[illegible]AGE.

[illegible]aturday last was married, [illegible]TEPHEN LUSHINGTON Esq. *Secretary to the Board of R[illegible]nue*, to MISS HARRIS, Daughter of *Lieutenant General* H[illegible]RIS, Commander in Chief of the Kings and Company's F[illegible]es on this Coast.

AN IMITATION OF MARTIAL.

INFELIX STETIT, INGENTI PERCULSA DOLORE, VIDA.

AS th' Helleſpont, LEANDER croſſ'd,
By the furious Billows toſſ'd:
When guided, by Love's glimm'ring Light,
Amid, the Horrors of the Night;
The raging Strom more angry grew,
The ſparkling waves, around him, flew,
The fierce tumultuous Billows, preſſ'd,
Againſt his firm and manly Breaſt:
Till with Fatigue, and Grief, o'erpreſſ'd,
He thus, the Stormy God addreſſ'd.

" Great Neptune! Ruler of the Sea!
" Propitious to a Mortal be:—
" Reſtrain the Fury of thy Waves,
" Awhile, confine them to their Caves;
" Let me but reach the wiſh'd for Shore,
" Grant me but that, I'll aſk no more:
" Then, let thy threat'ning Sea o'erwhelm,
" When I again, invade they Realm,
" Engulph me, in the foaming main,
" When I return to paſs again.

" Let me but claſp, in my fond Arms,
" My Love once more, in all her Charms:
" Then, then, thy wretched Victim Seize,
" The angry Deities appeaſe,
" And give my tortur'd Boſom Eaſe.

SCEPTIC.

Gardens, Dec. 3d 1797.

FOR THE COURIER.

The following Elegiac Lines will afford a conſtant CORRESPONDENT *pleaſure, ſhould they appear in an early paper.*

THOUGH doom'd, ſad fate! from thee I Love to [part,
Still ſhall affection rule within my heart;
No change of fortune, nor *another* kind,
Will e'er eraſe ***** from my Mind;
Where Memory dwells with conſtancy on you,
To whom, alas! too ſoon I bid adieu!
Yet let me *then,* though diſtant far remain,
To thee united by the powerful Chain,
Of Frindſhip, aided by a Siſters Love,
Which time may ſtengthen and *our hearts* Improve.

CYMON.

Vellore, 2d Dec. 1797.

CAPTURED ISLANDS.

BY a Letter from AMBOYNA, we are enabled to give the following more particular account of the taking the Dutch ſettlements of Monado and Guntato, ſituated on the N. E. end of the Celebes:—

On the 29th of January, H. M. ſhip RESISTANCE, Capt. Pakenham, and the BOMBAY FRIGATE, Captain Selby, ſailed from AMBOYNA, and being joined at ſea by H. M. Brig AMBOYNA, proceeded to TERNATE Bay; and having ſummoned the Fort, which the Governor refuſed to ſurrender, the Bombay Frigate and Amboyna Brig paſſed all their batteries, and aſſiſted by the boats from the Reſiſtance, cut out two veſſels laying within Piſtol ſhot of the ſhore, which they effected without ſuſtaining any loſs or injury, excepting one ſhot, which ſtruck the Bombay abreaſt the main-maſt two feet under water.

Next day the Reſiſtance captured a veſſal from LIMBY, loaded with rice, and learned from her, that there were ſeveral more veſſels loading at that place with the ſame article; they informed Capt. Pakenham, that LIMBY was a fine harbour with abundance of refreſhments, which the crews of the different ſhips were much in want of. Captain Pakenham proceeded to that place, captured two more veſſels, and ſummoned MONADO, which is on the oppoſite ſide of the Celebes.

On the 1ſt of March, the Bombay joined the Reſiſtance, at Limby, and was deſpatched by Captain Pakenham to reduce MONADO, the Governor having refuſed to ſurrender the place till a ſhip of force was ſent; on the 3d of March the Bombay arrived, and the fort being ſummoned by Captain Selby, the Governor agreed to ſurrender the place, which was accordingly taken poſſeſſion of with all the Dutch property.

We are happy to learn, that MONADO is likely to prove a valuable acquiſition to our eaſtern poſſeſſions, from the quantity of rice, and abundance of live ſtock procurable there, at a very moderate price; rice being ſold at 30 Spaniſh dollars for 3,000 Dutch pounds, and live ſtock equally reaſonable.

The fort is regularly built of brick, and mounts thirty-ſix guns. The Bombay left there her firſt Lieutenant and twenty privates. On the 11th of May, as the Bombay Frigate was returning to Amboyna, in paſſing the Dutch ſettlement of GUNTALLA Captain Selby ſummoned the garriſon, which was immediately given up, and a pilot ſent off to take the ſhip into the bay.

Next day the fort was taken poſſeſſion of with all the *Dutch property* to the value of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The natives inſiſted on the Dutch being taken away or threatened if left to deſtroy them.

GUNTALA is a fine and well cultivated country, abounding in live ſtock and had long furniſhed the Dutch with a great quantity of GOLD-DUST, at a very low price.

We are happy to learn that the Iſlands of BANDA and AMBOYNA, are now very well provided with rice and live ſtock, as the Bombay had brought to Banda from Monado and Guntajla a quantity of captured [illegible]ice, at a very fortunate time, and from [illegible] buff[illegible] and 200 ſheep. The Reſiſtance had [illegible] tity of [illegible], which was a for[illegible] tals and [illegible]on.

The B[illegible] had arrived [illegible] Madras, HOPE, fro[illegible] al.

EXTRACT *of a* [illegible]

" You will m[illegible] prevailed here for [illegible] the two Indiamen, having [illegible] vateer, that lately made her app[illegible] of this place, and carried her in[illegible]

The report originated from the Drake having chaſed, and brought into Anjengo, a veſſel under *Daniſh Colours,* which on a ſtrict examination of her papers and documents, perfectly ſatisfied the Gentlemen that ſhe was *Daniſh property;* It appears this veſſel is from the ISLE OF FRANCE, the Captain ſtates that there were *only four Privateers* at ſea, but that ſeveral others were on the point of ſailing, when Government thought proper to lay an Embargo upon them. Actuated by recent intelligence from the Mother Country.

REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

MAY, 20TH 1797.

ONE of the moſt curious, if not moſt important effect of our political principles, aided by the force of our arms, is the total and ſudden change in the conduct of the public affairs of Venice. That Government, ſupereminently ARISTOCRATIC, *who, in the moſt trifling occaſions, took care to inwrap themſelves with the thickeſt veil of myſtery, and with whom it was an unpardonable offence to ſpeak, even in favor of their operations, now publiſh them, of their own accord, and court the approbation of the people, whoſe ſovereignty they have voluntarily acknowledged.*

We copy, from the VENETIAN GAZETTE, *Printed by Authority, the late Debates in the different Councils.*

The DOGE, in the name of the Signoris, informed the Conſiglio-dei-pregade, of the retaking of Verona, by the French, and of the inſurrection of almoſt all the cities in the provinces. After having ſhewn the propriety of ſubmitting, with a good grace, to the neceſſity of the times, and the folly, on one ſide, of thinking of reſiſtance againſt *the Conquerors of Europe,* and, on the other, of oppoſing any longer the eſtabliſhment of PRINCIPLES, that, beſides the example of ſucceſs, have, in their favour, TRUTH, numbers, courage, and abilities.

He propoſed to call a general meeting of the Senate for the 2d May, that meaſures may be adopted to appeaſe the juſt reſentment of the French Republicans, and to ſatisfy the wiſhes of our own people; and adviſed, in the mean time, as a Preliminary tending to prevent further calamities, the ſuſpending the functions of the Collegio-delli-dieci (the ſtate inquiſition), and to ſhut all the churches, chapels, and oratories. The propoſitions of the Signoria were unanimouſly decreed, and ordered to be proclaimed, in the whole territory of Venice, by beat of drum, and ſound of trumpet, and publiſhed in the State Gazette.

All the NOBLES, that could be found in, or near the city, met in the Conſiglio grande, to the number of more than two thouſand. Such was the general eagerneſs to enter into the ſubject which had brought them together, that the uſual previous ceremony of *Maſs chanting, holy water ſprinkling,* and *hoſt eating,* was laid aſide, by common conſent.

The Doge opened the diſcuſſion with a pathetic ſpeech, in which, after a forcible recapitulation of the dangers of the ſtate, he enquired into the remedies that may ſave it from total deſtruction.

When we remain," ſaid he, " alone and divided among ourſelves, to keep the field againſt A NATION OF HEROES; what, in other circumſtance, would be a dreadful misfortune, is a real comfort, in our forlorn ſituation; we can truſt our declared enemies, more ſafely, than our pretended friends.

Our good neighbour, the EMPEROR, by whoſe *inſtigation,* and for whoſe ſupport, our *fanatic prieſts* have, in ſo many places rouſed a deluded mob, to the moſt horrid acts of ſavage barbarity? aud our proveditors have cauſed our troops, treacherouſly, to fall on the rear of the French army; now that he is bargaining for the terms of his pardon, would make no ſcruple to accept, and even to aſk ſome of our poſſeſſions, as a partial indemnity, for the large and ſhameful conceſſions required from him.

But the French are more deſirous to extend the dominion of liberty their own territories; and the means, by which we ſhall render our own people free and happy, will go a great way to avert their vengeance, and regain their good will.

Nor let it be ſuppoſed that, by complying with the demands of the moſt reſpectable part of our preſent ſubjects, we ſhall debaſe ourſelves. N[illegible] reſtitution of their *impreſcriptible rights* im[illegible] diſgraceful grant: and a reſpectful ſu[illegible] to the d[illegible]s of juſtice is real honor. [illegible]he an[illegible]ors of the Venetian Na[illegible] ti[illegible] in Iſlets of the Adriatic [illegible] and depredations of the [illegible]rth, [illegible] *ders of* [illegible] EUROPE,—they [illegible] with the ſacred fire of [illegible]rty; they [illegible] enjoyed the bleſſings of [illegible]uality.

At laſt, [illegible] night of ignorance, that ſpread [illegible]r the miſe[illegible] wr[illegible]ks of the Roman Em[illegible] and the fa[illegible]ſtitions, that brutified [illegible]s of men[illegible]ed the greateſt part of them incapable of governing themſelves, and of knowing their own intereſts.

Then it was, a ſervice conferred upon them by the ſmall number who retained ſome ſenſe and knowledge, to ſeize the Supreme Power, and to frame laws for them, ſuitable to their condition. Theſe ſelf conſtituted nobles, from whom WE Members of the Senate, *derive our titles* and dignities, were more the benefactors of the ſtate, than the uſurpers of ſovereignty.

But now that the SUN OF REASON ſhines over our part of the world, in all its ſplendor; now that all our countrymen, excepting only a few *prieſt ridden wretches* the very *dregs of mankind,* are fully acquainted with their rights and no leſs determined to aſſert, than qualified to exerciſe them; it is time to ſurrender what cannot be preſerved, without imminent danger, and flagrant injuſtice.

The habit of power, and the prejudices of education, that made us conſider it as our lawful property, will be our excuſe for the reluctance we have ſhewn, at firſt to reſign it; and we have ſtill a glorious opportunity of ſerving the cauſe of humanity, by giving to all governments the example of a peaceable ſubmiſſion to the will of the people. Let all the proveditors, and prieſts, who have been the authors of the perpetrating of maſſacres and commiſſion of hoſtilities, be immediately delivered into the hands of general BUONAPARTE.

Let it be declared to him, that, full of the moſt poignant regret for thoſe enormities, we throw ourſelves *on the mercy of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC; and that, truſting entirely to her generoſity, the fate of the Venetian country, and wiſhing to deſerve her friendſhip, by a ſincere adoption of her principles, we beg her aſſiſtance for the peaceful eſtabliſhment of a popular government."

The doge was heard throughout, with the moſt ſolemn attention; and his ſpeech worked ſo ſtrongly and ſo convincingly on the minds of the Senate, that a decree for carrying into effect the meaſures, recommended by him, was immediately demanded, from all ſides of the houſe.

But ſenator Antonio Cornaro, with *tears in his eyes,* proteſted againſt ſuch precipitation. He lamented his having lived to hear propoſitions ſo degrading,—ſo totally unworthy of the nobleſt aſſembly in the univerſe. He hoped the Senate would take better care of their honor; and, on reconſidering the ſubject, would reject them, with indignation. He had too good an opinion of the LION of St. MARK, to think he could tamely bend his neck under a foreign,—an ultramontane yoke, " If the gauls are to enter Rome," ſaid he, " let the ſenators ſit down in their curule chairs, at the door of their palaces; and, in that poſition, magnanimouſly expect death, ſooner than ſubmit to ſlavery. Or, like our own fore-fathers, let us to our gallys, and ſeek an aſylum on the conjugal waves of the Adriatic ſea."

SENATOR PESSARO—" *Sono tutte Coglionerie, (theſe are all fooleries)* ſignior Cornaro. There is no diſgrace in yielding to force and reaſon united. *The* LION *of St.* MARK *has taken to his heels,* at the firſt crowing of the COCK of FRANCE; and no wonder that he has, ſince the two-headed EAGLE, who was not reputed to entertain the ſame fear of that bird, *has been ſadly pecked and plumed by him.*

You may very ſafely ſit, for a month, in your curule chair, at the door of your palace; the gauls would leave you to *catch cold at your eaſe;* they would take notice of you only to make you pay the expences of their journey, by the ſurrender of your gold; and there is no Camillus to make them forego their hold, and give up their booty. As to the Adriatic ſea, do not truſt her; ſhe is an unfaithful wife, and would betray you into the hands of a favoured lover.

Senator Giovanne Moroſini.—" How can we decide ſo great a queſtion, as the reſignation of our powers and the deſtruction of our government, without conſulting the foreign Princes, inſcribed in the GOLDEN BOOK, who are, like us, members of the ſovereignty?

Senator Giuſtiniani.—" Do not trouble your heads about FOREIGN PRINCES; they have too much buſineſs of their own, to mind our concerns. Reſpecting the GOLDEN BOOK, it is no longer of any uſe to us; let it be ſent to Louis XVIII. who made ſo great a noiſe about it, twelve months ago; it may ſerve him, TO RECORD HIS EXPLOITS, and to keep an account of his REVENUES."

The queſtion was loudly called for, and paſſed in the affirmative, with only five diſſentient voices; the Signoria was charged with the immediate execution of the decree, which was, at the ſame time, order to be promulgated, and poſted up in the city, and in the provinces of Terra firma, and publiſhed in the Gazette.

Mortgage Bonds.

PRINTED Mortgage Bonds, with the Ordinary INTEREST BONDS annexed, to be had at the *Courier Office.*

POSTSCRIPT.

YESTERDAY evening arrived the Ship DIE GE BRUDERS, from Hamburg, which ſhe left on the 23d May, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 5th of October.

PASSENGERS,

FOR MADRAS.

COUNCELLOR DISNEY, and Mrs. DISNEY, LIEUT. BLACKBURN, MISS BLACKBURN.

FOR BENGAL.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. ASHBURN,—Mr. and Mrs. BATEMAN, and two Children.

His Majesty's Ship HEROINE has alſo arrived and anchored in the Roads.

EXTRACTS from Engliſh Papers to 7th Aug.

LORD MALMESBURY a ſecond time gone to PARIS, was advanced in his Negociations, and it was generally believed A PEACE was NEARLY CONCLUDED,

The BANK of England was paying in Specie from the 24th June: 3 per Cent. Conſols 10th July, at 53.

The laſt FLEET of the ſeaſon had ſailed for India before the 18th July, and had put back by Contrary winds to Torbay, but expected to ſail again the end of the Month. The fleet very numerous. Parker and 20 Mutineers were tried on board the Neptune and executed. The Mutiny totally Suppreſſed.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurſt, & Branſon,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On MONDAY, the 18th Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 o'Clock,

A Superb Aſſortment of Elegant

GLASS-WARE,

Juſt landed from the Ships in the Roads,

CONSISTING OF

the following

ARTICLES,

PLATED and Lacquered Globe Lamps, Plated and Lacquered Wall Shades, Street Lamps, Table Shades, mounted on Mahogany Stands, Decanters, cut and plain, Claret and Madeira Glaſſes cut, plain, and Stand, Goblets, Rummers, Wine and Water-Glaſſes, Pint, and 3 Gill Tumblers, Finger Cups, Hooka Bottoms, Ink-ſtands, Sprinkling Bottles, Ebony Cruet Stands, Muffineers, &c.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurſt & Hrawſon,

On THURSDAY, the 21ſt Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 o'Clock,

AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE OF;

Cutlery & Ironmongery,

BROUGHT OUT BY THE SHIPS IN THE ROADS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

COMPLETE Sets of White Ivory handled Knives and forks, ditto, Wood and horn Handled ditto, Penknives, Sciſſars, 6, 7, 8, and 9 Inch Braſs Door Locks, Sham Stag Cuttoes.

Braſs Wire,

Iron Cheſt Locks, Trummel ditto, Splinter Padlocks, Flemiſh Locks, Pump Nails, bright Round bolts, Plated Knives in Caſes, Razors, Sheers, Corkſcrews, Jager Knives &c.

Nankeens & Sugar Candy,

JUST ARRIVED FROM CHINA.

For Sale,

At Brown and Aſhton's,

Commiſſion Warehouſe,

COURT HOUSE STREET,

Fort St. George.

Conſignment per Ship Bruders.

Dring Gordon & Connell,

HAVE Received a quantity of BELL's CLARET, Port and Hock, from Guernſey direct, warranted of excellent quality, and which will be immediately Landed.

A Card,

Hope Card & Reynolds,

ACQUAINT their Friends, that they have purchaſed and are now receiving the Inveſtment of Capt. Baſkett of the Prince William Henry, with Selections from the other Ships, the whole conſiſting chiefly of Eatables and Drinkables, the Claret from Carbonel, Stockdale and Urquhart and Robinſon, the Beer from Hodgſon, and the other Articles from eſtabliſhed Houſes, ſo that they are warranted in aſſuring their Cuſtomers of every Article being ſent the beſt of their kind.

N. B. A few Pipes of the Old London particular Madeira, at 200 Pagodas per Pipe, Madeira fit for immediate uſe, at 135 Pagodas per Pipe.

Supplies of the above Articles will be forwarded to Mr. Reynolds, at Pondicherry, and to their Shop at Tanjore.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—*Popham's Bread way.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town,*—by Meſſrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta,*—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam,*—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry,* Mr. BARRIE *Kiſnagherry*—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo,*—Mr. P. SECLUNA, *Trincomallie,* Mr. ROBINSON *Calicut,* and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, *14th December* 1797.

MUTINE AT THE NORE.

TRIAL *of* PARKER.

Greenhithe, June 22—Second Day.

On a proposition from the Prisoner, that the attendance of Lord Northesk and Captain Knight, who were summoned by the Prisoner, be dispensed with, the Prisoner not intending to call them as witnesses.

The Court was cleared; and after it was opened, Lord Northesk and Captain Knight were sent for, and informed that the Court had determined that they should continue to attend.

The Prisoner asked whether, after the Court Martial commences, fresh witnesses are to be allowed to appear, not being summoned at the opening of the Court?

The President replied, that there are no witnesses called against the Prisoner, who were not summoned to appear before the opening of the Court, though it would be perfectly legal to do it.—The Prisoner said he was perfectly satisfied.

Captain John Wood, of the Hound Sloop, sworn.

I know the Prisoner perfectly well; I believe he was a supernumerary on board the Sandwich; I cannot say how long, but he was on board the Hound in April last, and was sent from the Hound to the Tender, on the 9th of that month.

Q. Relate to the Court what you know of the Prisoner's conduct, &c.—A. I saw nothing till the 2d of June, on which day he came on board the Hound, on her arrival at the Nore; he then told me, "he had the honour of representing the whole fleet, an honour which he should never forget; and that he understood I had been very violent with some of the Delegates, and that he advised me not to be violent, or I must take the consequences." He then told me," he did not like the ship's company; that he knew they were attached to me, for which reason he should put the ship in a safe birth, where she could not make her escape." He ordered the pilot, "to put the ship under weigh, and carry her as close to the Sandwich as possible." The Pilot told him, "it was an improper time of tide." He replied, "that if the Pilot did not choose to put her under weigh immediately, he would find means of making him," and at the same time pointed to the yard rope.

The pilot got her under weigh, and laid her close to the Sandwich, when the Prisoner ordered the anchor to be let go. We were then hailed from the Sandwich, and told that we were too near; the Prisoner replied, "I think we are, Mr. Davis." He immediately turned to the Pilot with threatning language, "You have committed one mistake, take care you don't commit another; if you do. I'll make a *beef stake* of you at the yard-arm." He ordered him to get under weigh again, and move the ship between the Sandwich and the Inflexible. This was done and she was laid under the Sandwich's quarter; when the Prisoner had the hands turned up, and harangued them forward. What passed I cannot exactly say. I heard him say that he found my people were not hearty in the cause, and that he should be obliged to shift them: he then asked if they had any complaints against their Officers; that those they disliked were to be turned on shore, and those they liked to be kept on board.

After this, about 10 o'clock, I was taken out of the ship; I asked by whose order it was done; a man who called himself a Delegate from the Sandwich, said, by the order of Parker, the President. I often saw the Prisoner rowing about the fleet with the red flag and a band of music, with others sitting with him in the stern sheets, going from ship to ship, and talking to their crews, who cheered him as he passed.

There was a man on board the Hound put in irons; and when I asked by whose ordess, I was told by those of Parker.—I sent two letters on board the Sandwich; one on service to the Admiralty, and another a private one. The person brought the letters to me, and said, they could not be suffered to go without being opened. I took my private letter, and told him be might open the other if he pleased. One of the men standing by, desired him not to open it; the Prisoner said, "Hold your tongue, you scoundrel, or I'll hang you up at the yard arm." He then told me he would open the letter, and send it a-shore in the sick boat; I did not see him open it. The Prisoner did not confine me nor any of my officers; but he told me we must have nothing to do with the ship. He also told me and the other Officers, that he pitied our situation but he must go on for the good of the cause they had embarked in.

Q. When the Prisoner desired you not to be insolent to the Delegates, did you understand that he had said so in order to advise you to take care of yourself, or to intimidate you from doing your duty?—A. The prisoner told me, that he advised me as friend, as he understood that I drove some of the Delegates out of the ship, by threatening to put them to death. I had afterwards some conversation with the Prisoner; and I asked him why he had sent men on board to force my people to the business; that they had no complaint, and wished to have nothing to do with it. He told me, "It was for the good of the whole, and they must have to do with it."

Q. Were the yard-ropes rove before or after the prisoner came on board, at the time he threatened the pilot, and pointed to him the yard-arm?—A. The yard ropes were rove by a man belonging to the Pylades, and after the Prisoner came on board.

Q. Who directed the management of your ship, after she got under weigh.—A. She dropped with the tide, and without Sails.

Q. *From the Prisoner.* You said I advised you, as a friend, I now desire you to recollect whether I did not say, when coming on board the Hound: "Captain Wood, the differences existing in the fleet are of a very unpleasant nature, I feel myself in some degree under an obligation to you, therefore I would advise *you* to do nothing at present, but to suffer the Hound to proceed, as the rest of the ships did; for I had no doubt but that in the course of a day or two the Officers would resume their command?—A. I recollect, when he came on board, he said he was under obligations to me at the time I sent him on board the tender; for which reason he had come to advise me not to be so violent; but I do not recollect any expression about the Officers resuming their command.

Q. *From the Court.* When the Prisoner harangued the crew, do you know whether he ordered the Boatswain, or Boatswain's-mate, to turn them up.—A. I saw him order the Boatswain's mate to turn them up, and send them forward.

Lieutenant Flapp, of the Sandwich, sworn.

I know the Prisoner; he belonged to the Sandwich. At the beginning of the Mutiny, I did not know the Prisoner. My first knowledge of him was upon Admiral Buckner's coming on board; I then saw him giving a paper to Admiral Buckner, stating the grievances of the Fleet. I heard the prisoner say, that he was President of the Delegates of the Fleet. I saw him going in boats frequently, and acting as a Commander in them. I don't remember more, further than his being very active in attending the Committee. On the 2d of June, he desired me to go over on the starboard side of the deck, and receive orders. "You are ordered, Sir, (said he) to receive 111 men from the tender, and to give a receipt for them as usual, and we are answerable for what we do." I replied, "that I had no orders from Admiral Buckner, and that my receipt was of no use, as I had no command.

The Prisoner's answer was, "we are answerable for what we do." He mustered the men, and I gave the receipt. I was sent for again, and ordered to give a receipt for 15 men from the Lynn tender, which I complied with. I was told by Davis, that it was by the order of the Prisoner and the Committee. On or about the 9th of June I was a prisoner in the ward-room; I saw the the Prisoner passing under the stern of the ship in a boat, and heard three cheers given over head.

The Prisoner turned round and said, "he was going on board the Director to bring a spring on her cable and would send her and them (meaning, I believe, the Repulse) to the Devil." The Repulse was then a ground. I saw the Prisone go on board the Diractor; and saw a spring on the cable. A very heavy fire then commenced on the Repulse from that ship. I did not see the Prisoner return. On the 12th of June I was released from confinem[illegible]; but in the afternoon of the same day was [illegible]nfined again: I do not know by whose order. [illegible]n or about the 14th the Prisoner came down [illegible]to the ward-room, and released the whole of those below, saying, "we might walk the deck, but hold no conversation with the people."

The Prisoner sent for Mr. Mott, the first Lieutenant, the same day we were released. Lieutenant Mott came on deck, and all hands were then called up by the Prisoner's orders. He told them that Mr. Mott was to go on shore to bring up his Majesty's pardon, and asked the people if they were willing that Lieutenant Mott should go? The answer was, that they were, and they wished that the ship should be given up to the Officers. Some of the people wished the white colours should be hoisted before Lieutenant Mott went; who himself called out [illegible] haul down the blue, and hoist the white. The Prisoner then said to me, that if we changed the colours there were three ships a stern that would fire into us. I called out to stop the colours from being hoisted, till Lieutenant Mott should return. They all agreed in this. Lieutenant Mott went on shore, and brought off the proclamation, which was read on the quarter-deck by one of the Clerks.

The prisoner then spoke to the people, and asked them, if they were willing to accept of his Majesty's pardon, and to give the ship up to the Officers, or to let her remain with *us*, (as the Prisoner termed it). The people all answered, "to the officers" excepting two of the prisoners now in custody, Thomas Jones and one Davis, who saids "the ships a-stern would fire on us." The Prisoner also objected to charge the colours. The people all called out to charge the colours, and I said, they may fire and bed d—d. The Prisoner then joined the others in opinion, and desired them to give three cheers, in which he joined. I then demanded the keys of the magazine and small arms, which he complied with, by saying—"here are the keys of the magazine and I give up the charge of the ship to you." I had given orders then, after the arms where secured, to unmoor ship. The Prisoner came to me, and said, "if we offered to unmoor, the ships a-stern would fire on us." I told him it did not signify if they did.

The prisoner afterwards came and desired me to confine him. I then told him I would order him to a cabin, and put two centinels over him; he refused going, and said he would heave at the capstan. This was on Tuesday evening. I consulted whether it was proper to confine the Prisoner while we were under weigh, or wait till we got into the garrison of Sheerness; and it was agreed upon that he should be confined immediately. Lieutenant Mott and myself went and met the Prisoner on the quarter-deck: Lieutenant Mott laid hold of him by the collar, and brought him down to the lower deck, put him in a Lieutenant's cabin, and placed two centinels over him. The morning after, I went down at four o'clock and put him in irons. This is all that I remember. The Prisoner was afterwards carried on shore by Captain Moss's orders. When I put the Prisoner in irons, it was not occasioned by any new matter or signs of violence in him, but from the orders of Admiral Buckner, to confine the Prisoner more securely.

Mr. Livingston, Booatswain of the Director, sworn.

Q. Do you know the Prisoner.—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember seeing the Prisoner on board the Director on the day the Repulse got a-ground in attempting to go into Sheerness harbour.—A. I do. When he came on board, he came aft on the quarter-deck, and requested a boat to go with a flag of truce on board the Repulse: but then he ordered all hands to be called. The boat was denied, He then wanted to slip the ship's cable, to go along side of the Repulse, which was denied.

He upon this ordered a spring to be got on the cable, to bring her broad-side to bear on the Repulse at once. When the spring was on, he ordered it to be hove in, and to wear away the best bower. As the ship came round, he ordered them to point her guns at the Repulse. A gun was fired from the Repulse, I think from the quarter deck. Then the prisoner gave orders to fire at the Repulse from all the decks, as she had fired at us; and the order was repeated by one of the Delegates of our ship, and was complied with. Parker going off to the quarter deck, I saw no more of him.

Samuel Hillard, Carpenter of the Director, sworn.

I saw the Prisoner on board the Director on the day mentioned by the last witness, when the Repulse was on shore. I heard him ask for a boat to carry a flage of truce to the Repulse which was denied by the general voice of the Ship's [illegible] as well [illegible] his request to take the ship along[illegible] The [illegible]ip's broadside was then brought to [illegible] by [illegible] g o[illegible] the cable, and then the Ship's [illegible] re.

The Prison[illegible] er deck [illegible] her [illegible] n her la[illegible] r fa[illegible] had retur[illegible] to level their [illegible] firing from all the [illegible] soner after that. The firiug on the Repulse [illegible] th[illegible] hour, from begin[illegible] endin[illegible] can judge. I sa[illegible] Monm[illegible] anchor carri[illegible] but I beli[illegible] [illegible] on her cable while [illegible] was firing [illegible]

[A great pa[illegible] of the evi[illegible] witness was the same with th[illegible] [illegible] could not tell for what purpose the Prisoner

wiſhing to bring the Director along ſide the Repulſe.]

John Summerland, Boatſwain's Mate of the Monmouth, ſworn.

Q. Relate the circumſtances which took place on board the Monmouth—A. I ſaw the Priſoner ſtanding on ſomething, as if he was going to make a ſpeech. Captain Vance wanted to ſpeak firſt, but the Priſoner wou'd not allow it; he would inſiſt, on the ſhip ſlipping her cables. Parker then ſaid, he would go to another ſhip, which he would take along-ſide of the Leopard, and ſend her to Hell. In the mean time the Repulſe got off, and upon that Parker ſhook his fiſt, and ſaid, Damn her, ſhe is off. He then went on board the Sandwich.

Q. During the time that the Monmouth kept up a heavy fire on the Repulſe, did you ſee the Priſoner with his cloaths off to favour the exertions of the people?—A. I did not.

Q. How long did the heavy fire of the Repulſe continue?—I believe about two hours, from beginning to end.

Q. *From the Priſoner.* Do you recollect when I firſt came on board.—A. I do not.

Q. Do you imagine that I was on board at the commencement of the Monmouth's fire?—A. I do not know; but there were a great many of the Monmouth's people on board.

Q. *From the Proſecutor.* Did the Monmouth or the Director, fire firſt at the Repulſe?—A. The Monmouth.

Here the evidence for the proſecution cloſed; and the Preſident aſked the Priſoner when he would be ready to enter upon his defence? The Priſoner ſaying he ſhould not be ready to-morrow, was aſked, whether he could be ready on Monday? He anſwered that he thought he ſhould, and therefore the Defence was put off till Monday.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock.

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

TRIAL OF PARKER.

GREENHITHE, JUNE 27.—FOURTH DAY.

The Court met at nine o'clock.

The Judge Advocate informed the Priſoner, that as he deſired to have certain witneſſes, he had ſent for them to Sheerneſs, and they were now preſent.

The Court informed the Priſoner, that he was now to proceed upon his Defence, and aſked whether he choſe to read it himſelf, or to have it read by the Judge Advocate. The Priſoner ſaid he would read it himſelf. He then entered upon his Defence, which was in ſubſtance as follows.

PARKER's DEFENCE.

As I have been at ſea ſince my early youth, a fact well known to ſome of the Gentlemen now in Court, nothing can be expected from me but a plain and ſimple ſtatement of facts; for I cannot be ſuppoſed capable of dreſſing up my language with the preciſion or elegance of a *lawyer.* Such as it is, however, I have it now ready to ſubmit to the Court. In the firſt place, I have to thank the Members of this Court for the indulgence, which, in point of time, I have experienced from them, by which I have been enabled to make it more accurate than it otherwiſe would have been. No conſideration, but a conſciouſneſs of my own integrity, and the rectitude of my intentions, could have borne me up againſt the body of evidence, or ſupported me in the trying ſituation in which I have been placed.

I engaged in the late mutiny, at the inſtigation of the Delegates, and with a view of checking the progreſs of a moſt dangerous ſpirit which prevailed in the different ſhips; for which purpoſe I did all in my power to prevent the bad effects which I thought likely to reſult from the violent ſpirit of the ſeamen. With this intent it was that I took a part in the mutiny; and, had I not interfered, I am convinced matters would have been carried to a much more alarming height. It is my intention to take the evidence adduced againſt me in the order in which it has been advanced, and to make a few remarks upon the teſtimonies of the ſeveral witneſſes. Admiral Buckner ſtated to the Court that I often called upon him, a[illegible] I ſometimes behaved in a [illegible]ctful manner towards him. [illegible] was always my inten[illegible]n to [illegible] do[illegible] [illegible]cla[illegible] I n[illegible] [illegible]nl[illegible] ſported with feelings[illegible] [illegible] I w[illegible] [illegible]l by the [illegible] [illegible]ke [illegible] [illegible]ca[illegible] [illegible]ered to [illegible]ed to couch [illegible] terms. However, [illegible] event, I am con[illegible] acte[illegible] from the pureſt mo[illegible] perha[illegible] he aſked, how I [illegible] me to b[illegible] [illegible]ted Pre[illegible]t of the Committee [illegible] I have [illegible] ſay upon this h[illegible] choſen, it was impoſſible, [illegible] which the fleet was then pl[illegible] to reſiſt the appointment,

from a conviction that matters would have been much worſe if I did not enter into the buſineſs. *Conciliation,* and not irritation, was my object. Admiral Buckner has ſtated, that when he came on board the Sandwich, the proper reſpect was not paid to him; but upon that ſcore no imputation can poſſibly be attached to me.

The Admiral was on board before me, and when I arrived, I told him that I regretted the circumſtance of his not having been received with the uſual marks of reſpect; and that, if he wiſhed it, the cuſtomary compliment ſhould ſtill be paid to him. The Admiral had obſerved, that ſome attempts were made to man the ſides of the ſhip; thoſe attempts, I aſſure the Court, were made at the imminent riſk of my life, as the Inflexible and ſome other ſhips had beat to quarters, and threatened, that if any reſpect was ſhewn to the Admiral, they would come along-ſide of the Sandwich and ſink her.

An opinion had been propagated on board the fleet that Admiral Buckner was not competent to ſettle the diſcontents which then ſubſiſted, and in this idea originated a great deal of miſchief.—The Admiral's flag was hauled down without his knowledge: it was ſtruck when he was going on ſhore with the propoſitions of the Committee. The mutiny did not originate in the Sandwich, but in the Inflexible, and in her it was always the moſt violent. There is not a ſingle man in the fleet who does not impute to that ſhip all the conſequences that have been attendant upon the mutiny.

With regard to the marines who were taken from the Commiſſioner's houſe, I acted in that tranſaction entirely under the orders of the Delegates.—When the marines were taken away, the Admiral ſaid that one of them had been heard uſing very improper language near Queenborough. The Admiral permitted me to interogate them, and upon my putting ſome queſtions, he obſerved, "*Now, Parker, you are coming to the point.*" The marines were then delivered to the Delegates, for it could not be ſuppoſed that four unarmed men could forcibly take away two ſoldiers in the face of a garriſon. When I ſaw Admiral Buckner after his flag was ſtruck, the Admiral ſaid, "*Parker, my flag is ſtruck—conſider my ſituation.*" My anſwer was, "*I have feelings, Admiral Buckner, and I do conſider your feelings, and I pity your ſituation. I am ſorry that the red flag at the main ſhould take place of the white at the fore.*"

The witneſſes who followed Admiral Buckner, namely, Lieut. Juſtice, Captain O'Bryen, Captain Fancourt, Captain Cobb. Captain Parr, Captain Watſon, and Captain Harcourt, ſtated, that they knew nothing of me. I have therefore no comment to make upon their evidence. Mr. Snipe, Surgeon of the Sandwich depoſed, that he was preſent at the puniſhment of a man of the name of Campbell, who, he ſaid, was flogged by my orders. I do not deny that I was on the gangway when the puniſhment alluded to took place; and I am ready to allow that I was conſulted on the propriety of puniſhing him for getting drunk with ſmall beer. He was not, however, puniſhed by my orders, but in conſequence of the orders of the Committee, for the offence which I have above ſtated.

The Maſter of the Sandwich, who had then the command of the ſhip, allowed that he deſerved it, and acquieſed in the puniſhment.—With reſpect to another man being put in irons, all that I ſhall ſay on this ſubject is, that this puniſhment was inflicted on account of his behaving diſreſpectfully to Captain Moſs. Mr. Snipe has ſtated that he was permitted to go on ſhore from the Sandwich, on account of the ſick; and although he did not return, according to his promiſe, the motives which induced us to grant him that permiſſion prove, I hope that we had a fellow-feeling for our brethren, Capt. Surrage, of the Iris, ſays he recollects meeting me at the Commiſſioner's houſe at Sheerneſs, where he ſaw me give a paper to him from the ſeamen belonging to the North Sea Fleet; but he does not ſay that he ſaw any thing diſreſpectful in my conduct on that occaſion. With reſpect to Captain Dixon's evidence, the remarks which I have made upon that of Admiral Buckner apply equally to it.

I now come to the evidence of Captain Wood. That Gentleman has ſtated, that I went on board the Hound, and that I removed his ſhip from one poſition to another. I certainly did go on board the Hound, but it was ſolely for the purpoſe of conciliation, and cautioning the men againſt making trivial complain[illegible] He has

alſo ſtated, that he was ordered out of the ſhip by me. This fact, however, was by no means proved. My conduct towards Captain Wood was dictated, on all occaſions, by my reſpect for him, and my proceedings on board his ſhip at the Nore were invariably adopted from the pureſt motives. The threat held out to the Pilot, of making a *beef-ſteak* of him at the yard-arm, if he did not give the ſhip a good birth, never came from me, nor did I give any order to drop the anchor, as had been ſtated. I declare to God, if it was the laſt word I had to ſpeak, I know nothing of theſe circumſtances.

Liutenant Flatt has aſſerted that he know nothing of me at the beginning of the Mutiuy. I ſhall therefore ſay nothing of his evidence at preſent, but ſhall return to it at another time. Mr. Lavingſton, Boatſwain of the Director, and Samuel Ellis, have depoſed that they ſaw me on board that ſhip, and that I aſked for a boat go on board the Monmouth. What I have to ſay on this ſubject will apply to both theſe witneſſes. I was informed by a Delegates that the Repulſe was getting under weigh, and was immediately ordered to go on board the Director, to endeavour to prevent her from making her eſcape. I readily undertook this buſineſs: as I hoped to prevent the effuſion of blood.

When I got on board the Director, I found that ſhe had a ſpring on her cable, on which I obſerved to the crew, that it was a very melancholy thing that one brother ſhould fire upon another. I aſked for a boat with a flag of truce to go on board the Repulſe. My reaſon for requeſting this was, becauſe I obſerved the Repulſe to be aground, and I intended, if I had gone on board with a flag of truce, to remain there, and keep it flying until ſhe got off. This, I am convinced, would have prevented the Director from firing upon her. All that I did on board the Director proceeded from the feelings of humanity.

I ſounded the people of the Director, by aſking them if they would wiſh to go along-ſide of the Repulſe, and I was happy to find that they were not inclined to go to ſuch a length. I was, however, forced to give way to the ſtorm by which I was ſurrounded, although I do not recollect having given any orders on board the Director; if I did, it was an act of compulſion, and not of choice.

The next evidence was Thomas Barry, ſeaman of the Monmouth. He was depoſed that he ſaw me on board the Monmouth the day on which the Repulſe ran aſhore, in attempting to get into Sheerneſs Harbour, and that I gave orders to fire; that after the ſixth or ſeventh ſhot, I drove a bar into the gun; and that, on ſeeing the ſhip get off, I ſhook my fiſt and exclaimed, "*Damn me, ſhe's afloat.*" He has alſo ſtated, that I threatened to ſend the Repulſe to hell, where ſhe belonged to. This man's evidence, I hope, I ſhall be able to diſprove, in theſe as well as other particulars.

The laſt witneſs on the part of the proſecution was John Summerland, boatſwain's mate of the Monmouth. His evidence, in a great meaſure, agrees with that of T. Barry; but I declare that I was not on board the Monmouth when the firing commenced. The truth is, that I went on board the Sandwich in the Ardent's boat, and that I went on board the Monmouth after I quitted the Director, with the ſame view that I had gone on board that ſhip. With reſpect to the Don Quixote expectation of reducing the ſhips, I ſolemnly declare, that no ſuch intention ever entered my mind, and that the aſſertion of my threatening to take an outſide ſhip, to ſend the Leopard to Hell, is utterly falſe. The Inflexible, I believe, was the only ſhip that appeared diſp[illegible] to carry things to a violent length.

Having now cloſed my anſwers to the evidence adduced in ſupport of the Crown, I have to addreſs the Court, not to entreat juſtice of it, for the indulgence which I have already received renders that unneceſſary, but to requeſt that the ſtricteſt inveſtigation may be made reſpecting the evidence of Barry. This I crave for the ſake of doing juſtice to my charracter, which is dearer to me than my life.

However my conduct may have been miſrepreſented in the public prints, and otherwiſe, I truſt I ſhall ſoon be cleared from ſuch aſperſions. My intentions were good, and I have prevented much evil.

The Inflexible and Montague having ſo long ſtood out after the other ſhips had ſubmitted, is a proof of the violence of the diſpoſition of their crews, and ſerves to ſhew the difficulties I had to encounter dur-

ing the late unhappy mutiny. My country allows me justice, and justice I am confident I shall have.

[The Prisoner read this Address in a very rapid and unimpressive manner.]

Having finished his Defence, he desired to withdraw a little, which was allowed by the Court. he returned.

Lord Northesk, Captain of the Monmouth, was then called and sworn.

The President informed the Prisoner, that after he had closed this evidence, he would have no right to comment on it afterwards.

Q. Have your heard the charge read?—A. I have.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. My Lord, do you recollect if you were on board the Monmoth at the time she fired on the Repulse?—A. I was on shore, not on board at that time.

Q. Has you Lordship been at any time on board the Sandwich?—A. I was on board on the 6th of June.

Q. Did it impress your Lordship, from the reception you received, that the people notwithstanding existing differences, were respectively loyal to their Sovereign and country?—A. The seamen in the cabin, said they were very loyal.

Q. Do you recollect a mark of loyalty shown immediately as you entered the cabin door, the band striking up "God save the King?"—I remember the Prisoner, on my entering the cabin ordering the band to play "God save the King."

The Prisoner. I have no further questions.

Q. *From the President.* In what ostensible situation did the Prisoner appear to be, on your entering the cabin?—A. He appeared to me as President of the people calling themselves Delegates.

Q Was he the chief spokesman during your Lordship's conference with him?—A. He was.

[Here the Prisoner interupted the Court, by observing, that he understood the evidence on the part of the prosecution had closed.]

The Judge Advocate replied, that either party, the prosecuter or the prisoner, had a right to cross-examine witnesses, and that the Prisoner had a right to re-examine his own witnesses.

Q, *From Captain Moss*, Did your Lordship receive from the Prisoner the letter now before you, directing you to proceed to London?—A. I did.

The letter was here produced and read, as follows:

"Sandwich, June 6, 3 P. M.

"To Captain Northesk.

"You are hereby authorized and ordered to wait upon the King, wherever he may be, with the Resolutions of the Committee of Delegates, and are directed to return back with an answer to the same within 54 hours from the date hereof.

"I have likewise to inform you that an oath has been taken by the Delgates of the Fleet, that they never have had any communication with Jacobins or Traitors.

"R. PARKER, President."

Q. Did the Prisoner acknowledge that letter to be his?—A. The letter was delivered to me by the Prisoner.

Q (*From the Prisoner.*) Was your Lordship present at the writing the above letter?—A. I was present at the writing of the latter part of it, in which they declare their loyalty.

[Here the Prisoner said, he would withdraw the question: but, as it had been answered, the Court would not allow it to be withdrawn.]

Q *From the Court.* Who dictated that latter part?—A. The Prisoner wrote it himself without any dictation.

Q. *F.om the Prisoner.* Does not your Lordship recollect seeing a show of hands from the Delegates then assembled, ordering and insisting on the latter part of the letter being written.—A. I remember it was their wish it might be expressed, that they were neither Jacobins nor Traitors, or words to that effect.

Q. *By the Court.* Does your Lordship remember whether the Committee wished to have those words expressed before or after the Prisoner had written them.—A. I. do not recollect; I believe it was before.

Captain Knight was next called and sworn.

Q*From the Prisoner.* Do your recollect being on board the Sandwich during the existing differences?—A. I do prefectly, more than once.

Q. Were you ever impressed with any marks of loyalty shown by the people on board?—A. I was by the band of music playing "God save the King," "Britain strike home," &c. and many loyal expressions of Respect and veneration to their Sovereign: I think I heard the Prisoner say of himself; he spoke generally, as the mouth of the whole, he used to say; if the Dutch fleet were then in the Texel, he would lead the Nore Fleet in and attack them, in order to prove to the nation that they were neither rebels nor traitors.

[Here the examination of Evidence on the part of the Defence closed.]

The President here advised the Prisoner, as there were heavy charges brought against him, to consider whether three was not any other person whose evidence might weigh in his favour,

The Prisoner asked whether, if any thing occurred in the course of the day, he could derive any advantage from it?

The President told him was impossible:—if he let slip the present opportunity he would not have another.

The Prisoner expressed his confidence in the Court, that they would lean to the side of mercy, and that strict justice would be done him; he thought he had already made it appear, that it was owing to his exertions that the Sandwich had been delivered up to the command of her Officers, and that, instead of being a leader in the mutiny, he had done every thing in his power to check and keep it under.

The Prisoner was ordered to withdraw, and the Court was cleared for the purpose of leaving the Members to deliberate upon the sentence.

In two hours and a half the Court was re-opened, and the Prisoner being called in, the sentence of the Court was read by the Judge Advocate.

THE SENTENCE.

The substance of the sentence was, that names, we have already given, met on Thursday, June 22, and sat till Monday, the 26th, inclusive, in pursuance of a Commission from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to meet on board the Neptune, for the purpose of trying Richard Parker, upon charges of making mutinous assemblies on board the Sandwich, and others of his Majesties ships at the Nore and in the river Medway, under the command of Vice Admiral Buckner, of disobedience to his superior Officers, and of using contemptuous language to his superior Officers: that the Court had heard evidence in support of these several charges and also evidence in defence of the Prisoner; that after deliberating upon the evidence on both sides, the Court were unanimously of opinion, *that the said Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges*; that in consideration of these crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no less destructive of the interests of the Navy than they were injurious to the prosperity of the Country, the Court were unanimously of opinion, that *the said Richard Parker shall suffer Death, and be hanged till he be dead.* They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ship, and at what time, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may be pleased to appoint.

The Prisoner, after the sentence was read, took out a paper from his pocket, which he read. The substance of it was, that he submitted to the sentence of the Court with resignation. He had a clear conscience, and he was confirmed that he would be received favorably by God. He hoped that his death would atone to the country for the injury it had sustained, and that those of his fellow-seamen [illegible] custody would be restored to their [illegible] situations in the service, which he was convinced they would fill with fidelity and alacrity.

The President told the Prisoner, that it was in the power of the COURT *to order his execution in a few minutes after the sentence*; but that in order to give him time to repent of the heinous crime of which he had been guilty, they thought proper to leave that business to the Lords of the Admiralty. His time, however, could not be long.

The Prisoner thanked the Court.

Parker was considerably agitated when sentence was read.

BARTHELEMY,

Barthelemy, on quitting Basle, desired to be excused from receiving a deputation composed of the four Chiefs, and of the most distinguished Members of the Magistracy, chosen to compliment him on his appointment, and to bid him adieu. The following is a copy of a letter written by him to the State of Basle:

"MAGNIFICENT SIRS, *May,* 1797.

"I have the honour to inclose you a copy of the letter which I wrote to the Helvetic Corps, informing them of my nomination to the Office of a Member of the Executive Directory. However honourable this valuable testimony of the kindness of the French Nation toward me is, I experience, Magnificent Sirs, a very lively emotion of sorrow at its obliging me to give up my immediate connection with you, which had become more dear by our having always maintained the highest confidence and friendship.

"In leaving you, I bear with me, Magnificent Sirs, much that it is delightful to me to recollect, I have been in the midst of you, surrounded with kindness and attachment.

"Receive for yourselves and for the citizens of your truly laudable State, the most lively testimonies of my regret and of my gratitude. One of my most agreeable duties will be to prove to the French Government the particular title which you have to its friendship; and be assured that I shall avail myself of every opportunity of doing so with the greatest eagerness.

"My prayers are, that the Divine Being may keep you in prosperity, and may send you every thing which will be advantageous to you. I am, Magnificent Sirs, affectionately at your service.

The Ambassador of the French Republic,

BARTHELEMY."

The following is the Answer of Citizen Barthelemy to the Directory:—

Basle, 19 Prairial, (May 29,) 5th Year.

"Citizens Directors.

"The Extraordinary Courier who brought me your letters of the 7th (26th May) arrived here this morning at the break of day. I obey the act of the Legislative Body, which calls me among you. It is no doubt to the extreme indulgence of the Representatives of the People I am indebted for this honourable testimony of their confidence. Having been absent from my country these 30 years past, and being but little acquainted with its internal administration, I cannot but dread the task I have to perform. But I am inclined to think, that under the existing circumstantes, a good Citizen ought not to refuse the honorable mark of kindness offered me.

"Some necessary arrangements, and the care which the precarious state of my health demands, do not permit me to depart from home for four or five days. I shall then set out to join you, Citizen Directors, in discharge of the important functions, with which the constitution has entrusted you. Greeting and respect!

(Signed) "BARTHELEMY."

Barthelemy, the new Director, was expected at Paris on the 6th or 7th. The intelligence of his having accepted that high office, caused an immediate rise of the public funds.

FRENCH FRIGATES.

The two FRIGATES of ADMIRAL SERCEY'S SQUADRON, which lately made their appearance in these ROADS, proceded, it should appear, to the Southward,—Letters having been received from POINT DE GALLE and COLUMBO, which mention their near approach to the Harbours of both these places.

At the time of their approach to the Harbour of POINT DE GALLE, the BARK GREENWICH, *Captain Brown*, was working out, and her return being cut off by the smallest of the Frigates. she was immediately *Captured*, and taken possession of by the Enemy.—She had a Cargo on board, for Bengal, said to have been of a very valuable nature.

The Frigates, with their Prizes, were afterwards seen from the Garrison of Columbo; we have reason, however, to believe that they have since taken their departure for the Islands.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday morn ing Mrs. BISHOP, of a *Daughter.*

Pub[illegible] by Authority.

NEW [illegible]

[illegible] TH[illegible] OF

OR[illegible]

MILITAR[illegible]

To be had on application at the

COURIER OF[illegible]