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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII.

WEDNESDAY, July 26th. 1797.

NUMBER 616.

It has been resolved, *that the Advertiſements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of his Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and 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.

Public Notice.

For ſale at Tranquebar,

THE SHIP

CALYPSO,

Burthen about two Hundred and Eighty Tons.

A Prime ſailer and well Rigged,

THIS SALE AT THE REQUEST

OF

Mr. Carl Peter Oleſon,

Captain and Supercargo of the ſaid Ship, will take place by and under the legal authority of

MR. PRAAHL, *Judge*,

AT

TRANQUEBAR,

In whoſe Office an Inventory of the Ships Stores may be ſeen.

N. B. The Veſſel will be put up at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, of the 25th inſtant, and continue until 11 o'Clock, after which hour the ſale will be deferred until 10 o'Clock in the Morning of the 30th inſtant and cloſe finally in favour of the higheſt bidder at 11 o'Clock preciſely on that day.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ready Money, or good Bills payable fifteen days after the ſale.

Tranquebar, 14th July 1797.

Madras Circulating Library.

The Proprietors

RESPECTFULLY inform the Subſcribers that they have purchaſed an additional ſupply

OF

NEW BOOKS,

THE

PROPRIETORS

ALSO

HAVE TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC, THAT A NEW

CATALOGUE,

WILL BE PUBLISHED WITH ALL POSSIBLE EXPEDITION.

Sales by Auction,

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Brown & Aſhton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inſt.

At 11 o'Clock.

A QUANTITY OF

FURNITURE,

AND

Wearing Apparel,

BELONGING TO

A Gentleman Deceaſed.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Brown & Aſhton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WENESDAY, the 26th Inſtant.

At 11 o'Clock,

A STRONG

PEGUE HORSE,

AND

BANDY,

Warranted ſound and free from vice.

ALSO

A SMALL

BANDY,

Sales by Auction,

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Brown & Aſhton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inſtant.

At 11 o'Clock.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

BROUGHT OUT ON THE

TALBOT,

Ten New Metal Watches,

AND

FIVE SILVER WATCHES,

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

POCKET BOOKS,

SOME.

STATIONARY,

AND

A COLLECTION OF

NEW BOOKS,

For Sale,

AT THE HOUSE OF

CAPTAIN DAWKINS,

IN THE FORT

ENGLISH CLARET,

IMPORTED ON THE

EARL TALBOT,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

Viz.

CARBONELL and Co.	per dozen	9 Pags.
Brown and Whitford,	ditto	9
Bell and Ewart's,	ditto	8½
Brown and Wilkinſon,	ditto	8½
Small Pale Ale in Butts,		32
Pale Ale in Hhds.		16
Porter in ditto,		16
Remarkable fine Small Beer from the Horſeſhoe Brew Houſe, in Hhds.		16

Sheriff's Sale.

WILLIAM LEWCOCK,

Verſes—COTTAH PAUPAH,

Notice is hereby given.

THAT on Saturday, the 5th Auguſt next, will be ſold by Outcry at the Sea Gate in the Fort, between, 11 and 1 o'clock for Ready Money only, Ten Elegant Engliſh Carpets.

VIZ.

		Feet.		Feet.
No. 1	Meaſuring,	11	by	11
No 2	Ditto,	14	by	11
No. 3	Ditto,	13½	by	13
No. 4	Ditto,	13	by	11
No. 5	Ditto,	13½	by	13½
No. 6	Ditto,	14½	by	13½
No. 7	Ditto,	15½	by	15½
No. 8	Ditto,	30	by	15½
No. 9	Ditto,	22	by	15¼
No. 10	Ditto,	21	by	15¼

At the ſame time will be ſold,

Eight otter Boxes Complete with Bottles, being the Property of the above Named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Honorable the *Mayor's Court.*

(Signed) RICH. YELDHAM,
Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 24th July, 1797.

Advertiſement,

VESSELS Under English Colours, wanting *Freight* to *Bengal,* may on Application to

Mr. Dorſet,

at Negapatam, be furniſhed with Cargoes of SALT at the rate of thirty-five Sicca Rupees for each Garce, delivered in Bengal.

Half the Freight will, if required, be paid at Negapatam,

THEATRE.

This day Wedneſday, the 26th Inſtant,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE COMEDY OF

She Stoops to Conquer.

⁂ Doors to be opened at Seven. The *Curtain to draw up* preciſely at ½ paſt 8 o'clock.

BOX, two Pagodas—GALLERY one.

During the Performence, a Tent will be pitched at the Theatre for the convenience of thoſe who may purchaſe Tickets at that period.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. CHASE's Office, in the Fort, and the Theatre, at the above rates.

THE NEXT

MOUNT BALL,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

RACE STAND,

On TUESDAY next, the 1ſt of Auguſt,

⁂ TICKETS to be had at the Door at the uſual Rate.

R. TAYLOR.
Secretary

Lately Publiſhed.

THE

PROCEEDINGS AT LARGE,

OF A

COURT MARTIAL,

LATELY ASSEMBLED FOR THE TRIAL OF

CAPTAIN TANNER,

OF THE

SECOND BATTALION OF ARTILLERY,

ON

CHARGES PREFERED AGAINST HIM;

BY

Lieutenant Colonel Muat,

CONTAINING.

The whole of the *Evidence* on the behalf of the *Proſecution* and the *Priſoner.*—The DEFENCE.—REPLICATION.—SUMMARY, of the Judge Advocate,

AND

SENTENCE.—with the remarks of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

AND AN ADVERTISEMENT

BY

CAPTAIN TANNER,

PRICE THREE PAGODAS.

To be had at the GAZETTE OFFICE, *Court Houſe Street.*

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be iſſued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days ſight, warranted to be punctually diſcharged without diſcount: for all ſums under £. 500. Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a deſpatch, the Current Intereſt will be allowed, until the date of the deſpatch or granting of the Bills.

For Sale,

MADEIRA WINE,

APPLY TO

Meſſrs. Kinderſley Watts and Co.

Advertiſement.

Meſſieurs De Bury Joannes Sinan & Co.

OF

PONDICHERRY,

BEG to inform the public that they have for Sale—ENGLISH CLARET from Bell, at [illegible] Pagodas the Dozen, the Single Cheſt, or 7 Pagodas, if more than one Cheſt is taken.

ALSO

Some Excellent FRENCH CLARET, at 4 and 4½ Pagodas the Dozen, agreeably to the before mentioned Conditions.

A CARD.

A Goodall,

EARNESTLY ſolicits thoſe Gentleman who are indebted to the firm of the Late Monro and Co. Alias Munro and Goodall, to pay to him the Amount of their Bills &c. with as little delay as poſſible, to Enable him to diſcharge the Demands againſt the above firm.

A CARD.

A Goodall,

TAYLOR HABIT MAKER &c.

PARTNER of the late Mr. JAMES MONRO, under the Name and FIRM of MONRO and Co, Reſpectfully informs the Public that he carries on the Buſineſs as uſual in all its Branches, and Solicits the Countenance and continuance of all the Lady's and Gentlemen whom he had the pleaſure to ſerve in the life time of his late Partner.

N. B. All Letters Orders &c. relating to the above Buſineſs to be Directed to A. Goodall, late Partner of James Monro.

Bills on China,

MAY BE HAD

BY

APPLICATION TO

Messrs. Hunter & Hay.

Steel's Navy Liſt.

FOR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN.

To be had on application at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Price ½ a Pagoda.

For Private Sale.

By J. L. Heeſke,

VERY FINE

ARRACK,

AT FORTY-FIVE PAGODAS PER LEAGUER.

For Sale on Commiſſion

By J. L. Heeſke.

SOME EXCELLENT AND GOOD FLAVORED

FRENCH CLARET,

AT 5 PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

An allowance will be made on taking a large Quantiy.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inſtant.

At 11 o'Clock,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

SEVEN AND EIGHT CALL

BROWN SALAMPORES,

FRESH FROM THE LOOMS,

TINNAVALLY Doorias, Arnee Muſlins and Handkerchiefs, an Invoice of Silver Watches, a few dozens of French Silk Stockings One Pair Solid Mahogany Card Tables, One Pembroke, do. Two Elegant Mahogany Writing Tables, and a Variety of other Articles.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

To the Higheſt Bidder,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On TUESDAY, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

At 12 o'Clock,

THE DWELLING Houſe, Offices, and Garden Grounds, called the Grove, ſituated between the great Tank and the Luz.

The Houſe and Offices are in good repair and the grounds well incloſed, laid out, and ſtocked with a variety of Trees of a conſiderable age.

The Premiſes may be viewed and particulars known on Application to Mr. HENDERSON.

LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

——Convivæ propé diſſentire videntur,
Poſcentes vario multum diverſa palato;
Quid dem? Quid non dem?

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

I WILL no longer hide from you the Miſery I have endured ſince my arrival in this Country. It is not however in your power to remedy it; yet I have a ſatisfaction in telling you my caſe, which indeed is pretty common, and calling forth your pity.—The Grievancies which a very uſeful, and elegant Writer lately laid before you cannot be compared to the wretchedneſs which every Man of proper feeling in my ſituation muſt reſtleſſly endure—Although we read in ſcripture that the Male and Female of every Animal but Man were formed at once, and that he was at firſt intended to ſtand alone, yet we find him very ſoon relieved from ſo painful a ſtate; for with every Bleſſing that the Heavens and Earth could throw at his Feet, his happineſs was incomplete, till he had received a fair partaker of it—If he therefore without Frailty and Cares, would have pined away in ſolitude, how wretched muſt his ſons be, denyed this common Charter? Yet ſuch is almoſt the caſe with us the Children of ſorrow in this Country.

He, expelled his ſeat of Bliſs, wiped away his Tears with the fair Treſſes of his beautiful Partner in affliction. We removed from our Paradiſe, at a time when the Exigencies of Exiſtence would not permit us to form a Connexion, muſt here remain comfortleſs—It is true indeed that after our arrival we meet with apportunities of ſucceſs, yet we may ſafely ſay with the Apoſtle—*What are theſe among ſo many?* and even theſe fall to the Lot of the choſen few, who, though weak and emaciated, are furniſhed with the moſt weighty and powerful of weapons, and eaſily drive off the Field the youthful, and unarmed. Can you therefore blame me, Sir, if I had recourſe to ſtratagem? how often have I at break of day, at the ſound of a Salute, the alarum to *my honeſt deſires, left the ſhore with a ſick Stomach, a Face pale and agitated; repair'd to the Veſſels that ſeem'd to roll in joy under the* beautiful freight they bore; and endeavour'd by aſſiduity and looks to render myſelf the object of [illegible]: how often begg'd that in the Crowd I might not be forgotten, and at laſt refuſed and in deſpair retired to my lonely Pillow.

Even now, I muſt confeſs, although hopeleſs my Views, I mount the very LIGHT HOUSE on the Exchange; explore with a wiſtful Eye the empty Horizon, till my Heart fail me, and down I ſink into miſery, and my Office. I cannot therefore but ſmile at the wiſe precautions we yearly receive from our friends at Home againſt MATRIMONY, as if this Country were ſpangled with BEAUTY, or ſuch Connexions could poſſibly be attended with future family-perplexity and Regret, on our return to England; a thought which every Man of a liberal mode of thinking will deſpiſe, and which nought but Family-pride could ſuggeſt. Whatever cauſe I might have to lament the neglect which I have received ſince my arrival, and however I might ſtand up for the Privileges of my own ſex, I cannot but think our fair Friends right in being cautious to whom they condeſcend to ſpeak; in treating the young Men with a becoming pride and dignity, in revenge for the contempt they might have received at home—How many Rows of Beauty have I ſeen fretting their eager Hours away at a Ball, or calling every poſſible art, poor Creatures! to their aid, to draw the attention of the rude, who think apathy the Faſhion, or a condeſcending nod the extent of their Homage. I have now, Sir, told you my ſolitary and irkſome ſituation—One only Glimpſe of hope remains, that TIME and the SUN will ſo *parch up* and deform theſe OLD MONOPOLISTS, that not the moſt powerful Perſuader, which is always at their Command, will ſerve as a ſufficient apology for their *perſonal uſeleſſneſs.*

I am
Sir,
Your Humble Servant,
CÆLEBS.

The STRANGE CONSTITUTION and PROPERTIES of ſome HUMAN BODIES.

A boy was born in Suffolk, with a clear ſkin, but in ſeven or eight weeks after it began to turn yellow, like the jaundice, without his being Sick, and by degrees thickened, and grew to a duſky colour: as it appeared when he was ſhewn to the Royal Society, it was like a thick caſe made of a rugged bark or hide with briſtles in ſome places, and covering exactly every part of his body except his face, palms of his hands, and ſoles of his feet. This rugged covering he ſheds every Autumn, when it is about three quarters of an inch thick, being callous and inſenſible, and not bleeding when cut: though ſometimes, after hard working, it would crack and cauſe the under part to bleed. He has nothing beſides uncommon. His mother cannot remember any fright, and her other children are no ways remarkable. *vide Philos. Tranſ. abridged. vol. 7. p. 483.*

On the 14th of March 1729, was born Charles the ſon of Richard Charleſworth, a carrier at Longnor, in the county of Stafford. At his birth he was under the common ſize, but he grew ſo amazingly faſt, that by the time he was *four years old*, he was near *four feet high*, and in ſtrength, agility, and bulk, equal to a fine boy of ten years old, at five he was *four feet ſeven inches high, weighed eighty ſeven pounds*, could with eaſe carry a man of *fourteen ſtone weigh*', had hair on his body as a man, and worked as a man at his father's buſineſs: this was the time of his full vigour, from whence he began gradually to decreaſe in ſtrength and bulk like a man in the decline of life; and at the age of *ſeven years* his ſtrength was gone, his body was totally emaciated, his eys were ſunk, his head was palſical, and he died with all the ſigns of extreme old age, and as if the months he lived had been Years. *The above is extracted from the account publiſhed by Mr. Smith, a Surgeon of the place, and tranſmitted to the Royal Society.*

The ingenious and learned Mr. Oldenburg gives us a relation which he received from a perſon of great veracity in Germany, which take in the author's own words. I cannot but impart to you ſomething that lately happened in my family, Viz. that having taken, two months ago, a nurſe for my little girl (ſince dead,) that nurſe's boy being on that occaſioned weaned, did by repeated ſucking the breaſts of his grandmother, a woman of threeſcore years, cauſe ſuch a commotion in her, that abundance of milk ran to her breaſt, for a ſufficient nouriſhment to the ſaid weaned Boy. *Philoſoph. Tranſactions.* 1674.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON.

This Iſland lies in about 21 degrees ſouth latitude, and about 56, longitude eaſt from London, and 30 leagues eaſt of Madagaſcar; it is nearly of an oval from, its greateſt length being from north to ſouth, and in circumference about 150 miles. It is divided into eight pariſhes, whereof St. Dennis is the principal, and each of which is provided with a church and one or two prieſts; and it is reckoned to contain about about 25,000 ſouls, of which near three-fourths are ſlaves. It was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueze, who gave it the name of Maſcarenhas, and left on it ſome goats and land-turtle, which greatly multiplied; but the latter are now entirely deſtroyed. It was afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by the remains of a French ſettlement from Fort Dauphin, on the ſouth end of Madagaſcar, that was cut off by the natives about the year 1680, when it got the name of Bourbon. Same inhabitants were then ſent from France, and it afterwards received an increaſe by ſome ENGLISH PIRATES who came along with AVERY, ENGLAND, CANDON, and PATTISON; who, after acquiring conſiderable riches in the Red Sea and coaſts of Arabia and Perſia, quitting their way of life, ſettled on the iſland, and had a pardon from the King of France: ſome of them were alive in 1763, and *their deſcendants are now numerous on the Iſland.*

The middle part of the Iſland is very mountainous, and interſected by deep vallies; through theſe run very rapid rivers, which rolling down large ſtones in their channels, make them very dificult to paſs after hard rains. The precipices that overhang theſe rivers are frightful and aſtoniſhing by their heights. Snow may be ſeen in the months of July and Auguſt on the tops of the mountains. The road from St. Dennis to St. Paul's is a work of great art and labour; it is made over five high mountains, by zigzag turns cut out on their ſides. That which overlooks St. Dennis, and which is not the higheſt, has twenty-two turns of this kind to aſcend it. Two other mountains or what they call the Grand Chaloupe, from their ſides reſembling a boat; theſe are of great height, and covered with ſmall trees; betwixt them are a pleaſant valley and river, which together afford an agreeable proſpect.

The country riſes by a gradual aſcent from the ſhore to the middle of the mountains, and is agreeably diverſified by country ſeats, cornfields, plantations of coffee, and caſcades, however, there are plains, and in other parts the mountains reach to the ſea. Portions of it lie uncultivated, that belong to Creoles, who, though they have no ſlaves, are yet too proud to ſell their lands, and there is no law to oblige them.

The ſoil is in general fertile, though the mould is not above two or two and a half feet deep, under which is a bed of rock, and produces plentifully, with very little culture, wheat, oats, and moſt other European grains; as alſo rice, Indian corn, ſuger cane, and moſt kinds of greens, roots, and pulſe, and yields two crops a year; they ſowing the Europe grains in the winter months. There is alſo here wax and honey of an excellent kind.

They have moſt of the fruits of India, but none of Europe, but PEACHES and STRAWBERRIES. The cinnamon, tacamahace, and benjamin trees grow here; the bark of the firſt is very good, but the latter yields little or no gum. There is alſo the CHINA ROOT, jalap, and ipacacuanha; but inferior to thoſe from America: alſo the larger cardamons, and ſeveral other medicinal ſimples. The inhabitants alſo are acquainted with plants of great virtue againſt fluxes and venereal diſorders. They have excellent wood for building, of long duration, and that bears a fine poliſh; among which are ebony, and iron wood; alſo ſeveral kinds fit for ſhip building.

The Chief production of the Iſland is COFFEE; it came originally from Mocha, but is now degenerated, yet ſtill eſteemed better than any from the Weſt Indies. They generally cultivate it on the ſides of the hills: it riſes about five or ſix feet high, bears a white flower, and a fruit reſembling a cherry; that contains two grains ſurrounded by a ſhell; they gather it in May and June, dry it in the ſun on platforms, then beat it out to free it from the ſhell, and put it into double matt bags for exportation. The Company bought it from the inhabitants at twenty French livres per hundred, and engaged to take from them yearly three millions of pounds, or fifteen hundred tons per annum. It generally ſold at their ſales at Port l'Orient for betwixt ſeventy and eighty livres. They attempted to make arrack, and ſugar, and indigo, and to breed ſilk worms; but the undertakers not being ſupported by the Company, they did not ſucceed, though their beginnings were very promiſing.

They have numerous herds of cattle, ſheep, and goats, alſo hogs, and poultry of all kinds, and ſeveral kinds of wild fowl. They ſend large quantities of grain and live ſtock yearly to Mauritius, and all their ſhips bound on voyages are here ſupplied with theſe articles. They have plenty of horſes, ſmall but very ſtrong.

This Iſland is however much infeſted by caterpillars, locuſts, and other inſects, and by rats and ſmall birds, which make prodigious havock among the crops; they alſo ſuffer much ſometimes by exceſſive droughts.

The natives are in general of healthy and robuſt conſtitutions; and as the air of the Iſland is extremely wholeſome, they live to a great age. The diſeaſes moſt prevalent among them are thoſe of the breaſt, and thoſe proceeding from worms and indigeſtion, convulſions and even death from wounds, and [illegible] after taking emetic and purging medicine, are not uncommon; inflammatory fevers ſeldom riſe to any height, and the intermittent and malignant are ſcarcely known; tooth-aches are here ſo common, that there is hardly a perſon of twenty years old that has not loſt ſome teeth by it.

The firſt *inhabitants*, by marrying with black woman from Madagaſcar, have entailed their colour upon their deſcendants, who are ſtill *of a tawny complexion*, not a fifth of the free inhabitants being truly white; *thoſe of the beſt note and colour are the off-ſpring of the ENGLISH PIRATES.*

As they have little or no commerce, the inhabitants live by cultivating coffee, wheat, rice, and raiſing cattle and other live ſtock, with which they ſupply their ſhipping and the Iſland of Mauritius. Their work is done by ſlaves born on the Iſland, or brought from Madagaſcar and Mozombique. They feed them with indian corn, caſſava roots, and potatoes.

Among the curioſities of this Iſland the chief are the volcano, Plain of Caffres, and road from St. Dennis to St. Paul's which I have already deſcribed. The volcano is on the ſouth eaſt end; it often ſmokes, but ſeldom flames; the country is not habitable for ſeveral miles round, and is called by the natives the Pays Brule, or Burntland, from its being covered with aſhes and burnt materials thrown out by the eruptions of the mountain.

The Plaine de Caffres is very remarkable; it is formed by the tops of the mountains, and of a great height from the ſea. Clouds may be ſeen and thunder heard below on the ſides of the mountain. It is ſaid to be twenty miles over, very level, and free from ſtones: the aſcent is in many places difficult, but may be paſſed on horſeback. The air is ſerene, and is as cold as in a winter's day in England. The clouds paſs over the very ſurface of the plain: you find yourſelf then as if in a thick miſt, and are wetted as if with rain.

A river, runs through its middle, broad but not deep, and has a ſandy bottom, and *freezes* over in the *winter months.* On the north-weſt ſide of this plain is a high mountain of bare rock, from which the river iſſues. There are on it many remarkable hills, ſome of them ſaid to be 150 feet high, with a narrow baſis; they are called by the natives Pitons, and from their ſituation and figure reſemble nine-pins. The plain bears low trees, broom, heath, and a kind of wild oats; the fern here grows to the ſize of a thick tree. There are alſo ſome curious birds that never frequent the ſhore, who are ſo little accuſtomed to the ſight of men, that apprehending no danger, they come ſo near as to be knocked down with ſticks. It rains often on the ſides of the mountains, when it is quite clear above on the plain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1797.

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON.

THE following arrangements, have recently been made by REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE of the TRIDENT, appointed to the ARROGANT.

CAPTAIN PAKENHAM of the RESISTANCE, appointed to the TRIDENT.

KING's TROOPS.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA,—*June 20th* 1797.

G. O.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

72d REGIMENT.

Enſign George Mackey, from the 78th Regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchaſe, vice James Fraſer, promoted into the 78th Foot—17th May 1797.

78th REGIMENT.

Lieutenant James Fraſer, from the 72d Regiment to be Captain Lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Hugh Macpherſon, promoted into the 80th Foot—17th May, 1797.

Peter Maclachlane, Gent. to be Enſign without purchaſe, vice George Mackay, promoted into the 72d Foot—17th May, 1797.

80th REGIMENT.

Enſign Charles S. Ma'Carty, to be Lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Willam Jones, deceaſed—15th May, 97.

Charles Rowen, Gen. to be Enſign without purchaſe, viee Charles S. Ma'Carty, promoted—15th May, 1797.

Captain Lieut, Hugh Macpherſon, from the 78th Regiment to be Captain without purchaſe, vice James White, deceaſed—17th May, 1797.

WAR-OFFICE,—DECEMBER 31.

BREVET,—*Major-General Giles Stibbert*, of the Eaſt-India Company's Forces, to be *Lieutenant General* in his Majeſty's Army in the Eaſt Indies only. Commiſſion dated November [illegible]6, 1796.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Robert M'Nab, of the 98th Foot, to be *Town-Major* of Cape Town, at the Cape of Good Hope, vice M'Leod, who reſigns.

ON FRIDAY Evening arrived the Ship [illegible]EWER, Captain Taylor, from Bombay, which ſhe left on the 8th Inſtant.

From Captain Taylor we learn that the *Honorable Company's* Ship SIR EDWARD HU[illegible], Captain Urmſtone, accompanied by *his Majeſty's Frigate* the CRESCENT, of 36 Guns, had arrived and anchored in Bombay Harbour on the 5th Inſtant, laſt from the Cape of Good Hope. PASSENGERS — *Major Generals*, CRAIG, and HARTLEY.

On the 7th Inſtant, alſo arrived at Bombay, the *Honorable Company's Ships*—

HINDOSTAN,—Captain *Mackintoſh*,
WARLEY,—Captain *Wilſon*,
ABERGAVENY,—Capt. *Wordſworth*,
AND
NEPTUNE,—Captain *Spens.*

The above Ships left England in company with the Earl Talbot, now in the Roads.

His Majeſty's Frigate the Creſcent was preparing to be hauled into Dock in order to her undergoing ſome neceſſary repairs.

The Extra Ship TELLICHERRY, ſailed from Bengal for England on the 4th Inſtant.

The Honorable Company's Ship PITT, Captain Gerrard, ſailed from Diamond Harbour for Madras on the 28th of June.

By the American Ship lately arrived from the Iſle of France, we learn that prior to her departure, the Sweediſh Ship *Reſolution*, CAPT. NEALE, had arrived at that Iſland, and that the Paſſengers from this Country—(MR. POWNEY, MR. VAUGHAN, CAPTAIN GRANT, and MRS. GRIFFITHS,) were in good health—The reaſon adduced by Captain Neal for making the abovementioned deviation from his Voyage was, *want of Ballaſt.*—An examination of the Ships Papers having taken place, they were found correct, and authentic,—and we imagine that the Reſolution, has long ſince proceeded on her intended Voyage to Europe.

On Monday night arrived the Ship MARGERET, Captain Sears, from Mocha, but laſt from Tranquebar. We do not learn that Captain Sears brings any particular Intelligence.

Extract from an Engliſh Paper.

"The ability and affability of the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS cannot be too highly Extolled, and little doubt is entertained but he will be able to quiet the diſturbances which have lately ariſen in the Bengal Army. It ſhould however not be forgot that it is to a diſtinguiſhed Character, (GENERAL BRATHWAITE) who has paſſed Twenty eight Years of his Life in the Company's ſervice, that *the preſent tranquility* and good order of the MADRAS ARMY is to be aſcribed."

LORD MACARTNEY's ſalary, as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is 10,000l. per annum.

The conſtituting the Cape of Good Hope into a kind of free ports is one of the wiſeſt of the commercial meaſures of Great Britain. Its operation, particularly reſpecting America, is expected to be of the moſt advantageous kind; and as there can be little doubt that ſhips of the American Colonies will go thither for India goods, a new branch of the moſt profitable conſumption is thus opened for the Eaſt India-Company.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 5th July 1797.

Yeſterday anchored in the Harbour His Majeſty's Ship Creſcent, with the Honorable Company's Ship Sir Edward Hughes Captain Urmſton, under convoy from the Cape of Good Hope. The Sir Edward Hughes left England the 22d of February, touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and from whence they ſailed the 26th of May.

The following is a liſt of the paſſengers arreivd by the Sir Edward Hughes.

Major General Hartley,
Maj. Gen, Sir James Craig K.B.
Major Baynes Aid de Camp to Sir James Craig,
Captain Packhill Major of Brigade to ditto.
Major Stuart,
Mr. H. Rudland, and
Mr. D, Gibſon.

Major Generals Hartley and Craig, landed, under the uſual Salute from the Garriſon, and were received, by the Grenadiers of his Majeſty's 75thRegiment, under arms.

Yeſterday evening anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Ships, Hindoſtan, Captain M'Intoſh, Warley, Captain Wilſon, and Aber gaveny, Captain Wordſworth, the above Ships left Portſmouth the 18th of March—In the Moſambique channel they fell in with a Dane, and on the 14th June they were *chaſed* by *three Ships*, which *they ſuppoſe* to have been the Creſcent and her conſorts,—they loſt ſight of them on the 20th. From the late hour at which theſe ſhips arrived, we have not been able to procure a liſt of the paſſengers, but we believe there is only one Lady arrived by the fleet, *Miſs Anderſon*, ſiſter to Robert Anderſon Eſq. Maſter Att-ndant, Theſe ſhips failed in company with the Neptune, with whom they parted company, but ſhe may be daily expected. They have had a moſt extraordinary paſſag-, having been only thirty one days from being off the Cape of Good Hope, until their arrival at Bombay.

BIRTH.

On Sunday laſt the LADY of LEWIS D'FRIES Eſq. of a SON.

MARRIAGES.

At the Portugueſe Church on Monday Evening, Lieut. Sadio, of the Dutch E. I. Company's ſervice, to Mrs. ELLIS, relict of the late Edward Ellis Eſqr. one of the Attornies of the Honorable *Mayors Court.*

At Pondicherry, on the 17th inſtant; Captain WILLIAM WHITLIE, of His Majeſty's 72d Regiment: to Miſs D'ERFF Daughter of the Chevalier D'ERFF.

At Bulſter, in Oxfordſhire, Lieutenant THOMAS WEST, of His Majeſty's 72d, Regiment of foot, to MISS Kempier, of St. Peterſburgh.

DEATHS.

At Madras, *on the 24th ultimo*, CAPTAIN JOHN SAMPSON, in the Hon'ble Company's Service, and *Aid de Camp* to *Major General* BRATHWAITE—a Gentleman univerſally beloved and eſteemed.

Lately in England, PETER BARRING Eſq. formerly in Council at this Preſidency.

On Friday laſt Mr. MUNRO, Shopkeeper, of Fort St. George, a worthy, honeſt, and obliging man.

At Columbo, on the 12th Inſtant, Colonel PETER BONNEVAUX, of the Honorable Company's Coaſt Military Eſtabliſhment, Commandant of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

ENGLISH POST OFFICE.

The following is an account of the groſs produce of the revenue of the Poſt Office for three years, to 5th April, 1795.

The year ended the 5th of April 1793	£.	627,591 19 0
1794	- -	691,268 11 9
1795	- -	705,319 10 9

The groſs produce of the revenue of the Poſt Office, for the year ended 5th April, 1796, as near as can be taken, is 787,304l.

NEW ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

PROCLAMATION—THE CONGRESS OF CISPADANA TO THE PEOPLE OF BOLOGNA, FERRARA, MODENA, AND REGGIO.

Reggio, 10 *Nivoſe. firſt year of the Republic of Ciſpadana, one and indiviſible, December* 30, 1796 *(old ſtyle.)*

The firſt ſtone of the foundation of your infant liberty, was laid in the Congreſs held at Modena laſt October; *thanks to the invincible French nation*, which not only was ſo generous as to reſtore to you your natural rights, but alſo enabled you to exerciſe them in order to ſecure your future exiſtence; it was in this view you formed the bonds of a friendly confederation, which nothing could untie: you alſo wiſhed for the means of drawing thoſe bonds ſtill cloſer, in order that the ſtructure once begun, might riſe great and Majeſtic. In fine, you called us to the Congreſs of Reggio, and we, ſtrong in your commands, were proud of being able and authoriſed to give our concurrence to an enterprize worthy of the honour of Italy, and which will be the admiration of future ages.

Citizen Mormont, ſent expreſsly by the Commander-in Chief to watch over the ſafety and liberty of union, aſſiſted at the Congreſs, and ſaw in us, and the whole people aſſembled, brothers not unworthy of the love of his generous nation. He took it upon him to give an account of this glorious event to the Commander in Chief. We could have wiſhed you all to have been preſent in that happy moment, certain that your joy would have joined in uniſon with that of your brothers; but if diſtance of places deprived us of this double joy we make you amends for it, by imparting to you that glorious event, before your Delegates return again to their country. People of the Republic of Ciſpadana, the great epoch is already marked. Reject far from you all ancient quarrels, and that rivalſhip, which was fomented by ambition, and deſpotiſm. Liberty, Equality, Virtue, let theſe be your mottos. *The powerful Republic which has invited you to the great work of liberty, will protect you*, doubt not with all her forces; ſlavery is flying from theſe countries. The Tyrants to whom you were an object of deriſion, ſhudder and turn pale. The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon you, and Italy anxiouſly expects that you will reſtore to her that priſtine ſplendour, which made her once reſpected by all nations.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JANUARY 29.

New crimes have been committed at Toulouſe by the Anarchiſts. Sixty citizens have been arreſted by them.

Ozun was charged to denounce theſe facts to the Council. He ſaid they bore a near affinity to the conſpiracy lately attempted in Paris.

The Council decreed, that theſe troubles ſhould be inveſtigated.

Meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred,—January 13.

" CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

" The Executive Directory, which, for a long time, followed with equal care and activity the ſecret and principal threats of a dreadful conſpiracy, woven by the pretended King of France, Louis XVIII, has juſt cauſed to be arreſted 4 leaders of this new plot againſt Liberty and the Republic. You will find ſubjoined, Citizens Repreſentatives, the copy of a Report which the Miniſter of Police has juſt delivered us, relative to the freſh crimes meditated by the conſpirators.

" The Directory will tranſmit to you the papers which it has already collected, and alſo ſuch documents as it can procure, ſo ſoon as the ſequel of the direction of the affair and the ulterior meaſures of the Police ſhall ceaſe to require ſecrecy.

(Signed) " REWBELL, Preſident.

The report of the Miniſter of Police ſtated, that he was long ſince acquainted of the exiſtence in Paris of ſeveral individuals, who ſtiled themſelves bearers of the powers of Louis XVIII.

Their plan was to overturn the Government, and to proclaim Royalty on the dead bodies of the Republicans. The miniſter would have ſeized them ſooner, had it not been neceſſary to lay hold on the material proof of their crime, and to ſeize their correſpondence with their confidents. The Commiſſioners wiſhed to make their enrolments in the name of Louis XVIII. They thought that to ſecure ſome troops would be a powerful means of ſucceſs, and they addreſſed themſelves to the *chef d'eſcadre Malo.* Theſe Gentlemen thought that this brave man's hatred of anarchy, and the proofs of courage given by him in Floreal and Fructidor, denoted a ſecret attachment to Royalty: they even ſpoke to *Ramel*, who commands the guard of the Legiſlative body; but theſe two brave Officers gave immediate intelligence to the Miniſter. Their declaration was not ſufficient, and the Miniſter engaged them to draw the Commiſſioners into a deep ſnare.

In conſequence, MALO, on the firſt interview, aſked what was their plan. He wiſhed to ſee it, and eſpecially the powers of Louis XVIII. The commiſſioners adhered to their demand; and a meeting was appointed at the Military School next morning at eleven. MALO had ſome tried Military men, and kept them hid during the interview. A commiſſary of the Police was at hand. The papers and correſpondence were preſented to MALO, who inſtantly gave the ſignal. The commiſſioners were ſecured; the Police Officer drew up the *procès-verbal*, and ſeized all the papers.

The Miniſter ſays that the Directory will tremble on reading the papers; he declares that he will not analyſe them, for fear of weakening them. The perſons arreſted are BROTIER, BARTHELOT, DELAVILLE-ARNOY, and POLY.

Orders have been iſſued to arreſt others. All the correſpondence has been ſeized at *Poly's*; It has been impoſſible to examine it yet.

The plan of the conſpirators was to profit by the firſt movement excited by the ſubdued anarchiſts; the latter were to have been put forward. On the day of his coming to the throne, LOUIS XVIII, would have proclaimed an amneſty; but the Paraliament aſſembled would have denied him the right of pardoning; and the gibbet would have ſucceeded the horrid inſtrument of Jacobinical fury.

The Miniſter of the Police would be charged to preſerve it on further orders; but having voted for the King's death, the conſpirators were reſolved to deprive him of his functions inſtantly. The Miniſter is ſurprized at having deſerved the ſuffrages of theſe enemies of the Republic; he zealouſly proteſts that he [illegible] ceſſantly purſue them [illegible] they may cover [illegible]

Here the Secretary announced that the papers mentioned by the Miniſter were not along with the Meſſage. Several Members ſaid that the Directory had them.

The Council firſt ordered the Meſſage and the Miniſter's report to be printed; and, on the propoſition of *Defermont*, it declared that *Malo*, *Ramel*, and thoſe who aided them, deſerved well of the Republic.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

LONDON,—*7th March*,

The ferment which took place in the General Court on Friday was greater, and the language ſtronger than it has been for ſome years. The temper of the Court diſcovered itſelf firſt upon the opening; when the Chairman (Mr. Scott) was ſeverely attacked for his conduct in the Chair, upon all queſtions brought forward for *Mr. Dundas*; and the ſenſe of the Court was about to be taken, whether the Chairman, ſitting as ſuch ſhould be allowed to originate motions, and continually be ſpeaking in their ſupport like other Proprietors? it was ſaid that, beſides the influence which ſuch conduct was meant to convey, that it was not in human nature for any man to be at once impartial and a partizan. This point of order was waved for the preſent. After a debate of ſome hours *Mr. Henchman* moved to adjourn. The Chairman, inſtead of putting the queſtion in plain terms, put it in a way ſo ambigous as would moſt likely have created much miſtake in voting. This conduct was reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms by *Mr. Twining*, *Mr. Edward Kemble*, *Mr. Henchman*, and *Mr. Motteux.* The latter declared with great Spirit, that if the Chairman perſiſted, he would immediately move *the cenſure of the Court upon him.*

The Proprietors ſhewing evident ſigns of a determination to ſupport [illegible] Motion, *Mr. Scott's* friends prevailed on him to put the queſtion in its own fair and ſimple terms. About 300 of the moſt wealthy Proprietors determined to ſtay the diviſion: they did ſo, and rejected the motion (which was for a *free gift* to GOVERNMENT of *the intereſt* upon *two millions* to the end of the charter) by a majority of more than *ten to one*!! Thus have the Proprietors by their firmneſs got rid of *two ſhameful jobs* in one week; the third and laſt they will perhaps ſettle ſtill more decidedly, the eſtabliſhment of new and *unneceſſary* COURTS of JUDICATURE at MADRAS and BOMBAY, at a prodigious expence, to the Company of property, and to the Natives of happineſs and peace, merely to add to the patronage of *Mr Dundas*; for Singular as it may ſeem, the whole of the nominations are to be in the Crown; even *Marquis Cornwallis* whoſe name is dragged forward upon every occaſion, is ſaid to have expreſſed his decided diſapprobation of the meaſure.

MANTUA.

SUCH of our readers, as are not yet acquainted with the ſituation, and importance of the fortreſs of MANTUA; *may be gratified in the following account of it.*

MANTUA is ſituated in the middle of a lake, 24 Italian miles in circuit, and 2 in breadth formed by the river Mincio. The two principal bridges which lead to this city are defended, the firſt by two citadels, and the other by bulwarks at each end. The river divides the town into two parts, but theſe are joined by ſix bridges. Here is a good citadel, fortified more by nature than art. The city is five miles in circuit, with ſtreets moſtly ſpacious, ſtraight, and long, well built ſtone houſe, fine palaces, and beautiful churches, filled with MONKS, FRIARS, and other *Vagabonds.*

Here are reckoned in general 4 collegiate and 21 pariſh churches, 14 other churches and hoſpitals, 11 oratories and 40 convents! beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs, of which laſt Mantua has three on the further ſide of the lake. Formerly the number of its inhabitants, not including the garriſon, was computed at 58,000; but at preſent it does not exceed 16,000. In a particular quarter of the city, are between 4000 and 5000 Jews.

It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately ſubject to the Pope, with an univerſity founded in 1625. The cathedral is the work of the famous architect Julio Romano, with paintings of the moſt celebrated maſters. The ancient ducal palace is large and ſpacious; its famous gallery and cabinet of curioſities were entirely plundered in 1630, *by the Imperialiſts*, when they took the city by ſtorm. The excellent manufactures of ſilks called Mantuas, and the trade of the city, which formerly flouriſhed, are now in a declining ſtate.

Here the poet *Taſſo* was born, as alſo the poet *Virgil*, at the village of Pietola, anciently Andes, about two miles from hence, near which is the Virgiliana or ducal work where [illegible] laſt mentioned great poet is ſaid to have ſtudied in a grotto. Mantua lies 75 miles W. of Milan, and 84 S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 31. lon 11. 19. E.

On Saturday the 4th February arrived in the River, under the command of Lieutenant John [illegible]uſhby, the Santa Natolia, Spaniſh merchantman, captured off Cadiz by the Li[illegible]y Frigate Captain Lord Garlies Commander. The Sa[illegible] Natolia was bound from Omoa in South America to Cadiz, was *laden with indigo and dollars*, and is ſuppoſed to be the richeſt prize made during the war, the St. Jago ſhip only excepted.

LONDON, *Feb.* 14.

The Maidſtone frigate, Capt, Matthews, has taken *two rich Spaniſh Ships*, the San Philippe San Jago, from Rio Plata, and the San Joſe y Animas las Peliz, from the Havannah, both for Cadiz, and reckoned worth 40,000l, The latter is arrived at Portſmouth.

For Sale,
On TUESDAY next, the 1ſt. of Auguſt,
AT THE HOUSE OF
Meſſrs. Kinderſley, Watts & Co.
Between the hours of Ten & Twelve in the Morning.

ON ACCOUNT of the Eſtate of the late Mr. F. Jourdans, Two Bonds of the Honorable Company, bearing 8 per Cent Intereſt, not Transferable either to BENGAL or ENGLAND. The Conditions of Purchaſe to be a Depoſit of 10 per Cent by the Purchaſer, and the Reſidue payable within 20 Days after with Intereſt.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderſon,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On SATURDAY, the 29th Inſtant,
Preciſely, at 12 o'Clock;
A HANDSOME
PLEASURE
BOAT,
SCHOONER
RIGGED, A FAST SAILER, AND LATELY FROM SEA,
Is now Lying at the back of the Surf,

RIGGING and Stores Complete, her Sails almoſt new, built about a year ago, of Teakwood, is ſtrong and well calculated for any River as her draught of Water does not exceed two feet: dimenſions thirty-five feet over-all, by ſeven feet eight Inches, a liſt of her Stores may be ſeen at the Auction Room, and people are on board to ſhew the Schooner.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 26th, July.
AT 12 O'CLOCK
A STRONG BAY
SADLLE HORSE,
Sound, and lately arrived from the Country.

For Maſulipatam and Coringa.
THE SNOW
GUSTAVUS,
Will Sail in Four or Five Days. For Freight Enquire of
Meſſrs. Waddle Stewart & Rannie,
Fort St. George: 25th July, 1797.

J. Dobbin,
HAS FOR SALE,
AT HIS SHOP
IN THE FORT,
A QUANTITY OF FINE
MOCHA COFFEE,
JUST LANDED FROM THE SHIP
MARGERET,
CAPTAIN SEARS.
Fort St. George: 25th July, 1797.

To be ſold by Public Auctiou,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY, the 29th inſtant,
AT 11 O,CLOCK.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
CUTLERY,
ALSO
A QUANTITY OF
Bengal Table Cloths,
Four by Five Cubits.

For Private Sale,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
FEW BOTTLES OF
VELNO'S ORIGINAL
VEGETABLE SYRUP.
At 9 Pags. per Bottle,

REFLECTION.

WRITTEN OVER A BURIAL VAULT.

One common boaſt attends—King, Clown and Hero,
Contain'd in theſe few words:—SUM, FUI, ERO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

By giving the following a corner in your Paper, You will peculiarly oblige,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

FAREWELL lov'd Maid! Farewell with many a tear,
Farewell with thee to all my ſoul holds dear,
Borne by rough whirlwinds, to a diſtant ſhere,
My ſad heart whiſpers, to return no more;
Still ſhall thy lov'd idea fill my ſoul,
Inſpire each action, and engroſs the whole,,
And if pre—doomed to preſs an hoſtile plain,
Midſt gaſping Crowds an *early* victim ſlain;
More than his own, thy pangs ſhall wound his mind,
Who leaves his H*****t and his peace behind.

ESCULAPIUS.

Cuddalore, 5th July 1797.

ON A YOUNG LADY.

WHEN firſt I ſaw my heavenly Maid.
I gazed with rapture on her charms,
But when the Fair her ſmiles diſplayed,
My boſom beat to ſoft alarms.

If lovely features, grace and eaſe,
The gazer's heart can bind,
If all that beauty yields can pleaſe,
Here every charm we find?

Well may the [illegible] praiſe,
A Being ſo divine,
And proudly tune her fondeſt lave
And faireſt lawrels twine!

But who can paint her feeling heart,
Her taſte ſo pure refined?
No Pen ſublime, no Pencil's art.
Can ſhew her poliſhed mind.

E.

Sazerow, 8th July, 1797.

ROYAL NAVY.

The following Letter from the Lieutenants *of His Majeſty's Navy, ſupplicating an addition to their* half-pay, *has been forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty.*

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

The Lieutenants of HIS MAJESTY'S Royal Navy, this day aſſembled at Portſmouth, to whom HIS MAJESTY'S moſt gracious Order in Council of the 21ſt of September was read, Unanimouſly beg leave to addreſs your Lordſhips offering their moſt grateful acknowledgmants for your ready and handſome compliance with the prayer of their late Memorial, ſupplicating an augmentation of their pay.

And they further entreat your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to aſſure HIS MAJESTY, in their names, of their gratitude for his Royal bounty, manifeſted in the Order HIS MAJESTY was thereupon ſo graciouſly pleaſed to make; to renew to HIS MAJESTY their aſſurance of inviolable attachment, Duty and Loyalty; and finally, as they pledge themſelves their future conduct will ſhew they are not unworthy of both HIS MAJESTY'S and your Lordſhips notice, they humble rely on a renewed interpoſition of your Lordſhips *at the Æra of Peace,* to extend the augmentation on the Half-pay Liſt, in ſuch a manner as to HIS MAJESTY in his wiſdom and goodneſs ſhall ſeem meet and proper, ſo that the embarraſſments of a numerous body of HIS MAJESTY'S ſervants, ariſing from the cauſes mentioned in their late Memorial, and increaſed by their reduction from whole to half-pay (moſt of them being deſtitute of other means than what ariſes from their pay), may be in ſome meaſure relieved by a further diſplay of the Royal Bounty.

Signed, by Order of ſhe Meeting,
JOHN WILLES, Chairman.

N. B. Mr. NEPEAN acknowledged the receipt of the above Addreſs on the 1ſt of November, informing Mr. WILLES he had read the ſame to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Letter of Thanks ſent by *Sir John Jervis,* to the different Admirals of his fleet.

VICTORY, LAGOS BAY,—*16th Feb.*

" SIR,

" No language I am poſſeſſed of can convey the high ſenſe I entertain of the exemplary conduct of the Flag Officers, Captains, Officers, ſeamen, marines and ſoldiers, embarked on board every ſhip of the ſquadron I have the honour to command, preſent at the vigorous and ſucceſsful attack made upon the fleet of Spain on the 14th Inſt. The ſignal advantages gained by his Majeſty's arms on that day, is entirely to be attributed to their determined valour and diſcipline; and I deſire you will accept my grateful thanks for your ſervices on that occaſion.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. JERVIS."

(Circular,) To the Admirals of the Fleet.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE POPE.

The Terms of Peace between the Pope and the French Republic, however hard for his Holineſs, are finally regulated—*He is to pay two millions of crowns immediately, and a million annually for a certain number of years.*

The following are parts of the Conditions of the Peace concluded with the Pope.

1.—His Holineſs renounces the Alliance againſt France.

2.—He cedes the County of Avignon.

3.—He alſo cedes the Legations of Ferrara and Bologno.

4.—There ſhall be a French Garriſon in Ancona, and the Admiralty Department at that Port ſhall be entruſted to the French, until a General Peace ſhall be concluded.

5.—His Holineſs the Pope ſhall pay thirty millions of livers Tournois; and ſhall furniſh 800 horſes for the troops, completely furniſhed, and as many artillery horſes.

6.—He ſhall make reparation to the Republic for the aſſaſſination of Baſſeville, and ſettle a penſion on his family.

7.—The French Academy ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed on the footing it was in 1789.

8.—The Monuments of the Arts, demanded during the Armiſtice, ſhall be accorded.

9.—The French Troops ſhall occupy the Territores of his Holineſs till the execution of this Treaty.

Tranſlation of the Credentials given to Lord Malmeſbury.

(The Original are in Latin.)

" GEORGE REX.

" GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe; deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly ſo many quarrels and diſſentions; of reſtoring and conſolidating the public tranquillity; reſolved for this purpoſe to chuſe a man capable of a negociation of this importance, and to inveſt him with *full* authority to complete ſo great a work; be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, preſpicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear Counſellor JAMES BARON MALMESBURY, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, inſpiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and conſtituted our true, certain, and accredited Commiſſioner and plenipotentiary, giving and conceding him, in all reſpects, FULL AND ENTIRE power, faculty; and authority; charging him beſides with our general and eſpecial orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the Miniſter or Miniſters, Commiſſioners, and plenipotentiaries of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, ſufficiently inveſted with equal authority; as well as with the Miniſters, Commiſſioners, or Plenipotentiaries of the other Princes and States who may take part in the preſent Negociation, alſo inveſted with the ſame authority; to treat either ſeparately or together; to confer upon the means of eſtabliſhing a ſolid and durable Peace, Amity, and ſincere Concord; and to adopt all reſolutions and concluſions; to ſign for us, and in our name, all the ſaid conventions or concluſions; to make, in conſequaece, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he ſhall judge neceſſary; to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above-mentioned work; to tranſact with the ſame force and the ſame effect as we ſhould be able to do if we aſſiſted in perſon: guaranteeing, and on our Royal word promiſing, that all and each of the tranſactions and concluſions which ſhall be made and determined, by our ſaid plenipotentiary ſhall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the beſt faith; that we ſhall never ſuffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them; and in order to give to every thing more ſecurity and force, we have ſigned the preſent with our Royal hand, and affixed to it the Great Seal of Great Britain.

PARIS,—*17th March.*

Letters from Spain ſay, that Admiral Don Cordova was wounded in the action of the 14th: They write from Bayonne, that the SANTA TRINDADE has been taken by the Engliſh, in a ſmall roadſted near Cadiz, where ſhe was obliged to put in. The ci-devant Marquis d'Ambiimont, a *French Emigrant,* ſerving on board the Trindade, was *killed* in the action.

Extract of a letter dated Aleppo, 16th May 1797.

" A paragraph of a letter received yeſterday from Conſtantinople dated the 22d Ultimo

By a letter from Trieſte, we learn that *the Arch Duke Charles,* who commanded in Italy, was *completely beaten,* and that a Column of French had entered Trieſte: affairs in Italy of courſe are very unfavourable.

SPANISH ACCOUNT.

OF SIR JOHN JERVIS'S ACTION

MADRID,—*3d March.*

We are yet ignorant of the details of the action between our *ſuperb Squadron* and the Engliſh. We know only that the *Officers and the Crews* of the ſhips which engaged are enlarged, thoſe who did not, have been *arreſted without the poſſibility of external communication.*

The following is the moſt accurate account we poſſeſs. On the evening of the 13th, the Corvettes which preceded the ſquadron, ſignalled ſeveral Engliſh ſail, which they took to be the remains of a convoy, of which they had taken ſix ſhips the evening before; after much deliberation, an order was given for the ſquadron to approach the ſhore as much as poſſible. At half paſt ſeven, in the morning of the 14th, it was ſtill thought, that the veſſels ſignalled were only a convoy, a thick fog preventing much accurate obſervation: at ten, the Frigate Panta Catalina having advanced beyond the reſt, ſignalled the appearnce of ſhips of the line, in the North Eaſt, the ſame ſignal was repeated by the Preciosa, it was then that they firſt found, that they were near the Engliſh Fleet. The Spaniards truſting too much to their *ſuperiority,* began by ordering a *general chace,* as if the Engliſh had wiſhed to eſcape. What was the ſurpriſe of the Spaniards when the fog clearing up, *they ſaw the Engliſh in two cloſe lines, preſs all ſail to penetrate the Squadron!* It was now 11 o'clock, there was no time to form the line: after many diſcomforts and in the midſt of confuſion, they ſucceeded in making an ill arranged SQUARE: the Engliſh were now within gun ſhot; after the firſt attack, their vanguard penetrated and threw ſeveral of our ſhips out of the line, among others the St. Nicholas and St. Iſidore.

At this time, the Admiral's veſſel *ſeconded by* ſeven or eight others, commanded by *French Emigrants,* advanced in a line to take the enemy a *triboad,* and give time to the others to arange themſelves in line of battle. Vice Admiral Cordova put himſelf into a Frigate, and left the command with Captain Eſſano, this firſt movement diſengaged ſeveral veſſels, and hopes were entertained of recovering good order: vain were theſe hopes! and vain all their efforts! more than *twelve ſhips had hoiſted ſignals of diſtreſs and from want of inclination,* could not form in rear guard: by this time it was 6 o'clock, when a wind from the land favouring *the Engliſh,* they *contrived* by a ſkilful manœuvre, to ſurround four of our ſhips, and carry them with them to the Coaſt of Portugal, the reſt of our ſquadron dared not to follow, hoping to be able to recover them the day following. *Bravo Signior!!!*

DR. PRIESTLY.

Letter from Dr. Prieſtly to a Friend in London.

MY DEAR SIR,

Every account I have from England makes me think myſelf happy in this peaceful retirement, where I enjoy almoſt every thing I can wiſh in this life, and where I hope to cloſe it, tho' I find it is reported, both here in England, that I am about to return. The two heavy afflictions I have met with here in the death of a ſon, and of my wife, rather ſerve to attach me to the place. Though dead and buried I would not willingly leave them, and hope to reſt with them when the Sovereign diſpoſer of all things ſhall put a period to my preſent labours and purſuits.

The advantages we enjoy in this Country are indeed very great. Here we have no poor; we never ſee a beggar, nor is there a family in want. We have no Church eſtabliſhment, and hardly any taxes. This particular ſtate pays all it's officers from a treaſure in the public funds. There are very few crimes committed, and we travel without the leaſt apprehenſion of danger. The preſs is perfectly free, and I hope we ſhall always keep out of war.

I do not think there ever was any Country in the world in a ſtate of ſuch rapid improvement as this is at preſent; but we have not the ſame advantage for literary and philoſophical purſuits that you have in Furope, though even in this reſpect we are every day getting better. Many Books are now Printed here; but what Scholars chiefly want are old Books, and theſe are not to be had, We hope, however, that the troubles in Europe will be the cauſe of ſending us ſome Libraries; and they ſay that it is an ill wind that blows no profit.

I ſincerely wiſh, however, that your troubles were at an end; from our laſt accounts, we think there muſt be a peace, at leaſt, from the impoſſibility of carrying on the war.

With every good wiſh to my Country and to yourſelf, I am, Dear Sir, Your's ſincerely.

J. PRIESTLY.

VIENNA—MARCH 8.

General Mack ſet out from hence on the 6th. inſtant, for the upper Rhine, via Bohemia. He has been promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant Field-Marſhall.

It continues to be aſſerted confidently that Marſhall Clairſait, will re-aſſume the Command in Chief of the Armies of the Rhine, with unlimited powers.

The Prince of Waldeck is about to proceed to Liſbon (via London) for the purpoſe of aſſuming the command of the forces of Portugal.

AMSTERDAM,—*4th March.*

The United Squadrons of the Meuſe and Texel, entered the Texel yeſterday: and conſiſt of eight Veſſels of the line; two of 56 guns, frigates; and one Sloop of War.

COPENHAGEN—*February* 27.

We expect in the Sound daily, from *Cronſtedt* and *Riga,* ſixteen Sail of Ruſſian Line of Battle Ships, and eight Frigates, on their way to join the Britiſh Fleet in the North Sea.

The following Letter has been received by David Scott, Eſq. Chairmàn of the Eaſt India Company, from His Grace the Duke of Portland.

Whitehall. March 7, 1797.

SIR,

I have laid before the King the Addreſs of the Officers of the Indian Army reſident in London, offering their Services in caſe of Invaſion; and I have great ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive the ſame in the moſt gracious manner, and of the high ſenſe he entertains of the zeal and loyalty ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted by that reſpectable body of his faithfull Subjects.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) PORTLAND,

DAVID SCOTT, Eſq.—

Sugar.—Fourteen thouſand three hundred bags of Eaſt India Sugar were on Wedneſday ſold at from 40s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt. 47s. to 48s. 6d. was however the moſt general prices, ſubject to duties to the amount of 37l. 18s. 9d. per cent. The quantity of Sugar brought fsom India by the Madras ſhips was very ſmall.

Sixty thouſand pieces of Nankeens were received by the laſt fleet from China.

Spices.—Nutmegs are dearer, namely 32s. to 33s. per lb. Black Ginger is on the advance. Jambee Pepper ſomething lower. Cinnamon, Cloves, and Mace as before. The quantity of Sweetmeats, Mangoes, and Soy, by the laſt fleet from India, is leſs than uſual.

HIGHLAND CLANS.

A plan has been adopted by His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, for arming the Chieftains of Scotland, and raiſing a number of Battalions of the ſeveral Clans, each to be under the command of its patriarchal Chief. By this means the Macdonalds, Macleods, and Mackenzies, the Gordons, the Campbells, and the Fraſers, &c. &c. will be incorporated under their reſpective banners, and an unconquerable force will be raiſed for the ſecurity of North Britain.

It is reported that the Marriage of the PRINCESS ROYAL is delayed on account of the *inconvenience of paying her dower,* or on account of his Majeſty's objection to her travelling thro' Germany at this ſeaſon of the year. Poſſibly theſe may be the cauſes of delay; but if the marriage does not take place ſoon, it will be more on account of the Bridegroom having failed in juſtifying to the Court of Vienna, his father's conduct in making Peace with France, than any other cauſe. Our Royal Family are unwilling to connect themſelves with a Family ſuppoſed to be too favourably diſpoſed towards the French Republic.

Among the Officers whom the *Archduke Charles* lately cauſed to be *hanged* at the head of the Camp, for having proclaimed the imprudence of an aſſault on the Fort of Kehl, was *a Major of diſtinguiſhed merit.*

Several battalions, whith whoſe conduct in the affair of the 11th, the Archduke had reaſon to be diſcontented, were ſent the next day to Phillipſburg.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid 10th January 6971

A REVOLUTION in the SPANISH COLONIES ſeems abſolutely inevitable, the example of North America, the recollection of their former independency, a knowledge of their own force. their hatred of their oppreſſors, and the mal-adminiſtration of Government, who ſeem rather to wiſh to make themſelves hated then reſpected, the multiplied, and arbitrary contributions, impoſed on them at the caprice of the Vice Roy, are weighty motives for preſumption that the Southern States of America, will join in the Revolution againſt Spain. In the year 1756, ſome appearance of ſuch a meaſure was obſervable at *Caracoa,* in 1764, an inſurrection manifeſted itſelf at *Quito;* Mexico in the year 1773 ſent Ambaſſadors to England, to obtain aſſiſtance and to ſolicit an acknowledgement of their independence, In the year 1781 more conſiderable agitations broke out in *Peru,* and *Santa Fe,* and at this moment, is on the very precepice of general revolt, ſtimulated no doubt by the Engliſh, and which in the preſent ſituation of Spain, it can adopt no meaſures to prevent.

In ſhort the Court of Madrid at this moment has not in thoſe Countries more that 6000 Regular troops, and thoſe diſperſed over a vaſt tract of Country, the other part of their force, conſiſting of the inhabitants of the Country, ſo far from oppoſing, would be ready to join the inſurgents, and make it a common cauſe.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—*Popham's Broad 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, [illegible] Meſſrs ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam,*—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co.
[*Pondicherry,*—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo,*—Mr. P. SECLENA, *Trincomallie,* Mr. [illegible]BRIDGE [illegible] and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

MADRAS COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, 27th July 1797.

THIS MORNING arrived the Honorable Company's Ships,—

Lansdowne,—*Captain Boulderſon*,
Houghton,—*Capt. Hundſon*,
King George,—*Capt. Colnett*,
Minerva,—*Capt. Smith*,
AND
Ceres;—*Capt.* ———

PASSENGERS,

Lansdowne, — Mrs. Counter and Child,—Miſs Dixon,— Meſſrs. Parker, Daniel, Randle and Hudſon, *Writers*, for Bengal,—Meſſrs. Anderſon and Smith, *Cadets*.

Minerva—Mrs. Samuel, Miſs Mary Samuel, Meſſrs. Smith and Moore *Writers*, Meſſrs.—Torriano, and Mainwarring *Caders*,—and Lieutenant Campbell of the 12th Regiment.

King George—Mrs. Gent, Miſs Gent, Miſs Taylor, Miſs Harport,—Captain Chering, and Meſſrs. Balfour and Landon.

The above Ships ſailed from Portſmouth on the 7th of April, under Convoy of Lord Hugh Seymour, in the SANS PARIEL, three Line of Battle Ships, and two Frigates, and parted from them in Latitude 37° North.

Lord Hugh Seymour, we are informed, was to Cruize in that Latitude for a GRAND SPANISH FLEET of Ships, from the Spaniſh Main, in order to intercept them, and afterwards join *Sir John Jervis*, off Cadiz.

ADMIRAL HARVEY had *Deſtroyed* Five Sail of the Line (SPANISH) at the Island of Trinidada, four were ſet on fire by the Spaniards, and the other was taken poſſeſſion of.

Sir Roger Curtis was Cruiſing off Breſt with 8 or 10 ſail of the Line.

Two large Privateers were fitted out and ſailed from MARSEILLES (to Cruize off POINT PALMIRAS,) about 6 weeks before the abovementioned Ships ſailed from England, and were not to ſtop at the Mauritius, but it was ſuppoſed, would Water at the Nicobar Islands—one Mounts 32 Guns, and has 300 Men, and the other 28 Guns and 250 Men.

Marquis Cornwallis would certainly ſail in a few days from Portsmouth, for BENGAL in the Virgine, late a French Frigate.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,

March 27th 1797.

Captain Harvey, of His Majeſty's Ship *Prince of Wales*, arrived at the Admiralty, this Morning, with a deſpatch from Rear Admiral Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships at *Barbadoes* and the Leeward Iſlands, dated off Port D'Eſpagne, in the Gulph of Paria, February 21ſt 1797, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy,

Sir,

I have the Honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that it having been determined an Attack ſhould be made on the Island Trinidada, both with a view to that Colony, and to the Spanish Squadron, which had been there for ſome time paſt; the troops intended for this expedition from Martinique were accordingly embarked in the ſhips of War and tranſports, and I ſailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th. Inſtant, with the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, as per Margin.* Lieutenant General *Sir Ralph Abercomby* embarked with me in the Prince of Wales.

" The *Invincible* had previouſly ſailed for Barbadoes with two Tranſports, to embark a part of the 14th. regiment; and the *Thorn* and *Zebra* were ordered to receive the detachment from Tobago. The *Favourite* was ſent to St. Vincents to collect ſome troops from that iſland, and the whole were ordered to rendezvous at the Iſland of Cariacou, one of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th. and, on my arrival at that Iſland, the 14th. I found all the ſhips and tranſports were aſſembled.

" On the 15th. in the morning, I ſailed with the ſquadron and tranſports, paſſing between Cariacou and Grenada; and on the 16th. arrived off Trinidada, and ſtood towards the Gulph of Paria, when having paſſed through the great Bocas Channel, at half paſt three in the afternoon the Spaniſh Squadron were diſcovered at Anchor in Shagaramus Bay, conſiſting of four ſail of the line, under the flag of a Rear-Admiral, and one frigate.

" As the day was well advanced before I approached the Bay, and the enemy appeared in ſtrength on Gaſparaux Iſland, which commanded the anchorage, by batteries erected for that purpoſe, I ordered the *Arethuſa*, Thorn, and Zebra, to proceed a little farther up the Gulph, and anchor with all the tranſports. The Alarm, Favourite, and *Victorieuſe*, were ordered to keep under ſail above the tranſports during the night, and prevent any veſſels ſailing from Port Eſpagne.

" In the evening. juſt before dark, I anchored with the ſhips of the line in order of battle, oppoſite the Enemy's ſquadron, within random ſhot of their ſhips and batteries, and in conſtant readineſs to prevent their eſcape during the night, which I ſuſpected they might attempt, as all their ſails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for ſailing.

" At two o'Clock in the morning of the 17th. we diſcovered one of their ſhips *on fire*, and ſoon after three others, all of which burnt with great fury until near daylight, when they were entirely conſumed, one of them having eſcaped the conflagration, the boats were ſent from the ſquadron, and ſhe was brought out without having received any damage.

" I have great ſatisfaction in acquainting their Lordſhips that this ſquadron of the Enemy, commanded by *Rear Admiral* Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, *were all deſtroyed and captured* according to the liſt I herewith incloſe; and although this ſervice was effected without any other act, on the part of his Majeſties ſquadron under my command, than being placed in ſuch a ſituation as to prevent their eſcape, I am fully convinced, that had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the Officers and men whom I have the honour to command would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithſtanding the advantage of their ſituation, under the cover of about twenty pieces of Cannon and three Mortars, which were mounted on Gazparaux Iſland, and had been placed there for the ſole purpoſe of defending the ſhips in the Bay. That Iſland, which, like the ſhips, had been abandoned during the night, was taken poſſeſſion of ſoon after day light by a party of the Queen's regiment.

General Abercomby early in the morning joined the Arethuſa, and the troops were all landed in the courſe of the day, under the direction of Captain Wooley, covered by the Favourite Sloop, about three miles from the Town, without oppoſition: the General took poſſeſſion of the Town the ſame evening, and the 18th the Governor deſired to capitulate for the whole Iſland, and the Articles were agreed to, and ſigned the ſame day; a copy of which I herewith tranſmit.

" Captain Harvey, of his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, will have the honour to deliver this deſpatch, from whom I have always experienced the greateſt zeal and attention to his Majeſty's Service.

I have the Honour to be &c.
HENRY HARVEY."

Liſt of Spaniſh Ships of War burnt and captured in Shagaramus Bay, in the Gulph of Paria, Feb. 17th 1797, by the ſquadron under the command of Rear Admiral Harvey.

Ships,	*Guns,*	*Commnnders,*	
San Vincente,	84	Rear Admiral Don Sebaſtian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Genoramo Min-Mindoza.	*Burnt.*
Gallardo,	74	Don Gabriel Sorndo,	
Arrogantz,	74	Don Raphael Benaſa,	
San Damaso,	74	Don Torof Jourdan,	*captured.*
Santa Cecilia,	36	Don Manuel Urteſabel,	*burnt.*

HENRY HARVEY.

The following is the account received from very high authority at Liſbon, by which it will be perceived, that though the fact was not poſſitively aſcertained, yet the report had gained much credit there:

LISBON,—March 11th 1797.

" By authentic Letters from Cadiz, of the 28th, ult. it appears, that a Spaniſh frigate arrived there the preceding day, the Captain of which reports, that having the *Santiſſima Trinidada* in tow, four frigates, (Engliſh) bore down upon him; in conſequence of which he made off inſtantly, leaving the firſt-rate to ſhift for herſelf. The account is in a great meaſure corroborated by a veſſel juſt arrived here from Gibraltar; the Maſter of which has made *oath* that he ſaw four Engliſh frigates within eight leagues of the Gut, carrying a Spaniſh ſhip of three decks to Gibraltar. Unfortunately the dates are wanting to confirm or confute the above aſſertion.

" Tis certain that none of the Spaniſh Fleet were even in ſight of Cadiz on the 28th, ult. The Spaniſh Fleet muſt be annihilated by Sickneſs alone. A two-decker and a Frigate are ſaid to have arrived at Vigo in great diſtreſs."

The capture of the *Santiſſima Trinidada* is confirmed by the Captain of a Nuetral ſhip, who arrived on Sunday, and has made oath of this circumſtance, and of his having ſeen her towed into Gibralter by the Frigates.

We have to make our beſt acknowledgements for the loan of Baldwin's weekly Journal, dated April 1ſt. 1797, and from which the above very important Intelligence has been obtained.

MADRAS:—Printed by *F. H. I..RD.*