



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 authorized to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or the MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a Reference.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

BY
A. W. DEVIS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A
SERIES OF PRINTS,
(NOW ENGRAVING)
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE,
OF

HINDOSTAN,
FROM PAINTINGS TAKEN FROM NATURE,

BY **H. M.**

DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN
INDIA.

THE Liberal Patronage and Encouragement the Arts have met with from the British Inhabitants of Madras, (and which the Artist experienced during his short Residence there, and is proud to publicly acknowledge) induces him to submit the following Proposals to them: with the Hope it will meet their Approbation, as it has already done that of his Friends here, and the Public at large.

When it is considered, that this is one of the most arduous Works of the Kind hitherto undertaken by one Artist, uniting Pictureque Effect with faithful Representation, conveying Information as well as Amusement; and that the Expense of engraving such Subjects, is particularly difficult on account of the minute Parts of which many of them are composed added to the large Size of the Plates, Mr. Devis presumes the Terms will not be thought unreasonable.

The First Number is now in the Press. Engravers, which they have promised shall be completed within twelve Months from this Date: But should his generous and discerning Friends exert themselves in behalf of the present Undertaking, the whole may be completed in nearly the same Time as One Number—successful Engravers of the first Eminence being engaged for that Purpose.

George Street, Hanover Square, November, 30, 1796.

CONDITIONS,

THE Whole to be comprized in TWELVE PRINTS, and consist of the following Subjects. A POTTERY, with the various Utensils in general Use.

A BRAZIER'S SHOP; in it is introduced the Ornaments worn by the Hindoo Women, Musical Instruments, Sacrificial Utensils, and Vessels for Domestic Purposes.

SMITH at his FORGE; Workmen's Tools, Implements of Agriculture, and Weapons of Defence, &c.

A MINT; the effaying, refining, and melting of Silver, with the coining of Rupees.

The process of making SALT.

The Manufacture of SUGAR.

The weaving of CARPETS and SET-RUGS.

The Infuse of a ZENANAH; Hindoo Women detaching the Cotton Wool from the Seed, and spinning fine Thread.

A LOOM; with the Process of weaving of the Thread.

PLOUGHING, THRESHING.

HINDOO WOMEN husking the Rice, and grinding the Corn.

The Size of the Plates will be 24. Inches by 18; and executed in the highest finished Style, by F. Bartolozzi, Esq. R. A. Engraver to His Majesty, R. W. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to Her Majesty, and other Artists of distinguished Abilities under Mr. Devis's immediate Inspection.

The Work to be divided into three Numbers; each Number to contain four Plates: The Price of which will be Fifteen Star Pagodas, for Prints: Thirty Star Pagodas for Proofs: and Thirty-six Star Pagodas, Prints in Colours—Particular care shall be taken that the Prints are delivered in the Order of Subscription,

One Number to be paid for at the Time of subscribing, and the same on the Delivery of each succeeding Number,

The last Number will be accompanied by a Plate. Exclusive of which, will be given a Sketch of the Agriculture of Bengal, and a Process of the manufacture of comestible Importance in themselves, though not sufficiently Pictureque for the Subject of a Painting. This part of the work will be elegantly printed in handsome Quarto, on superfine Wove Paper, and contain Engravings to elucidate the Subject where necessary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the CARNATIC BANK, and by Messrs. Dring & Gordon.

Sheriff's Sale.

VASUNTAPOORAM RAMASAWMY BRAMINY, Vayso AVUDANUM RAMASAWMY BRAMINY. Notice is hereby given.

THAT on Thursday the 6th July next, will be Sold by Order at the Sea Gate in the Fort between 11 and 12 A Large Garden Planted with Numerous Trees Situated on the Road leading to Collet Pettah near to the Garden of Moocundoo Naicker, measuring 2883 Grounds or thereabouts being the property of the above Named Defendant, and Seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court. The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed.) RICH. YELDHAM, SHERIFF.

Fort St. George, 26th June, 1797.

Sheriff's Sale.

CHEDAMBARA CHITTIVAR, CUNDAPAH CHITTIVAR & VENCATASAI CHITTIVAR. COTTAI CHENGAMAI NAICKER, COTTAI MOOCUNDOO NAICKER, COTTAI PAUPOO NAICKER, and COTTAI VENEATAROYA LOO NAICKER.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Thursday the 6th July next, will be Sold by Order on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, a Piece of Ground Situated in peadon Naicks Pettah, in Baddarah Street, between the houses of Chen-255 feet & 3 thereabouts, being the property of the above Named Defendants, and Seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court. The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed.) RICH. YELDHAM, SHERIFF.

Fort St. George, 26th June, 1797.

Indian Almanac.

A FEW Copies for the present year, remain unsold, to be had at Harvey, and Lee's School in the Black-town, and Europe Shops in the Fort as formerly Advertised.

Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of the late Captain JOAKIM SUNDT, of the Honorable Company's Service, deceased, are requested to state their Claims against the said Estate, on or before the first of August next to Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART, of Fort St. George, Honorable Administrator; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are directed to make payment, as above, in order that a Dividend may be made, as the Effects will admit.

Fort St. George, 26th June, 1796.

Storey's,

NEW INN,

BY

BARLOW,

ROBERT Barlow respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken the large and Commodious Inn lately kept by late Storey, which being fitted up in an elegant style, and provided with every accommodation, together with a choice Stock of Wines and Liquors, Barlow begs leave to solicit the countenance and support of a generous community, assuring them every attention shall be paid to preserve and add to the Credit the New Inn acquired under its late proprietor.

Post Chaises and able Horses at the shortest Notice.

June the, 1st 1797

Salt to be Sold.

Laden on the Vessels in the roads of Negapatnam without detention, at six Star Pagodas Garce, this salt is for the Bengal or Eastward Markets, the Garce is 120 Ma. Bengal, enquire of Mr. Dorset Nagore.

Nagore, 20th June, 1797.

Advertisement.

AN EUROPEAN WOMAN wishes to engage with a Lady, Children, or a Family to attend them to Europe, can have a good Character.

Enquire at the Courte Office.

For Sale.

MADEIRA WINE,
APPLY TO
Messrs. Kinderley Watts and Co.

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 Worn-coora Venkatacherry Chitty, deceased, to be granted to Messrs. Thomas Chafe, Henry Sewell and Richard Chafe, as Creditors of the said deceased.

GILBERT RICKETTS, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 26th. 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY

Wright, Hurst, & Branfon.

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant.

At 12 o'Clock.

TWO TURK

HORSES,

Young and equal to any Weight. A fast Trotting Stout BATAVIA HORSE, named RANDY, in good repair, and Harness complete.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Wright Hurst, & Branfon,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, AT THEIR ROOMS,

SALE TO COMMENCE At 11 o'Clock.

BILLIARD TABLE,
MEASURING 10 FEET BY 5, WITH
Maces, Ques, and Balls, complete.

ALSO
Two Cases of Pickles,—Two Chests of Sweet Oil,

AND
TWO HOGSHEADS

OF
VINEGAR,

AND
TWO PAIR OF

PHÆTON HARNESSSES,
IMPORTED ON THE

CHICHESTER,

For Private Sale.

A NEAT

LIGHT CARRIAGE,

WITH A PAIR OF

MARES,

Price 600 Pagodas,

Apply to Wright Hurst, and Branfon.

Advertisement.

CONSIGNMENTS from the PROPRIETORS, to Messrs. DRING and GORDON.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH CLARET, from the House of BROWN and WHITEHEAD, at per Chest 120 Pagodas.

BELL'S CLARET, brought on the Harriet, Captain Archer, at 72 Pagodas per Chest, or 36 Pagodas per Half Chest.

N. B. If Six Chests are taken, the Price will be 60 Pagodas per Chest.

MADEIRA WINE, From D. OLIVAREZ and Co. of Superior Quality, and fit for immediate use, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good DITTO, 125 Pagodas.

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.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT THE BARNHALL, NEAR THE MARINE YARD, This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 28th June.

Between the hours of 4 & 6 in the Afternoon, THE UNDERMENTIONED

MARINE STORES,

Viz.
A number of Grappels, Europe Cordage, fifth, Wood Oil, Lanterns, and Bibles, V. Cooper's ditto, Boat Oars, Iron Plates, Flints, Tarpaulins, and a number of Spars, of various sizes.

By Order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES, On THURSDAY, the 29th June

Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, HOUSE and Ground, Situated in Mootal Petrah, Munnady Street, before the House of Comore Cotta Chitty, and Vellapen Mungatove, the House and Ground measuring in Length from North to South, on the East side, eighty-one Feet, and on the West side, eighty-one Feet, and in breadth from East to West, thirty-three Feet, and three Quarters.

The title deeds to be seen on Application to Mr. Henderson.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

By Order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, the 3d July,

A LARGE piece of Ground, situated to the Northward of the House formerly possessed by Mr. POPHAM.

The Ground measures in Length from North to South, four-hundred and eleven feet and an half, and in breadth from East to West seventy feet, the Ground will be put up in any lots the purchasers may require, and the title Deeds, may be seen on application to Mr. HENDERSON.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

By Order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES, ON SATURDAY, the 1st July,

A Length from East to West, eighty-one Feet, and in breadth, from North to South, on the East end, forty-three Feet, and on the West end, forty-four Feet, which is situated in Mootal Petrah, in Narampans Garden.

The title deeds to be seen on Application to Mr. HENDERSON.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

By Order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES, ON SATURDAY, the 1st July,

A HOUSE and Ground, Containing in Length from East to West, eighty-one Feet, and in breadth, from North to South, on the East end, forty-three Feet, and on the West end, forty-four Feet, which is situated in Mootal Petrah, in Narampans Garden.

The title deeds to be seen on Application to Mr. HENDERSON.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

For Private Sale. By Robert Henderson,

AN ELEGANT NEW BENGAL MEHMA, **PALANKEEN,** Neatly finished, with Moons, &c. and lined with hair.

LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

*Carnivora prope diffinitive videtur,
Pescatore variis malum divexa palato;
Quid dem? Quid non dem?*

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,
HAVING seen in the MADRAS COURIER, a few Weeks ago, a Letter, signed PUBLIGOLA, wherein the Author recommends your Readers to communicate to you any Errors that may occur to them in the Police, in order that they may be taken notice of when a regular police is established, I trouble you with this, being desirous, as every good Citizen ought to be, of contributing my mite to the benefit of the Public.

Before I begin, however, I must premise, that as this is the first time I have appeared in Print, I write with rather a trembling Pen, and must entreat you to pardon my defects, you may discover in my composition, as all first Effays claim indulgence, and cannot be expected to be so perfect as those, which have been polished by the Hand of Practice and Experience. It was a great defect in my Education at the School where I was brought up in England, that I was never taught to write my own Language; all my exercises whether in *prose* or *verse* were made in the dead languages; and except I wrote a letter to my Mama (for my Father never wished to hear from me, lest I should hint him for money) I did not put pen to paper in my mother tongue, till I was sixteen years old. After my appointment to India as a Writer, I began indeed to consider whether I was to write Greek, Latin, or English, and when I found the latter only would be of use to me in the Company's Service I commenced the study of it. At my first attempt, Mr. Editor, you have no idea how difficult I found it to spell, and how troublesome it was to look out almost every word in a small dictionary which I constantly carried in my Pocket. The worst of it was that my learning profited me not at all, and if ever I trusted to the Latin I was sure to be caught; and I was placing my trust in that which I had been accustomed to my Theses, that I was often obliged to write several proof copies, before I could get one to please me; for though I could not write I knew good English by the sound, as you prove a Glass Tumbler or a China Vessel. However, I practised a good deal on my own Age, and I am not quite so embarrassed now as I used to be. I have seldom occasion to have recourse to my pocket-companion, and can write such English as you see without transcribing my own Latin.

If you favour me by inserting this in your Paper, it will induce me to write again shortly to keep myself in practice, and I shall do so with greater readiness, as I have got over the humors which I now feel on my first appearance as an Author, and which I can compare only to the sensations of a Bride, though I know there is nothing to fear, yet I can't help being afraid. When this once over I shall become bold, and I fear you will have to many calls from me that you will have reason to repent having deprived me of my modesty.

But it is time to come to the Point, and I will do it, as the Roman Poet says from the Egg. I had no sooner found a Pen, than I found it necessary to take some Pagodas from the House I was confined to. They appeared to be, and I took it for granted they were good; but I soon found, that whenever I sent one to be changed, the Boy came back with some famous short of the Exchange. For some time I conceived that this was an advantage taken of a New-comer and that the Cash-keeper of the House absconded had thought proper to put off at my expense a few light Pagodas that might lie heavy on hand. To my utter astonishment however I found it the same with all the Pagodas I wanted to change, and I thought myself lucky in getting rid of some of them at the public places of amusement, where they went off, in spite of the eye-examination of Blacky, who often cast a suspicious look at me and made me tremble, lest the fables should be produced and a good Pagoda demanded, which I did not think I had in my Pocket. As I found that my stock would soon be exhausted, I made no complaint to the House where I had received the Money; but when I got a fresh supply, I requested the Cash-keeper not to make so great a stranger of me as he had done before, and I ordered my Boy (who was an old Man), to examine the Pagodas, which he seemed very anxious to do, and of course gained much credit for his attention to my interest. I sent them home in a bag under his care, and I now thought myself pretty secure from light money which had given me no little vexation as on calculation I found I had lost at least eight per Cent. on all the Pagodas I had exchanged into Fanams. In a few hours however my gleam of hope vanished; and though the same old Boy, who pronounced the Pagodas good, and of full weight when I took them, carried them to be changed, yet he always returned with some defalcation for light Money.

In vain I remonstrated; it was an error of Judgment; He would feel them weighed the next time; in vain I confided the Cash-keeper; there was no use in complaining of him, as he would deny the fact. At last I had lost several Pagodas in this way he proposed to me to take all I had left to a Soucar, and sell them for their value in good Pagodas, which would give Matter no further trouble; for you must know it often happened when I wanted change, that a whole Morning was exhausted in denouncing backwords and forwards to the Bazari, when the Pagoda was sure to grow worse and worse; and if after several trials I found it to be so, the people who at first had offered the most for it were to a certainty gone away and had that up shop, so that my Pagoda which was worth forty fanams at nine o'clock, had dwindled down by dinner time to thirty eight and forty calls, with which I was obliged to be content. It was on this account chiefly that the boys proposition pleased me, and I let him carry off triumphantly all that remained of my light cash, thinking it best to know the worst at once. After a day's work he brought me in what he said were good Pagodas, but thirty nine fanams upon an Average for the lightness he had found. I made a great secret of bringing me so much; and you will think it was when you hear the sequel. I was satisfied however, and it happened that before I wanted change again a Taylor called with his Bill which carried off all the Pagodas I had, and I parted with them with no little reluctance and with all the observation I could collect, that I might know such good fellows again.

I will not trouble you with saying that I was waked the next morning by the vociferation of the Taylor: my boy got the better, and it was not till the next payment that any complaint of the lightness of the Money was made. I thought myself well witted from Experience, and that I should be a match in future for my friend the Cash-keeper. When applied therefore for money again, I requested (after giving a gentle hint which produced a kind of attestation that I took for impudence) instead of light Cash in some Bank notes, adding that this would be convenient for me, as the Cash as I wanted it. Or *we will change them for you whenever you please* said the Cash-keeper. I dare say you will, thought I, and I waited off hugging myself in his disappointment, and supposing he had a bag ready composed for my use.

Accordingly I went to the Bank with one of my Notes, not quite sure that I should find them good, but an opinion I had of the Cash-keeper. I received the Pagodas however with assurances that a Person who saw there and who was called a Sheriff, had that moment weighed them; that none were altered for their weight; and that none were altered for their weight. *I thank my stars,* exclaimed I at last I have found out the way to tickle the Cash-keeper and get good Money. I then went to my boy's room where I had been. The next morning, when I changed my Cloths, I observed him very attentive to my purse, which he knew the Taylor had emptied, but I took no further notice, and when he asked me for money to procure the necessaries for breakfast I gave him a Pagoda to change without saying anything. Company coming in, nothing paid when he returned, nor did I take any account from him till he had had several Pagodas, but when the time of reckoning did arrive, in addition to all the other charges for bread, milk, and butter, which you may be sure were enormous, there came out in a whisper to many another to light weight, and he asked, where was that poor Pagoda? I never yet had full- pected him; but now like a flash of lightning it came across my imagination, that He was the cause of all my pecuniary disasters. I determined however to wait for further proof.

Immediately, with all the Money in my pocket, I went to the Bank; told what had happened; and requested that it might be weighed in my presence, which was willingly granted—all was right, neither sides *"Kicked the beam."* Being now well assured of my Man, who knew nothing of this transaction, it remained only for him to repeat his villainy, and for me to bring him to confusion. There is no occasion to trouble you with further detail. A day or two after an opportunity occurred, I Threats, Flogging, Promises, and Pardon extended from him, as a acknowledgement that all my Pagodas, Cash-keepers and all, had been good, and of just weight: that his was a common imposition practised on new-comers and on what they call *"birds of the same feather."* And that there were in various parts of Madras, Fort, Plain, Triplicane &c. Persons stationed with light Pagodas to sell to Servants who divide the Probita that if by chance none of these Traders were at hand, he then took some fanams out of the change of the good Pagoda, which was not quite so false, as it some times happened that Matter was not so credulous, and insisted on his Pagoda again, which might lead to detection.

Since this fact occurred, I have several times Mr. Editor, mentioned it in Company, and I find there is hardly an Individual European who has not suffered like myself. As very few however, I have been fortunate to discover the imposition, I think it my duty to lay it

before the public, and where can I find a better channel than that I have adopted?

It is surely a matter that calls for Public Notice, and arises from a neglect of the Police. I flatter myself, my Pains will not be thrown away, and that it will in consequence find a remedy with other abuses: If however it should not, this will be a caution to others, which will in a great measure prevent the Evil, tho' strangers and newcomers will still be liable to fall into the snare. There can only be safe from the attention of the Magistrate, and by annexing a severe Penalty on the imposition. I could now Mr. Editor, give you a long quotation from Cicero, but I will draw my Pen, having determined (as I said before) to forget my impetuosity, and to conclude without it, by subscribing myself in plain English, Your constant Reader and intended Correspondent, K. T. CLASSIC.

Bangalore, June 17th, 1797.

HISTORY of a SPANISH LADY.

(continued from our last.)

"OH! My God! it is the scene, I am going to disclose that poisons the heart, and will imber my latest moments!" I was a chessman, times more ardent, more impetuous than the Britisher, and more than one day he came out from my house, and, bidding him defend his life, attacked him with the greatest violence. I heard the clashing of swords, I flew to the window, I saw them fighting with desperation, I would have run down to separate them, I was now before the dangerous blows they aimed at each other, the zeal of my woman prevented me from partaking in the combat, they dragged me from the window and forced me to my chamber; but what was my grief, what was my despair, when informed that dear brothers, equally beloved, were left dead on the spot, and that their bodies had been sent home to that part of the country where their father resided. It was many days before I was capable of receiving this dreadful intelligence. I looked upon myself as the miserable cause of the death of my own, of their fathers misfortune, nothing could assuage my tears, nothing could mitigate my affliction, nothing can ever restore my mind to its former tranquillity!"

The father of Feraand and Juan was named Jago Lentilla, had long been a widower; these were his only sons, and his soul was wrapped up in their welfare. How do I presume to talk of my sorrows, when I contemplate what his must have been to receive them lifeless in his arms! I am first he thought they had died in defending each other from the attack of assassins, but when informed the fatal engagement was only between themselves, that their quarrel proceeded from mutual jealousy, what was before despair turned to madness, it was for several weeks that his grief labored to increase his incurable anguish.

Jago Lentilla soon found out that I was the occasion, though innocently, of that duel which deprived him of his sons, and he levelled the whole of his resentment against me; he tried to injure my Character, but the world regarded this outrage with the contempt it deserved. The prudence of my whole conduct through life had won for my honor a coat of mail, that the shafts of calumny were not able to penetrate. I wept for the old man's Sorrows instead of adding to them by reproaches; a complication of diseases seized upon his feeble frame, and, on his bed of death, my three-unfortunate Father first began to repent of that Superstition which deprived him of a Daughter.

I cried my father, to those who waited about his bed, "I am punished in the death of my Sons for the cruelties I executed on a daughter who never offended me—you are surprised—you stare—you believe that I am uttering a rhapsody—yet nothing is more certain than my being the parent of a daughter, who, at the instigation of infamous impostors, I cast from me as soon as the law light unbelieved, unproportioned, unprotected, they told me she would cause the death of my two Sons and my own: they were liars, and I impious in believing them."

(to be continued in our next.)

LETTER ADDRESSED,

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I AM one of yourselves, and write for the common benefit of us all. It is an important period that is passing by us, big with circumstances which baffles every endeavor to reconcile it to our reason, and the common order of things; and to replete with political eccentricity, that men are apt to look, not only with doubt and hesitation, but with alarm and apprehension, at the general conclusion and consequences of it. I do not wonder, therefore, that the general anxiety should be great beyond example here, though the immediate pressure of distress in our Country, not, by many degrees, what it has been in former Wars, the general aspect of Europe is so different from what it has ever yet been, while the grand disturbers of it are influenced by principles, it principles they are called, to operate in their

conduct and objects, from any that have yet appeared to govern Nations.

I have, however, amidst all this confusion and difficulty, been able to satisfy myself, that a return of order is not an unreasonable expectation; that Europe will lose its present miseries and regain its prosperity; and that this renovated state of our quarter of the globe will proceed from, not only a display of wisdom, the courage, wisdom, magnanimity, and benevolence, patience of the British Nation. It is my decided opinion, that if the tranquillity of Europe is not completely restored, and more firmly secured than it has yet been, and that our Country does not attain an high rank in the scale of Nations than it has yet possessed, it will be owing to yourselves, and you will have hereafter to lament, and your posterity after you, that you have not employed the vigour, resolution, and disdain of temporary convenience, that generous patriotism and universal benevolence, which have heretofore done so much for you and for the world.

I profess myself to be nothing more than a plain man, with some experience of the world, and of the various dispositions of different Ages and Countries. It may also be added, that from the natural disposition of my mind, and the leisure that arises from easy fortune, I am in the habit of directing my reflection and sagacity to the circumstances of the time that is passing by me. Nor shall I hesitate to declare as a preliminary opinion, not formed to party preference, personal friendships, or views of private interest, but on a continual and patient review of the various events which distinguish the present momentous crisis, that the state of our Country is not such as merely to reject despondency, but to inspire hope. Nay, when I consider the bravery and loyalty of its people, its various and abundant resources, and, I am not afraid to add, the character of those men who compose the Councils by which the machine of the British Empire is directed in its various movements, I cannot bring myself to consider the present condition or future prospects of my Country with that alarm which its Enemies wish to excite, and its timorous, unreflecting friends are too disposed to encourage.

That War is in itself a very grievous calamity, who will venture to deny? But even War, with all its horrors, when it possesses a remedial nature, or is employed to get rid of, or avert a greater evil than itself, may be considered, like many other inconveniences of life, as a blessing in disguise. The bitter draught that restores health, as well as the knife and the cautery that save the limbs from amputation, and only evils of the moment, while the one nauseates on the palate, and the others produce the salutary pain, and he must possess a very weak mind, or a very dastardly spirit, who shrinks at a temporary evil, which is to preserve him from lasting calamity.

The War in which we are engaged, did not proceed, as many other Wars have done, from the rival spirit of jealous Nations, from the vain ambition of Kings, or the incapacity of Ministers. It is not a War where the real interests of a People have been sacrificed to the intrigues of a Court, or the vain phantom of glory—it is a War of absolute necessity, to protect the best interests, not merely of one Nation, but, as it were, of all Europe. It has been a War of order against confusion, of civil government against anarchy, of freedom against despotism, against indelicacy, of civilized and reasonable beings against a savage and unfeeling, and impious People.

But if we retire from the character of citizens of the world, to that which is our peculiar boast, an Englishman, we shall feel, I truly, irresistibly feel an host of reasons for supporting the War in which we have taken a predominant part: because as I conceive, in the final events of it we have a predominant interest. When it is considered that, as people, we enjoy blessings never known by any other nation; that British Freedom maintains a characteristic preeminence which the fairest systems of Government, established in the ancient or the modern world never knew; that our Constitution answers the first purposes which a social nature is capable of producing; that we are supplied for all our wants, and are not content with a plentiful inheritance, the work of ages, and the envy of the world, threatened with destruction. Can we be so ungrateful for the happiness we enjoy, or be so forgetful of our superior station in the Scale of Nations, as to hesitate for a moment in sending forth to defend them? I possess all the comforts which an independent fortune can give me; I was born to the expectation of receiving them, and have been educated in the habits of enjoying them, nevertheless I do most seriously and solemnly declare, that I would join in the defence of this country, against the enemies of every country, to the last atom of my property, and the last drop of my blood.

What are we to risk nothing—or rather, does it not become us to rescue every thing, to preserve our Country and its constitution; to maintain our Religion and its Altars; or ought we to have remained in a disgraceful and ruinous inactivity, and tamely suffer the monster who thirsts after our blood, to devour us? Do we love Liberty, and shall we not oppose a Power

LONDON

February 15th. 1797.

The four French regiments declined to Portugal with their respective Colonels, the Dukes de Castries and Montmorency, and the Comtes de la Chapelle and Rolet, formerly General Officers under the Count de Versailles, arrived at Lisbon on the 5th of February, with 6000 British Troops, commanded by General Stewart.

A motion of confederation is now laid before the Board of War, among other intended regulations, to give *Commissions* to the *Surgens-Mates* in the army, the same as the Surgeons, and to increase their pay to 7s. 6d. per day on Foreign, and 5s. per day on Home Service, in order to encourage young men the more readily to enter into the service.

On the 26th. December, the sailors on board the Seahorse frigate, had 2800 dollars served out to them at Portsmouth, and leave of absence for forty-eight hours *recreation* on shore. The ship shares the whole of the prizes taken by her, and carried into Portsmouth. Their cargoes consist principally of 300,000 dollars and gold doubloons, and about 120,000 raw hides, talow, &c.

DUBLIN.

DECEMBER 20.

In addition to the particulars stated in the newspapers, which you will receive by this post, respecting the French fleet, I have to inform you that the French officer who was driven on shore in the boat, was this day brought prisoner to Dublin, when he was immediately examined before the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

He delivered his sword to his Excellency, with all the *free* of a Frenchman, and, in exchange, the able English, who were reconciled to his fate as the fortune of war, relying upon the honour of the English for treatment suitable to an officer and a gentleman.

He has declared, that the expedition to which he belonged consisted of 50 sail in all, but had been divided off the land's end, but whether by accident or design he knows not, and that they came with views hostile to Ireland, the people of which, they had been informed, were in a state of insurrection; and they hoped, if they could effect a landing, to see the Tree of Liberty immediately planted. Seventeen sail came to anchor off Beethaven; and the pinnace on board of which he and seven officers were embarked was proceeding alongside the French Admiral for instructions, but the sea ran so high it was judged too unsafe, and the seven other officers returned on board, but the pinnace rose giving way, the pinnace, with this officer and twelve men, drifted on shore: it was instantly boarded by a party of the peasantry, who made the officer and pinnace's crew, of twelve men, prisoners, and brought them before the next Magistrate.

In an instant the whole country was up in search of arms and weapons. There were 15,000 regular and militia troops in the district, who marched instantly for Bantry. The whole country is in high spirits, and the peasantry staunch to a man.

This day the Lawyers corps, horse and foot, went up to the Castle and offered to Government their actual service, when his Excellency should please to require it, and a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen also offered their services to his Excellency as body guards. Both orders were kindly accepted.

A deputation from the Catholic Bishops tendered their services as separate corps, but they were told they would be accepted in no other form than embodied in the corps already formed by the fellow citizens, all of whom are now arming to the volunteer ranks.

The French were right enough in expecting to find the country in a state of insurrection—but 'tis a very different kind from what they hoped.

TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

"MY LORD, Dublin Castle, Dec. 25.
I am directed by my LORD LIEUTENANT to acquaint your Lordship, that his Excellency has received intelligence from Lieutenant General DRAKE, that a fleet had been seen steering for Bantry Bay, which, it is supposed was French; also that the Captain of the KERSAUGHOO fleet of war had passed through the field fleet on the 21st instant, and, having reported to vice Admiral Kingmill, that it appeared to belong to the enemy, had failed for England to give information to the Admiralty.

"Under those circumstances, his Excellency has thought it expedient to take all precautionary measures in case the enemy should attempt a landing, and his Excellency has the fullest reliance in the zeal and loyalty of the citizens and inhabitants of Dublin, which have already been so conspicuous, to second and facilitate the measures which, in case of emergency, it will be necessary for Government to adopt.

"T. PELHAM."

On the 29th, the following letter was sent to the.

"*Dublin Courier*, Dec. 29, 1796

"The last accounts from General DRAKE, who is by his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Gordon, who left Bantry at ten A. M. on Thursday, and arrived here this morning. Seventeen sail of French ships of the line were at that time at anchor at the lower part of Bear Island, but such a distance as their force could not be ascertained. The Lieutenant of a French frigate was driven on shore in his boat, in going from the vessel, which was disabled to the Admiral. He confirms the account of the fleet being French and with views hostile to this country; but does not appear to know, whether the whole fleet (which consisted of about seventeen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and, including transports and luggers, amounting to fifty sail) were all to re-assemble at Bantry Bay. General HOWE was on board, commanding a considerable force.—I have the honour to be,

T. PELHAM.

MORNING HERALD.—February 4.

Generals GRAVE and CLARKE are to have two of the vacant Ribbands sent them to the Cape of Good Hope, and India, as a reward for their recent services.

On Sunday the dispatches for the several Presidencies, by the Company's own ships the *Sir Edward Hughes* and *Britannia*, were finally closed at the India-House, and delivered to their respective Purfers.

Yesterday the Directors of the East India Company changed the destination of the new ships *PRINCESS ROYAL* and *CERES*, which, down and China, are now confined to China direct.—The following new arrangement was also made in the times of dispatch of the undermentioned ships, viz. the *DUKE OF MONTROSE*, *LORD WALSHINGHAM*, *FRINCHES AMELIA*, *KING GEORGE*, and *SULLIVAN*, to be about the 23rd instant, fail to Gravesend 12th February, stay there thirty days, or less time, and be in the Downs 26th March. The ships building by Mr. WOOLMORSE, the *CARACAS*, *EARL STURGEON*, new ship *PILOT*, *PRINCESS ROYAL*, and *CERES*, to be about the 27th February, fail to Gravesend 13th March, stay there thirty days, or less time, and be in the Downs 23rd April.

The next intelligence which Ministers expect to receive, is an account of the surrender of the Dutch colony of Surinam to the British forces. The most lively tears have been entertained at Amsterdam, for this settlement, ever since the capture of Admiral Lucas's fleet at Saldanah Bay. The Dutch marine is so crippled, that it cannot in any quarter, make a successful stand against the British, in consequence of which, Holland must inevitably be stripped of all its foreign possessions.

The religious orders which have been expelled by the Revolutionists, in France, flood thus, in the year 1789:—

Archbishops	18
Bishops	113
Viscounts	44,000
Canons	50,000
Chaplains	20,000
Ditto of the Order of Malta	280
Canons	11,850
Singing Boys	4,000
Students in Seminaries	60,000
Beneficiaries	14,000
Canonists	15,000
Nuns	80,000
Beggars	17,000

316,266

The following is a general view of the extent of the Island of Great Britain, and the proportion between the waste and uncultivated, and the cultivated part thereof:—

ACRES.

Uncultivated. Cultivated Tot. Extent.

England and Wales	7,888,177	39,027,166	46,915,333
Scotland	14,218,324	12,151,471	26,369,795

Total, 22,107,001 51,178,637 73,285,628

LONDON CHRONICLE, Feb. 5.

At a late hour last night, Captain WARR, of the *ADAMANT*, 50 gun ship, arrived at the Admiralty, from Lisbon; the vessel failed six weeks since from the above place with the convoy, which, through frosts of weather, were dispersed; ten days ago the *ADAMANT* fell in with the *JASON* frigate, which had captured two of the French transports off the western coast of Ireland, and was going in pursuit of several others, which had been separated from the fleet.

It is with extreme satisfaction that we have to announce the safe arrival of the greatest part of the fleet from the East Indies, all which were safe in Portsmouth on Friday afternoon viz. General Coote, Arncliffe, Belvidere, Officer

Earl Cornwallis, Kent, Deptford, Warren Hastings, Corne, and Britannia, from China.

Earl Wycombe, Henry Dundas, and Earl Fitzwilliam, from Madras.

Brunswick, Exeter, and Bombay Castle, from Bombay and China.

The Arlberg and Harriot, from the Cape; Two Sisters and Brunswick, from Bengal, parted company the 27th ult.

At DUNKIRK they are making every preparation for a MARITIME EXPEDITION. They are summoned there from all the neighbouring garrisons, and transports are collected in a great number; amongst the corps which are intended to be embarked, it is remarkable that one, consisting of 1,200, or 1,400 men, of which the greatest number are Austrian deserters, have required to be employed on this service.

The Chamber of Commerce of Milan has furnished to the Republic an advance of 2,600,000 livres, on account of the property which belongs to France in this country.

CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday the LORD MAYOR, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. presented the following Address to his MAJESTY:

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, the humble Address of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONS of the City of LONDON, in Common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and most loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach the Throne, most humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious communication to both Houses of Parliament of the measures adopted by your MAJESTY on the recent Manifesto of the Court of Madrid, abruptly declaratory of an unprovoked War with Great Britain.

Your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London sincerely lament that your Majesty's endeavours to preserve Peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in dispute with that Court, by an amicable negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual, and the calamities of War thus unavoidably extended.

Nevertheless, relying on the justice of your Majesty's cause, the resources of the Country, the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, and the bravery of your Majesty's fleets and armies, we do not doubt, under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty will be able to repel this unprovoked aggression, to subdue all your enemies, and, finally, to obtain the blessings of Peace, to secure the dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and to advance the prosperity of this kingdom.

Signed by order of Court,

WILLIAM REX,

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:

I receive with great satisfaction this loyal Address from my City of London.

I sincerely lament the failure of my endeavours to preserve Peace with Spain; but, from the justice of any cause, the experience and spirit of my fleets and armies, and the spirited and generous exertions of the nation at large, I trust, under the protection of the Divine Providence, that this aggression will be effectually repelled, and that the blessings of Peace will be restored upon terms consistent with the honour of my Crown, and with the security and interests of my people.

BOUNAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from General in Chief Bounaparte, to the Executive Directors, Headquarters at Roverbella, 28th Nivose, (Jan. 17.)

Upon the 20th Nivose, the enemy attacked the division of General Massena before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michael, where they were completely beaten. We took 600 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The same day they attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, and produced the battle of Corona, when they were repulsed with the loss of an hundred and ten prisoners.

Upon the 24th in the morning, the enemy caused a very strong column to assail by Montebaldo and Caprina, and thus compelled the division of General Jourbet to evacuate Corona, and concentrate themselves at Rivoli. I had foreseen this movement. I repaired thither at night, and the battle of Rivoli ensued; which we gained upon the 25th, after an obstinate resistance; at which place we made 15,000 prisoners, took several hundred of colours and pieces of cannon. General Alvinci, almost alone, with great difficulty escaped.

Upon the 27th, General Guyax attacked the enemy at Anguillara, to attempt to throw them into confusion before they had entirely effected their passages. He did not succeed in his object, but he made 300 prisoners.

Upon the 26th, General Angereau attacked

the enemy at Anguillara, which produced the second battle of Anguillara. He made 2000 prisoners, took 16 pieces of cannon, and burnt all their bridges over the Adige; but the enemy taking advantage of the night, fled straight towards Mantua. They had already advanced within cannon shot of this place. They attacked St. George's suburb, which we had carefully entrenched, and they were unable to carry it. I arrived in the night with reinforcements which produced the battle of La Favorita, and I now write to you on the field of battle. The fruits of this battle are 7200 prisoners, a number of standards, cannon, all the baggage of the Army, a regiment of Hussars, and a considerable convoy of provisions and oxen, which the enemy attempted to introduce into Mantua.

Wurmser tried to make a forlorn attempt to the left wing of our army, but he met with the usual reception, and he was obliged to return.

Behold then in three or four days, THE FIFTH ARMY of the Emperor entirely destroyed!

We have taken 22,000 prisoners, among whom are killed or wounded 35,000 men, and about twenty-four stand of colours. All the battalions of the Vienna Volunteers have been taken prisoners. Their COLOURS are embroidered by the hands of the Emperors.

The Army of General Alvinci was near 80,000 men, a part of which had come post from the interior of Austria.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

PORTSMOUTH.—December 30.

Arrived this day his Majesty's frigates *ST. FIorenzo* and *PHAROS*, from Admiral COLPOYS, the former of which ships had left the Admiral cruising in his station off Ushant last Monday, and arrived here last Saturday; at which time the squadron was in want of almost every necessary, and water and provisions were very much reduced. The *POWERFUL* had left the fleet for Ireland, for a supply of provisions; and the *IMPETUOUS* had also separated from the squadron.—The *ST. FIorenzo*, when she arrived, had only three days water on board. Since these two frigates left Admiral COLPOYS, they fell in with four frigates, under the command of Sir EDWARD LUTWYCHE, all of them were shortly after chased by two French line of battle ships and three or four frigates, from which they escaped. The *ST. FIorenzo* and *PHAROS*, after parting with Sir EDWARD, fell in with and gave chase to a large French frigate; the *ST. FIorenzo* exchanged several shots with her, but the being near Brest escaped.—Admiral COLPOYS had not seen the French fleet, but had intelligence that they had gone through the Saints, steering for the southward, about twelve days ago. This afternoon arrived his Majesty's ship *GOVERLEND*, of 74 guns one of Admiral MANN's squadron, from the Mediterranean, and is put under quarantine.—The outward-bound West India convoy are all lying very safe at Spithead and Motherbank, detained by contrary winds.

The visit of the Duke of WIRTEMBERG is again suspended, on account of the continued indisposition of the *PRINCESS ROYAL*: MAY is looked for on this occasion as the month most propitious to their royal love!

On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, died, at his apartments in NEWGATE, the Right Hon. LORD W. MANSFIELD, second brother of his Grace the Duke of ARUNDEL, he was married near three years since from the King's Bench to Newgate, for aiding in the riotous attempt to blow up the walls of the former prison.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the *Caledonia*, a very rich Ship from India, on which no less than 80,000l. has been insured in London, is safe arrived at Lisbon.

It is reported, but probably without foundation, that the French Government have preferred three charges against Sir SYDNEY SMITH, on which he is about to be tried. They are said to relate principally to his conduct at Toulon.

BON MOT.—It is well known that the late KING of PRUSSIA permitted to those around him the utmost freedom of conversation. No person made greater use of this indulgence than Quintus Lilius. The day before the battle of Rikiback the King said facetiously to him, "and practice thyself." "The King said Quintus," you are resolved still to be an ASSASSIN.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A farther's account of a Mare being stabbed in several places, and otherwise ill-treated:

"This is to satisfy your Worship that I Jon. Key was fetched Next morning to Luck at the Mare & I Can make it appear it was wretchedly done with Son in-freemant and the mare is dangrous Hill She is very much sweld on the Ead Beley and Sides full of wounds She as been propley drest and Care took off keeps swelling it was dun the twelft of Sep. 1796 and now in a four dty athon 1 yr Humbl.

Survant Jon. Key farrtyre."

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

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POSTAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
* SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER, by Messrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, Calcutta;—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRYANT, Madras;—Messrs. DE BUAY, JOHANNES, SINAR and Co. Pondicherry;—Do. J. SUTHERLAND, Colombo;—Mr. P. SECURIA, Trincomalee;—Mr. E. ALDRIDGE, Tellicherry, and by Mr. LEONARD JAMES, Bombay.