



IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and must, and may 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.

THEATRE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th. May,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE FARCE OF
LOVE A LA MODE,
AND
THE OPERA OF
THE PADLOCK.

*. * Doors to be opened at Seven. The Performance to begin precisely at 8 o'Clock.

During the Performance, 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 at the THEATRE, at the usual Rates.

♂ Gentleman and Ladies are requested their Carriages and Palanquins, to enter at the Gate near Mr. WHITE's, and return by that leading to Mr. SMITH's Garden.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
TWENTY SKETCHES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

Oriental Manners, and Customs;

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY

ROBERT MABON,

CONDITIONS:

THE Work is to be executed at Bengal.—The Size of each Plate to be Seven Inches by Five Inches, to be Engraved and Coloured in the Style of Drawings, with Descriptions to each, and delivered in One Volume, half Bound. The Price to Subscribers will be 7 *hundred Rupees*; one half of the Money to be paid on Subscribing, into the hands of Mr. CHATER, who will give a Receipt for the same; & with whom a Book is open for the purpose—and the other half to be paid on the Delivery of the Work, with will be in the course of the present Year.

1.—SAVOY Mahadrow Pundit Purdhum, the late Pehwa of the Marhatta Empire, seated on the Mahad, at the Durbah of Poonah; in which will be introduced, Nana Furnaveff.

2.—The same Prince exercising the long Spear with many Bramin Chiefs, near Parbuttee, Poonah.

3.—Mounting his Elephant, on his return from Parbuttee to the Durbar.

4.—Maharatta Pendarrees returning to Camp, after a plundering excursion, during the late expedition against Nizam Ali Khan.

5.—The late Mahadajee Scindee, the celebrated Maharatta Chief, seated in his Tent.

6.—A Sauttee, or ceremony of a Hindoo Woman, proceeding to the Funeral Pile, to be burnt with her deceased Husband.

7.—A Group of Dancing Girls.

8.—Snake catchers, exhibiting a Cobra de Capello.

9.—The Getterha, or Annual Fair held in front of the Excavations at Ekverra.

10.—Fakiers, or Devotees of different Casts.

11.—Gentooes, at devotion, at sunset.

12.—Parfies assembled for devotion, at sunset.

13.—Muselmans performing the Festival of Husein and Haffien.

14.—Different modes of conveyance used at Bombay.

15.—The manner of crossing the River at Wanker, near Poonah, during the Monsoon.

16.—Gentooes lamenting the loss of a deceased Relative or Friend.

17.—Artificer at Work.

18.—Bombay Subadars, Jemidars, Sepoys, &c.

19.—Muselmans celebrating the Nuptials of a newly Married Pair.

20.—Procession at a Parfee Wedding.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having demands against the late Lieutenant W. B. DAVIES, of the 15th Battalion Native Infantry, are desired to send the same to JOHN HUNTER, the Administrator, within Thirty Days after this date, after which no claims will be received.

Madras, 17th April 1797.

Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Dring, Gordon & Lufington,
Having expired on the 30th April, 1797.
THE BUSINESS WILL FROM THIS DAY BE
CONTINUED BY
William Dring, and William Hesse Gordon,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
DRING AND GORDON.
By whom all Accounts of the late FIRM will be settled.
Fort St. George: May 1st, 1797.

Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Messrs. M'Douall, Frazer & Hay,
Having been dissolved, on the 30th Ultimo.
ALL Persons being indebted to that Concern, are hereby required to make Payment to Mr. GEORGE HAY, at *Messrs. Hunter and Hay's*, and those who have Claims will please apply to him.
Madras: May 1st, 1797.

TINNE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By *Messrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.*
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE FANTON and CO. and HARLEY. Likewise MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

For Sale on Commission.

At Brown & Ashton's Rooms,
Two Superb Cut Glafs, Eight Light Lustres, richly ornamented with Snake Scrawls, Spare Shades, &c. each, 180 0 0
Two pair of Two-light Table Chandeliers, richly ornamented per pair, 50 0 0
One pair elegant Table Lustres, for six Lights, with Jasper Pedestals, Water Gilt Furniture, richly ornamented, 220 0 0
Handsome Pillar Shades, with Cut Glass feet, Pate Drops, engraved Circle border, &c. per pair, 16 0 0
Flat plated Chamber Candlesticks, with Glass Shades, per pair, 7 0 0
One pair of elegant four Light Lustres, on a New construction, (to hang against a Wall or before a Looking Glass,) with rich ornament Drops, 260 0 0
Wall Shades, double branches, Plated Brackets, flat border, per pair, 14 0 0
Ditto, single branches, plain Shades 1st size, per pair, 7 0 0
Ditto, ditto ditto, 2d ditto, 6 0 0

For Sale on Commission.

By *Messrs. Lane and Heefke,*
VERY GOOD
MADEIRA WINE,
AT 95 PAGODAS PER PIPE:
EXCELLENT
FRENCH CLARET,
AT 4 PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

Advertisement.

BELL'S CLARET,
PER SHIP
HARRIET:
CAPTAIN ARCHER,
HAS A FEW CHESTS OF
CLARET, from Bell of Guernsey, warranted of excellent quality, which he is selling by the Chest and half Chest, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, and in lots of Five Chests each, at Five Pagodas, per Dozen, Ready Money.
Please apply to Captain Archer's Dubah, at Mr. Dring's

A Card.

MR. CROCHET, with the advice of under the auspices of a few Gentlemen, who kindly favor him with their support, begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that

On Tuesday Evening, the 9th May, will be given a CONCERT for his benefit, at the PANTHEON, where various select Pieces will be performed, a detail of which will be given hereafter.

Mr. CROCHET will also direct, for the further Amusement of such Ladies and Gentlemen who wish it, that the usual MUSIC attending at the PUBLIC ROOMS, shall assemble after the Concert in order to form a DANCE. REFRESHMENTS will be prepared for the occasion.

Claret for Sale.

LATELY IMPORTED ON THE
AMERICAN SHIP

O C E A N,
Of a very Superior Quality,

FROM THE HOUSE OF
SCOTT, IDLE AND CO.

OF LONDON.

At 80 Pagodas per Chest, containing 12 Dozen,

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Messrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

The Asylum Lottery.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday, the 27th April,

No. 3741 Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 535a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

No. 728 Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

No. 216 Prize of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

115 4223 4563 4419 137 2193 4361 8659 381

2165 4387 8320 417 2213 2772 8081 457 4813

5518 8652 374 8209 6525 8325 456 2121 6618

8857 602 3435 6139 8416 603 3367 13874 8262

1837 3941 1842 9532 1263 3122 3288 6277 9134

1459 3214 7419 9715 5202 4182 7491 9110 3549

4360 7793 9017 2749 4249 7881 9412 6436 9327

1606 3640 6831 9934 1566.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 1st May.

No. 9450 Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

No. 656 1668 6678 9573 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.

No. 1274 7495 8638 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

899 456 474 557 691 800 1605 1700 1857

1270 1837 7759 1923 1351 111 2352 2012 7718

2204 2816 3209 3433 3739 3193 3773 4545 3747

3194 3191 1253 4751 4896 4292 4345 4756 4128

4130 3211 4276 2893 5523 6158 6596 6593 5283

1576 6728 6813 6840 6272 7432 7059 7334 7441

7512 7505 8450 8768 8243 8138 9993 9383 9783

9138 9199 9276 9870 9741 9973 9145

The Wheel is above par (6975) Star Pag.

Price of Tickets at 13 Star Pagodas.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By *Messrs. Brown & Ashton,*
AT THEIR ROOMS,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 3d Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

A QUANTITY OF

TOYS,

AN INVOICE OF

Carpenter's and Joiner's

TOOLS,

A QUANTITY OF PEICE GOODS, of different Sorts, AND

A Variety of other Articles.

ALSO

A strong BANDY, with Hood; and a small neat BANDY.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By *Wright, Hurst & Branfon,*
AT THEIR ROOMS

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 3d May,
At 11 o'Clock;

AN Elegant set of Solid Mahogany Dining Tables about 24 feet by 5 feet 10 Inches, Consisting of Three Centers, and Two Ends—Four Mahogany Tool Chest filled complete, Six Ladies Work Tables,

AND

AN INVOICE OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
Gilt and Plain from 8 and by 5 to 12 and by 9.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By *Wright, Hurst & Branfon,*
AT THEIR ROOMS

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 3d May,
At 12 o'Clock;

A HANDSOME, Black Saddle Horse, nearly fifteen hands high not six Years Old, and free from Vice,

AND

A Mule and Bandy.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By *Robert Henderson,*
AT HIS ROOMS

On THURSDAY, the 4th May,
At 11 o'Clock;

THE LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN gone up the country, amongst which there are many scarce and valuable Books.

ALSO

An Invoice of NEW BOOKS brought out in one of the Indian of this Season.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By *Robert Henderson,*
AT HIS ROOMS

On THURSDAY, the 1st of June,
At 12 o'Clock;

AN elegant and commodious UP-FLAIR GARDEN HOUSE, with suitable Offices, and an extensive GARDEN, situated on Choultry Plain. The House is in complete repair and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel Family.

Particulars may be known on application to Mr. Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By *J. L. Heefke,*
AT HIS ROOMS,

On SATURDAY next, the 6th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

THE FOLLOWING

EUROPE GOODS, viz.

THREE Casks of PORTER, Six dozen of Mountain Wine, One Pembroke Table, Two Card Tables, Looking Glasses, Five Prints, Brandy Fruit, A quantity of Stationary, Drawing Paper, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats, Silk Stockings, Silver Shoe Buckles, Pencil Cases, Waistcoat Pieces, Two Pieces of White Calamine, Twelve Grofs of Spectacles, Telescopes, Three Kegs of Tongues, Eleven Kits of Spiced Salmon,

AND

A Collection of NEW BOOKS,

ALSO

Some JEWELLRY.

At the same Time will be sold.

THE REMAINDER OF THE

Ironmongery, and Tin-ware,

As advertised in the last Papers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, (GUILDHALL).
SITTINGS BEFORE LORD KENYON, AND A SPECIAL JURY OF MERCHANTS.
CAPTAIN SHAW, v. CAPTAIN MAXWELL, FOR CRIM. CON.

MR. SKINDE, after lamenting the profligacy and licentiousness of the age in which we live, which had given rise to so many actions of that description, after stating how very often he had been called upon as Counsel for Plaintiffs who had to complain of that worst of all injuries, to take a very considerable share, from the situation he held in that place, in the discussion and agitation of such questions, after admitting that actions of that nature produced some of the most exalted and interesting topics that could occupy the mind of a Court of Justice—he declared, he no longer began a sentence than it founded in his own ears as a tale a thousand times told, and even before he began he figured to himself the *“Jury yawning at hearing sentiments repeated time after time.”* At the same time he had this consolation, and no inconsiderable one it was, that he had been more than once or twice, that he had been many times the humble instrument of bringing to justice offenders of the very worst and most scandalous description: that he had been able to do, under the sanction of the Noble and Learned Judge, whose administration of justice on every subject that came before him was highly worthy of imitation, and whose conduct in cases of this sort had been eminently beneficial to society. His instructions told him, that the case he had to state, which implicated that offence to the Defendant under very aggravated circumstances, could not possibly be answered by any evidence that could be produced. His instructions stated, that he might tell the Jury boldly, that the Defendant could give no answer to that complaint. But he must have very little experience in cases of that sort who believed such instructions. He was sorry to be obliged to observe, that no man had the misfortune to be in the situation of the Plaintiff, who had not also felt his reputation attacked by the adulterer. He was sorry to say, that after the experience of seventeen long years, he had not known one instance where a criminal of that sort had not employed every artifice in order to dignify the man he had already ruined, to prevent him from receiving those exemplary damages, which Juries were always disposed to give, when justice required them. The best of matters, the best of husbands, the best of fathers, the best of friends were liable to some infirmities and errors in the course of his life; they were common to us all. But in such cases, all the faults and infirmities of a man's life were magnified and exaggerated, and then collected and put into one picture together, in order to lessen the injury, and to afford a sort of justification for the criminal who was brought before a Court of Justice. It was related to him that it could not be done in this case, but he knew it could be done; and he never yet saw an instance in which it had not been attempted, though he had often seen it misfired, and the Defendant punished with double vengeance.

The circumstances of this case were shortly these. The Plaintiff is a Captain in the West India trade, which he had carried on with reputation for a great number of years. In 1785, he became acquainted with Mr. Carvick, the father of the lady, who was a well-to-do broker, and supposed to be possessed of a considerable fortune. Captain Shaw paid his addresses to Miss Carvick, who was then under the age of eighteen, and possessed of great beauty and accomplishments. Her father thought the marriage should not take place immediately, but that the Captain should go on a voyage to the West Indies. He accordingly did so, and when he returned, finding the young lady's affections fixed, and unalterable, he married her. In the years 1786, 7-8 and 9, he carried on his traffic in the usual manner, leaving his wife under the protection of her family, during all of which time her conduct was exemplary, and her affections unflinching. In 1790-1, and 2, Mrs. Shaw, induced no doubt by affection, accompanied her husband in his voyage to Jamaica. She continued to do till the commencement of the present war, when his ship was converted into a *Letter of Marque*, and armed with guns. It was then thought no longer prudent or proper that she should accompany her husband, on account of the risk. He understood the acquaintance between the Plaintiff and Defendant, arose from the Defendant being a passenger with his wife on board the Plaintiff's ship, for the Defendant was also a married man, with three children, and the injury done his own wife, in consequence of his misconduct, was only next to that of which he complained. The Defendant went to the West Indies, to sell his own wife's property, for which he had received 100000*l.* so that he was a man of considerable fortune. But if he was not a man of his purse he must render damages in his person. The Plaintiff and his wife lived on the happiest terms. And when the Plaintiff was about to leave his wife and family for the last time, on a voyage to the West Indies, he was accompanied down to the ship, or at least a considerable part of the way towards the ship, by this false friend, who at that time he was anxious to be charged with offices of friendship in the Captain's absence. When the Plaintiff returned, from his last voyage, and went to his house in

Ely Place, he found it evacuated and stripped, and his wife gone. She had lived ever since with the adulterer.

MR. ERSKINE said, he would not insult the understanding of the Jury, by urging upon them the nature of this case. This crime, which destroyed the happiness of individuals, destroyed also the great foundations of society, which consisted in civil and domestic life.

In Go's name, said the learned Counsel, *let the damage be paid to the offence*; but let them not depend on the eloquence of his Counsel, but on proof.

Mrs. Carvick was first called on the part of the Plaintiff, who proved the marriage of the Plaintiff with his lady on August 19, 1786, at Stepney Church; and that they lived most happily and comfortably together.

Other witnesses proved the same fact. The fact of the adultery was proved by two persons, a maid-servant, and a hair-dresser, in Holyman's Hotel, where they said the Defendant and Mrs. Shaw had lived for a considerable time as husband and wife.

MR. LAW, among many other things in his very able defence for Captain Maxwell, observed, that his client was a Major in a Fencible Regiment, having the only resource for the maintenance of himself and family. He was a man who had nothing more than a mere subsistence, which enabled him to bear the post of a Gentleman in his Majesty's service.

The Plaintiff, who complained of the Defendant, had himself been greatly to blame. He had neglected all his matrimonial duties. When his wife, instead of being happy at home in the society of his wife, who was a most elegant and beautiful young woman, he for whole days and nights together frequented the company of harlots and gamblers, negligent of all the duties of domestic life. He was also the corrupter of the morals of the Defendant; for he introduced him to an unfortunate woman of the town, whom he (Capt. Shaw) had been in the habit of visiting, and was therefore the parent of his wrongs. After he had corrupted the Defendant's mind, what right had he to come into a Court of Justice, to complain of the effects of these bad principles which he himself had infused?

With respect to Mrs. Shaw herself, she had no fewer than three gallants during the Captain's absence, and before her seduction by the Defendant. One of these was Mr. Woodham, a coal merchant; another, a Mr. Hardy; and a third, a Mr. Atkinson. This Lady sat up till six in the morning with these Gentlemen. Under these circumstances, he trusted nominal damages would satisfy the justice of this case.

Some of the Plaintiff's servants were called to prove Mrs. Shaw was frequently in the company of the Gentlemen we have mentioned; but he was never with them alone, but in company with others; and one of those servants said, the Plaintiff was from home some nights.

An unfortunate woman from Wells-street, Oxford-road, proved that the Plaintiff had visited her, and had introduced her to the Defendant.

After an excellent charge from the Lord Chief Justice, the Jury withdrew about a quarter of an hour, and then found, in favour of the PLAINTIFF.—DAMAGES 200*l.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,
JUDGING there is no method by which I can accomplish my wishes, except thro' the medium of your useful Paper, will you, from the desire which every man in a public line must have to please, suffer me to point out to you my situation. I am a Bachelor, of a tolerable size, and good person, and my friends have often laughed me by saying I had a good face, perhaps you would agree with them were you to see it: my age does not exceed by many years one and twenty, I have been much about the world, but like many others have not profited by it, I mean in the way people in general would apply the word, I have seen a great deal, read a great deal, and am in the habit of making ferocious on most things that come under my observation, I know from so much of the secret, which I have let you into, that you will say, this fellow may turn out to be useful to me in the way of my profession, so far perhaps you will think right, if you behave yourself properly, and do not comment on any thing I may find you, but believe all I say implicitly, & you will find many parts of your paper taken up, with something entertaining or useful, in place of a sixteenth edition revised and corrected, of an OVER-LAND DISPATCH, VIA BUSSORA, or repetition, of CHOULEY PLAIN ORDERS.

From what I have pointed out, you must be very full indeed, if you do not think I can be of service to you, yet will I not suffer you to enjoy such advantages but on one condition, which is that you will publish my intention of entertaining into MATRIMONIAL engagements, with any LADY possessing the following, desirable accomplishments,—a powerful Inclination

to laugh at every body, particularly at *Table*, if he can by winks or significant looks, turn any of the company into ridicule, it will be much in her favour, if he has a little of the *TERMAGANT* in her disposition, I will put it down as a good natural warmth of temper,—and nothing will attach me so strongly to her, as her having a few favourite, or *pet words*, which she can frequently introduce,—those I would tell the most value on, are, “*Lord!* how charming,—how delightful,—what a sweet creature,—I can't bear it,—O Dear me, how silly,—how ignorant,—what conceit,—what a FOOL,” and to end,—a “*very impertinent fellow indeed*,”—the last word I would chiefly depend on, as a security against what most married men dread: as to beauty or size, I am indifferent. If any such can be found, as I have described to you, I will promise to give you a double share of good things, as through a habit of indolence (which such a partner for life would rouse me from) I have lost a great deal of the ingredients necessary, but yet have sufficient left to give an occasional Paragraph to your paper, which shall be always sent under the signature of

TOM TODD.

Todd Hall, 14th. April, 1797.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
AT this time, when it is impossible for you to procure any circumstantial detail of the present state of Affairs in Europe; your Readers, probably, may not be displeased, were you to comply with the desire of a well-wisher to your Paper, and which is, by giving place in your next COURIER, to the following, no less interesting, than MORAL MEMOIR.

MEMOIR.

THERESIA, young and beautiful, the daughter of TRUXILLO, one of the richest Merchants in Madrid, was beloved by DIQUE, like herself, an only child, the Son of a Negotiator. The single inequality between these young people was the fault of Fortune, not of Nature; the lady had too much wealth, the lover too little—this disparity, though no obstacle to love, was an insurmountable one to Hymen. Truxillo's opulence, as well as his character, were repellants that threw their hopes at a distance, holding them frost bound in the cold atmosphere of impossibility. VERDAGO, the Father of Dique, came to the small matter he possessed by inheritance from honourable, but poor progenitors; the Father of Theresia had filled his bags by the incessant toil of accumulation, and he used his good fortune as people of mean birth generally do, who climb, by chance, above their expectations;—that is to say, he bore his prosperity with a sort of haughty arrogance, which is sure to make many enemies, but never one friend.

He spied the poor, so he did every body else rich than himself. This humour was a species of self-identification for the infants he sometimes encountered from men whose origin was better than his own. He applied the balm of wealth to the stings of mortification; it never lost its effect like other medicines, he thought virtue, honourable; he fancied he loved virtue, but after all, nobody would allow that he loved it so well as he did money. Generosity, amongst the whole family of virtues, was that on which he set the highest estimation; but he was a melancholic philanthrope, therefore never exercised the liberality he admired, because he believed that no person on the face of the earth was really deserving of his bounty. He would argue by the hour, that there was no such thing as goodness in mankind; that whatever was called good, in the belt of man's conduct, was no more than vice palliated by the vanity of wishing to be thought; what they were not. He knew he had no friend; he did not desire to have what he coveted—was never to be found. Men, he would say, seek to destroy each other—what is called friendship is a kind of masked war, where man knocks down man with his face covered; in short, he thought it safer to regard at once every body as his enemy, than to receive their friendship, or mis-betrow his own with these strange principles.

Truxillo lived retired in the bosom of his family, as a bear does in his den; he attached himself solely to business, whilst the levity with which he carried on his dealings made him detested by all the other Merchants who were under the necessity

of occasionally transacting their affairs with him.

It may easily be imagined that a philanthrope of this description was not likely to be touched with the love of Dique for his daughter, any more than by that which his daughter felt for Dique. He would have looked abroad from East to West, from North to South, till he had found for her a more solid union than one made up of passion, sentiment, and mutual wishes, and it was the fear of being separated for ever, that threw the bride of restraint over their expressions, and to love by stealth, though not the less violently for loving in silence.

Verdago adored his son, he looked into the recesses of his heart, and saw, to his sorrow, nothing but the pollution of Theresia would make him happy—what is there which a good parent will not do for the felicity of his children?—To bring about that of Dique, Verdago formed enterprises perilous in the execution, uncertain in the event. With the flatterer Hope for his pilot, he pursued fortune as if he would have taken her by violence, merely to render his son an equal alliance for the daughter of Truxillo. His projections seemed to realize even beyond his expectations; the ships in which he had interest, arrived in port laden with profits; other matters in which he was concerned turned out as well—instead of any longer following Fortune, it appeared as if she had taken him by the hand, and never intended to abandon him. In a very short space of time he began to transact business with the chief merchants, who wondered at his adroitness, little less than his abundant prosperity; nay, even Truxillo would now let him frequently visit at his house, inviting him to bring Dique with him, being less averse to that young man's forming an attachment to his daughter, as his father was in a fair way of getting quite as rich as himself. These were his sentiments as soon as he saw the good luck of Verdago daily augmenting, but they changed with the aspect of his affairs—cruel was the reverse, which reduced that excellent parent to his original poverty!—A vessel richly freighted with valuables, to a vast amount, became the prey of Corsairs in the Mediterranean; other blows fell upon him from other quarters; the rapidity of his losses was greater than that of his gains, and he became a bankrupt.—Such is the fate of man, his prosperity may be said to resemble the mechanism of a watch—we are half a minute in winding it up, but break the main-spring, and it flies back in a second.

(To be continued.)

LA FAYETTE.

The situation of this celebrated but unfortunate Man, described in a Letter from his Aide-de-Camp.

SIR,
The circumstance of our having been personally attached to General La Fayette, by the duties of our station in his army, and more particularly by the consideration of his private and public virtues, interested our liveliest feeling and gratitude in that pathetic description lately made by Mr. Fox, of innocence tortured with the most relentless and savage brutality. All the friends of humanity will sympathize in the eloquent grief of the great statesman, and in that burst of indignation and sorrow which broke from every part of the *House of Commons*. But all the colours and powers of eloquence can never do justice to the unparalleled sufferings of the unfortunate La Fayette, so justly entitled to the praise of being a man of the most uncorrupted nature. Let the tender and compassionate hearts of the *British Fair*, and the boasted generosity of *Englishmen*, contemplate that gallant and distinguished character, seized upon neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive in cold, subterraneous, solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings; stripped of all his clothes, before his being plunged in his last dungeon at Olmutz, and clad like a galley slave in frowlers and waistcoat of sail cloth; enduring in that condition the memorable winter of 1794; destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and his scanty comforts allowed to felons; obliged to lie on the straw and a miserable matras, the relic of his Prussian prison.

Such is the treatment, MR. EDITOR, which, for four years past, La Fayette, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Puy, have experienced from these very Governments, professing to support against Barbarians, regular and RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS. Your readers will, no doubt, think it impossible to have aggravated such sufferings, to have sported more outrageously with all the laws of justice, all the laws of nations, the pangs of innocence, the groanings of humanity, the unmix'd deluge

tion of man, and. But La Fayette was doomed to be wounded in a terrible fire of his heart; to see his wife, with two daughters, sharing in all the horrors of a captivity, unparalleled even under the tyranny of her former jailor, Robespierre. She was forced to submit to such condition, as the price of her attendance upon her husband, vainly did the apply, nor for upon her husband, vainly did she apply, nor for a female servant, to have any one, but for a female attendant upon her two daughters, young women of 16 and 18 years of age, as they are shut up every night in a separate dungeon by a soldier, and are under his sole keeping and discretionary inspection was refused by the GOVERNOR of the OLMUTZ BASTILLE. Vainly did the untreat for leave to attend divine service, and to seek for those consolations of religion, so consonant with her religious principles, and to be necessary in her present situation. At last Madame La Fayette, more alarmed at the decline of her husband, sinking under the great pressure of his miseries, than at the rapid decay of her own health, begged again to be allowed to go and console the physicians of Vienna. Did they grant such request? No, she was absolutely refused permission to go to Vienna, or if she obtained leave to quit her dungeon, it was only on the condition of her never visiting it, and perhaps never seeing her husband again,—*Je choisis la mort à sa place.*

We need not recommend, MR. EDITOR, to the reflections and feelings of your readers, the subject of this letter, being confident that more than one will shed tears upon this lamentable history of human distress: we claim their reflections only on this concluding observation.

All Germany disclaims with detestation any share in the unheard of persecution of La Fayette; all affirm that the Emperor is utterly ignorant of it; and that his heart (the heart of a young man) would shudder at the display of such base cruelty. M. de Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador in England, declared to the American Envoy that M. La Fayette was not ill used since he was in his prison; at Olmutz; (M. La Fayette n'est point mal traité, depuis qu'il est dans sa prison à Olmutz. At length, when Madame La Fayette flew, as was so feelingly expressed by Mr. Fox, on the wings of affection and duty to Vienna, to solicit the Emperor, for permission at least to give to her husband the consolation of her attentions in his prison, the young Prince answered with tears in his eyes, I pity you; the liberation of your husband does not depend on me alone; that matter is very complicated, my hands are bound, (*Je vous plains, la liberté de votre époux ne dépend de moi seul; cette affaire est bien compliquée; j'ai les mains liées.*)

INVISIBILITY, whose is that INVISIBILITY Have which thus murders defenceless innocence in the dark?

T. J. M. GILLET.
Aid-de-Camp of Gen. La Fayette.
MADAME LA FAYETTE.

This lady, the wife of a man, whose history is blended with two important revolutions, was a marchioness before the late changes in France; the family name of her husband was also both spelled and pronounced distinctly, being then De La Fayette; but the de being a mark of nobility, as having a feudal allusion (the French term is, a *nomme de terre*) it was, of course, omitted on the extinction of titles.

Mad. La Fayette is an eminent instance of the infatigability of greatness, the mutability of fortune and the inefficiency of wealth. Defended from an ancient lineage, united to an amiable and illustrious husband, who possessed estates in Europe, America, and the West Indies; she, nevertheless, has not been exempted from the most bitter calamities that can afflict suffering humanity.

When La Fayette resisted the commands of the sole remaining legitimate power in France, his "widowed wife" was arrested. Under the depositions of Robespierre, she escaped death only by a miracle, (particulars of which were actually intimated to his vengeance) but what to some will appear more terrible, she experienced an unremitting captivity of fifteen months, during which, she suffered all the horrors of a close confinement, being immured within four walls, subject to a scanty and precarious diet, secluded from her children, and prohibited even from the light of heaven.

On the death of the tyrant, the voice of humanity was once more heard, and she was liberated, and referred to the arms of her afflicted daughters. But she was a wife as well as a mother; and her beloved husband was still in bondage; for he who had endeavoured to avert the execution of Louis XVI (soon is the GRACIUS OF COURTS) was languishing in an Austrian prison.

She accordingly repaired to Hamburg, accompanied by her children only, for she had not wealth sufficient to hire a single domestic, and she possessed a lofty sense of independence, which taught her to reject pecuniary assistance, even from her few remaining friends. As soon as her health was a little reformed, she posted to Vienna, and prostrated herself at the feet of the emperor.

Francis III. is in the flower of his youth. The chilling hand of age has not yet rendered him morose; and surely ordinary cannot have blunted his feelings, and made him at once haughty and inflexible! No! No! there is not a prince of his house, from the obscure count de

Hapburg, of a former period, to the late powerful tenant of the Imperial diadem, who has had more occasion to find and to feel that he is a man.

Weeping beauty did not flippant in vain; the German monarch raised her from her lowly position, and promised better days. With his permission, she flew on the wings of affection, and strengthened by conjugal love, knocked at the gate of the fortresses that confined her dearly beloved husband, whose speedy deliverance (vain idea!) she hoped instantly to announce.

The massive bolts of the dungeon gave way, the grating hinges of the iron doors, pierced the ears; and her virgin daughters, he contemplated, filled, by an odious and horrible glare; and those who, but a moment before, deemed themselves deliverers, now find themselves captives!

Reclining in the bottom of thy dungeon, these rays cannot be seen, these sighs cannot be heard, nor can the quick decay of youth and beauty, caulked in the bloom, and dissolving amidst the horrors of a German prison, be contemplated. But the heart of sympathy throbs for you, ye lovely mourners; the indignation of mankind is aroused, the protest against your unmerited sufferings; and posterity will find a generous tear at their recital. Anguish may soon feed the bosom of your persecutors, and a dreadful future awaits them, and where it possible to escape the scourge of offended heaven, they will yet experience all the vengeance of indignant history!

MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, May 2d. 1797.

HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

CANTONMENT ORDERS.

Pondicherry, March 27th, 1797.

Nothing can be more pleasing to a General Officer, than to see a Regiment after long and arduous Service still astonishingly strong, in high order, and ready for Active Service.—Major GENERAL BRATHWAITE has had that satisfaction this Morning, in reviewing His MAJESTY'S 72d. REGIMENT, so much to the Credit, and honor of the Corps in general, and so demonstrative in particular of the unremitting zeal and attention of Lieut. Colonel, FRASER, the Commandant. The General will not fail to make an early report of it to the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MALDIVIA ISLANDS.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the Death of CAPTAIN OVEREND, formerly of His Majesty's 36th. Regiment, at the Maldivia Islands, on the 17th. of March.

CAPTAIN OVEREND, it appears, had some time since left Tuticorin for Colombo, in a Snow Commanded by a Captain Turin,—the Voyage was unprosperous, and the Vessel having endured the violence of repeated storms, was finally wrecked on one of the smallest of the Maldivia Islands: the Cargo, however, consisting of Piece Goods, was not materially injured, and might ultimately have been preserved, but for the unwarrantable rapacity of the Islanders, who in spite of every remonstrance, proceeded to plunder the Vessel of every article it contained,—and thus situated Captain Overend proceeded to the largest of the Islands, the residence of the RAJAH, from whose authority he hoped to obtain a restitution of the plundered property. Petitions and Remonstrances were however made in vain to this ROYAL CALIBAN—It is true he repeatedly promised that the articles should be restored, but all that was at length produced, consisted of the Gunny, or Covers of the Bale.

CAPTAIN OVEREND, despairing of success, and being attacked by a severe Fever, soon after went on board the Ship Duraloy, which was at that time at the Island—where he died.

We have been the more particular in describing the above circumstances, from reflecting on the situation of the Maldivia Islands, and where of consequence, Vessels are so repeatedly wrecked,—and also from the hope that the above novel instance of rapacity and plunder may, by the interference of power, meet a timely check, nor be drawn by the Islanders, into a precedent for future depredation on the property of the unfortunate.

SIBERGIE'S SQUADRON.

Letters lately received from the Isle of France, mention, that ADMIRAL SIBERGIE had purchased the Prize Ship, *Fort William*, as a National Corvette, and that having caused her upper Deck, and the whole of her upper-works to be cut off, he had fitted her out as a Ship of War,

mounting 36 Guns.—the same Letters mention that 3000 *Caffres*, and detachments of *Artillery*, and *Infantry*, were to be embarked on the Squadron prior to their departure from the Isle of France

MALABAR INDIAMAN.

EXTRACT of a Letter dated Hon'ble Company's Ship MALABAR, COCHIN, 18th. April.

"On the 20th. of March, and whilst completing our Cargo of Pepper in Tellicherry Roads, a most tremendous storm of Thunder and Lightning came on, from the land; and soon after, a flash of Lightning struck the head of the Main-royal-mast, and descending in a perpendicular course, shivered the Top-gallant-mast, Top-mast, and Main-mast to the upper-Deck—it then took a Horizontal direction, tore a Bolt out of the Ship's side, and splintered the Plank to Atoms.—The mast was soon in a blaze, and but for a heavy shower of Rain, which instantly ensued, the Ship would inevitably have burnt.—I have the pleasure to add that no lives were lost, and that the damage has been since repaired."

On Monday morning arrived and anchored in the Roads His Majesty's Ship Fox, Captain Malcolm, with her Prize, the MODESTE, French Privateer.

In our Extra Courier, published on Monday Evening, (but at too late an hour for transmission by the Tapall,) we stated such heads of European Intelligence as we had at that time obtained,—the additions are comprised in the following particulars.

The Spaniards had formed a Camp of 60,000 Men at Estramadura, and another of 16,000 Men on the Rio Frio in Portugal, and had 360 pieces of Cannon mounted on their Batteries before Gibraltar.

The German States had sent an Embassy to Basle, and the Elector of Bavaria had refused permission for his Troop to join the Austrians.

The Russian Fleet had been ordered to return to England, and a large body of Troops, for the reinforcement of Gibraltar, had proceeded for that Garrison, under Convoy of the Fleet commanded by Sir Roger Curtis.

Parliament had voted 6000 Men for Navy, and 9000 Men for the Army.

The disaffection of Ireland, had appeared in many instances, and a large body of Troops had in consequence been ordered to march to Armagh.

General Washington is said to have resigned the Presidency of the United States of America, and Mr. Jefferson to have been nominated to that important Office.

We have to conclude the above brief heads of information with a circumstance, which we should suppose would, (as it is expressed in another part of our paper,) excite "the unmix'd detestation of Mankind"—namely, that the wretched, suffering, La Fayette, with his amiable Wife, and innocent Daughters, were to be banished to SIBERIA.

The Yarmouth, Captain Dawes, has been chartered by the Bengal Government, for the purpose of conveying convicts to Bencoolen, and we should suppose that she would be well stored with *Sable Inquiry*, as the Editor of the Telegraph observes that,—“There is not an European in Town, (meaning the Town of CALCUTTA) who keeps but one Servant, that has not a Thief in his House.”

Respecting this, and another late exhibition of Asiatic depravity, we much fear that the Words of St. Paul will apply with but too much truth, for sayeth the Apostle, “evil communication corrupts good manners.”

COAST OF MALABAR.

The following additional circumstances, respecting the operations of COLONEL DOW'S Detachment on the Coast of Malabar, to those given in our last COURIER, are copied from the BOMBAY COURIER of the 15th. ultimo.

Unless they may have come to hand yesterday few letters have been received in the course of last week from the Coast, relative to our recent disasters; these few however confirm the general heads we have already laid before the public upon this unfortunate subject; in the loss we sustained, we omitted to mention the UNION COAST GUARD Major Cameron's Battalion, which Adjutant Nugent having to refuse from the enemy had been round his body before he fell: upon the loss of our Guns to we are enabled to add, that they did not fall into the hands of the enemy, having been effectually removed from their reach previous to the retreat, by being spiked and thrown over a precipice.

After the primary course of regret which must attend the defect of his provisions, it is much

to be lamented, that necessity compelled Major Cameron to seek a communication with the Coast by the Ellucherram, rather than the Cotiahy Pass; for it would appear that the detachment had originally penetrated even beyond the Ellucherram as far as the Periy Ghaut, before it had fallen back; and had the Major foreseen the advantage, or been enabled to have availed himself of it, the Cotiahy if it had not afforded a relief by supplies, and admitted his retaining the Wynad, at least allowed an unobstructed communication with the Cotiahy detachment, and ultimately with the Coast.

Whether it were the credit to which the obscure reports were found to be entitled, that served as a prelude to Major Cameron's misfortune, the last week has been fertile in numbers of hostile treachery no less unexpected: one in particular which involved the premature death of several Officers of high rank, we are happy to say has been proved by a boat which arrived yesterday evening, that Charles Metcal at that dusky day, we have no doubt that the account of an accident having had happened between Cochin and Calicut, is equally void of foundation.

By the Isabella Extra Ship, which failed to the Coast with Stores on Monday last, Major Robert Gordon, Deputy Adjutant General and Captain Moncrief of the Pioneers, took their passage to Malé.

The Danish Ship Arnhoit, failed on Wednesday, with the Passengers to the Coast, we mention in our last.

The Ellegood Extra Ship, is expected to fail on Monday next to the other Coast, and on Wednesday or Thursday the Hon. Company's Ship Albion, with Stores and Cattle to the Coast; Captain Wilton, the Hon'ble the Governor's Aid-de-camp, taken his passage by this opportunity.

By letters from Poona, we learn that Col. Palmer, appointed by the Governor General to succeed Sir Charles Metcal at that duty, was expected to leave Fatty Chur early in the current month, and his arrival looked for at Poona towards the end of the ensuing month: this Gentleman's station at Scinde's Court is to be supplied by Colonel Roberts.

ZEMAUM SHAH.

Authentic advices received within these few days, state that Zemaum Shah's retreat to Cabul had been completed by forced marches. The same accounts state the cause of this precipitate retreat, to have been a revolt by the disaffected party, who, during Zemaum's absence, had assembled a numerous army, headed by Moroud Shaw, a chieftain of reputation.

The first act of these revolvers, was to seize the person of Zemaum Shah's eldest son, whom they closely confined; and as the number that rallied round the standard of rebellion was daily increasing, the situation of affairs became so critical, as to render the immediate return of Zemaum Shah, at the head of his army, indispensable; necessary:—and it is likely that he will find much difficulty in laying the spirit of disaffection and revolt, that has spread through a considerable part of his dominions.

The same traits of barbarity that marked the conduct of Zemaum Shah, in entering Lahore were distinguishable during his residence in that unfortunate Capital; and when quitting it he carried with him a great number of the inhabitants; most of whom he compelled to undergo the introductory rites of Mahometanism. Various other cruelties are recited, but which we forbear to particularize. [Mirror.

NABOB VIZIER.

Letters from Lucknow, make mention, that His Excellency the Nabob Vizier, *dissatisfied to barken to the good Councils of those allied in his welfare and prosperity*, has attended to the diffidence of the late Minister Jem'ollah, a man is every respect notorious, either from Birth, Rank or Abilities, unfit and improper for such a trust; and, invited Almas Ali Khan, with the Seals of Office, whose experience affords the most just expectation; nor can any disappointment arise unless his great Age, being upwards of fourscore years, should pall the vigor of his hoped for administration.

A writer in an English Paper mentions that he was present at an entertainment in Paris, where a person of great consideration gave as a Toast—

“May the English Guineas and the English Ladies, before this day revolve month be in the Pockets and the Arms of French Republicans!”

However threatening this expression may be, and calculated to increase the alarm of invasion, it contains a very high compliment to the beauty of the English Ladies, who are thus admitted to be as much superior to the Ladies of France, as an English Guinea is more valuable than a French Assignat.

INDIAN APOLLO.

Yesterday morning the Honorable Company's cruiser the Fly, commanded by Lieut. Fortescue, arrived off Calcutta, from Madras. The Fly was dispatched on the 11th. ultimo, from Madras, at a very short notice, and had brought advices from the Right Honorable the President in Council of Fort St. George, for the Supreme Government.



SKETCH of MODERN POETRY.

Some by the blaze of dazzling fiction caught,
Strain to the last extremities of thought,
With loofen'd rein imagination runs,
And dips her pencil in a thousand funs!
On every strong effulgent flow,
And Keatsian ecstasies to the realms of Prose,
And laughs at Nature when the Colours vie,
The garish goffs of the gaudy Muses!
Behold such trifling circumstance appear
In all the various cloths of the year?
Eat, drink or sleep, be joyous or be sad,
Still is each act in *Keatsian* splendour clad,
Is breakfast's cold foam in celestial file,
Angels defend to make the kettle-bill,
Some Guardian Spirit pour the Nectar out,
And flaming Cupids hand the toast about!
Nature, with ease judiciously display'd,
Rich in herself, requires no foreign aid,
Shewn as it is, though 'er to void of care,
She's always proper, and she's always fair.

SHIPBUILDING.

MR. STALKHART, a very ingenious draftsman and ship-builder, lately arrived here on the *Tollcherry*, from England, has proceeded to Calcutta, where a large establishment for ship-building is to be formed, with the management of which Mr. Stalkhart is entrusted.

It is thought that the forests of excellent Teak wood, which abound in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, render that situation particularly eligible for ship-building; and more particularly, as its river is favourable to the plans of mill work and other machinery, which it is intended to employ, for the cutting and sawing the timber.

The plans on which Mr. Stalkhart is to proceed, are supported by some gentleman of large property in England, and have been honoured with the full approbation of the *Court of Directors*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 13th APRIL.

On Sunday last SIR CHARLES WARREN MALET BART, and WILLIAM PAGE ESQ, were sworn in Members of Council, the customary salute was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.—The Administration of affairs for this Presidency and his dependences is reposed in those Gentlemen, during the absence of Governor Duncan, and Lieutenant General Stuart.

On Monday last, the Honorable Governor Duncan, and Lieutenant General Stuart, with their Suites, embarked on board the Honorable Company's Cruiser *Drake*, Lieutenant Turner, they were saluted by the Garrison, and also by the *Drake* with 19 Guns on their embarkation.

Yesterday sailed from the harbour, the Ship *MILFORD*, Captain *Henderson*, for CHINA, being the first ship of this season.

THE DRAMA.

The following is a correct List of the principal Actors and Actresses, who have died, or retired from the Stage, since the departure of the intangible GARRICK, with the characters annexed, in which they respectively excelled, viz.

Actors.	Characters.
Mrs. Yates,	dead Margaret of Anjou.
Mrs. Clive,	ditto Mrs. Heideberg.
Miss Cady,	ditto Juno.
Miss Sherry,	ditto Lady Snerwell.
Miss Brown,	ditto Clara.
Mrs. Webb,	ditto Miss Di Clanchy.
Mrs. Crawford,	retired Lady Randolph.
Mrs. Daly, <i>ex-debut</i> ,	dead Elfrida.
Miss Barfance,	ditto Ursula.
Mrs. Biddely,	retired Millicent.
Mrs. Abington,	retired Ophelia.
Mrs. Smith,	ditto Beckley.
Mrs. Gardner,	dead Fanny.
Mr. Hardison,	ditto Iago.
Mr. Reddin,	ditto Autolico.
Mr. Vernon,	ditto Lucio.
Mr. Rofs,	ditto Lovewell.
Mr. Brexton,	ditto Cauton.
Mr. Biddely,	ditto Comin.
Mr. Webster,	ditto Foezigh.
Mr. Parsons,	ditto Lingo.
Mr. Edwin,	ditto Strickland.
Mr. Fren,	ditto Kio.
Mr. Smith,	retired Hawthorn.
Mr. Reinhold,	ditto Fendewite.
Mr. Yates,	ditto Sholeky.
Mr. Mackinn,	ditto Arbuck.
Mr. Leoni,	ditto

NEW FOUNDLAND.

The harbour of St. John's is the completest in the island of Newfoundland; its situation is in lat. 48. 30. and long. 52. 10. It is entirely land-locked, perfectly secure from all winds, and capable of containing 500 sail of shipping. The entrance is exceedingly narrow, and being covered by very high surrounding lands, the wind always blows directly in and out. This part is usually called the Narrows, and is well defended by Fort Amherst, mounting 17 guns, and Fort Frederick, mounting nine guns; there

are also two twenty-four pounders on a projection near the Chain Rock (called Chain Battery) admirably situated for raising an enemy coming, but this no enemy would be rash enough to attempt, unless they had first fortified the new Fort or Fort Townsend. This fortification has been erected since the taking of the place by the French, last war. It is named after Lord Townsend, who was Master-General of the Ordnance at the time it was erected. Being feared on an eminence, it entirely commands every part of the harbour, on which is a battery of 22 four pounders, which it is impossible for any ship to elevate her guns high enough to incommode in the least. On the land side it is fortified as a star fort; but not sufficiently strong to sustain an attack in a regular way. This is the residence of the Governor of the Island, who is usually a Naval Flag Officer, and who commands in the spring, and returns before the frost sets in for England. The garrison generally consist of two companies of regulars, one of artillery, and a provincial corps of fencibles. The old Fort is now in ruins, and only serves for barracks for the foldiers, and apartments for the military Officers.

The town of St. John's is situate on the West-side of the harbour. The houses are irregular and scattered. In the fishing season, which begins in May, and ends in September, there are perhaps 6000 people there; but many of them return to England annually with the ships, which in time of war rendezvous here to meet the convoy. In the harbour there are some very convenient wharfs or keys, which large vessels may lie alongside of to take in their cargoes; few of the ships in this trade exceeding 500 tons burden. The houses are built of wood, and covered with shingles, should a disaster happen the consequence must be dreadful. The adjacent country admits of very little cultivation, on account of the summer being short and winter very severe; indeed, there is very little open ground; for the country is covered with woods, which are impenetrable, except by beaten paths. The land is usually used for pasture, though some little grain is produced, but it is not generally very thin. The woods are mostly composed of firs of various kinds; there is also in some part of the Island very good timber, fit for ship-building, and sometimes used as such. It is the chief and almost only employment of the inhabitants in the winter, to cut wood for firing and other purposes; the smallest kind, for firing, is drawn by their large dogs, cranes, and harnessed for that purpose in which business they are tractable and useful. In the woods are immense lakes, abounding in wild-fowl; but it is very difficult to get at them, except in winter. In the summer the woods are impassable, except in beaten paths; and to penetrate a few miles would take more than double the number of horses. In the winter, when the snow is deep and frozen, it is not so difficult. There are many bears, wolves, and foxes, in the inland parts; but they seldom come near the settlements, except in winter. There is also plenty of game, as hares, pheasants, partridges &c. much the same as in Canada. The winter commences about the beginning of November, setting in with heavy falls of snow and severe frosts, which generally last till the middle of April, or beginning of May. The snow storms are very dangerous for shipping on the coast, and often attended with fatal consequences, as it is impossible to see land, though at a very small distance.

The fishing season usually begins in June, and ends in September. The best and largest fish are caught on the banks, the several leagues from the land; for this purpose they are out in vessels of 50 or 60 tons burthen, and beat an anchor on the banks till they have completed their cargoes. The fish taken here are opened and salted immediately, and are termed *green-fish*. On account of the privations, this mode of fishing is discontinued in time of war. At this time the fishery is carried on in shallops; there are boats of three or four tons burthen, carrying three men. They anchor near the shore, in the best ground they can find, where they lie till they have filled their boats, and then return into port; and, when they have unloaded, proceed again to sea for another cargo. Every man is furnished with two lines, each of which is two hooks; one line is let down on each side, which is rarely ever cut, without a fish to each hook; and the fish seldom make time to spare between baiting the hooks hauling up the fish, and baiting the hook again; a small fish, very much resembling a finet, called coping, is the best bait. Immense shoals of these fish visit the coasts in June and July, and are taken on the beach in palilisks, the cod often pursue them on shore to their own destruction, and are taken on the beach. The fish of penguins is often frustrated as bait in lieu of coping. The cod caught near the shore are never so large as what are taken on the banks. Those caught in that manner are gutted, and the bones taken out, and after being salted, are dried in the sun, on beds made of brush-wood, where they are frequently turned, and the bad fish separated from the good. The best fish are shipped for Spain, Portugal, and

the Mediterranean; and the smallest and worst are carried to the West Indies, where it is bought up by the planters for their negroes. The fish are generally met with in sandy or gravelly bottoms, but are seldom taken where it is muddy or rocky.

Bay of Bulls, the first harbour which the Enemy (from every information hitherto received) has taken, is situated from Cape St. John's, S. E. 4 E. distant from the Narrows, or entrance of St. John's harbour, four miles S. W. distant six leagues; its entrance is broad and spacious, and extends to the coast of that name 1 1/2 miles. In working in, you carry to a regular and safe anchorage, from 35 to 11 fathoms water, keeping either shore on board at a cable's length distance, until you have run about 360 yards within Broad and Cheese Cove point, on the star-board, and the Keys on the larboard hand, where you may anchor from 11 to 15 fathoms water, in good holding ground, and ride in safety, having nothing to fear except a strong wind from S. S. E. to S. E. to which the mid channel of the harbour lies open. Bay of Bulls is distant by land from St. John's 27 miles; the path or roadway leading thither is in most places too narrow, passing through the woods, small uneven, and irregular burrens (two of which are Bay Bulls and Petty Harbour), along the sides of stupendous hills and rocks, bordering on the sea coast, and in many places the formidable parts of strong and rapid rivers, running from the ponds of the interior country into the sea, that not more than a single person can with convenience pass at a time; therefore St. John's from that quarter, may be considered tolerably secure, notwithstanding the hostile dispositions of the French in the year 1762, were directed from the same channel, against St. John's, which they reduced. But it should be remembered, that the Enemy's artillery was then landed at Quiddy-Viddy, only one mile distant from the garrison; the former (a place now rendered inaccessible from the sea), and that it was then in no way convenient to make flight, and, in saving such a security to the property of the inhabitants in themselves numerous, loyal, and respectable, as it is at this period, in consequence of the formidable state of the garrisons, and other fortifications erected there since its re-capture from the French.

Portugal Cove, situated in Conception Bay, four miles within the Eastern point of Bellefleur, and 7 leagues W. S. W. 1 W. from Cape St. Francis, the latter bearing N. 4 E. distant seven leagues from the entrance of St. John's harbour, is a small open creek or cove having no roadstead or shelter even for the smallest fishing craft. It lies exposed to the wind from W. by W. to N. W. by N. which heaves in a very heavy sea, and obliges the few boat-keepers there to haul on their craft. It is distant from St. John's by land 17 miles S. E. 1 E. 1/2 E. The bay is well made and regular, owing to the great communications between Harbour Grace, across Conception Bay to Portugal Cove and St. John's. In the most difficult parts a man and horse may pass with ease, and these chiefly are adjacent to Portugal Cove; but the principal obstructions to the passage of a greater number extend only to the miles, or thereabouts. The remaining distance to St. John's is a tolerably good road, and in all parts of its continuance to Colonel Pringle's plantation (commonly called Bysart's Plantation, from the present occupier), is sufficiently broad to enable men to march abreast, and also convey artillery. Should it so happen that the attack is made from the westward, the fate of St. John's seems to be at the mercy of the Enemy; for the S. W. arm of the harbour is totally unprotected, as well as the western parts of the new and old garrisons. That arm is commanded by the heights at Riverhead, only half a mile from the town, which heights they pass over if they attempt to penetrate through the country from the Bay of Bulls.

The French, in advancing from Portugal Cove as far as Col. Pringle's Plantation one mile from St. John's, and about three quarters of a mile from the new garrison, may enter the town in three divisions, and in three directions: first, by filing to the left on a fine open plain along Quiddy-Viddy Pond about one mile, and enter the town by the old garrison in an easy access to the right, about three quarters of a mile; secondly, by advancing directly across the bridge, at the end of the said Pond, which lies N. N. W. half a mile from the old garrison; and thirdly, by filing to the right, to Col. Pringle's Plantation, along the river about three quarters of a mile, and across the river at the side of the military road leading from the new garrison, by which means the two garrisons would be completely surrounded, except from the East, and thereby rendered totally void of any assistance from the other fortifications, which are only useful to defend the harbour from any attempt at its entrance.

MR. PITT'S PLAN OF FINANCE.

LONDON 22 DECEMBER.

Mr. Pitt informed the deputation of monied men, on Sunday last, that his new financial plan had the sanction of the first men in the Kingdom

but if the experiment of a voluntary subscription should fail, he should in that case be under the necessity of having recourse to a peremptory mode of drawing the resources of the nation.

Every person subscribing £. 100, to receive a debenture for £. 110, payable either in four years, or at the option of Government, in any shorter period not less than one year, from the conclusion of the peace; the amount to be had either in money, or at the option of the holders in a 3 per cent. stock, valued at 75, interest at the rate of 5 per cent, on the amount of the debenture, to be paid during the term of the debenture to be transferable till after the second payment, but no longer; at an subsequent time before repayment, every debenture for £. 100, to be exchanged for £. 105, capital of 5 per cent. stock, irredeemable for four years, or till one year after the conclusion of the Peace, and to be then paid in like manner as the debentures, at the option of the holder, either in money, or in a 3 per cent. stock, valued at 75, the first payment about the middle of December, the remaining instalments, from March to the following October, discount as usual, on prompt payment.

Amendment to the above terms.
At any subsequent time before repayment for every debenture for 100£, be exchangeable after the first year for £. 107 in 5 per cent Stock, if after the second year for £. 108, if after the third year for £. 109, and of course if after the fourth year for £. 110. The said 5 per cent stock to be irredeemable for 6 years and to be then (in like manner as debentures) at the option of the holder, either in money or in a 3 per cent stock, valued at 75. The first payment about the middle of December or in January, the remainder instalment from March to October following discounts as usual on prompt payment.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the Bank Proprietors was held at the Bank to take into consideration the plan finally arranged by the Minister for raising £. 20,000,000 for the service of the ensuing year, and what proportion of that sum should be subscribed by the bank.

A book was opened with the subscription of the Banking Company of England in their Corporate Capacity for £. 1,000,000, and the Bank Directors and Officers £. 500,000.—This very generous example gave tone to the Company and the pressures to get to the book was very remarkable, before 6 o'clock, though the books were not open more than three hours; it was estimated near eight millions Sterling had been subscribed.

A Court of Directors had been held at the India House when it was resolved unanimously to subscribe Three Hundred Thousand Pounds to Government for the services of the year.

Shipping	Intelligence.
ARRIVALS.	
April 28th.—Snow Navy, Captain Dugdale, Bengal.	
May 1st. H. M. Ship Fox, Malacca, Trincomalee.	
—do. Ship Modeste, Prize docto.	
DEPARTURES.	
April 26th.—H. M. Ship Suffolk, Tender, Captain Collier, Cape of Hope.—7th. Ship Beggar, Captain Bell, Malaputram.—28th. Ship Antelope, Powell, P. Penang.	

ARRIVALS.
April 28th.—Snow Navy, Captain Dugdale, Bengal.
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New Publication.
A VIEW
OF THE
SCIENCE OF LIFE,

ON THE PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED
In the Elements of Medicine,
OF THE LATE CELEBRATED
JOHN BROWN, M. D.

WITH an attempt to correct some Important Errors of that Work.—And cases in Illustration, Chiefly Selected from the records of their Practice, at the General Hospital, at Calcutta.—By WILLIAM YATES, and CHAS. MACLEAN, to which is subjoined, a Treatise on the Action of Mercurial Preparations, and its Application for the cure of indirect debility.—And a Dissertation on the source of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases; in which is attempted to prove, by a numerous Induction of Facts, that they never arise from Contagion but are always produced by certain States or currents of the Atmosphere.

By CHARLES MACLEAN.
To be had of the Courier Office, Price One Gold Mohur, or Five Star Pagodas.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be drawn off at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co, at 16 Star Pagoda each, agreeable to the Scheme, Fori St. George: 10th March, 1797.

MADRAS:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, Political Papers, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, Black Town.—By Messrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, Calcutta.—Messrs. ALLAN ANDERSON and BRITAIN, Malaputram.—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNIS, SINAH and Co, Pondicherry.—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, Calcutta.—Mr. P. SELUNA, Trincomalee.—Mr. E. ALDRIDGE, Ceylon, and by Mr. LEONARD JARVIS, Bombay.