MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII.] TUESDAY, May 9th. 1797. [NUMBER 605.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the Advertisements will appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, 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 Resolutions have a Reference.

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

R. ..., Secretary.

Sales by Auction.

By Order of Messrs. Chase, Sewell & Chase,
PRIZE AGENTS.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On THURSDAY next, the 18th Inst.
At 12 o'Clock.



THE SHIP
LA MODESTE,
FRENCH PRIVATEER,
PRIZE TO
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP
FOX,
PULTENEY MALCOLM, Esq.
COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 400 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her Stores, Rigging, &c. &c. as she now lies in Madras Roads.

The ship LA MODESTE, is coppered, sails fast, her Rigging is in good Order;—she has a complete suit of Sails, and several more ones, and is otherways well found in Stores.

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 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 Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 1st of June,
At 1 o'Clock.



THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE, situated on the Banks of the Poodshewauk River, lately built by Mr. CASSIN, with the Grounds, &c. thereunto belonging—The House and Offices are in complete repair, and the Garden well-inclosed, watered and stocked with about 700 Choice Fruit Trees in great forwardness.

CONDITIONS will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract.



THAT NEW BUILT HOUSE, in the situation where the Freemason's Lodge, formerly stood—consisting of a large Hall, five Bed Rooms, two Closets, and three large Verandahs, with suitable Out-Offices in perfect Repair—A Servant attends to shew the Premises, for which there is a Company's Grant.

Apply to Mr. R. Henderson, who is authorized to dispose of it on moderate Terms.

For Sale,

By Messrs. Hunter & Hay,
MADEIRA WINE,
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
Fit for immediate Use, at 125 Pagodas, per Pipe.
ALSO
SUGAR CANDY, in Tubs and Half Tubs,
—First Sort PEARL, HYSON & SOUCHONG TEAS.

Madras Assembly.

THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE PANTHEON,
Tomorrow, Wednesday, the 10th Instant.

TICKETS to be had on Application to the Secretary at his House, in the Fort.

R. CHASE,
SECRETARY.

Madras, May 4th. 1797.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Messrs. Brown & Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY next, the 13th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
In order to Close the Account of an Investment.

EIGHT BUTTS of ALE.—A quantity of very Handsome Morocco Ladies and Gentlemen's POCKET BOOKS, &c.—A number of DUTCH CLOCKS,—Morocco WRITING CASES,—BOOKS, with Instruments,—SMELLING BOTTLES,—JAPAN SNUFF BOXES,—Gilt WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS,—GOLD EAR-RINGS,—Whilt Markers, SPECTACLES, with Spare Glasses,—Gold SEALS and PENS, Cheap PENCILS,—KNIVES and FORKS,—Gilt and plated COAT BUTTONS, &c.—Silver BUCKLES,—CORALS, &c.—A quantity of PERFUMERY,—Some PRINTS.

An Invoice of COACH LACE,—plated BEADING,—Reflecting LAMPS, &c. (which will be put up in small lots)—BILLIARD, BALLS, CUES and MACES,—TRAP BATS,—TRAPS and BALLS,—CHESSMEN,—COFFEE MILLS,—BILLIARD MARKERS,—Some STATIONARY,—GOLD and SILVER FRINGE & LACE,—OFFICERS CREWS on SASHES,—A Ladies SIDE SADDLE,—A beautiful Assortment of DIMITY, MUSLINET and MARCELLA,—Some CHINTZ,—Three Table & Desert Sets QUEEN'S WARE,—Six Green, Four Light LUSTRES,

AND
Sundry other Articles.

THE SAME DAY, WILL BE SOLD,
AN IRON
GRAY HORSE,
Rising 4 Years, warranted Sound, Free from Vice, upwards of [illegible] high, has lately been broke into a BANDY, and Trots remarkably fast.

AND
A HANDSOME
BAY
SADDLE HORSE,
Warranted Sound, and Free from Vice.

Brown and Ashton,

BEG Leave to acquaint their Friends, that they expect to receive in a Day, or two,
A FEW MAUNDS OF
FRESH BOURBON COFFEE,
which they will sell at 4½ Pagodas, per Maund.

Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Dring, Gordon & Lushington,
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'Dowall, 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.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By Messrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY. Likewise MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Messrs. Lane & Heefke,
Having been dissolved, on the 30th Ultimo.

ALL Persons indebted to that Concern, are requested to make Payment to HEEFKE, who will pay all Demands upon them.

Fort St. George, May 1st. 1797.

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 tearing 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 Dubash, at Mr. Dring's.

For Sale on [illegible]

[illegible] Heefke,
VERY GOOD
MADEIRA WINE,
AT 95 PAGODAS PER PIPE:
EXCELLENT
FRENCH CLARET,
AT 4 PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS
On SATURDAY, the 13th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock;
The following Remainder
OF
EUROPE GOODS.
AN INVOICE OF
STATIONARY,
AND ONE OF
IRONMONGERY.

A COLLECTION of New Books,
Mountain Wine,
Twenty-one Bottles of Brandy Cherries,
Three Kegs of Tongues,
Olives in Bottles, and Mustard,
Four Cocked Hats
Telescopes and Spectacles.

Public School.

MR. GRANT, respectfully informs his friends, and the Public, that he continues to take in Boarders and Day Scholars, No. 17 Anderson Street;—Where he with an able Assistant, teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: also his Wife Knitting, Needle-work, and Tambour of divers sorts; upon the usual Terms.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Wright, Hurst & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 10th May,
At 12 o'Clock;



A NEAT EUROPE
CURRICLE,
ALMOST NEW,
It will answer occasionally for a BANDY.

At the same Time, will be sold.
A BAY HORSE,
Trots well, and would answer for a BANDY.
ALSO
A Bandy, Horse, and Harness complete.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Anthony Gaudoin,
On FRIDAY next, the 12th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.
THE WEARING APPAREL,
OF THE LATE
HENRY HAWKES, Esquire.

TWO Boxes of Surgeon's Instruments,
Three pair Silver shoe Buckles,
Two Gilt Watches,
One plated Tea Pot,
A quantity of Silver Table Spoons,
Ditto Desert ditto,
Ditto Tea ditto,
One Marrow ditto,
One Soup Ladle,
One Silver Wine Funnell,
Three Silver Salt Spoons,
Two plain Silver Breast Plates,
Two Gold Rings,
One Gold Cross.
[illegible]ffee painted Gilt Cot with Cur[illegible]s & Bed complete,
One Camp ditto with Top,
Two dozens of Teak-wood Chairs,
Two Dining Mahogany Tables, Two Teak-wood Couches,
One large Side Board, One Camp Table.

The Asylum Lottery.

NINTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, 4th May 1797.
No. 7121 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas.
No. 2581 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 4388 5570 9093 Prizes 50 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2127 6215 9995 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

38 2261 5893 7779 141 2143 5838 8631 156
2080 5670 8051 84 2301 5969 8718 305 2235
5837 8159 749 3688 5997 8572 884 3066 5236
8891 551 3411 3109 8206 992 3885 9950 2013
1340 27 5 5005 8514 1593 3870 6084 8710 1829
3864 6089 9760 2148 3911 6019 9370 1284 3383
6988 9027 1057 3058 6402 8554 2613 3979 7399
9107 2870 4371 7873 9918 2584 4486 7371 9854
2415 4502 7971 9188 2169 4300 7010 9889 9382
2898 4470 7411 9938

TWENTIETH DAY'S DRAWING.
Monday the 8th May 1797.
No. 1057 Being the first drawn Ticket on the 20th Day entitled to 1000 Star Pagodas.
No. 5439 Being the last Drawn Ticket on the 20th Day entitled to 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 4413 4546 8888 9899 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

15 72 478 857 889 932 1016 1334 1784
1434 1553 1557 1988 2813 2856 2904 3179 3856
3843 3888 3941 3949 4078 4170 4191 4145 4349
4385 4515 4887 5799 5192 5680 6056 6031 6895
6789 6864 6890 7577 7868 7952 7958 7962 7317
7481 7547 7756 7862 8764 7941 8769 8448 8434
8668 8425 8583 8104 9018 9028 9724 9068 9107
9193

The Wheel is above par (4880) Star Pagodas.
Price of Tickets at 13 Star Pagodas.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

AT THE SEA GATE,

On MONDAY, the 15th May,

At 12 o'Clock.

FIFTY Hogsheads of Scund Pale Ale from the Houſe of Hodſon and Co, and lately imported from one of the Ships from Europe.

MEMOIR.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

NOBODY could reproach VERDAGO, with having called down misfortunes on his own head by folly, extravagance, or bad conduct; the chances of trade caused them, and in all his [illegible] other forfeited his probity, his honour, or his patience. He bore with firmneſs what he could not prevent, and gave up to his Creditors the laſt ſhilling he poſſeſſed—they loved his virtues, they were perſuaded of his honeſty, they deſired to make up his affairs, all who were connected with him ran to offer the ſame aſſiſtance; they agreed amongſt themſelves, that he ſhould again enter into buſineſs; it only remained with one Creditor to oppoſe the arrangement, this creditor was Truxillo, to whom he owed a vaſt debt, and he would yield to no ſort of compoſition. It was in vain that the unluckly trader ſpoke to him, with all the humility bad fortune is apt to inſpire, that he eatreated his mercy to a poor ſufferer, blameleſs, though unfortunate.

"*I believe,*" ſaid he, "*that your being a Bankrupt, is the effect of accident, not of imprudence; yet I am reſolved to do nothing for you, unleſs the friends, of whom you ſpeak, you have ſo many, diſcharge my demands on your Eſtate.*"

VERDAGO, though well acquainted with the temper of Truxillo, could ſcarce give credit to a propoſition ſo mercenary—it is true he could have paid this unfeeling Creditor with the money others, in their bounty, had advanced, who gave it to him for the abſolute purpoſe of applying it to the uſes of buſineſs: he, therefore, told himſelf he had no right to diſpoſe of it in any other manner, and returned to every man who had money tendered as a loan, and paywhich Truxillo had taken care to provide for his reception.

DICQUE, diſtracted by ſorrow no leſs deep, but more lively than that which preyed on the ſoul of his father, flung himſelf at the knees of this ſevere enemy, and tried to touch him with pity, but he remained inflexible.

"Since neither entreaties, nor prayers, nor tears, can move your compaſſion," ſaid this illuſtrious ſon of a reſpectable father, "yet there is one favor, which perhaps you will not refuſe—grant me but this one, and I will acquit you of all others."

Truxillo nodded his head, it was a ſort of ſignal for him to make known his requeſt.

"*unconditionally,*" proceeded DICQUE, "*he eſtate I laſt only that you give me, I would ſolicit on condition, that I take his place in the priſon.*"—Here the ſad ſpirit of the pleader nearly failed him; he ſaw Truxillo turn his head round upon his ſhoulder, and heard him give a whiſtle, which indicated no very flattering preſage; yet he continued his implorings.—"Oh, Sir!" ſaid he, "conſider that in deſiring the liberty of my venerable father, I aſk nothing that can prejudice your intereſt; on the contrary, by retaining my perſon inſtead of his, it will be the means of inſuring the debt he owes you. Young as I am, without a guide, without experience, is it poſſible, that I ſhould conduct the affairs of my father, which are ſo generally entangled?—He loves me beyond himſelf; let him be free, confine me in his place, and he will never reſt day or night, till he has ſatisfied your demands, and reſtored me to the boſom of his family!—Ah, Sir! for Heaven's ſake, let me be his hoſtage, and take my life if he ſhould fail to fulfil a tittle of the engagement for which I make myſelf reſponſible!"

"Piſh!" cried Truxillo, half turning away, "I never heard the like of this!"—then ſhifting about as ſuddenly—"do you expect, young man, that I ſhould commiſſion you directly to releaſe your father, and put yourſelf into his ſituation?"

"*I ſervently deſire it!*" replied the other modeſtly.

"Well, then," ſaid the Merchant, "I will in part gratify your wiſhes.—Go, take your father out of priſon, bring him hither, but return with him—for underſtand, my boy, I have greater deſigns againſt your liberty than you ſuſpect.—I think you love my daughter, I know ſhe loves you—I will unite you to each other—I will have for my ſon-in-law the nobleſt youth in Madrid, in Spain, or in the whole univerſe!"—DICQUE, fell at the feet of his generous benefactor, aſtoniſhment choaked his voice, joy ruſhed in torrents from his eyes; he only hoped to ranſom the parent he loved—he received the promiſe of a wife he adored, it was too much, it nearly bereaved him of his feliſes. When reſtored to ſpeech and action, Truxillo would not truſt him to go alone to the priſon; he went with him, he embraced Verdago, declared him free without [illegible] than giving him a ſon, and receiving from him a daughter.—How flat would it feel, on the palate of ſenſibility, to be told what were the old man's emotions on ſo wonderful a tranſition: the ſame objection does not prevent my ſerving up the laſt beſt fruit which virtue had prepared for the regale of her votaries.—Nobody will think it inſipid to be told, that the hands of DICQUE and THERESIA were united, on which occaſion all Madrid rejoiced with them, nor did any of it's inhabitants withe-hold from Truxillo, the praiſes his generoſity deſerved; his former blemiſhes were all forgotten, and ſegreat is the glory of a good action, that every body ſaw in his manners a new grace that was reflected from the honor of his conduct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

IN your laſt Paper, I noticed a circumſtance, which brought to my recollection, the following brief anecdote, nor as it may be termed—

A CASE IN POINT.

During the American War, a Heſſian Soldier being on a foraging party, thus addreſſed a "*If you be non* FRIEND *for the* [illegible] "GIVE *me your Money—if you be non* ENEMY, "by GOT I TAKE IT."

Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1797.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On Sunday laſt arrived the American Ship HARMONY, Captain Kollock, laſt from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which ſhe left on the 9th March.

On the 28th Ultimo, the Harmony ſailed with the Fleet under convoy of ADMIRAL RAINIER, in Latitude 4 North, and Longitude 87—all well.

Very reſpectable laſt, at the Cape, the following

LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS.

TREMENDOUS,—74—RUBY—64,
STATELY, 64—SCEPTRE, 64,
VAN TROMP, 64—DORT, 64,
AND
JUPITER of 50 GUNS.

FRIGATES.

LA IMPERIEUSE,—L'OISEAU,
VINDICTIVE,—SALDARHA,
BRAAVE—CRESCENT,
AND SPHYNX.

SLOOPS.

RATTLESNAKE, ECHO, and STAR,
BRIG HOPE, *and* SLOOP RELIANCE.

PRIZES,—the George,-Navigator, Reunion,—and Diana.

Several homeward-bound American Vessels were alſo at the Cape.

Accounts had been received at the Cape of the capture of the JULIANNA, *Captain Eggelſtone.*—The Julianna, formerly the London, had ſailed from England for Bengal, under Daniſh Colours, and when near the Iſland of Madeira, had been captured by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Maloes.

CAPE PRIZE MONEY.

The PRIZE-MONEY for the capture of the *Cape of Good Hope* is completely aſcertained, and amounts to the net ſum of TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING, to be divided among the gallant captors: the ſhare of a Poſt Captain in the Navy will be 1[illegible],000l. and that of all other Officers in ſimilar proportion, both in the land and ſea ſervice, according to their reſpective ranks.

MAURITIUS.

Letters from Tranqueba r, dated the 1st Inſtant, mention the arrival of a ſmall Daniſh Veſſel, from Mauritius, after a paſſage of [illegible] days.

Accounts received by the above [illegible] State, that ADMIRAL SIERCIE, remained in [illegible] the period of her departure, that the Guns [illegible] Squadron were landed, and that the Frigate La Regenere, having been found leaky, had been hauled into the Careenage, for repair.

It appears that Siercie had, whilſt at Batavia, buried 600 men, and had left 90 in the Hospital at that place.

An American Ship, the Apollo, had been fitted out as a privateer, and had proceeded to ſea on the 14th of March.

One of the Letters from which we have derived the above information, has the following picturesque deſcription of Siercie's Squadron, on its arrival from Batavia, &c. &c.

"They have brought in a great number of "*Priſons* and *Priſoners* from Batavia, conſiſting "of Trees, Flowers, and other curioſi[illegible] "the Iſland of Java—the priſoners, *Monkeys*, "*Baboons*, & *Birds* of all deſcriptions in great "abundance—the Squadron when they arrived, "reminded me of a deſcription of Noah's Ark, "&c of the Bounty Store Ship, Transporting the "Bread fruit Plant, inſtead of a Squadron of "Armed Ships."

"Every thing was qui t at Mauritius, and "little I believe thought of, but how they "ſhould cheat the world and each other: quite "relaxed in their mock diſcipline—no exerci"ſing of National Guards, &c. the *Guillotine* "*Brunt*, no *Trees of Liberty* decorated with the "*Bonet Rouge*, yet are they not without "their fears of being called to a future account "for their treatment of the National Commiſ"ſioners."

THE THEATRE.

THE Performance of "LOVE A LA MODE." and "THE PADLOCK," on Saturday Evening, was in a ſtile of excellence, which ſuperceeds all praiſe, and renders comment nearly unneſſary.—The Characters ſuſtained in the firſt of theſe pieces, we have heretofore noticed, in terms of commendation ſtrictly due to their reſpective merits.—In the preſent inſtance, the ſame ſpirit & diſcrimination was viſable throughout the whole of the performance, but we muſt not fail to add, that the little *Gingaſhite*, derived much additional ſplendor and applauſe from the judicious alteration in the caſt of that part, whilſt SQUIRE GROOM, emancipated from the *Synagogue*, appeared perfectly at home in the knowing, daſhing Hero, of Newmarket.

The pleaſing little Opera of *the Padlock* enwitneſs a piece more happily caſt, more chaſtely and ſpiritedly performed, and we may add, more liberally applauded.

Mrs. ORMSBY, in the artleſs, intereſting *Leonora*, displayed in its best manner, that line of the Drama in which, ſhe is in every reſpect ſo eminently qualified to excell, the *naïvete*, the untutored innocence of the Character, loſt none of its graces, or its value, in her poſſeſſion. Her voice is melodious, and her execution, particularly in the Song, "*Say little ſoolish fluttering thing,*" was acknowledged, by the loudeſt plaudits from every part of the Houſe.

The limits within which we are circumſcribed do not permit us to notice, at length, and as we could wiſh, the reſpective merits of the other Characters, except by ſaying that they were all ſuitained with peculiar and appropriate excellence.—We have much pleaſure in adding that the AUDIENCE was *numerous* and *reſpectable.*

Letters from the Coaſt of Malabar, mention the arrival of the Ship FAIRLIE, *Captain* [illegible] Tellicherry.

His Majeſty's [illegible] ORPHEUS, Capt. Page, ſailed from Bombay Harbour for Madras, on the 23d. Ultimo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George—3d May—1797.

To remedy ſome inconveniencies which have been felt in *Medical Charges*, the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council is pleaſed to order that the appointment of Medical Gentlemen to the temporary charge of detachments during the abſence of Regimental Surgeons, or aſſiſtant Surgeons, ſhall not be ſufficient Authority for paſſing any charge on that account, without the ſanction of Government.

In caſes therefore when the exigency of the ſervice may require ſuch arrangements Officers Commanding Stations are to report the circumſtances for the information of Government.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The following appointments are made for carrying into effect the new regulations for the Store and Ordnance department.

Mr. William Wells to be Agent for ſupplies at the Preſidency.

Lieutenant Colonel George Hall to be Commiſſary General, Captain Lieutenant George Scott to be Commiſſary, and *Mr. Benjamin Biſhop* to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores at the Preſidency.

Lieutenant Andrew Geils to be Commiſſary of Stores at the Mount.

Captain Lieutenant J. H. Freeſe to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores at Vellore.

Lieutenant William Blair to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores at Kiſtnagherry.

Captain Lieutenant P. A. Preſcott to be Commiſſary of Stores at Trichinopoly.

Captain Lieutenant Baker Fennel to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores at Tanjore.

Lieutenant Michael Beauman to be Commiſſary of Stores at Maſulipatam.

Captain Thomas Blackmore to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores at Viragapatam.

Lieutenant James Hall to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores at Ganjam.

Captain Lieutenant George Scott to remain for the preſent on the Iſland of Ceylon, but to draw his allowances as Commiſſary of Stores at Madras until he ſhall have entered upon that duty.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 28th April 1797.

The detail of his Majeſty's 52d Regiment now at Chingleput and Wallajahbad to join their corps at Pondicherry.

Lieutenant Fireworker George Steele to be Lieutenant vice, Bettſon deceaſed; date of Rank 13th [illegible] 1797.

Supernumerary *Lieutenant Fireworker Anthony Weldon*, comes on the effective liſt, vice Steele promoted, date of rank to be ſettled hereafter.

Mr. Gilbert Briggs having produced a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet, is admitted an Enſign of Infantry on the eſtabliſhment.

Mr. William Ord aſſiſtant Surgeon to do duty at Penang as well as Kiſtnagherry, and to take charge of the detachments of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, at thoſe ſtation during the abſence of the Surgeon and aſſiſtant Surgeons attached to the Corps.

Mr. William Tait aſſiſtant Surgeon promoted to the rank of Surgeon and appointed to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry vice Thackeray.

His Majeſty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons to march immediately to Trichinopoly.

Minute of Council in the Military Department, Calcutta 17th April, 1797.

Reſolved, that OFFICERS proceeding to Europe on *Furlough*, and who ſhall obtain *promotion* in their *abſence*, be entitled to the *Pay of their Rank*, to which they ſhall be promoted from the days ſubſequent to the dates of the caſualties, which occaſioned their reſpective promotions.

When Colonel David Campbell's removal from the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment was announced in Orders, the Officers of that Corps preſented him the accompanying Address.

To Lieutenant Colonel Campbell,

SIR,

Deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of your abilities as an Officer, and with gratitude for the Politeneſs, Attention, and Hoſpitality we have invariably experienced from you, permit us to expreſs our ſincere regret at our approaching ſeparation, a regret which would be ſtill more poignant, did we not hope, that change of Air may prove beneficial to you health, and prolong a life, your private friends, and uſeful to the public ſervice.

We have the honor, &c. remain,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Signed by all the Officers Preſent with the Corps.

Arnee, 26th April, 1797.

To which Col. Campbell was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

To the Officers of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleaſure in acknowledging the receipt of your Letter of this date, delivered to me by Captain Syme.—It is truly flattering to me to find that my Conduct while in the Command of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, has met with the app obation of my Brother Officers, and permit me to ſay that it was matter of infinite regret to me, to be obliged to ſeperate myſelf from a Corps to which I am ſo much attached, and from a body of Officers, for whom I ſhall ever retain the warmeſt regard; indeed I cannot [illegible] my ill Health at this Seaſon With the moſt ſincere wiſhes for your ſucceſs and Happineſs.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Yours moſt faithfully,

D. CAMPBELL

Arnee 26th April, 1797.

CALCUTTA POST, 21ſt APRIL,

Yeſterday, about 12 o'clock, arrived and anchored off Calcutta, the PRINCESS MARY, Captain James Nash, one of the Honorable Company's *extra ſhips*, laſt from the *Cape of Good Hope*, whence ſhe ſailed on the 5th of February.—This veſſel left England on the 25th of October laſt, and has brought two boxes of letters, and about 1000 troops for the different regiments in this country.

For the following Liſt of PASSENGERS on the PRINCESS MARY we are indebted to the Telegraph of the 22d Ultimo.

Lieut. *William Boyes*, 76th regt.
Mrs. *Boyes*, *Miſs Boyes*, and Mr. Boyes,
Lieut. *A. Crawfurd*, 78th regt. left at the Cape,
Ens. *Lewis Northern*, 73d regt.
Ens. *Garden Leith*, 73d regt.
Ens. *Robert Sale*, 39th regt.
Ens. *William Jones*, 71ſt regt. left at the Cape,
Mr. *Henry Blankenhagen*, *Cadet*, for Bengal,
Mr. *William Hickey*, do.
Mr. *George Spry*,—do. left at the Cape,
Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, do. for Bengal,
Mr. *Robert W. Davis*, do.
Mr. *John Hanhan*, do.
And one hundred and ſeventy men, for the different King's regiments now in his country.

DEATH.

On Saturday Morning *Lieut.* GEORGE BOILEAU, of the 2d. Battalion of the 10th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

Shipping *Intelligence.*

ARRIVALS.

May 6th.—Ship Savoy Dowle, Captain South, Surat,—do. Ship Eliza Ann Hughes, Tellicherry,—9th, Ship Lawrel, Foggo Calcutta,—do. Ship Harmony, Kollock, London.

DEPARTURES.

May 3d.—Ship Harriet, Captain Archer, Amboyna,—do. Ship Minerva, Holmes, Bengal,—5th, Ship Generous Friend, Smith, P. Penang,—8th, Ship Sylph, Dell, Coringa, and Penang,—do. Bark Mercury, Smith Northward.

London Gazette, ot [illegible] 22d.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOVEMBER 22d.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Fraser of His Majesty's Ship the Terpsichore, to Evan Nepean, Esq dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.

JUDGING it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted as soon as possible with the Capture of a Spanish Frigate by His Majesty's ship under my command, I therewith enclose you a Copy of my Letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the Action; and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

Enclosed is a Letter from [illegible] Boyer, of His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Fleets in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.

On the morning of the 19th inst. at daylight, we discovered a frigate to wind-ward, standing towards us: About eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chase of us. Our fixteens altogether as much as I could prevent my being over-desirous of engaging her. Out of our small complement of men, we had 32 at the hospital, and we had more than that number still on board in our sick and convalescent births, all of whom were either recovering or sadly ill or extremely weak. We were scarcely out of sight of the port where we knew the Spanish fleet to have been confiding only two days before; and, indeed, we had stood on to look for them, with a view of ascertaining their movements. A small Spanish vessel, which we conjectured to be a fore-runner, was sailing us, steering towards Carthagena, to that I could only flatter myself with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared that nothing but a flight and long chase could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not so much superior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majesty's ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on. I therefore continued standing without any alteration of sail.

Having with infinite satisfaction and comfort to myself, commanded the Terpsichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty considerable variety of services, I will know the reason that which I had still left in the skin dispirited upon the occasion of the absence of British seamen, and I felt my mind as safe as to the termination of any action with the frigate finally.

At half past nine the came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather beam; and as I conceived she only waited to place herself to advantage, and to point her guns with exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the position we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a token of her intention. It was so instantaneously returned, and followed up by her whole broadside, that I am confident they must have done it at the first of our shot. The action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her people would not, nor could not resist our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about twenty of the last minutes in chace, she surrendered. At this period the appeared almost entirely unrigged, and we had drawn quite alongside of her, when all her guns were gone, and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish Commander to decline the receiving of such a broadside from us, as I was confident every thing which I have since learned, the personal courage, conduct, and zeal of that Officer, whose name is Don Thomas Ayssle, was fully adequate to; and I am standing the event of it reflects honour on him, as well as honour, and irresistibly impress on my mind a peculiar admiration of his character. After [illegible] of our fire all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waste guns unserviceable, all the standing rigging of his lower masts shot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded. Indeed perceived (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ship almost longer than defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest motion in the sea every mast must inevitably have gone by the board.

Our loss (which will appear by the inclosed list) has been less than could have been expected; but our masts fails, and rigging were found to be pretty much cut up.

The spirited exertions of every Officer, man and boy, belonging to the ship I command, as well in the action as in the securing two disabled ships, and bringing them infinitely off from a critical situation by taking the prize in tow, and by their incessant labour ever since will I trust; when their small number is considered place them in a light superior to any praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the Officers, but the talents displayed by the First Lieutenant (Devonshire), who was but just out of our sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to distinction, and renders him highly deserving of the recommendation you give him, with his appointment in the West Indies. And although I had rather any other person should observe the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it my duty, as Captain of the ship, to state, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the Second Lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ship's company, and useful, from the great number of guns which he saw well pointed in the course of the action; added to which, from the absence of the First Lieutenant on board the prize, the labouring oar of this ship has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the task we have had since the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itself.

The name of the prize is the Mahonesa, carrying on the main deck twenty-six Spanish twelves, (weighing eighteen ounces more than ours,) eight Spanish fixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of brass cohorns, swivels, &c.; had on board 275 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board Admiral Langara's fleet, which she had been sent from Carthagean to look for. She was built in 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimensions, measuring 1114 tons and a half Spanish, was before the action in complete good condition, and is considered by the Spanish Officers the finest sailer of one of the best conftructed, and what they attach considerable importance to; the handsomeft frigate in their navy.

But the frigates have this moment anchored in safety.

I am, &c, R. BOWEN.

An Account of the Killed and Wounded in the Action between His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore and the Spanish Frigate Mahonesa, on the 19th of October 1796.

Terpsichore mounts 32 twelve and fix pounders; complement of men 215.

Killed.—None.

Wounded—Mr. Richard Hobbs (acting Boatfwain) flightly in the foot; John Roberts (Quarter Master) loft his left thigh; and two feamen.

The Mahonesa, by the beft accounts I have been able to collect, had about 30 killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the fame number wounded, feveral of whom are fince dead.

From the Continental Papers:

CADIZ, *19th October.*

A divifion of fix fhips of the line and two Englifh Frigates under the Command of Admiral Mann, has failed with a fleet of 80 Merchant Ships from Gibraltar, for England. The Spanish Frigate *La Mahonefa* was captured by an Englifh Frigate off Cape Gate and fent into Gibraltar.

The report of the [illegible] *capture of two line of battle Ships* of Admiral Mann's squad on is totally *without foundation.*

" LONDON, *1ft November.*

Government having received Intelligence that Admiral Mannawas blocked up by a Spanifh Squadron, the Miniflers held a Council when it was determined to fend out a large reinforcement to his relief under the Command of Admiral Howe, Government has ordered four Ships of the line that were at Portfmouth to put to fea immediately and join Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Admiral Gardner's Squadron is fitting out with all expedition.

Advices received at Lloyd's Coffee Houfe mention that Admiral Kingsmill's Squadron had captured three French Frigates and fent them into Cork.

MADRID, *—4th November.*

We have already 18,000 men on the Frontiers of Portugal, but it is fuppofed they will not proceed further, as the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon fo meet the views of France and Spain. It is againft Gibraltar that all our forces, both by fea and by land are principally directed. Our fleet in the Mediterranean reinforced by that of Toulon will be equal to forty fhips of the line, deftined to blockade Gibraltar, as foon as they have driven Admiral Jervis out of the Mediterranean. The Army deftined for the Siege of Gibraltar will amount to 40,000 men. There are already from 25 to 30,000 men, at St. Roch, which are to be joined by 30 Millions of Infantry. There has lately been fent from Seville a large train of battering cannon, with 2000 Quintals of Powder, and an enormous quantity of fhot and fhells. General Alencaster commands at St. Roch, and Don Alvarez is at the head of the Army on the frontier of Portugal.

Letters from Cadiz mention that 16 Ships of the Line and four Frigates are on the point of failing for America, with twelve Regiments of Infantry on board.

PARIS, *9th November.*

We are affured that Mr. Wickham, appointed by the Britifh Government for fettling an exchange of prifoners, has received a paffport to come to France, and that the pafis of an exchange has already been agreed upon.

If we give credit to feveral papers of rank, who feem well informed on the fubject, Lord Malmefbury has made a propofition to the Directory, for an Armiftice between Great Britain and France.

11th November.

The *Reliafher*, announces the arrival of *Admiral Rithery's* Squadron at Rochfort.

FRANKFORT, *11th November*, 1796.

A letter from Gibraltar mentions, that Admiral Mann had juft Anchored there with the fleet from Corfica. They had been chafed for three days by a Spanifh Squadron, the body of the fleet had not been able to come up with them, and when the frigate offered battle to thofe of the enemy, that came nearefl, yet they declined the combat—Yefterday the enemy took a tranfport, with fifty Six men, and the baggage of the 100 Regiment on board.

LONDON, 11th November.

General Waflhington has fent in his refignation as Prefident of the Congrefs of the United ftates of America.

PARIS.—13th November.

Laft Night Lord Malmefbury received the defpatches from his Court, that he had been for anxioufly expecting. [illegible] of the Directory, and the Minifter for foreign Affairs, with the following important Notes were exchanged.

NOTE, *tranfmitted by Lord Malmefbury to the Minifter for Foreign Affairs, fent from the Britifh Cabinet.*

" The underfigned had not been wanting in tranfmitting to his Court, the anfwer of the Executive Directory to the propofition, that he was directed to make on the opening the negociations for a peace.

" With regard to the injurious and offenfive infinuations contained in that anfwer, which can only tend to throw freth obftacles, on the views the French profefs to defire, his Majefty conceives it beneath his dignity to take notice of them in any manner whatever. The progrefs and refult of the negociation will clearly evince on what principles each party has acted, and that it is not by revolting reproaches, totally void of foundation, nor by reciprocal injuries, that they make ufe of with good faith, at forward the work of a peace.

" The underfigned, therefore proceeds to the firft object of difcuffion, in the anfwer of the Executive Directory, that of a feperate negociation, for which they will have it, without any foundation, fuppofed, that the underfigned has no authority to accede. His full powers expedited in the ufual form, give him full power and authority to negociate and conclude a peace, but thofe powers do not prefcribe to him, neither the form, Nature or conditions of a future peace. On thefe objects he muft conform himfelf to the form and ufage, long eftablifhed and admitted in Europe, to the inftructions he may receive from his Court, and that he was not wanting, in confequence, to inform the Minifter, of thefe exterior relations, at their firft conference with the King his Mafter, had expreffly enjoined him, not to liften to any propofition tending to fecrate the intereft of his Majefty from thofe of his Allies.

" It is therefore no longer to be doubted that this negociation is to combine the intereft and pretentions of all the powers, engaged in the common caufe with his Majefty in the prefent war. In the courfe of fuch a Negociation, the intervention, or at leaft the participation of thofe powers will no doubt become abfolutely neceffary, and his Majefty hopes to find at all times the fame difpofition to treat on an equitable and juft foundation, that the Emperor and his Majefty gave fo ftriking a proof of to the French Government at the moment of opening this Campaign.

" But it appears an unneceffary delay to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of his Majefty's Allies, before Great Britain and France may begin a difcuffion, may even fettle the provifional principles of a Negociation. A conduct totally different, has been followed by thofe two powers, on almoft every fimilar occafion, and his Majefty thinks they cannot give a better proof at this moment to all Europe, of their mutual defire to put an end as early as poffible to the calamities of War, than by coming without delay to the bafis of a combined negociation, and then inviting their Allies to a concurrence in a manner moft likely to accelerate a general pacification.

" It is with this view that the underfigned is charged at prefent as well as at the commencement of the negociation, which a principle of Generofity and good faith alone of his Majefty could dictate, a recompence to France by a proportionate reftitution on the arrangements to which fhe ought to confent to fatisfy the juft pretenfions of his Majefty's Allies, and for preferving the political ballance of Europe.

The Executive Directory, has not explained itfelf in a clear and preciſe manner, neither on the acceptation of the principle, nor on the changes or modifications that they defire to be brought about, nor on any principle whatever that can tend to that end. The underfigned therefore reverting to this object, demands a frank and precife anfwer, to fhorten the delays which muft neceffarily refult from the form produced by the Executive Directory. He is authorifed to add, to that demand, the expreſs declaration, that his Majefty informing his Auguft Allies, of the fucceffive fteps relative to the object of the prefent negociation, and in fulfilling towards thofe powers, in the moft efficacious manner all the duties of a good and faithful Ally, will omit nothing on his part, as well to difpofe them to concur to this negociation, by every proper means to facilitate its advancement and infure its fucceſs, but alfo, always to maintain the fentiments conformable to the views, for a return of a General peace, on juft, permanent, and honora le conditions.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, 12th November 1796.

Anfwer of the Minifter for Foreign affairs, to Lord Malmefbury's Note.

" The underfigned is charged, by the Executive Directory, to requeſt you to point out, with the leaft delay, and name the objects of reciprocal compenfation you propofe.

" He is charged, alfo, to demand of you what were " the difpofitions to treat on a juft and equitable baſis, which his Imperial Majefty and the King, gave fo ftriking a proof of to the French Government at the opening of this campaign."

" The Executive Directory is Ignorant—It was the Emperor and the King who broke the Armiftice."

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, the 22 Brumaire, the 6th year of the French Republic one and indivifible.

NOTE *addreſſed by Lord* Malmefbury, *to the Minifter for the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

" The underfigned does not heſitate a moment to anfwer the two queſtions which you are charged to propofe to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

" The Memorial preſented this morning by the underfigned propoſes, in expreſs terms, on the part of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, to compenſate, by proportionate reſtitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to in order to fatisfy the juſt claims of the Allies of the King and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

" Before this principle is formally approved of, or another propoſed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally well ſerve as a baſis of the negociation for a general Peace, the underſigned cannot be authorized to point out the objects of reciprocal reſtitution.

" As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions which his Majeſty the Emperor and King teſtified towards the French Government at the opening of the campaign, the underſigned confines himſelf to repeat the following paſſage from the Note of Baron Eegelmann, of the 4th. of laſt June.

' The warlike operations ſhall by no ' means prevent his Imperial Majeſty ' from being conſtantly diſpoſed to concur, ' according to any form of negociation ' which may be adopted by the Belligerent ' Powers, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch means ' as may be proper to put a period to the ' further effuſion of human blood.'

" This Note was preſented after the armiſtice had been broken off.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, the 12th. November 1796."

ANSWER *of the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the proceeding* NOTE.

" The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to declare to you, in anſwer to your ſecond note of yeſterday, that he has nothing to add to the Anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is further charged to aſk you, whether, on every official communication between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to diſpatch a Courier for the purpoſe of receiving ſpecial inſtructions?

CH. LACROIX."

Letter addreſſed to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affair, by Lord Malmefbury, Envoy of the Britiſh Cabinet.

" The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britanic Majeſty requeſts the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he ought to conſider the official Note which he received from him laſt night as the Anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered yeſterday morning by order of his Court, to the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He deſires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his Courier to no purpoſe.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, 13th. Nov. 1796."

ANSWER *of the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the proceeding Letter from Lord* Malmeſbury.

" The underſigned Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs declares to Lord Malmeſbury, Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, that he is to conſider the official Note preſented to him yeſterday, as the Anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

CH. LACROIX.

The 22d. Brumaire, 5th. Year (13th. Nov.") Second Letter from Lord Malmeſbury, *to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

" Lord Malmeſbury has juſt received the Anſwer of the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs, wherein he declares, that the Official Note tranſmitted to him yeſterday is to be conſidered as the Anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

" Lord Malmeſbury will this day tranſmit it to his Court.

Paris, 13th. Nov. 1796."

GALLANT NAVAL ACTION.

We are happy in the opportunity of laying before our Readers, a Letter from the gallant Captain Searle of the Pelican ſloop of war of 18 guns and 96 men, written after the action with the Medea French frigate of 40 guns—an action almoſt without a parrallel in our naval hiſtory, and which muſt give to the brave Officer who ſuſtained it, a moſt diſtinguiſhed place among the naval heroes of his country.

His Majeſty's Sloop Pelican,

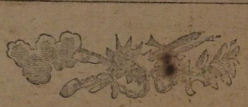
" SIR, *Sept.* 29.

" I have the honour to acquaint you, that on Friday the 23d inſtant at day-break, Defeada bearing S. E. by S ſix or ſeven leagues, I found myſelf cloſe on the beam of one of the enemy's large frigates; not deeming it prudent to come to action with ſo enemy of ſuch ſuperior force, I made ſail to the N. W. but the wind blowing very freſh, and the enemy having the advantage of the weather-gage, and ſailing remarkably faſt, ſhe was ſoon within gunſhot of us. The confidence I had in the Officers and crew of the Pelican, induced me to ſhorten ſail and engage the enemy. At ſeven o'clock ſhe began her fire upon us, and at ten minutes before eight, ſhe being abreaſt of us, and within muſketſhot, the action commenced on our part. In this ſituation a very briſk fire was kept up till ſeven minutes before nine, when the enemy appeared to be in ſome confuſion, and I have moſt ſincerely to regret that his hauling on board his main jack, and making off to the Northward under all poſſible ſail, prevented my continuing the action, the ſails and rigging of the Pelican at this juncture not being in a condition to admit of an immediate purſuit.

" From an Officer of the 66th. regiment, who was a priſoner on board the the frigate during the action, and who was releaſed immediately on her arrival at Guadaloupe, I have learnt that it was the Medea, who was on her return from a cruiſe: he ſays ſhe mounts 40 guns, and had near 300 men on board; that ſhe ſuffered conſiderable damage, and had ſeveral men killed and wounded.

" The promptitude with which my orders were carried into execution was much facilitated by the exertions of Lieutenant Forteſcue, and I am much indebted to him, and to Lieut. Uſher, for the ſpirited example they ſhewed to the crew of the Pelican. I alſo feel it my duty to ſay, that all the other Officers in their reſpective ſituations, and all the men acquitted themſelves very much to my ſatisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.



THE KISS.

Humid seal of soft affections,
Tend'rest pledge of dearest bliss,
Dearest tie of young connexions,
Love's first snow-drop, virgin kiss.

Speaking silence, dumb confidence,
Passion's birth, and infant's play,
Dove-love fondness, chaste concession,
Glowing dawn of brighter day.

Sorrowing joy, adieu's last action,
When ling'ring lips no more must join;
What words can ever speak affection,
So thrilling and sincere as thine?

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when the following ships, exclusive of the Company's ships Sir Edward Hughes and Britannia, were taken up for the regular service of the present season, and stationed as under-mentioned.

Bombay and China.

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Commanders.*
Hindostan	1248	Wm. Mackintosh.
Neptune	1200	Nath. Spens.
Wesley	1200	Henry Willson.
Abergavenny (N. S.)	1200	James Wordsworth.
Princess Royal. (N. S.)	1200	James Horncastle.

Coast and China.

Earl Talbot (N. S.)	1200	Jeremiah Dawkin.
Ceres (N. S.)	1200	George Stevens.

St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Mr. Moffatt's (N. S.)	1200	

China.

Pigot (N. S.)	1200	Robert Tovin.
Cirencester	1200	Martin Lindsay.
Arniston	1200	C. Maitlandbanks.
Exeter	1200	Lestock Willson.
Brunswick	1200	T. P. Ackland.
Bombay Castle	1200	John Hamilton.

Coast and Bay.

Marquis of Lansdown	647	Joseph Boulderson.
Minerva	708	Kinnaird Smith.
Lord Thurlow	805	Wm. Thompson.
Rose	801	Alexander Gray.
Hillsborough	764	Richard Hutt.
Prince William Henry	807	Ralph Dundas.
Houghton	778	Robert Hudson.
Duke of Montrose	762	Patrick Furt.
King George	703	Richard Colnett.
Lord Walsingham	801	James Young.
Earl Fitzwilliam	803	James Tweedale.
Hawke	709	Richard Edwards.
Worcester	708	Richard Hall.
Henry Dundas	802	John Campbell.
Berrington	816	George Robertson.
Earl Spencer	645	

Bengal and Bencoolen.

M. Woolmore's (N. S.)	813	

Bombay.

Sullivan	876	Sampson Hall.

MEETING AT THE BANK.

Yesterday a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Bank Proprietors was held at the Bank, to take into consideration the plan proposed by the Minister for raising *Eighteen Millions* for the service of the ensuing year; and what proportion of that sum should be subscribed by the Bank.

The Governor (D. Giles Esq.) as soon as the minutes of the last Court were read, addressed the Court of Proprietors, and informed them, that they had been called together that day, as one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter; and also upon special affairs. He then acquainted them, that the Court of Directors had received a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, including a Proposal, with which the Letter, he requested, if the Directors thought proper, might be laid before the General Court of Proprietors. The purport of this Letter, he said, was an intimation from Mr. Pitt, that under the present circumstances of the country, the Bank should lend the Government *One Million Sterling*, upon the terms mentioned in the said Proposal. To consider of this proposition, was the principal object of the present meeting; and before he mentioned the opinion of the Court of Directors on the subject, he begged leave that the Letter and the inclosed Proposal might be read. The Clerk then read the letter twice over. The general purport of it, was, "That under the present circumstances of the country, it was thought adviseable to borrow the supplies wanted for the current year, upon different term to those which had been accustomed to be resorted to; which would bear too hard upon the interests of the Public, at the present price of Stock. That the inclosed Proposal was such, as he thought would be deemed reasonable by the Public, who would have an opportunity, and he believed individuals of considerable property would with greater cheerfulness subscribe a certain portion of their property, say one fourth, by this voluntary choice, than could be obtained in any manner by enforcement, or by the usual mode of a Loan. That the example of the Bank would have without doubt, a considerable effect on the Public, by shewing that the measure had received their approbation, and was supported by the confidence; and he hoped therefore, that the Court of Directors would, if they thought proper, submit his Letter, and the Proposal inclosed in it, to the General Court of Proprietors; and that they would, in their corporate and individual capacities, also subscribe to it such sums as each might think proper." The Letter was dated the 30th. of Nov. The Proposal inclosed in the Letter was next read twice.

The Chairman then proposed that the Sum of *One Million* should be subscribed.

Mr. Hoare expressed his doubts whether the Bank could advance that Sum, without raising an *additional million* to their capital stock. He gave as his reason for this suggestion, that at a former period, when *two millions* were lent to Government, an addition to their capital was found necessary.

Mr. Bosanquet replied to Mr. Hoare, that he did not conceive any addition to their capital requisite; and that at the time mentioned by Mr. Hoare, the addition made to the capital lent, it being only about seven or eight hundred thousand pounds, and it was not considered as being occasioned by the Loan then made to Government.

Mr. Durand, in a speech of some length, highly approved of the plan of supporting Government at the present juncture, and objected to the motion, as not going far enough. As the East India Company proposed advancing *two millions*, a proposition which he had no doubt would be fully carried into effect, he thought the Bank Proprietors should not be outdone in patriotism; he therefore wished, either that *one million* should be considered as a gift to Government, or that the sum subscribed should not be less than *two millions*. This latter proposition, seemed to be received with very general approbation, and was seconded by Mr. Angerstein.

The Chairman, in reply to what had been proposed by Mr. Durand, observed, that he had every reason to believe the Ministers would be perfectly satisfied with *one million*, and that the Bank Directors individually, meant to subscribe *four hundred thousand pounds*. He added, that he thought greater advantages would arise to the Nation in general, if the other million proposed to be subscribed were left in the hands of the Bank, for the purpose of facilitating Commercial Negociations.

Mr. Cator expressed his approbation of the plan proposed by Mr. Durand.

Mr. Durand again rose, and said, that out of deference to the opinion of the Chairman, whom he considered as the best judge what length the Bank Proprietors ought to go, he would withdraw his proposition; upon which the original question was put by the Chairman, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Angerstein then arose, and moved that books might be opened immediately to the reception of the names of subscribers, in place of the following day, as stated in the printed Paper. This was adopted, and sums to a considerable amount were immediately subscribed.

Among the highest sums at the commencement of the subscription were marked the following.

The Bank of England,	£.1,000,000
Bank Directors and Officers,	500,000
Smith, Payne, and Smith,	100,000
Boyd, Benfield, and Co.	100,000
Messrs. Thelusson And Co.	100,000
Messrs. Thelusson, the Sons, each	50,000
B. and A. Goldsmid,	50,000
Roberts, Curtis, and Co.	50,000
Prescots, Grote, and Co.	50,000
A. L. Mouatta,	50,000
E. P. Salomons,	40,000
John Cator Esq.	30,000
Most of the Banking Houses each,	50,000

The 3 per Cents. rose upon the occasion.

LONDON—December 2d.

Yesterday was indeed one of the proudest days that England ever beheld for displaying the magnanimity, loyalty, and generosity of the leading men in the country, in the support of their Government. Notwithstanding the many falsehoods that have been circulated through the Papers devoted to Opposition, and some we fear too much worse purposes, respecting the PLAN OF FINANCE which Mr. PITT is about to submit to Parliament: one day; that the plan had been altogether rejected, in consequence of its not finding any support among those Gentlemen with whom Mr. PITT had consulted; another day, that the plan was so ridiculous and absurd, that it carried with it its own failure, we see that it has been adopted with the general concurrence of the monied interest. Every epithet that could be odious to the British Nation has been ransacked as applicable to the plan, and these comments have been made by men who evidently knew nothing of the subject which they undertook to criticise, and who had no other object in view than to harrass the MINISTER, and throw every impediment in his way of concluding a safe and honourable peace with FRANCE, which the success of this measure is most likely to produce; for it is a fact now amply well known, that the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY places great dependence on Mr. PITT's not being able to carry his scheme into effect; and we have no doubt that this opinion has operated in a very great degree to produce those insulting Notes which the Public have read in the correspondence of M. DE LACROIX with Lord MALMESBURY.

That Mr. PITT's Plan has been viewed by different Gentlemen with different opinions, there can be no doubt. But almost all have contented to the general policy of it, in preference to a continual loan. The Plan has now been finally arranged, and was yesterday communicated to a very numerous Meeting of BANK PROPRIETORS held at the Bank of England. It is as follows:

"*Every person subscribing* 100*l. to receive* 112*l.* 10*s. in 3 per Cent. Stock to be immediately, without such the consent of the Owner, until the expiration of three years after the present* 5 *per Cents. shall have been redeemed or reduced; but with the option of the Holder, to be paid at par, at any shorter period: not less than two years from the Conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.*

"*Payment in either case to be made in Money, or at the option of the Holders in* 3 *per Cent. Stock, valued at* 75 *Holders, if required, to be converted for a certain proportion into a Life Annuity.*

"*The first payment on the* 15*th of January, the second in March, the remaining instalments between March and the October following. The Receipts not to be issued till after the second last Instalment or till after such has been deposited on each* 100*l. Discount as usual on prompt payment.*

It was no sooner know that the Books of Subscription were opened, than the principal Merchants and Bankers in the City flocked in crowds to the Bank to inscribe their names to this voluntary contribution. The Bank Directors, in addition to their corporate gift, subscribed ONE MILLION STERLING; and afterwards in their individual capacity the sum of four hundred thousand pounds sterling. THE EAST INDIA DIRECTORS, as individuals, have subscribed for themselves five hundred thousand pounds besides the two millions which the Company have probably subscribed; another Public Company 400,000*l.* and other Corporate Bodies in proportion to the extent of their concerns.

It would be invidious to mention in a particular manner the names of the rich Bankers and other Gentlemen who have subscribed 100,000*l.* and upwards. The zeal of all descriptions of Gentlemen on this occasion proves that their former assurances of supporting his Majesty's Government with their lives and fortunes were not mere empty boastings, for at the close of yesterday, though the books were not open more than seven hours, we understand that EIGHT MILLIONS STERLING were subscribed.

The rich Bankers, such as Messrs. Child, Drummond, Coutts, and others, were, we understand, to have a Meeting yesterday to settle the amount of their Subscriptions, which will be made this day; and we have no doubt but within 24 hours further will be more than 18 millions subscribed to the Capital. As, however, time must be given for the Country Corporations and monied men to come forward, it will probably be necessary in the end to curtail each Gentlemen's Subscription. An open and voluntary Loan has been frequently attempted, but it was reserved for Mr. Pitt's Administration to see it carried into effect.

At the close of the Subscription at the Bank on Saturday last, for the twelves of the ensuing year, the amount was *Sixteen Millions, Nine Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds Sterling.*

Where all the principal Bankers and commercial men have been so forward in their patriotic subscriptions, it would be invidious to notice the names of any particular gentlemen. We have therefore avoided to do so. But among the names of the nobility who subscribed on Saturday, we have no notice—

The Duke of Queensberry,	100,000*l.*
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	10,000*l.*
Archbishop of Canterbury,	10,000*l.*
Right Hon. Henry Dundas,	10,000*l.*

The Duke of Bridgewater and Earl Spencer had subscribed on the preceding day. The Duke of Bedford has not yet subscribed, though it has been stated in most of the Papers.

LONDON 15th November.

By the returns sent by General O'Hara to the War Office, the Garrison of Gibraltar consists of 6754 effective men.

25th November.

Letters received by the last Lisbon Mail, mention an insurrection at Madrid occasioned by the declaration of War against Great Britain. The mob took down the Arms from the Hotel of Monsieur Perignon the French Ambassador they afterwards surrounded the House of Lord Bute, took his horses from his carriage, at the moment he was quitting Madrid and supplicated him not to depart. The Spaniards are in general very much dissatisfied with the influence of French Politicks at the Court of Spain. These advices add, that a spirit of mutiny and defection had made its appearance amongst Don Langara's fleet.

Sir Sidney Smith, still continues to be confined in the Temple at Paris.

Sir Gilbert Elliot and his Family are returned here from Corsica.

Lord Macartney, with his Suite are expected to embark in a few days on board the Trusty for the Cape of Good Hope, of which place he is appointed Governor, from whence it would appear that Great Britain means to keep possession of that valuable acquisition.

Admiral Hyde Parker has succeeded Admiral Christian in the command of the West India Squadron.

The number of Letters of Marque already granted against the Spaniards exceed any ever known in any former war.

LONDON 2d December.

Our Court have decided on the measure of sending an army of ten thousand men into Portugal for the defence of that kingdom. The Marquis de la Regeere, an officer of distinguished talents and experience with many other Emigrant, Engineer and Artillery Officers, set out on the 28th Ultimo for Lisbon at the request of the Portuguize Ambassador.

Letters from Lisbon mention, that they are making immense preparations for supporting the war, should it actually break out, and that an army of 20,000 men is already collected on their frontiers.

LONDON 5th December.

On Saturday last Government received very important dispatches from Lord Bute formerly Ambassador to the Court of Spain, who has been at Lisbon since the 6th October. The Portuguize continue their preparations—They have an encampment of near 60,000 men, it is said that the Prince of Brazil, presumptive heir to the Crown, is to make the campaign in person. They are fitting out Several Ships of the line in the River Tagus to join the English Squadron.

LONDON 9th December.

Last night, Mr. Dressins, messenger of State brought over dispatches from Lord Malmesbury to Government. He is the messenger sent by our Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, to know what part that Court would take in the present negociation. We are assured that the Answer his Imperial Majesty was, that he would send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris.

It is said that Lord Malmesbury has declared to Lacroix that he is certain to be authorised to specify the object of Cession, but that his Majesty thinks that the publicity given to all the papers in this negociation, can only usefully serve to ferment the public opinions. In consequence he thinks it would be more prudent to suppress this new mode contrary to the usual Diplomatic custom, at least until objects of Cession were thoroughly discussed. It is added, that the Directory answered, that a pulic discussion, left the World to judge between the two parties, but they would consent to keep it secret, provided it was more agreeable to the British Court.

The Audacious arrived from the Mediterranean, informs us that the Spanish Squadron, had encountered a Gale of wind, in which the Trinidade had run down a large Frigate, five ships had taken shelter in Minorca, and three in Carthegena, all dismatted, and no news whatever of the rest.

Lord Bute arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last. The fleet of homeward bound Indiamen are arrived safe at Crookhaven.

THE ORACLE.

We are credibly assued, that another meeting of the MERCHANTS, &c. will be held in the course of a few days, to deliberate on the present state of our Paper CREDIT, and on the resolution of the BANK respecting DISCOUNTS.

For the acknowledged worth and well known integrity of the DIRECTORS, we entertain the highest esteem; and we hope some measure will be adopted to reconcile the interest of the [illegible] with that of the MERCANTILE WORLD; [illegible] great consonant should such a [illegible] of the Directors, it is in contemplation to deliberate on the propriety of our immediate consent to the great *Gresham's* idea, to petition *Parliament*, or to call upon the *Minister*, for the relief of public credit, to sanction a *Board of Control*.

A plan of this nature is certainly very practicable; and a reference to the present excellent management of the *East India Company* is an incontrovertable proof that the affairs of a great Company may be very successfully directed when under the immediate controul of the *Minister* or *Parliament*.

Lord Dorchester, who was lately wrecked on the island of Anticoste, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, found there only four hunters,, who were on an annual visit to kill wild beasts for the sake of their skins.

His Lordship prevailed on three of them to sail for Halifax, in their small scooner; to state his situation and solicit relief.

These men undertook the voyage, which the season rendered extremely difficult to prosecute, but they paid for their temerity with their lives, as the vessel was lost on her return, and the men perished, almost within sight of Halifax.

Lord Dorchester, with his suite and the crew of the Active, amounting to 300 persons, were then living on the provisions which they had saved from the wreck; but as their situation was well understood at Halifax, it is probable, long before this time, they have been relieved,

On the 15th Oct. the following men of war, sailed from Brixham, near Torbay; viz. the *Atlas*, 98; *Caesar*, 80; *Formidable*, 98; *Irresistible*, 74; *La Juste*, 74; *Mavibra*, 74; *Mars*, 74; *Orion*, 74; *La Pompee*, 80; *La Proserpine*, 44; *Phaeton*, 38; and *Triumph*, 74; under command of Sir Roger Curtis, on a cruize:—12 ships, carrying 892 guns.

The Arch Duke Charles has two Irish Gentlemen amongst his aid du camps; Colonel Baron O'Brady, and Lieutenant Colonel Count Flunket, son of the late General, and Governor of Antwerp.

The cruizers off the Irish station, under the command of vice admiral Kingsmill, have taken from the enemy, during the course of the year, property to the amount of 500,000 *l.*

It is supposed the common seamen, in the *Seaborse*, under the orders of Captain Oakes, will share, for their last cruize, to the tune of 300l. each.

Four more ships of the line, are ordered for the Mediterranean immediately, to join admiral Sir John Jervis's squadron.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—*No. 7, Armenian Street.*

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

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town*,—by Messrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta*,—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Masulipatam*,—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry*,—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo*,—Mr. P. SECUNA, *Trincomalie*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER,

TUESDAY, May 9th 1797.

Advertisement.

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

FOR SALE.

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

BELL'S CLARET, brought out 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. OLIVARES and Co. of Superior Quality, and fit for immediate uſe, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good Ditto, 125 Pagodas.

Fort St. George, 9th May, 1797.

ON Monday Evening, MAJOR GENERAL BRIDGES, embarked on the Ship Mercury, Captain M. Smith, for Maſulipatam, under the Salute due to his Rank.

We underſtand the Court of Directors have been pleaſed to allow Mr. TOMKINS, late *deputy maſter attendant*, at Calcutta, a penſion of rupees 300 per menſum, payable in this country.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

ROBINSON AND OTHERS *v.* DICKSON.

THIS was a motion for *a new trial*, argued before the Court of King's Bench's, in Eaſter Term laſt, which involves in it ſome queſtions of importance to the dealers in cotton.

The Plaintiffs, Meſſrs. Robinſon and Co. are cotton merchants, at Manchester, and the Defendant is a merchant at Liverpool. Some time ago the Plaintiffs purchaſed from the Defendant a quantity of COTTON, which was delivered, and paid for. A few months afterwards, upon opening one of the bags, it was diſcovered, that a conſiderable quantity of damaged cotton was concealed in the middle of the bag, of a very inferior quality to that near the outſide. The Defendant refuſing to make any allowance for the damaged part, an action was brought to recover it. This action came to be tried at the laſt Lancaſter Aſſizes, when the Jury found a VERDICT for the PLAINTIFFS *to the full amount of their demand.* In Eaſter Term laſt, the Defendant's Counſel moved for a new trial. They inſiſted, that it was the duty of the Plaintiffs to have examined the cotton thoroughly at the time of ſale—that there was no fraud in the Defendant, as the concealment of the damaged cotton in the bag was as much unknown to him as it was to the Plaintiffs—that at the ſale there was no expreſs warranty that the cotton was good, and that it was the cuſtom at Liverpool not to make any allowance for damaged cotton, unleſs it was objected to at the time of ſale. The Court, however, were of a different opinion, and unanimouſly rejected the application for a new trial. They held, that the idea of ſetting up ſuch a cuſtom at Liverpool was an abſurdity—that there might be one cuſtom there, another at Manchester, and a different one elſewhere—that every man had a right to make his own bargain, and that every bargain muſt ſtand or fall by its own merits, and not depend upon a cuſtom. That it was always underſtood at ſales, where nothing was ſaid to the contrary, that the thing ſold was good and merchantable, for otherwiſe, the ſtandard clauſe "*to take with all faults,*" would be nugatory.

Another point aroſe in the argument, which was, whether the Plaintiffs had not been guilty of delay in giving notice to the Defendant, that the cotton was damaged, and whether ſuch notice ought not to have been immediately? The Court thought that immediate notice was not neceſſary; and Mr. Juſtice LAWRENCE obſerved that if it was clearly proved that the cotton was bad and unmerchantable, no length of time in giving notice would bar the right of action.

Mr. LAW, Mr. Serjeant COCKELL, and Mr. TOPPING, for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. Serjeant HEYWOOD, CHAMBRE, and Mr. BELL, for the Defendant.

Extract of a letter dated Bagdad the 15th February, 1797.

Our lateſt advices from Europe, do not ſpeak very favourably of the negociation for peace, it would appear that Lacroix wants to make a ſeperate peace, to which neither the Emperor or England will by any means accede, and the order of the day is at preſent, "*Peace with all, or none.*" The Ruſſian General Zoboo ſtill continues to make rapid and ſucceeſsful advances into Perſia; Indeed it is impoſſible for the undiſciplined troops, and mud walled Cities of Perſia to withſtand them, report ſays he has lately, without reſiſtance taken the Cities of Fibriz, Anchury, and Roumie.

The weather here begins to grow a little milder, though the laſt Courier that came in from Conſtantinople ſays the Euphrates is frozen over, and that many parts of the roads are almoſt impaſſable from the quantities of Snow.

AMERICA.

GENERAL WASHINGTON has reſigned, and ſhould the Preſidency devolve on Mr. JEFFERSON, it is feared that America will not long enjoy that Peace, to which ſhe owes her preſent opulence and proſperity.

The city of Columbia, the new capital of the ſtate of South Carolina in America, is finiſhed, and the ſeat of Government has been removed there from Charleſtown. The new city of Raleigh, intended for the capital of the ſtate of North Carolina, is in great forwardneſs. The State edifices are all built, and the ſeat of Government is ſhortly to be removed there from Newburn. The city of Louiſville, the new capital of the State of Georgia, is completed. The Legiſlature held their firſt Seſſion there laſt Month. The city of Knoxville is appointed to be the capital of the new ſtate of Tenneſſee.

DOCTOR PRIESTLY has been unanimouſly elected to ſucceed the late Mr. Rittenhouſe as Preſident of the Academy of Sciences in America. This ſituation was firſt filled by the immortal Benjamin Franklin.

FIRE AT PETERSBURGH.

"An intenſe heat, which continued for ſeveral days, was ſucceeded by a moſt tremendeur ſtorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning. About nine o'Clock in the evening of the 7th of Oct. a ball of fire ſtruck and perforated the roof of a turpentine-war-houſe near the Gallay-Harbour, at the extremity of the town. In an inſtant the whole building was in flames, and when it had burnt to the foundation, the fire ſubſided; and being, to appearance, totally extinguiſhed, the people who aſſiſted went away. In two hours after, the fire burſt out with the utmoſt fury from a ſtone building, which was uſed as a magazine for naval ſtores of all kinds, and chiefly for thoſe of a combuſtible nature. The fire conſumed the contents of the houſe, and left nothing ſtanding but the walls. Hence the flame was communicated to the ſhips in the harbour, of which between 90 and 100 were deſtroyed. Not even a boat or barge eſcaped the fury of the flames; and, what is more to be deplored, a number of ſailors were burnt, ſome in their beds, and others in attempting to make their eſcape.

"The loſs, which has not yet been aſcertained, is ſuppoſed to amount to ſeveral millions of roubles.

"The intenſe heat ſtill continues. A Houſe was yeſterday ſtruck by the lightning, and was, in conſequence, burnt to the ground.

"What is remarkable in the climate of Peterſburgh is, that when ſtormy weather ſets in, it generally continues for ſeveral days, without intermiſſion."

PARIS 3d. OCTOBER.

Yeſterday was performed at the Theatre of the Coſleſtins, *La Pauvre Femme*. At the moment when the widow of Armand ſaid theſe words, "*Terror ſhall never return*," a ſtone was thrown at her, and fell by her ſide. The Actreſs, Mademoiſelle LAFORET, without being diſconcerted, advanced to the front of the ſtage, and repeated theſe words as loudly as poſſible, "*Terror ſhall never return.*" This moment was truly ſublime. There was cried from all parts, *Vive la!* During this time the ſcoundrel who had thrown the ſtone diſappeared, and all the enquires they made after him were in vain.

In all wars, the contending Powers have occaſionally offered up prayers to Heaven for their own ſucceſs, and the extirpation of their enemies; and each party have generally added, *according to the juſtneſs of our cauſe*, O LORD! help us, &c. Conſidering that the cauſe of *both parties* cannot be *preciſely juſt*, it would, perhaps, be quite as judicious, and ſomewhat more modeſt, to adopt the language, or at leaſt the ſpirit, of an old Scotchwoman, who was a ſutler in the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's army. It is ſo happened that this faithful follower of the Camp was one evening talking to a venerable Prieſt of the ſame profeſſion but not of the ſame country, on the probable conſequences of an engagement expected to be fought between the two armies the next morning.—"Well," ſays the Engliſh futler, "Well—it will certainly be a moſt bloody battle, and all I have to ſay is, *may God ſtand to the right.*"—"De'el pick out your cin for your wicked wife," replied the Scotch one, "Gon ſtand by Hamilton's regiment, *right or wrong.*"

Two French men of war were lately aground in Cadiz harbour. Theſe were the *Victoire* of 80, and the *Revolution* of 64 guns. But their guns having been landed, and the efforts of the crews aided by a high tide, they were again ſet aſloat, though not without having received conſiderable damage.

Several Epigrams were ſported at the time on the names of theſe ſhips. It was ſaid. "*La Victoire n'eſt plus aux Francais, & la Revolution eſt echoire.*" "Victory belongs no more to the French, and the Revolution has ſuffered a wreck. The VESSELS however were *ſtanted* and the EPIGRAMS *ſunk* in oblivion.

The VILLE DE PARIS now lies off Deal, under jury-maſts, and with very few of her guns on board, whither ſhe was conveyed from the river by two frigates. She makes a noble appearance on the water, but ſome perſons pretend to ſay that ſhe is not a good *ſea boat*, and that from the diſproportion of her breadth to her length, ſhe does not ſail well, and it will therefore be neceſſary to cut her aſunder, in order to lengthen her ten or twelve feet.

The Carpenter of His Majeſty's ſhip London has propoſed a new method of fitting up the magazines of ſhips, by which they are much more ſecure from accident than at preſent. He has likewiſe invented a capſtan, which is capable of heaving double the purchace of thoſe now in uſe.

STRASBURGH.

8th November.

The different actions that have happened on the Rhine, have coſt the Enemy very dear.

Every inch of the ground has been diſputed in repeated actions that have taken place ſince the 23th Vendemiaire, In one of them General Wartenſlechen was wounded in the arm.

It is confidently ſaid, the archduke obliges the peaſants of Baden, to mount guard on the banks of the Rhine. As the Margrave has concluded a peace with the Republic, if this intelligence be true, he doubtleſs will remonſtrate againſt this compulſory enliſtment of his ſubjects.

We have expected here for ſome days paſt a reinforcement of 20,000 men, for an expedition whoſe immediate object is kept ſecret, but which is expected in its conſequences to be important and deciſive.

The Foreign Journals announce great reinforcements ſent to general Wurmſer, who in truth appears to ſtand in need of them.

They threaten BUONAPARTE with a freſh army of 80,000 men. The number is exaggerated beyond a doubt, and indeed when we conſider that the Emperor's force is now reduced to what his own hereditory dominion can ſupply and that even with the Empire to back him, his Armies were but barely equal in number to ours, we muſt be convinced of the impoſſibility of his raiſing ſo great a reinforcement.

The moſt ſerious ground we have for alarm is, leſt the Armies of the Sambre and Meuſe and of the Rhine and Moſelle, may not be able to give the ARCHDUKE employment ſufficient to prevent his ſending a large detachment of his Troops to fall upon Buonaparte, and reduce him to the ſame paſſe as Jourdan and Moreau. Prince Charles may perhaps eſtertain ſuch a project; but ſurely our plans for the campaign have not been formed with ſo little combination, as that three Armies ſhall be thuſ ſucceſſively without being able to afford each other the leaſt ſupport. But over and above theſe conſiderations, we have actually advice that the operations of our Army of the Sambre and Meuſe are ſufficiently vigorous to allay our apprehenſions on this ſcore,

TROUTBECK SECUNDUS.

Lately died at Paris, literally of want, Mr. OSTERVALL, a well known banker.—This man, originally of Neufchatel, felt the violence of the diſeaſe of avarice ſo ſtrongly, that within a few days of his death, no importunities could induce him to buy a few pounds of meat, for the purpoſe of making a little ſoup for him. It is true, ſaid he, I ſhould not diſlike the ſoup, but I have no appetite for the meat; what then is to become of that? At the time that he refuſed this nourriſhment, for fear of being obliged to give away two or three pounds of meat, there was tied round his neck a ſilken bag, which contained 800 aſſignats of 1000 livers each. At his outſet in life, he dra k a pint of beer, which ſerved him for ſupper every night, at a houſe much frequented, from which he carried home all the bottle corks he could come at: of theſe, in the courſe of eight years, he had collected as many as ſold for 12 louis-d'ors, a ſum that proved the foundation of his future fortune, the ſuperfructure of which was rapidly raiſed by his uncommon ſucceſs in ſtock-jobbing. He died poſſeſſed of three millions of livres—125,000l. ſterling.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, *Major Benjamin Forbes*; of His Majeſty's 73th. Regiment, and Aid-de-Camp to SIR CHARLES WARRE MALET, to *Miſs E. Turner*.

EUROPE DEATHS.

The EARL of EGLINGTON, on the 31ſt. October.

The DUTCHESS of RICHMOND, on the 5th. Nov.

The BISHOP of EXETER, on the 12th. November.

The MARQUIS of BATH, on the 19th. November.

Mr. BEARCROFT, on the 1ſt. December.

MADRAS:

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