MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII.] TUESDAY, MAY 30th. 1797. [NUMBER 608.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertiſements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and muſt be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame manner, as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Bills on Calcutta.

MAY BE HAD IN ANY SUMS,
BY
APPLYING TO
Meſſrs. HUNTER and HAY:
Madras, 19th May, 1797.

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 & Half Tubs.

Firſt Sort PEARL, HYSON & SOUCHONG TEAS.

For ſale on Commiſſion.

BY WILLIAM SPENCE,
AT THE OFFICE OF
Meſſrs. STEPHENS & COCKELL,
ENGLISH CLARET,
FROM THE HOUSES OF
Stockdale, Carbonell, &c.
ALSO A FEW TUBS OF THE FIRST SORT
SUGAR CANDY.

To be Let.

THE
SMALL HOUSE,
ADJOINING TO MR. HUNTER'S,
RENT, 20 Pagodas a Month, apply to JOHN HUNTER.

Fort St. George 19th May, 1797.

To be Sold,

THAT CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, ſituated on *Choultry Plain*, lately occupied by

Robert Gardiner Eſq.

For particulars enquire of Mr. UNDERWOOD, on the Premiſes.

To be ſold by Public Sale,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On TUESDAY, the 6th of June,
THE GOOD SHIP
DUDALOY,
WITH ALL HER STORES,
AS FROM SEA,

A Liſt of which may be ſeen, and other particulars known on Application to

CAPTAIN HENRY HALL,
AT THE BEACH HOUSE,
Beach Houſe: 19th May, 1797.

Remittance to England.

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

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

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 on the Harriet, Captain Archer, at 72 Pagodas per Cheſt, or 36 Pagodas per Half Cheſt.

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

MADEIRA WINE,

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

Ditto very good Ditto, 125 Pagodas.

Fort St. George, 9th May, 1797.

For Sale.

By Meſſrs. Hunter and Hay,

BROAD Brown Nankeen, at twenty-two Pagodas per Corge,

Narrow ditto, fourteen do.

One-hundred pieces of White ditto, at fifteen Pagodas per Corge.

Adminiſtration.

ACCORDING to the Articles of Capitulation of Pulicat, hereby it was agreed that the *Dutch Court of Judicature*, ſhould remain in function as far as concerned the former Servants and Subjects of the Company, the ſaid Court of Judicature having granted under 21ſt March laſt, Probate of the WILL and TESTAMENT. of the late PANCRATIUS HARRINGA MEPPEN, *Chief Surgeon* on that Eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. CAROLINA HUYER, Widow relict to the Deceaſed: all perſons having claims on the ſaid Eſtate, or being indebted to the ſame, are requeſted to ſettle with Mr. WILLEM ANDREAS SAALFELT at *Pulicat*, Son in Law to the Deceaſed and appointed Attorney by the Executrix.

Madras, 15th May, 1797.

To be ſod by Public Auction,
By J. L. HEEFKE,
AT HIS ROOMS
On FRIDAY, next, the 2d June,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
SILVER PLATE,

THREE Curry Baſons with Covers,
Two Large Ditto Ditto,
Two Round Diſhes,
Four two Branched Chandaliers,
Two three ditto ditto:
One Waſhing Baſon and Guglet,
One Cheeſe Knife,
One Sugar Tongs,
One Bottle Lable,

At the ſame time will be ſold,
THE REMAINDER OF THE
STATIONARY,
AND
IRONMONGERY,
AND
FORTY DOZENS OF EXCELLENT
FRENCH CLARET.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
By Brown and Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS
To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt Inſtant.
At 11 o'Clock,
ABOUT THIRTY PIPES OF
WINE.

Brown & Ashton.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
A FEW MAUNDS
OF
BOURBON COFFEE,
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
Four and a half Pagodas per Maund,

By Order of Meſſrs. SATUR and D'MONTE.

THE MORTGAGEES AND CONSIGNS
OF
THE SHIP
SAFE NEITU RAJAH,
And Her Cargo.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By J. L. HEEFKE,
To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt Inſt.
ON THE ESPLENADE
At 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon,
A LARGE CARGO OF
TIMBER,
CONSISTING OF

SHINBEANS, Duggies, Sheathing Boards, Arties, Joiſts, &c.

The above will be put up in ſmall lots, for the conveniance of the Public, and the Sale continued every Evening, at the ſame hour (except Sunday) until the whole is ſold.

By Order of Meſſrs. SATUR and D'MONTE.

THE MORTGAGEES AND CONSIGNES
OF
THE SHIP
SAFE NEITU RAJAH.
And Her Cargo.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By J. L. HEEFKE,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
On SATURDAY, next, the 3d of June,
Preciſely at 12 o'Clock,
THE SHIP
SAFE NEITU RAJAH.

Burthen upwards of 500 Tons, now lying in the roads of Madras, with all her Stores. ſhe was built at Pegue, with the beſt Materials under the inſpection of an able European, and launched on the 1ſt of October laſt, ſhe is reckoned a good ſailer, and to be one of the beſt and ſtrongeſt Veſſels, that ever was built at Pegue. A liſt of her Stores and the Conditions of Sale are to be ſeen at Mr. HEEFKE's Rooms. The Commanding Officer on board of the Ship, has directions to allow any perſon to go on board to inſpect her.

For Private Sale.

BY J. L. HEEFKE.
AT HIS ROOMS,

CLARET from the Houſes of Stockdale, Barnes and Little, Paxton and Co. and

Urquhart and Co.	per Dozen,	9½	Pags.
Brown and Whiteford,	per Dozen,	8½	do.
Scott and Co.	per Dozen,	7½	do.
Excellent French Claret,	per Dozen,	4	do.
Very good Madeira,	per Dozen,	3½ to 4	
Ditto in Pipes,	Pags. 95 and 115.		

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderſon,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 1ſt June,
At 12 o'Clock,

AN Elegant and COMMODIOUS Up-ſtair Garden HOUSE, with ſuitable Offices, and an exten[illegible] GARDEN, ſituated [illegible] Choultry Plain. The H[illegible] in complete repair, [illegible] for the immediate reception of a gentle[illegible]

Particulars may be known on [illegible]icatio[illegible] to Mr. HENDERSON.

THEATRE,
On WEDNESDAY the 7th of June.
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE FARCES OF
"BARNABY BRITTLE,"
AND THE
"REGISTER OFFICE."

⁂ 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 the THEATRE, at the uſual Rates.

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

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderſon,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 1ſt June,
At 1 o'Clock,

THAT large and Commodious Houſe, ſituated on the Banks of the Poorſhewauk River, lately built by Mr. Caſſin, with the Grounds, &c. thereunto belonging—The Houſe and Offices are in complete repair, and the Garden well encloſed, watered and ſtocked with choice Fruit Trees, in great forwardneſs.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

For Freight or Paſſage to *CALCUTTA.*

THE SHIP
HAMAN SHAH,
Will Sail in a few Day's, and Touch at *Coringa.*
FOR PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
Captain George Wiltshire,
AT
Mr. Robert Henderſon's.
Fort St. George, 30th May, 1797.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

THE Committee having fixed on the Firſt and Third Tueſday, of every Month for the Concert,

Notice is hereby given,
THAT THE
CONCERT,
WILL BE INVARIABLY HELD AT THE
PANTHEON,
ON THOSE DAYS,
Unleſs particular circumſtances ſhall prevent it.
AND THAT THE
CONCERT,
WILL COMMENCE AT
A Quarter paſt Eight Preciesly.
THE FIRST
CONCERT,
WHICH OUGHT TO BE
On TUESDAY next, the 6th June,
IS ON ACCOUNT OF THE
GOVERNOR'S BALL,
POSTPONED
To FRIDAY, the 9th June,

LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

Convivæ prope diſſentire videntur Poſcentes vario multum diverſa Palato; Quid dem ? Quid non dem ?

The following is a comparative View, of the two greateſt branches of the Britiſh Commerce, the East and West India Trades.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

	£.
Capital employed, Eighteen Millions	18,000,000
Value of goods imported annually to India and China, both by the Company and their Officers,	1,500,000
Import ſales by the company under Licence,	5,00,000
Duties paid to Government Cuſtoms, &c.	790,000
Chartered Shipping of the Company,	80,000 *Tons*

WEST INDIA TRADE.

	£.
Capital Employed,	17,000,000
Value of Goods exported from Great Britain and her Dependenceis, including the the Profit of Freight on the ſeveral branches of ſupply, inſurance, &c. &c.	3,800,000
Imports into Great Britain and Ireland and ſhipped to other ports, the profits of which center in Great Britian.	7,200,000
Duties paid to Government.	1,800,000
Shipping employed direct,	150,000 *Tons.*

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

The Want of a police every body complains of, before he has long taken up his abode at Madraſpatnam. What is the Cauſe of this defect ? Why is not a regular well-managed Police eſtabliſhed here it is other Places ? is in the mouth of hundreds every day, tho' theſe queſtions, cannot be anſwered, for there is no reaſon why this Place ſhould not have what every other Place of the ſame Magnitude and importance has; yet no means have been uſed to obviate the complaint, nor have the ſuperior Powers, or the Magiſtrates at any time, thought it worth while to gratify the Inhabitants with the comforts and ſecurity ariſing from a proper attention to theſe matters, and enjoyed by every European Subject in every other part of the Globe.

The circumſtance is the more remarkable becauſe no good reaſon can be aſſigned alſo for their inatention to the community, which appears to me to be the more extraordinary, as I am of opinion there is no place, eſpecially in India where proper and equitable regulations might with greater eaſe be introduced. The Natives here are gentle and tractable, and their vices which are moſt troubleſome to Europeans, chiefly ariſe from Ignorance and Neglect, and the ſanction which their own laws affords to Actions, and their Religion to Principles, that in our eſtimation are prejudicial to Society, and which could eaſily be oppoſed and checked by a well-managed Police. Beſides there is not ſo great a diverſity of Caſts among the Natives here, as in Calcutta or Bombay; nor is the reſort of native Strangers by any means ſo numerous as at thoſe Places, both which circumſtances as they diminiſh the number of nececeſſary regulations, ſo they facilitate their execution.

I have heard, with what truth I know not, that ſeveral Plans have at different periods been propoſed to Government without effect. Probably they were not properly digeſted, or offered at a time when more important conſiderations claimed ſuperior attention; for it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that any Government would be ſo inactive or ſo regardleſs of the public good, as not to accept and countenance any proper Plan that came ready formed into their hands, and required only the ordinary trouble of putting it into execution, and I am the more induced to believe ſo, as the Patronage of Government would be enlarged by it, which is a matter ſeldom over-looked I believe, and a place in the Police would be no bad ſuccedaneum to a Senior Merchant at the Preſidency, watching a Chair, at one of the public boards, or waiting the ſucceſs of a proſperous Land-Wind or a Bilious Fever, to reſtore him to the joys of ſome envied Collectorſhip. I muſt conclude therefore that if any good Plan has ever been preſented to Government it has been under the circumſtances I have laſt mentioned, and in conſequence it has been laid aſide at the time, and neglected afterwards, either from the abſence of the Propoſer, or from a change in the executive Power.

As there never was a time when an attention to the Police was more required than now, from the enormous increaſe of the inconveniency attending the want of it, the object of this letter, Mr. Editor, is to requeſt your correſpondents, who have undertaken to ſupply your Column with literary extracts and communications, to turn their thoughts occaſionally to this ſubject, and favour us with an enumeration & choice of the evils and abuſes which require to be remedied, and which fall more properly under the cognizance of a Police Magiſtrate. In all places beſides the general, there are local circumſtances which demand attention, and it cannot fail of being of general uſe if Gentlemen in the Settlement, as they meet with theſe circumſtances would give themſelves the trouble of publiſhing them; eſpecially at this time, and it is to be hoped that it is the intention of the Honorable Company, that in Madras as well as in Calcutta we ſhould have the enjoyment of the proper diſpenſation of the Laws of our Country, by profeſſional Judges; and if ever a Police be eſtabliſhed, we may expect it under their Auſpices. Regulations reſpecting ſervants of every denomination, markets, and weights and meaſures are loudly demanded; and a public Office for Palankeen boys to regulate their hire, and prevent the confederacy aud Impoſitions of the ſervant as well as the Tyranny ſometimes exercised over theſe voluntary Slaves by the Maſter, who too often conſiders them as his Cattle, is a deſideratum that can no longer be diſpenſed with.

I do not mean however, this time, Mr. Editor, to enter into particulars. I ſhall only add that as ſubjects occur I ſhall follow the example I have propoſed to others, and occaſionally occupy a few lines of your Column with my obſervations on this ſubject. If they are uſeful, ſo—if not, the endeavour is not to be cenſured, and may ſupply hints to others more converſant, as I hope this will do from,

Your obedient humble Servant, &c.

PUBLICOLA.

* * *

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,

You will receive the thanks of a conſtant reader of your Paper, by giving place, in your next Publication, to be following,

Your's

A SUBSCRIBER.

History of a Spanish Lady.

" I AM the daughter of a merchant of Cadiz, whoſe affairs were always in a flouriſhing condition. Before my appearance in the world he was the Father of two amiable Sons, and poſſeſſor of a princely fortune; in tranſacting buſineſs he was conſidered to be a man of firſt rate abilities, and in the common affairs of life his underſtanding would have been undeſputed, but for one blameable weakneſs which led him to believe, without reſerve, in men no wiſer than himſelf, for revealing what Providence has kindly concealed behind the curtain of futurity—to one or other of theſe impoſters he had recourſe whenever he had ſhips at Sea—whenever he made a purchaſe: in ſhort, he conſulted them on every affair of conſequence before he would enter into any ſerious engagements, and regulated all his actions by the adviſe of aſtrologers. About the time when my Mother expected to increaſe her family, he went amongſt them to inquire the ſex, as well as the deſtiny of the child ſhe ſhould preſent to him.

" It will be a daughter," ſaid they, " and if ſhe does not die in the birth, ſhe will cauſe the death of your two Sons, as well as your own."

" My father, who adored his Sons, flew to my mother with all the traces of horror painted on his countenance, and repeated to her the terrifying prediction: her mind, like his, was tinctured with ſuperſtition, and eaſily received the impreſſion of his fears—they gave themſelves up to miſery with as much certainty, as if a voice from Heaven had announced the oracle of fate—they never ſaw my brothers without preſſing them in their arms, and lamenting over them that they were to have a ſiſter who would be their deſtruction: they hated before they had ſeen me; they waited for the moment of my birth, as a criminal for the execution of his ſentence: they had ſome little hope from the fortune-teller's reſervation, that I ſhould not behold the light—they even went ſo far beyond wiſhing I might never be born, that they actually would have perſuaded themſelves the ſin of ſtrangling me in the birth would be leſs than letting me live to become the murderer of my father and brothers: at laſt they fell on an expedient to get rid of me for ever, without imbruing their hands in my blood; and after their plan was ſettled, they waited for my appearance with a great deal of impatience.

" A man, whom my father had bribed to his purpoſe, was ordered to attend in the next apartment to that in which my mother ſuffered the pangs of child-birth, and under the moſt binding Oath never to betray the truſt repoſed in him; my father h[illegible]ſelf, put me in[illegible] his arms, when I had [illegible]ce completed [illegible]h minute of my ag[illegible] father did not once caſt his eyes on me, [illegible] his heart might ſoften at the ſight of my [illegible]ſs ſtate, or his ears be pierced with my i[illegible]ent cries. My brothers muſt be ſaved, whatever might ever be ſacrificed to preſerve them. He alſo would have hindred my mother from beholding me but ſhe caſt one look on my face which he could not prevent, that had nearly deſtroyed their unnatural purpoſe: her cheek was united to mine, ſhe moiſtened it with tears of repentance.——ſhe appealed to the humanity of my father, who, inſtead of liſtning to her maternal pleadings, ſnatched me from her arms, and conſigned me over to the man who waited to receive me. He delivered with me a conſiderable ſum under the agreement before ratified, that he was never to hear of me again, or to know where I was depoſited.

" My mercenary guardian knew a Vine-dreſſer, who lived at a great diſtance, an honeſt labourer without children, who he did not doubt would take great care of me, and feeling compaſſion for my deſerted ſtate, he took the trouble of a very long journey to eſtabliſh my future ſettlement, the Vine-dreſſer and his wife were charmed with the preſent he made them, not from intereſted motives, for he gave no money with me, nor did he tell them to whom I belonged; on the contrary, he dropped hints that ſignified he was himſelf my father, though he might never have it in his power to demand me of them, ſo adviſed I might be brought up to induſtry, that my labours might repay them for my maintenance: they were well ſatisfied with the conditions, and from that moment ſupplied to me the place of my real parents.

" I was treated by theſe good people as a daughter infinitely dear to them; they were never tired of carreſſing me; they had told me I was not their child;—but the knowledge of this ſecret produced no other effect than to add reſpectful gratitude for their bounty, to their filial fondneſs I felt for their tenderneſs; and the firſt eleven years of my life paſſed without taking away any part of my happineſs, or leaving me any thing to regret.

" The firſt time my little heart became ſuſceptable of pain was, when my beloved foſter parents informed me I muſt be ſeperated from them. It was alſo the firſt time I had reſiſted their commands, and I now did it with a firmneſs, of which they ſuppoſed me incapable; they ſuffered as much as myſelf in parting with me, but the exchange would be for my advantage; they therefore ſteeled their hearts to my remonſtrances, as well as againſt the pleadings of its own affections, and partly by perſuation; partly by authority they brought me to ſubmiſſion, for had I been left to my own choice, I ſhould have puſhed aſide the fortune that purſued me, whether for the better or the worſe the ſequel will occaſion you to determine.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1797.

LORD HOBART *preſents his Compliments to the* Gentlemen *in the* KING'S *and* Company's Civil, Naval, *and* Military Services, *and requeſts the Honor of their* Company *to a* Ball *and* Supper *at the* Admiralty, *on the 5th of June, in celebration of* HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, *which falls this Year on Sunday.*

Fort St. George, 13th May, 1797.

* * *

ON the 19th Inſtant, the *Apollo*, a French Privateer, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns, appeared off Maſulipatam, and ſhortly after came into the Roads, apparently with a deſign of attacking the Ships *Laurel*, and *Sylph*, then at an anchor at a conſiderable diſtance from the Shore.

After having reconnoitred the Ships abovementioned for nearly an hour, but at a moſt reſpectable diſtance, the Privateer anchored, and remained in that ſituation for nearly another hour, when ſhe hove up and made ſail to the Eaſtward.

On the 21ſt Inſtant, the ſame Privateer ſtood into *Coringa* Roads, where ſhe Captured the Bark Mercury, *Captain Matthew Smith*, and the Snow Ganjam, Captain Watt.

The Mercury had on board a valuable Cargo of Spices, brought round from Columbo, in charge of Mr. *Walter Smyth*, who was a Paſſenger on the Mercury for Calcutta; ſhe had alſo a quantity of Coral and Pearls from this Port, and which Captain Smith, endeavored to ſave by ſending them on Shore in the Ships Boat, but which being obſerved by the Privateer, an Armed Boat was ſent from her in chaſe of the Mercury's Boat, with which they came up at the inſtant of her making the Beach;—The Frenchmen now commenced a heavy fire of Muſquetry, which wounded two of the Mercury's people, and finally ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of the Boat and the valuable articles it contained.

The Apollo is the ſame Veſſel which lately made her appearance on the Coaſt of Malabar, where ſhe captured the Daniſh Ship Eliza. She has been only *ſix Weeks* from Mauritius, and has taken *ſix Prizes*; the names and deſcription of three of theſe Veſſels are yet unknown.

The Privateer remained in the Roads of Coringa until the evening of the 22d, when with her Prizes, ſhe got under weigh, and ſtood out to the Eaſtward. The Commanders of the Mercury and Ganjam, with their Officers and Paſſengers, were, we are informed, landed at Coringa.

One of the principal heads of Intelligence received by the Zephyr, and withal the moſt important, is, that at the period of her departure, there were at Spithead, and Plymonth, fourteen Sail of three Deckers, and thirty, seventy-four-Gun Ships, *completely Manned;* and without *impreſſing*,—indeed that diſagreeable ſervice had become unneceſſary, from the moment a Spaniſh War had been announced.

We underſtand that Orders (conveyed by the Zephyr,) had been received by Admiral Pringle, directing him to ſend home *three of the Line of Battle Ships* of his Squadron, and *three of the heavieſt Frigates*, without delay. Theſe orders, we learn, the Admiral meant to comply with on the arrival of the valuable Fleet of Indiamen now on their paſſage to the Cape,—a circumſtance highly propitious, to the intereſts of the Company, and to the Nation at large.

The Public in general, and Theatrical Amatuers in particular, will be happy to learn that the two very entertaining after-pieces of Barnaby Brittle, and the Register Office, are in Rehearſal at the Theatre: the latter of theſe pieces was performed about four Years ago, at the little Theatre in the Fort, and afforded ſingular entertainment to a crowded Audience. The parts in both pieces are very reſpectably filled, and promiſe a delightful entertainment for an evening.

The Brig *Jackall*, which ſome time ſince ſailed from this Port for Botany Bay, has arrived at Trincomallie in a very ſhattered ſtate, from the violent Gales of Wind ſhe encountered in the Bay.

On Wedneſday night arrived the Catherine *Captain Wheadon*, from Maſulipatam, after a paſſage of *forty five days*,—the Catherine, experienced a ſeries of bad weather during the whole of the paſſage, excepting ten days, during which ſhe was becalmed.

Letters from Calcutta mention that *Nine Indiamen*, and *four Country Ships*, were equipping for a particular Service.

* * *

BOMBAY COURIER.

Saturday, May 13th, 1797.

On Sunday laſt by a Dingey which arrived from Muſcat, deſpatches were received by Government, from Mr. Maneſty, our Reſident at Buſſora, giving cover to advices from Europe, apparently the Duplicate Packet, whoſe original was forwarded by the Pearl; for in point of time we do not obſerve that this opportunity has added any intelligence to what we learned by the former communication: three French papers however that have attended this diſpatch, and with which we have been obligingly favoured, have furniſhed us with ſome intereſting details, that we haſten to lay before the Public: the one a Paper of the 4th of January, entitled *Nouvelles Potitiques*, ſupplies us with a continuation, and the cloſe of Lord Malmeſbury's correſpondenec upon the Peace, of which although we had already known the iſſue, we had yet to learn how far the arrogance of the Directory had made them reſponſible for the future calamities of the war: the others a miniſterial and oppoſition Paper of Paris, contain a further diſcuſſion upon the ſubject of the Eaſtern Colonies; a queſtion to which our local and political ſituation give a peculiar intereſt.

The ſhip Fairlie, Capt. Elliott, anchored in the harbour on Sunday Evening from Madras, from whence ſhe had been taken up as a tranſport, to convey his Majeſty's 80th Regiment to Trincomallie.

Mr. Stalkard the celebrated Naval Architect, lately arrived in this country, came round to this Coaſt in the Fairlie and landed at Tellicherry; from whence Mrs. Cameron, Miſs Fearon and Captain Tydd, came paſſengers to Bombay; Lieutenant Matthews of the Madras Eſtabliſhment alſo arrived by this opportunity.

No advices have been received within this laſt week relative to the internal affairs of the Province, or the future meaſures that are likely to be taken upon the ſubject of the Cotiote. Coaſt letters mention the final departure of the Malabar and the Good Hope Indiamen from Cochin, on the 7th, ultimo: in addition to the paſſengers for Great Britain, whom we have already noticed we find the Lady of Mr. Murdock Brown and her family, and Mr. Strachey of this Civil Eſtabliſhment, upon the Malabar, Captain Edmeads.

Our Merchants deriving confidence from the reſpectable ſtate of our Naval Force in the Indian Seas, and its more concentrated ſituation than in the laſt ſeaſon, view with leſs anxiety than they otherwiſe might do, the threatened danger of the Mauritius armaments: our China Ships are accordingly quitting the Harbour as faſt as they can prepare for Sea; two have already taken their departure within the laſt week, the Gunjava on Sunday, the Chance on

Tueſday, and another, the Seton, Captain Samways, is expected to ſail in the courſe of this day. It would be in vain to conjecture the intended deſtination of the French Squadron, whither to the Cape, the Bay, or the Straits; but it is hoped whatever be their courſe, that they will find an adequate force prepared to receive them.

FROM THE REDACTEUR.

Paris, 8th Dec. 1796.

We have reported in our Paper of yeſterday, the details tranſmitted to the Executive Directory by a Repreſentative of the People, upon the Military ſituation of the Iſles of France and Reunion; theſe details intereſting in as much as they repreſent theſe eſtabliſhments beyond the reach of the Engliſh, from whoſe cruelty and avarice the Coloniſts have every thing to apprehend, are ſilent upon their political ſituation, upon which the mother country may reaſonably entertain ſentiments of alarm and diſcontent. It is not enough that the Coloniſts take means to reſiſt the Engliſh Dominion, that they arm in order to enrich themſelves with the ſpoils of their commerce, but they muſt raiſe the ſtandard of independece and Rebellion againſt the country which has confided to them the means of their proſperity and elevation, which alone can afford them an efficatious protection, and againſt whoſe Laws they will find it in vain to contend.

After having repelled from their ſhores the Commiſſaries of the French Government, and given an order to caſt them upon an uninhabited Coaſt, the Members of their Colonial Aſſemblies, have ſent to the Legiſlarive Body an addreſs, in which, ſuppoſing the Commiſſaries to be dead, they charge them with a thouſand Calumnies, and wherein appearing to acknowledge the Government of France, they obliquely decline its authority; they demand a Government for themſelves, in which the mother country ſhall not interfere otherwiſe than by the ſanction of their immediate Governor, and a Conſtitution altogether oppoſed to ours, which in authoriſing their internal deſpotiſm and their privileges over ſlaves, will gradually lead them to become an independant power.

They pretend that the Comiſſaries came to bring fire and carnage among their habitations, raiſe ſcaffolds &c. they were ignorant at the time that theſe Commiſſaries have ſaved documents, which prove the wiſdom and moderation of the meaſures they propſed to have adopted upon ſpecial inſtructions. How was it even poſſible for the Commiſſaries to have prevaricated upon an Iſland whereon they remained but three days, ſcarcely one of which they enjoyed in liberty, and which they employed in making a proclamation directly contrary to the ſyſtem of ſudden emancipation, with which they are charged, and in receiving an oath of fidelity to the Republic, betrayed the day after by their aſſaſſins!

Citizen Baco, one of the Commiſſaries, known as a Member of the two firſt Legiſlative Aſſemblies, and by his diſtinguiſhed conduct while Mayor of Nantz, has anſwered the impudent echoes of thoſe accuſations by a Letter, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a Letter from Citizen Baco, Commiſſary jointly with Citizen Brunel, to the Iſles of France, and Reunion, in anſwer to the accuſations of an anonymous author inſerted in certain Journals.

Paris 14th Frimair, 5th Year.

The order was given to reſiſt the Frigates, the Troops and the Agents of the Republic; theſe laſt upon their approach were menaced by all the National Guards, under arms upon the Quay.

After two days reſidence and conference, the Agents were liberated by the ringleaders, who from the moment of their arrival had combined in league againſt the Government; they were upon the point of being aſſaſſinated by their Janiſſaries, and one by the name of Polvert an *Emigrant* from Toulon, underwent no puniſhment for his offence.

The Agents were tranſported by the Members of the Colonial Aſſembly, and conducted under an eſcort of fifty Marine Officers: Sercy, vice Admiral, threatened to ſink Le Moineau, in which we were, he ſigned together with Malartic the Governor, the order for expoſing us upon a deſolate Coaſt, our death warrants were demanded and promiſed: The whole crew of the Moineau (and not a club of them) refuſed to be our Executioners, they roſe in behalf of the Republic and France, we are indebted to them for our Lives and not to the Officers.

The agents did not ſpeak of Scaffolds, of Gibbets, and of Guillotines, as would appear from the Romance of the Colonial Aſſembly, who believe them expoſed upon an inhoſpitable ſhore, either dead or in a ſtate of ſlavery, they have fortunately preſerved a copy of their proclamaton, it will retort the calumny upon the heads of their accuſers.

I had conceived that Liberty precipitately beſtowed upon the ſlaves of the Iſles of the France, and Reunion without previous meaſure, without conſultative intervention of the inhabitants, might have expoſed the Iſlands to the dangers of licentiouſneſs. I had conceived that it was poſſible to conciliate all principles and every jarring intereſt: in this opinion I had drawn up a regulation which exiſts in the hands of Mr. Chauvet, one of the nine Commiſſaries ſummoned by us; ſeven had approved it, I was entitled the ſaviour of the Colony: two hours after I was a monſter, who deſerved to be ſlain.

Six hundred millions to be accounted for, Villains in authority, a Colony under the moſt perfect yoke of terrific *Robeſpierriſm*, are ſufficient cauſes for hoſtility!

The Colonies of the Iſles of France, and Reunion are independent, and as they expreſs themſelves *perfectly organized.*

France is their Ally, I might even add their tributary; ſhe owes them Soldiers, Sailors, to be ſold there (for every thing thing is ſold in that fortunate country) ſhips, four hundred millions in caſh per annum, even more, to diſcharge five hundred millions on Bills of Exchange arrived, or coming.

Among many people it is a crime to ſuppoſe that this organization of the Eaſtern Iſlands can be diſadvantageous to the French Commerce which has no longer there a means of maintaining an intercourſe with Neutral Powers, and which is there no longer an object to the Government, a Government without authority, without political influence, and which is conſequently an object of contempt to all the Powers of India.

The miſſion of the Agents to India was the effect of a Law, enacted by the preſent Legiſlature; the motives were known, thus their principles were built upon no ſyſtem of devaſtation, but according to the national will.

Let readers who doubt of what I advance, conſult the written proofs lodged with the Directory. *(Signed)* Baco.

FROM THE MESSAGEUR DU SOIR.

Paris, 8th Dec. 1796.

The Colonial Aſſembly of the Iſles of France and Reunion, accuſe Baco and Brunel, Commiſſaries from the Executive Directory with Jacobiniſm, theſe on the other hand pretend that the Aſſembly hold the Colony under the yoke of the moſt odious terroriſm: which of the two parties muſt we believe? if we are to judge of principles by their effects, the ſtill ſmoking ruins of St. Domingo, the deſertion of all the whites, who have eſcaped aſſaſſination, the fatal exceſſes of the Africans who ſee in liberty only the right of ſlaying and plundering for ſubſiſtence, will ſufficiently atteſt that thoſe in fact adopt a ſyſtem of devaſtation, who undertake precipitately to reſtore liberty to ſlaves, under the controul of no reſtraint when once they are abandoned to their natural ferocity. Crimes to which ſuch a ſyſtem has of neceſſity led Santhonax and his accomplices, compared with the abundance and Peace, which the Colonial Aſſembly have known how to cultivate in the Colonies, will ſufficiently demonſtrate to the true friend of humanity, who is not led away by the dazzling ſplendor of a deceitful theory, that the real authors of devaſtation are not thoſe who are accuſed of having riſen in revolt againſt the government.

It is true that the Colonial Aſſembly informed by ſad example of the attrocities committed at St. Domingo under the maſk of liberty, have refuſed the unhappy preſents which the Directory were deſirous to give it. Could it ſubdue its indignation, when it ſaw arrive, in order to operate a revolution, an immoral and diſgraced being, who, compelled to ſubmit to the general execration had quitted the Colony, threatening not to return unleſs to reduce it to the ſame ſtate with St. Domingo? Had the Inhabitants forgotten that Brunel writing for the Ariſtocracy in the year 1790, had called down upon him the univerſal contempt? His conduct in the affair of *La Cybele*, whoſe capture to the conviction of all Merchants, was acknowledged a good prize, was declared to belong to his friends the Tuſcans.

Had he forgotten the manner in which he ruined Lacoz Duquillio, whoſe intereſts he was employed to defend, and of whom he had proviſionally demanded three ſlaves of the greateſt beauty to indemnify him for his trouble? The ſcandal of his intrigues with the party oppoſed to his client, was it not recent in the memory of the Coloniſts? Could they forget the Decree, which had condemned him in a penalty of a thouſand livres, and an impriſonment which he eſcaped but by flight, for having patriotically inſulted with notorious rioters, a Municipal Officer, in the diſcharge of his duty? thoſe who had witneſſed the ſhameleſs ſcenes which paſſed every day between him and the Actreſs Doth, with whom he uſed to fight even upon the public Square; could they be animated with any great confidence in an abandoned Magiſtrate, who having vengeance to gratify had come inveſted with a Supreme authority!

In the firſt impulſe with which the fear of a general overthrow inſpired the aſſembly, it directed the crew to prepare and carry the Commiſſioners to Manilla: Had they deſired their death, was they not in their power? Is it not plain they were ſatisfied with removing their power to injure? Would to heaven that the inhabitants of St. Domingo, had thus conducted themſelves towards Polverel and Sa[illegible]nax; the Colonies which they laid waſte, wo[illegible]ot now have been deſtroyed or given [illegible] Engliſh.

Louvet tells us, that Brunel at the moment in which he had quitted the Colony poſſeſſed the confidence of the Inhabitants, who had named him a member of the Directory; Brunel had poſſibly omitted to tell him what intrigues the intereſted gratitude of the Tuſcan party had ſet on foot to procure the forty votes, of which he makes ſuch a noiſe; Is it aſtoniſhing beſides that Louvet ſhould undertake the official defence of a man capable of ſelling himſelf to every party.

If the Government wiſh to calculate upon the allegiance of the Iſles of France and Reunion, they ſhould not by ſending them Charcters ſo odious, reduce them to the alternative of only conſulting their diſpair or of rejecting their authority, or ſanctioning by a cowardly and ſervile ſubmiſſion the ruin of their fellow citizens, and the loſs of the Colony.

Advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a ſmall quantity of Mace, Nutmegs, and Cloves, will be expoſed at the Honorable Company's Public Sale at the Exchange, on the 2d. June, next on the uſual Conditions,

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

JOHN LENNOX, Secretary.

Fort St. George, 30th May, 1797.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS

On SATURDAY, the 3d June,

At 11 *o'Clock*

THE REMAINDER OF THE

Green and Souchong Teas

Formerly Advertiſed.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon.

AT HIS ROOMS.

On THURSDAY, the 1ſt June,

At 11 *o'Clock,*

A COLECTION OF

NEW PRINTS,

IN GOLD BURNISHED FRAMES,

AND

A FEW NEW

CARRICATURES,

AN INVOICE OF

MEDICINES,

Viz.

SPIRITS of Hartſhorn, Lavender Water, Cantherides, Worm-wood, Peruvian Bark, Tincture of Bark, Spirits of Lavender, Sal Volatile, Oil of Cloves, diſtilled Vinegar, Magneſia Alba, Tincture of Rhubarb, Gum-arabic, &c. &c.

ALSO

A few braſs and Iron door Locks,

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Anthony Gaudoin.

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY the 1ſt, June, 1797.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FEW Corges of Flowred and Plain Matlewar Muſlin, three Cubits-broad, thirty ditto long—A quantity of white Hankerchiefs Blue and Gold bordered—A few pieces of long Cloaths of Seventy two Cubits—ditto of fine Cambrick,—A quantity of CHINA-WARE.

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, and SOUP PLATES, and Deſert Do

EUROPE INVESTMENT,

PER THE

CHICHESTER

Brown and Aſhton,

BEG Leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that they are now receiving an extenſive Inveſtment of EUROPE GOODS, brought out on the CHICHESTER, which are expoſed for Sale, at their Rooms,

CONSISTING OF

CLARET—Old Hock—Old Red Port—Cherry and Raſpberry Brandy—Rum Shrub,

Hams—Cheeſes—Tongues—Pickles—Sauces—Vinegar—Red and Pickled Herrings,

Raſpberry Jam and Currant Jelly—Capillaire—Orgeat, &c. &c. from *Hoffman,*

Boxes of Colours—Shoes and Boots—Ladies Shoes and Slippers—Silk and Cotton Stockings—Gloves, &c.

Pocket Books, a variety,

Pillar Shades, with mahogany Feet—Green, Blue and White Finger Cups—Plain Tumblers—Hanging Vaſe Lamps, &c. &c.

Sets of Queen's Ware—Black Wedgewood Tea Pots—Coffee Pots—Sugar Diſhes, &c.

Breeches Suſpenders, an aſſortment,

Perfumery, from *Briſtow* and *Moſely* and *Smyth,*

Types, for marking Linnen—Shaving Boxes—Tea C[illegible]dies—Water Colours—Black and Red Pencil[illegible]Children's Books, and Cards an [illegible]ſortment.

AND

A vari[illegible] other Articles.

[illegible]as: 27th May, 1797.

To be ſold Public Auction.

By J. L. HEEFKE.

On FRIDAY next, 2d. June, &c. &c. &c.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF

NEW BOOKS,

SHOES,—Sweetmeats,—Coach Glaſſes,—Ladies Toilet Glaſſes,—Colour Boxes,—Carricatures,—Pocket Books,—double and ſingle Bracket Wall Lamps,—Shades.

AND

Few Dozens of MOUNTAIN WINE.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurſt and Branſon,

AT THEIR TOOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 3d June,

At 11 *o'Clock*

A QUANTITY OF

PINE, BATH, LOAF and BERKLY CHEESE,

AND

FORTY HAMS.

LANDED FROM THE

CHICHESTER.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurſt and Branſon,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On SATURDAY, next, the 3d June

At 12 *o'Clock,*

A good Second hand Europe *CURRICLE* which will occaſionally Serve as a bandy,

ALSO

A Harneſs complete,

Several very Valuable Horſes.

AND

A Good Second hand Country-made Palankeen.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurſt and Branſon,

AT THEIR ROOMS.

On SATURDAY, the 3d June,

At 11 *o'Clock,*

A Few Pieces of GOLD & SILVER MUSLINS,

A SMALL COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

AND SUNDRY EUROPE ARTICLES,

Hand-bills will be Publiſhed.

Sheriff's Sale,

CHEDAMBARA CHITTYAR, CUNDAPAH CHITTYAR, AND VENCATARA CHITTYAR.

Verſes COTTAY CHENGAH NAICKER, COTTAY MOOCUNDOO NAICKER, COTTAY PAUPOO NAICKER, & COTTAY VENCATAROYALOO NAICKER.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Thurſday the 8th June next, will be ſold by Outcry on the Premiſes, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon,—a Piece of Ground ſituated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah in Badriah Street, between the Houſes of Chengamah Naick, and Mily Nencapah Modelly, Meaſuring 25½ Feet by 23 or thereabout, being the Property of the above Named Defendants and Seized by Order of the Honorable the *Mayor's Court.*—The Conditions of Sale as uſual.

(Signed,) RICH. YELDHAM,
SHERIFF.

Fort St. George: 27th May 1797.

Shiriff's Sale,

JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER BY HIS ATTORNEY NINEAPAH MODELIAR.

Verſes CHINDATRY MOODELLY, AND CHOUREAPAH MODELLY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Friday the 9th Jnne next, will be ſold by Outcry on the Premiſes, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon.—The Materials of a Houſe ſituated at Chepauk near to the Sea in Chindatry Street, between the Houſes of Cutchavadam Tevegy Modelly and Nellapah Modelly being the Property of Choureapah Modelly, one of the above Named Defendants and Seized by Order of the Honorable the *Mayor's Court.*—The Conditions of Sale as uſual.

(Signed,) RICH. YELDHAM,
SHERIFF.

Fort St. George: 29th May 1797.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be diſpoſed of, at the Office of Meſſrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co. at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

Fort St. George: 10th March, 1797.

NAUTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

CAPTAIN ROBERT FAULKNOR.

The memory of the brave ſhould never periſh; but on the contrary their renown ſhould be perpetuated by every means which can be ſuggeſted to the gratitude of the nation. Already has the Legiſlature directed a monument in *the new temple of Worthies*, St. Paul's, to celebrate a hero, whoſe gallantry has not been outdone by the oldeſt Commanders, tho' his race of glory was terminated when the expectations of the world looked with eagerneſs for ſome great benefit from his exertions.

Captain Robert Faulknor is of a family whoſe ſervices to their country, on their country's proper element, the ſea, have been long known and acknowledged. He was the eldeſt ſon of Captain Robert Faulknor, a name rendered eminently great by the capture of the Courageux by the Bellona at Dejour, in the war of 1755. He died in the year 1769. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Faulknor, loſt his life in the Victory in the year 1744. Our Commander was born about the year 1762, and received the firſt rudiments of his naval education at the Royal Academy at Portſmouth, where he was placed by the lat Earl of Sandwich. Having ſerved his regular time at that Seminary of mathematical inſtruction, he began his naval career under the auſpices of the Hon. William, now Admiral, Cornwallis, who then commanded the Iſis, and afterwards the Lion, with whom he continued until he was on the 20th Dec. 1780, made a Lieutenant, ſerving in that capacity under that truly great and amiable Officer the Hon. Admiral Barrington. His ſervices, as a ſubordinate Officer, were diſtinguiſhed by unſullied virtue, due obedience to the command of his ſuperior Officers, and firm undaunted courage. One of the lateſt and moſt brilliant actions performed by him, antecedent to his fall, was at Martinico, in the Zebra ſloop of war, under the command of Sir John Jervis.

“ This combination ſucceded in every part except the entrance of the Aſia, which failed for the want of preciſion in the antient Lieutenant of the port, Monſ. de Tourilles, who had undertaken to pilot the Aſia, Captain Faulknor obſerving that ſhip baffled in her attempts, and the Zebra having been under a ſhower of grape ſhot for a great length of time, (which he, his Officers, and ſhips company ſtood with a firmnel, not to be deſcribed) he determined to undertake the ſervice alone, and he executed it with a matchleſs intrepidity and conduct, running the Zebra cloſe to the wall of the fort, and leaping over board at the head of his ſloop's company, aſſaulted and took this important poſt before the boats could get on ſhore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterizes Engliſh ſeamen in the face of an enemy. No language of mine can expreſs the merit of Captain Faulkner upon this occaſion, but as every Officer and man in the army and ſquadron bears teſtimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail being recorded in the page of Hiſtory.” In conſequence of this gallant exploit he was inſtantly made Poſt in the French ſhip Le Bien Venne, and in commemoration of his promotion that ſhip was named The Undaunted.

He died in the arms of Victory, 5th January 1795, engaging La Pique, a French frigate of ſuperior force, which afterwards was captured: and by his death to uſe the words of Admiral Caldwell. “ His Majeſty loſt an Officer as truly meritorious as the Navy of England ever had.”

He had not completed his thirty ſecond year, when the nation at large was deprived of one of its brighteſt ornaments.”

DECLARATION OF WAR.

LONDON GAZETTE—*Nov.* 12.

At the Court at St. James's the 9th of Nov. 1796, *preſent the* KING'S *Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.*

“ Whereas his Majeſty has received information, that divers unjuſt ſeizures have been made in the ports of Spain, of the ſhips and goods of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and that acts of hoſtility and unprovoked aggreſſion have been committed by the ſhips of his Catholic Majeſty on ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty and his ſubjects: His Majeſty therefore, being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction for his injured ſubjects, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of Spain, ſo that, as well his Majeſty's fleet and ſhips as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſtys Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the King of Spain, or his ſubjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the ſame to judgement in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and to that end his Majeſty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a Commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and repriſals, to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries territories or dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents. And his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare a draught of a Commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and repriſals of all the ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of Admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty, at this Board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's Foreign Governments and Plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes afore mentioned.

“ *Chatham, P.* “ *Liverpool.*
“ *Dorſet.* “ *Macartney.*
“ *Portland.* “ *Falmouth.*
“ *Weſtmoreland.* “ *Stopford.*
“ *Spencer.* “ *W. Pitt.*”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December, 17.

Mr. Pitt, brought up the following Meſſage from His Majeſty:

G. R.

“ His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that he is at preſent engaged in concerting meameaſures with his allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual proſecution of the War, if the failure of His Majeſty's earneſt endeavours to effect a General Peace on ſecure and honorable terms, ſhould unfortunatly render another Campaign unavoidable: and his Majeſty will not fail to take the firſt opportunity to communicate the reſult of theſe diſcuſſions to the Houſe. In the interval, His Majeſty conceives that it may be of the greateſt importance to the common cauſe, that His Majeſty ſhould be enabled to continue ſuch temporary advances for the ſervice of the Emperor as may be indiſpenſably neceſſary, with a view to military operations, being proſecuted with vigour and effect, at an early period: and and His Majeſty recommends it to the Houſe to conſider of making ſuch proviſion as may appear to them to be moſt expedient for this purpoſe.”

“ G. R. ”

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extract of the Speech of Mr. Dundas in the Houſe of Commons, December 20, 1797.

Mr. DUNDAS ſaid, that he roſe to make a Motion, which he thought it expedient to bring forward, previous to his entering upon the general conſideration of the affairs of India. There was hardly any gentlemen who now heard him, that did not know all thoſe countries which we had conquered fell within the ſcope of the Navigation Laws. The meaſure he had to propoſe, was to operate as an exemption to thoſe laws, in the caſe of the Cape of Good Hope. It was to no purpoſe now to diſcuſs the queſtion, whether that acquiſition was valuable to this country or not: nor would he enter into a detail of its advantages, but barely ſay, that in his opinion it was a moſt valuable poſſeſſion; the full advantages of which, and the value to ourſelves might poſſes it, and leave the intereſt of other nations; ſo that we might poſſeſs it, and leave the intereſt of other countries on a better footing than before. Under the Dutch Government, it was held by ſtrict monopily, and other nations were under the neceſſary of ſubmitting to various hardſhips and inconveniences in obtaining thoſe ſupplies receſſary for ſhipping, and in various other ways. He would propoſe that while the Cape of Good Hope remained in our poſſeſſion, the King in Council, ſhould for a limited time have the power to regulate the Trade of that place in deviation from the Navigation laws, as it was His Majeſty's will not to debar other nations from victualling there: nor to hinder them from bartering their goods for the produce of the Cape, and as he would not debar them from the means of procuring that convenience.

He therefore moved, “ that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the trade and commerce of this country to the Cape of Good Hope.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE STAR,—*December* 17, 1796.

The conduct of the French in ſending Deputies to ſuperintend the proceedings of the Generals of Armies, &c. originated with the SWISS CANTONS, according to the following account taken from a recent periodical publcation at Baſle:—“ Since in all caſes of danger in which the Helvetic Corps has been expoſed, the ſittings of the Diets have been made permanent ſo alſo it has been agreed upon by the laudable Cantons, that a certain number of men ſhould be choſen, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Stelvertretter*, or *Repreſentatives*, who act in the name of the whole nation of Switzerland. But they are only choſen on extraordinary occaſions, eſpecially when the forces of an enemy approach the Swiſs territory—it is their buſineſs to cauſe it to be reſpected, and to ſee that the allied Cantons ſuffer no damage. The firſt inſtance in which Repreſentatives were choſen, occured in 1668, and laſt in 1792, juſt on the eve of the rupture between France and Auſtria: they are ſtill continued, and theſe Repreſentatives are always received with the moſt reſpectful ceremony at every place they are deputed to, and equally aſſiſt in the privy Councils, and in Councils of War—and repreſenting the whole nation, it is always a maxim to render their office as much reſpected as poſſible. In fine, as their proceedings are invariably juſtified by the Cantons at large; their powers are extended as far as poſſible, conſiſtent with the general ſafety.

So[illegible] idle Clergyman, as if the revenue of the church were at all in danger, has been publiſhing, through the Newſpapers, a ſtatement to prove, that they afford only a moderate competency to the clergy. According to his ſtatement, the whole of their income amounts to *one million ſix hundred and forty two thouſand pounds, annually.* Such ſtatements are indiſcreet, for they tend to provoke enquiry, and if the truth be ſearched to the bottom, it will be found that great as this ſum is, it falls far ſhort of the real amount.

Beſides, arguments drawn from the competency of any ſum to maintain the people who live upon it are futile.--When the Clergy, Monks, Nuns, and other religious Orders in this country, enjoyed a fourth part of the whole landed property of the kingdom, it was but a bare competency, *their numbers were ſo great:* the ſeizure of the Church lands, which the Clergy to this day hold to have been a ſacreligious act, was only attended with the conſequence of leſſening the number of theſe drones—that being effected, the revenues left to them were ſtill competent to their maintenance; for the numbers who follow any trade are always determined by the quantum of the means it furniſhes for their ſupport. Beſides, in every community many individuals have a competency, who, if they were only paid according to the real value of their labours would ſtarve.

SUN,—DECEMBER 23.

The accounts which we gave, in our Paper of Monday, of a ſucceſsful ſally made by General WURMSER on the 23d ultimo, is fully confirmed. It appears that General actually advanced to the diſtance of three leagus from *Mantua*, and eſtabliſhed himſelf at *Gaſtellora*, on the road to *Leguano.*

Portugal at this time has an army of 42,000 Men, 7000 of which are Cavalry.

SUN,—DECEMBER 24.

Laſt night, Mr. Brooke, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived in town with deſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury at Paris,—Mr. Brooke left that city on Wedneſday.

We received laſt night, by expreſs, *Paris* Journals of the 21ſt inſtant. Theſe ſtate, that Lord Malmeſbury had been required by the Executive Directory to give in his *ultimatum*, which expreſſed, as the condition of Peace, the reſtitution of all conqueſts on both ſides, with the exception of the *Cape of Good Hope* and the *Iſland of Ceylon* being retained by the Engliſh. Soon after the delivery of this paper, Lord Malmeſbury received an order to quit the territory of the Republic. His Lordſhip was to leave *Paris* ſoon after the Meſſenger, and the *Diana* Packet was yeſterday ordered from *Dover* to *Calais*, to bring him to England. He may be expected in town in a day or two.

Thus the *die* is finally caſt, and that event which we anticipated has taken place. We never believed the French rulers ſincere in their deſire for peace, beçauſe it is ſo obviouſly for their intereſt that the war ſhould continue. The ſcabbard muſt now be thrown down, and the united hands of Britons, muſt energeticaliy wield the ſword of vengeance, till our haughty and inſolent foe ſhall be compelled to acknowledge principles of juſtice and humanity.

By a Letter from *Vicenza* of the 29th ult. contained in the *Bruxelles* paper of the 19th inſt. which we alſo received laſt night by *Expreſs*, we learn that ſubſequent to the Battle of *Arcole*, an action was fought on the 19th ult. between General Alvinxi and a Corps of the French Army, between *Montebello* and *Verona*, in which the Auſtrians defeated the enemy with conſiderable loſs.

Shipping *Intelligence.*

ARRIVALS.

May 16th, Schooner Mary, Captain Andrews, Point Pedro.—do. Brig Guſtavus, Blackburn, Columbo,—18th, Ship Swift, Hague, New York,—19th, Ship Carolina, Adamſon, Columbo, — 20th, Ship Sally, Wicks, Philiadelphia,—do. Ship Princes's Maria, Lemming, Copenhagen.

May 24th,—Ship Bombay, Robertſon, Bombay,—26th, Ship Phœnix, Maxwell, Tappanollie:—Ship America, Jacob, Newyork, 28th, Brig Swan, Dallas Columbo.

DEPARTURES.

May 21ſt, H. M. Ship Orpheus, Captain B. W. Page, Trincomallie,—do. Ship Harriet, Archer, P. Pedro, —do. Ship Eliza Ann, Hughes, ditto,—22d, Ship Commerce, Burn, Rangoon.

24th,—Snow Nancy, Dugdale, Southward,—28th, Ship Harmony, Kollock, P. Penang.

MADRAS:—P[illegible]ED BY F. H[illegible],—*No.* 7, *Armenian Street.*
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES [illegible]TELLIGENCE, POLITICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
\. SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town*,—by Meſſrs. [illegible]OMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry*,—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo*,—[illegible]. SECLUNA, *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, May, 30th. 1797.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

First.—THAT a Subſription Book will be opened at the General Treaſury for a remittance loan receivable by inſtalments to bear Intereſt in India after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, and to be liquidated by Bills to be Drawn by the Governor in Council, upon the Honorable Court of Directors, at the expiration of each Year, from and after the period propoſed for the adjuſtment of Accounts with the Subſcribers, viz. the 1ſt of June 1798, until its final liquidation, for Twenty-five per Cent of the Principal, and alſo for the whole of the Intereſt that may acrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be ſo liquidated at the time of Granting the ſaid Bills reſpectivly, at the exchange of 8s. 6d. per Star Pagoda, and payable Fifteen Months after date, agreeable to the following example.

		s. d.	£.	s. d.
For a Subſcription of St. Pags.	10.000,			
Intereſt due on St. Pags. 10,000	1,200,			
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,			
St. Pags.	3,700,	at 8 6 pr. P.	1,572	10
Intereſt due on Ps. 7500—	900,			
25 per. Cent Principal,	2.500,			
	3,400,	at do.	1,445	
Intereſt due on Ps. 5,000—	600,			
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,			
	3,100,	at do.	1,317	10
Intereſt due on Ps. 2,500—	300,			
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,			
	2,800,	at do.	1190	
Total St. Pags.	13,000,	or £.	5,525	

Second.—That Subſcriptions will be received for any Sum in even hundreds, of not leſs that Star Pagodas 500. to be paid by the Subſcribers at the General Treaſury by inſtalments, as follows.

10 per Cent within Ten Days after the date of the Subſcription.
15 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th June, 1797.
10 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th July,
15 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th Auguſt,
10 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th Sept.
15 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th Oct.
10 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th March, 1798.
10 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th April,
5 per Cent between the 1ſt and 7th May,

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ſhould the Subſcription be open 'till the 7th of June next, perſons Subſcribing after that period, moſt pay at the time of Subſcription the ſame proportions of their Subſcriptions that they would have had to pay, had they been original Subſcribers.

Third.—That a receipt will be granted by the Clerk to the Treaſury for each inſtalment, bearing Intereſt after the Rate of Twelve per Cent par Annum from its date to the 31ſt of May 1798 incluſive, when the Intereſt that may be due thereon, will be paid to the proprietor in Caſh; and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1ſt of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, payable agreeably to the Condition Contained in the Firſt Article.

Fourth.—That any larger Sum than the proportion required, will be received upon Account, and at the ſame Rate of Intereſt, in any of the Months abovementioned.

Fifth.—That in caſe any inſtalment be not paid within Ten Days of the period preſcribed, the Subſcriber will be conſidered as having forfieted his right of completing his Subſcription, and that the Clerk to the Treaſury will be accordingly authorized ſo diſpoſe of the remainder of it to the fiiſt perſon, that may offer to engage for it.

Sixth.—Perſons returning to Europe may have the obligations which they poſſeſs granted in triplicate, on application to the Accountant General, who will likewiſe be authorized to prepare annually, a ſet of Bills in triplicate, for each inſtalment as it becomes due, and to tranſmit them by ſeparate conveyances to the Secretary at the India Houſe, to be delivered to the proprietor, or other perſon duly authorized to receive them in England, on producing one of the obligations of this Government, with a ſufficient diſcharge thereon.

The following is the form of the receipt, to be granted by the to the Clerk Treaſury.

I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treaſury, the Sum of Star Pagodas, to be accounted for to him or order as follows: Intereſt on the principal will be paid at this Office, at, and after, the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, from this date to the 31ſt of May 1798 incluſive, and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1ſt of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, engaging to liquidate the ſame, together with Intereſt thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council, upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually, purſuant to the plan for a remittance loan, publiſhed in the Gazette of the 20th May 1797.

(*Signed*) A. B. CLERK TO THE TREASURY

Treaſury Office, Fort St. George:
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The following is the form of the obligation to be granted by the Secretary to the Government.

The Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Star Pagodas and does hereby engage for, and on behalf, of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, to, and with the ſaid A. B. his Executors. Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns or his or their order, to liquidate the ſame together with Intereſt thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per cent per annum from the date hereof, until its liquidation, by Bills to be granted by the Governor in Council upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually from the date hereof, (the firſt ſet of the ſaid Bills to be ſo granted on the 1ſt June 1799.) for one fourth of the original principal, and alſo for the whole of the Intereſt which may accrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be ſo liquidated at the time of granting the ſaid Bills reſpectively, at the exchange of eight ſhillings and ſix pence per Star Pagoda, and payable in fifteen Months after date.

(To obligations granted in triplicate on the Departure of perſons returning to Europe, the following addition will be made. "Three obligations being granted of "this tenor and date, on the performance of one, the "others are to become void.")

Publiſhed By Order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George: 20th May 1797.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertiſement.

WHEREAS ARNACHELLO CHITTY, the Renter of the *Arrack* and *Toddy* Licenſe, having repreſented that Sundry Perſons have of late taken upon them to retail *Arrack, Brandy, Rum, Gin*, and other *Spirituous Liquors*, and alſo import *Toddy*, into this Settlement in Direct Contradiction of the Tenor of his Cowle, and WHEREAS the Government in conſideration of the Sum which he has engaged to pay to the Company at an annual Rent for the privileges thereby granted to him, having Reſolved to Countenance and Support him in all the ſaid privileges and alſo to inforce the obſervance of them among all the ſervants of the Company and others within this Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government have been pleaſed to direct that the following Extract from the *Arrack Farmer's Cowle* be affixed at the Gates of this Fort, and alſo Publiſhed by beating of Tom Tom, to all the Inhabitants of the Black Town, and in the Villages of the Home Farms.

ART. *1ſt.*—"You ſhall have one Godown at Madras, one in the Town of St. Thomé; one in the moſt convenient ſituation near the Village of Chetput, and another in the Cuſba, of Trevettore, for diſtilling of *Arrack*, and other *Spirituous Liquors*, from whence the retail Shops are to be ſupplied."

3d.—"The wholeſale Price of Country *Arrack* is "fixed at 50 Caſh per Dram. and of the Batavia at 74 "Caſh per Dram, at which Rates you are to Sell to the "Retailers and the Retil Shop-keepers are to Sell the "Country *Arrack* at 60 Caſh, and the Batavia at 1F. 4C. "per Dram.

7th.—"You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to diſ- "cover all perſons, who ſhall preſume to Sell *Arrack*, or "other *Spirituous Liquors*, to the Military, or otherwiſe "act contrary to the tenor of this Cowle, and upon diſ- "covery of any ſuch perſon or perſons, all the *Spirituous* "*Liquors*, found in his or their Houſes ſhall be confiſcat- "ed, the one half to the Informer upon conviction be- "fore a JUSTICE OF PEACE, who will inflict ſuch fur- "ther Puniſhment as the caſe ſhall in his Judgment re- "quire; and the better to enable you to prevent abuſe "herein, and lead to diſcovery, ſhould any exiſt, you "are hereby authoriſed to Watch over all the WARE- "HOUSES, where any *Arrack* or other *Spirituous Liquors*, "ſhall be Lodged to ſee that none be carried from thence "leſs than a Quarter of a Leaguer, and you may demand "of the Owners to know when it is Sold, and to whom, "and they ſhall be obliged to acquaint you therewith; "and if you find reaſon to ſuſpect any perſon of having "more than he may have given account of, or paid you "for agreeably to the 5th Article of this Cowle, upon "Complaint to the Board of Revenue, they ſhall if the "proofs appear ſufficient, order their Officers to go "along with you and ſearch all ſuſpected places and "whoever is found to have more in his poſſeſſion than "he has given an account of the whole ſhall be liable to "confiſcation in the manner above provided for.

8th—"As a further Check, the Sea and Land Cuſto- "mers ſhall be directed to furniſh you from their re- "ſpective Offices (upon your application) a weekly re- "turn of *Arrack* and other *Spirituous Liquors*, imported "or exported by Sea or Land with the names of the im- "porters or exporters.

10th.—"Nothing herein before contained is meant or "intended to prevent or prohibit the buying and ſelling "of Spirituous Liquors by wholeſale. that is to ſay, in "a quantity not leſs than a Quarter of a Leaguer but all "perſons ſhall be at full liberty to trade therein within "this limitation."

11th.—"We prohibit the ſale of Toddy within the "boundaries of the Home Farms to any perſon or per- "ſons whatſoever except only to you, upon Condition, "that you ſhall purchaſe all the Toddy, that ſhall be "Drawn within the ſpace at the Rate of three Gallons "for one Fanam, we do however leave you at liberty to "give a higher price if you ſhall find neceſſary to en- "courage the Drawing of *Toddy*, but the *Toddy* ſhall not "be entitled to a higher price unleſs by particular agree- "ment with you, our meaning being to prevent the pro- "prietors of Coconut and Palmira, Trees from exacting "too high a price and at the ſame time to leave them at "full liberty either to Draw Toddy or not as they ſhall "think fit.

12th.—"You are not to collect any Exciſe Money "from the Gardens of his Highneſs the NABOB, and his "Family as per annexed Liſt, the Toddy produced there- "in ſhould be diſpoſed of in the reſpective Gardens and "you are authoriſed to collect the Exciſe from all other "Gardens of European Gentlemen or Natives within "the limits of this Farm.

15th.—"We do grant you the ſole and excluſive pri- "vilege of importing Toddy Drawn within the ſaid "limits of the Home Farms, and we do ſtrictly prohibit "all other perſons from importing the ſame under "penalty that all Toddy ſo imported (except by you or "for you) ſhall be conficated to your uſe, you paying "the full value thereof to the informer upon conviction "before a Juſtice of Peace, who ſhall inflict ſuch other "Puniſhment on the offender as he in his Judgment "ſhall think the caſe requires."

And further Notice is hereby given, that all perſons of whatever denomination living under the Company's protection are ſtrictly forbid to act in any way contrary to the true intent and meaning of the foregoing Extract from the Arrack Farmers Cowle, on pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of Government.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George: 24th May 1797.

One Hundred Pagodas Reward.

WHEREAS a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and SEALS, have been Stolen from a Houſe in the *Black Town*, any perſon or perſons who can give ſuch information at the COURIER OFFICE, as may bring the Offender to Juſtice, will on conviction receive the above reward.

It is a French Watch, Single Caſed, enamelled on the Back, of a Lilac Colour, with a Portrait in the Centre, and a Glaſs Skeleton over the whole. The Chain is an Old—faſhioned Lady's Chain on a Hook. The Seals all ſmall, moſtly enamelled White and Gold.

Madras, 19th May 1797.

Wine.

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

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NEGOCIATIONS FOR PEACE,

NOTE *of* Lord Malmeſbury, *delivered to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.*

The underſigned is charged to deliver to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, the annexed confidential, Memorials, containing the propoſitions of his Court, upon the application of the general principle already eſtabliſhed as the baſis of pacific negociation. He will immediately enter with the Miniſter upon all the explanations, which the ſtate and the progreſs of the negociations may admit, and he will not fail to beſtow upon the diſcuſſion of the propoſition, or any other project which he may receive on the part of the Directory that frankneſs and ſpirit of conciliation which correſponds with the juſt and pacific ſentiments of his Court.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, the 17th December 1796.

Memorial upon the principal objects of reſtitution, of compenſation and reciprocal arrangements.

The principle now laid down as the baſis of negociation by the conſent of the two Governments, involves the reſtitutions to be made by His Britannick Majeſty to France, in compenſation of the arrangements, to which this power will conſent to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of His Majeſty's Allies and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

To fulfil theſe objects in the completeſt manner, and to offer a new proof of the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the re-eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity, His Majeſty propoſes that this principle ſhall receive on both ſides the moſt liberal interpretation of which it ſhall be ſuſceptible.

His Majeſty demands then,

I.—The reſtitution to His Majeſty the Emperor and King, of all his States upon the footing of poſſeſſion before the War.

II.—The re-eſtabliſhment of Peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by an arrangement ſuitable and conformable to their reſpective intereſts as well as the general ſafety of Europe. This arrangement will be concerted with His Imperial Majeſty as the Conſtitutional head of the Empire, either by the intervention of His Majeſty, or directly, as His Majeſty the Emperor ſhall prefer.

III.—The evacuation of Italy by the French Troops with an engagement not to interfere in the interior Affairs of that Country which ſhall be reſtored as much as poſſible to the footing of *Status ante Bellum.*

In the courſe of the negociation, ſuch further meaſures as may be adopted upon the objects of theſe three articles may be diſcuſſed more in detail, in order to provide more efficaciouſly for the future ſecurity of the reſpective limits and poſſeſſions, and for the maintainance of the general tranquillity.

II.—As to what regards the other Allies of Great Britain, His Majeſty demands that a full and unlimited faculty of interfering in this negociation ſhall be reſerved to the Court of St. Peterſbourg as ſoon as it ſhall think proper, either to accede to the definitive treaty, or by that means to return to a ſtate of Peace with France.

III.—His Majeſty equally demands that Her Moſt Faithful Majeſty may be compriſed in the negociation and enter into peace with France, without any ceſſion or ſevere condition being required on either ſide.

VI.—Upon theſe conditions His Majeſty offers to France the whole and unreſerved reſtitution of all the territory he has taken from this Power in the two Indies, propoſing upon all occaſions, that there ſhall be a mutual intercourſe upon the means of ſecuring for the future the tranquillity of the two nations, and conſolidating as much as poſſible, the advantages of their reſpective poſſeſſions, His Majeſty equally offers, the Iſlands of St. Peter and Miguelon and the Fiſhery of Newfoundland upon the footing of *Status ante Bellum.*

But if His Majeſty ſhould wave the right, which he claims under the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, to oppoſe the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo to France. He will then demand in return for this conceſſion, a compenſation, which may ſecure, at leaſt in part, the maintenance of the balance of the reſpective poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

V.—In every caſe of ceſſion or reſtitution which may be agitated in this negociation, there ſhall be allowed on both ſides the moſt unlimited privilege to all individuals to retire with their families and effects, and ſell their lands and other immoveable property: and in the courſe of the negociation, the neceſſary arrangements ſhall in like manner be made to remove ſequeſtrations and ſatisfy the juſt claims which individuals on either ſide may have to make upon the reſpective Government.

(without Signature.)

Another Memorial upon the Peace with Spain and Holland.

The Allies of France not having hit[illegible]o teſtified any deſire or diſpoſition to tr[illegible] with the king; His Majeſty might have [illegible]ſed with entering into any detail relativ[illegible]them, but in order to avoid delays preju[illegible] to the grand object which the king has in view, and in order to accelerate the work of a general Peace. His Majeſty will not refuſe to explain himſelf before hand upon what relates to theſe powers.

If then His Catholic Majeſty deſire to be included in the negociation, or to reſerve the power of acceding to the Definitive Treaty, His Britannic Majeſty will not refuſe it. No Conqueſt having been hitherto made by either of the Soverigns upon the other, there will be for the preſent no other conſideration than ſimply to re-eſtabliſh Peace without any reſtitution or compenſation whatever, unleſs ſuch as may reſult from the application of the principle announced at the end of the 4th Article of the Memorial already delivered to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs; but if, pending the negociation, the ſtate of things in this reſpect ſhould be changed, then the neceſſary reſtitutions and compenſations may be agreed upon.

In whatever may regard the Republic of the United Provinces, His Britannic Majeſty and his Allies are too immediately intereſted in the political ſituation of theſe Provinces, to conſent to reſtore with reſpect to them the *Status ante bellum territorialis,* at leaſt, unleſs France ſhall equally reſtore them in every reſpect to the ſame political poſition in which they were found before the war. If there could be re-eſtabliſhed in theſe Provinces, their ancient conſtitution and form of Government, in conformity as it believed to the wiſh of the greater part of the Inhabitants, His Britannic Majeſty might then be diſpoſed to relax in their favour, in a very conſiderable part of theſe conditions, upon which the exiſting ſtate of things compels him to inſiſt. But if on the contrary, it is with the Dutch Republic upon its preſent footing that their Britannic and Imperial Majeſties ſhall have to treat, they will be obliged to look in territorial acquiſitions for that compenſation and Security, which this ſtate of things will render indiſpenſible.

No reſtitutions whatever in favour of Holland can take place, until their Majeſties ſhall be compenſated by the arrangements neceſſary to contribute to the ſecurity of the Auſtrian Pays Bas.

The means of fulfilling this object may be found in the ceſſions which France has demanded in its Treaty of Peace with Holland, and of which the poſſeſſion by this power, would be under every point of view, abſolutely incompatible with the ſecurity of the Auſtrian Pays Bays in the hands of His Imperial Majeſty.

It is upon theſe principles that His Britannic Majeſty will be ready to treat upon the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace with the Dutch Republic under its preſent organization; the details upon this diſcuſſion, will neceſſarily lead to a conſideration of what may be due to the Intereſts and the rights of the Houſe of Orange.

(without Signature.)

Arret or Decree of the Excutive Directory.

The Executive Directory after having heard read, the Official Note ſigned by Lord Mameſbury, and the two confidential Memorials without Signatures, which were annexed to it, and which were delivered to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. Decrees as follows:

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs is charged to declare to Lord Malmeſbury, that the Directory cannot liſten to any confidential Note unſigned, and that he is deſired Officially within twenty-four hours to deliver in his *Ultimatum* under his Signature.

The Miniſter for foreign Affairs is charged with the Execution of the preſent Decree.

Anſwer of Lord Malmeſbury, *to the Letter of the Miniſter, written in conſequence of the foregoing* Decree.

Lord Malmeſbury in anſwer to the Letter, which the Miniſter for foreign Affairs has been pleaſed to deliver him yeſterday, by the hands of the Secretary General of his Department, muſt remark, that in Signing the Official Note, which he delivered to the Miniſter, by Order of his Court, he conceived, that he conformed with all the uſual formalities, which might give the neceſſary authenticity to the two confidential Memorials annexed; however to remove every difficulty that may depend upon him he adopts the forms preſcribed to him by the Decree of the Executive Directory and loſes no time in ſending to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs the two Memorials ſigned with his hand

As to the poſitive demand of an Ultimatum, Lord Malmeſbury obſerves, that to inſiſt upon it in ſo peremptory a manner before the Two Powers ſhall have communicated their reſpective pretentions, and before the Articles of the future Treaty ſhall have undergone the diſcuſſion which the different intereſts to be conciliated neceſſarily demand, is in a manner to ſhut the door to all negociation.—He can add nothing then to the aſſurances he has already given to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs as well originally as in his official Note, and he here repeats, "that he is ready to enter with the Miniſter into [illegible]he Explanations which the State and pro[illegible]s of the Negociation may admit and tha[illegible] to beſtow upon the diſcuſſion o[illegible] propoſitions of his Court, or any other project which may be delivered to him on part of the Executive Directory that frankneſs and ſpirit of conciliation which correſpond with the juſt and pacific ſentiments of his Court."

Lord Malmeſbury begs the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to accept the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, 19th December, 1796.

Anſwer of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to the Note of Lord Malmeſbury *of the 27th and 29th Frimaire.*

The underſigned Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, is charged by the Executive Directory to anſwer to the Notes of Lord Malmeſbury of the 27th and 29th Frimaire, correſponding with the 17th and 19th of Dec. that the Executive Directory will not liſten to any propoſition contrary to the conſtitution, laws and Treaties which connect the Republic. And ſeeing that Lord Malmeſbury announces with each communication, that he requires the advice of his Court, whence it reſults that he fills an appointment purely paſſive in the Negociation, which makes his preſence at Paris uſeleſs and inconvenient; the underſigned is moreover charged to notify to him, to withdraw from Paris within twice twenty-four hours, with all the Individuals, who have accompanied and followed him, and with them to quit the territory of the Republic: The underſigned declares further, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the Britiſh Cabinet deſire Peace, the Executive Directory is ready to purſue the Negociation upon the terms ſaid down in the preſent Note by the reciprocal diſpatch of Couriers.

(Signed,) CH. DELACROIX.

Anſwer of LORD MALMESBURY, *to the Note of the Miniſter, for Foreign Affairs.*

Lord Malmeſbury haſtens to acknowledge the reception of the Note of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs under yeſterday's date, he prepares to quit Paris tomorrow, and demands in conſequence the neceſſary Paſſports for himſelf and his ſuite, he begs the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to accept the aſſurances of his higheſt perfection.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

The Aſylum Lottery.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thurſday, the 25th May, 1797.

No. 4978 Being the firſt drawn Ticket on the 25th day entitled to 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 5653 Being the laſt drawn Ticket on do. entitled to 250 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

135 2815 5745 8664 391 3083 5341 8323 483
3915 5024 8069 667 2762 5304 8999 542 3146
6187 8118 571 3126 6010 9708 7[illegible]5 3320 6730
9252 825 3553 6551 9760 1475 4694 6689 9426
1734 4292 7628 9822 1191 4543 7456 9342 2763
4390 7531 9832 2957 4419 7181 9322 2830 4176
7597 9211 2398 5773 7523 9197 2215 5824 7287
9633 2134 5270 7111 9222 2828 5076 8793

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday the 29th May 1797.

No. 3914 Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

No. 407 1862 1863 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

106 173 158 277 586 561 971 1610 1390
1096 1440 1582 1760 1153 1968 1097 1344 2283
2603 2818 2640 2922 2270 2345 3908 3596 3808
3375 3982 3648 3431 4622 4201 4682 4101 5723
5638 5930 5367 5766 5075 6816 6600 6240 6092
6512 6174 7685 7479 7194 7325 7756 7059 8275
8693 8417 8579 8420 8726 8186 8343 8124 8258
8469 8407 9078 9186 9349 9631 9276 9263 9612

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 29th May, 1797.

PRIZES DRAWN,

2	Prizes of 2000,	4000,
4	Ditto of 1000,	4000,
11	Ditto of 500,	5500,
3	Ditto of 250,	750,
7	Ditto of 100,	700,
33	Ditto of 50,	1650,
53	Ditto of 30,	1590,
2012	Ditto of 15,	30,180,
2125	Prizes Amounting to Star Pags.	48,370;
4375	Blanks,	
6500	Tickets Drawn,	
3500	Ditto Undrawn,	
10,000	Tickets,	

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	Prize Allotted to the laſt Drawn Ticket,	10,000,
1	Ditto of 5000,	5000,
4	Ditto of 1000,	4000,
5	Ditto of 500,	2500,
1	Ditto of 900,	900,
1	Ditto of 250,	250,
13	Ditto of 100,	1300,
17	Ditto of 50,	850,
34	Ditto of 30,	1020,
1054	Ditto of 15,	15,810,
1131	Prizes Amounting to Star Pags.	41,630,

The Wheel is above par (10,130) Star Pagodas.

Price of Tickets at 15 Star Pagodas.