



IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the ADVERTISEMENTS which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT, properly authorized to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are 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 Reference.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

**The Fourth,
MADRASASTLUM,
AND
ROAD LOTTERY,
DIVIDED INTO
Six Thousand Tickets,
AND IN
TWO CLASSES,
FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAR
PAGODAS,
Under the Management and Directions**

OF
Messrs. KINDERSLEY, WATTS and Co.
COIT, BAKER, DAY and Co.
CHAM, SWEET and Co.
TULLOCH, BRIDGE and Co.
ELLIS, CAMPION and CORNELL,
STUBBS and COCKELL,
SATER and D' MONT,
JACOB ARATON,
AND
AVIET SEIN.

THE Whole net proceeds to be appropriated to the Repair of the ROADS, in the Vicinity of Madras, and to other purposes of,

PUBLIC BENEFIT.

SCHEME,

FIRST CLASS,			
1 Prize	of	2000	2000
3 Do.	of	500	1500
8 Do.	of	100	800
30 Do.	of	50	1500
690 Do.	of	15	10400
2000			20,000

SECOND CLASS,			
1 Prize	of	10,000	10,000
2 Ditto	of	2000	4000
8 Ditto	of	500	4000
20 Ditto	of	100	2000
40 Ditto	of	15	2000
1920 Ditto	of	25	48,000

Prize allotted to the			
1st Day	1	Ditto do Last do	1000
	1	Ditto do First do	1000
5th Day	1	Ditto do Last do	500
	1	Ditto do First do	500
10th Day	1	Ditto do Last do	500
	1	Ditto do First do	500
15th Day	1	Ditto do Last do	500
	1	Ditto do First do	500
20th Day	1	Ditto do Last do	500
	1	Ditto do First do	500

2000 Prizes
3000 Blanks
Star Pages, 100,000

The Price of a Ticket in the First Class

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The additional Sum of a Ticket, bought & not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 8.

The Price of a Ticket, after the Drawing of the 1st Class 18 Pagodas.

COMPUTATION.

6000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each 60,000
10000 Deduct of the 1st Class,

5000 at the additional Sum of 8 Page. 40,000

Star Page, 100,000

The Tickets will be ready for sale on the 1st of December, and may be had at Madras, at the Carnatic Bank, and of the Agents at Calcutta, Messrs. Farlie Gilmore and Co. and at Bombay of James Tate Esq. The Funds will be Lodged in the Carnatic Bank, where the Prizes will be paid after deduction of 10 per Cent. viz. The prizes of the first Class, 15 days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the second Class, 30 days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

THE DRAWING

OF THE LOTTERY IS TO COMMENCE

On the 1st of February, next, 1798.

LANS & HEESKE,

AGENTS.

Fort St. George, 13th November, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright Hurst & Branson,
At their Rooms,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d. Instant,

HARRIOT,

Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

SIX Mahogany Oval Breakfast Tables—Six Mahogany Oval Luo Tables—Eighteen Mahogany Wine Coolers—130 Dozen Packs of Cards—Two Crimson Silk Sashes—Twenty-five Scarlet & Gold Sword Knots—Twenty-one Doz. pints Sweet Oil—Five Dozen of Bottled Fruits for Tart—Seven Cakes of Pickles—Three Dozen Cane Bottles of Pickles—Eighteen Bots. E. Lenses for Men—and Two Casks of Vinegar.
A Quantity of Candied Almonds—Dingree and Cinnamon Almonds in Decanters.
Eighteen Bottles of Talcifer salts—Twenty-nine Bottles Magnesia, and 120 Bottles of Calcined Magnesia.
A few sets of Ivory, Horn, and Wood Handled Knives and Forks.

AND
Forty Dozen of Cyder in Stone Bottles.
At 12 o'Clock,
By Order of

Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell.

To Close the Conignment Received by them on the Ship

WHITE EAGLE,

SIX CHESTS OF

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite.)

Six Ditto Ditto Chateau Margau,

THE WHOLE IN LOTS OF

Three Dozens,

For Private Sale.

TWO NEW ELEGANT EUROPE

CARRIAGES,

MANUFACTURED ON THE

CHICHESTER,

they are finished in a Masterly manner with

Plated Mountings, LAMPS, &c. complete.

Apply to WRIGHT HURST and BRANSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurst & Branson,

On WEDNESDAY, the 22th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 o'Clock;

The following Articles.

TEN Dozen pair of Silk Hosiery—Five Dozen

pair of Cotton Hosiery—Seventeen Cook'd

Hats Trim'd—Eight fine Round Hats—Nine

Boys do.—One hundred Hackle Needles—

Twenty Scarlet and Gold Sword Knots.

A Quantity of Brail for Loops, and 12 Doz.

Scarlet and Gold fine Bands.

Eight Acoustic Telephones Inlaid—Fifteen

Thermometers in Fish Skin Cases.

A few sets of White Ivory Handled Knives

and Forks,—and a few sets of Green ditto.

A variety of Elegant Pocket Books, and one

doz. Silver Pencil Cases,—Fifty Riding Whips,

—Five pair Stirrup Leathers.

AND

One Neat Plated Bandy Harness.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,

At their Rooms,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 12 o'Clock,

A PAIR OF SMALL BAY

HORSES,

WELL KNOWN IN THE SETTLEMENTS,

They are perfectly Trainable, have been used

together in a

CURRICLE,

ARE WARRANTED SOUND.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,

At his Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 14th of December,

At 12 o'Clock;

A GARDEN,

COMMANDING AN EXTENSIVE PROSPECT,

BELONGING TO

Mr. Gregory Johannes Goolamier,

SITUATED IN

CODOMPAUCU,

AND

BOUNDED AS FOLLOWS:—

ON the North, by a Paddy Field, on the

South, by the Roads leading to Cavour

and Comatore, on the East, by the Roads lead-

ing to Marnelion, and Antonio de Sotiza's Gar-

den, and on the West, by a Garden, formerly

the property of Ragnadois, but now appertain-

ing to one of the Nabob's Family, containing

five canies of Ground, more or less, and well

fenced with a variety of Fruit Trees all bear-

ing. There are three Bungalows, with all their

appurtenances, and two Brick Wells.

The conditions of Sale may be seen at Mr.

Heefke's Rooms.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke.

On FRIDAY, next the 24th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

The Undermentioned Goods,

SIXTY DOZENS OF

Scott and Co's

CLARET,

THEREMAINDER OF

JEWELLRY,

As advertised per last Paper,

AND

A Collection of

NEW BOOKS,

ALSO

THE FOLLOWING

FURNITURE,

ONE Blackwood Bureau, with Silver Han-

dles,—Three Ditto Couches,—A set of

Mahogany Dining Tables,—Two Camp Cots,—

Two Ditto Tables with Drawers,—Two

Square Wall Lamps, Two Dressing Cases com-

plete,—One small Medicine Box,—One Case of

Instruments,—Some China Ware,—and a Va-

riety of Useful Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke,

At his Rooms,

VERY GOOD,

MADEIRA,

IN PIPES, AT 95 PAGODAS,

and in Bottles per dozen,

VERY FINE

HYSON T A,

per dozen

In Caddies of 12, and per single 1lb.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By J. L. Heefke.

EXCELLENT COLUMBO

ARKAC,

IN WHOLE & HALF LEAGERS.

Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell,

HAVING REMAINING

A few Pipes of very Good

MADEIRA,

At 130 Pagodas Per Pipe.

By Order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late, Lieut. Colonel WALTER ANDERSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 23d. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

FURNITURE,

Plate,

Glass and China Ware,

A Rifle Barreled Gun, by Clarke,

A Duck Gun,

A Double Barreled Gun,—One Fishing Rod,

Two pairs Silver Mounted Pistols,

One Bullock Coach and pair of Bullocks,

One hundred and Thirty-two Silver Regl-

mental Buttons,

One Capital Telescope,

A Quantity of Bottled Liquors, &c. &c.

AND

A Cream Coloured Horse with Plated Har-

ness, and a Bandy with Moons,

A Grey Mare with Bandy, and Harness,

A Bay Bandy Horse,

A Strong Grey Parade Horse, with a Military

Saddle, and Bridle, almost New,

At the same time (if not previously disposed of.)

A Strong Dark Bay Horse, of the Persian

Breed, rising 5 Years Old; 14 Hands 3 Inches

High.

By order of the Administrators,

TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE,

NAGAPAH CHITTY,

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

ON THE GROUND,

On THURSDAY, the 23d. Instant,

Between 4 and 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A PIECE of Ground Situated to the North

ward of Popnam's house, Black Town,

measuring 41 1/2 Feet from North to South, and

70 Feet from East to West, which will be put

up in such lots as intending purchasers may re-

quire,—and Conditions will be mentioned at

the time and place of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Brown & Aylton,

At their Rooms,

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th. Instant;

At 11 o'Clock, Precisely

By Order of the Administrators to the Estate of

MR. ROBERT KELLIN, DECEASED,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BEADS,

Of Various Sorts,

AND

A Variety of Sundry other Articles.

Advertisement.

NEW CASES,

OF

EXCELLENT HOLLANDS

IN, & SALE,

CASKS

ON COMMISSION FOR READY MONEY,

At Mr. Gilman's Shop,

IN COURT HOUSE STREET,

Fort St. George, 12th Nov. 1797.

Mortgage Bonds.

PRINTED Mortgage Bonds, with 1/2

ordinary INTEREST BONDS, to be had at the Courier Office.

TO DR. ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.
Sir,

I feel as little inclined to offer, as you would be to receive, adulation. My only inducement in thus publicly endeavouring to engage your attention, can originate in nothing but absolute conviction, that your labours should be to encourage and support, every attempt to improve or diffuse, such was the object, to mankind. I am convinced that you, who pursue truth, will carefully enquire into the cause of error, and that you will not suffer your mind to be biased, by prejudices which give rise to erroneous or false judgments. Any attempt to display that impartiality, candour, and professional knowledge, for which you are so eminently distinguished, is unnecessary, as they are too well known, to require any comment from me. I therefore beg leave to submit the observations which accompany this Letter, to your particular consideration, and remain,

Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
CHIRON.

Port St. George, 16th Nov. 1797.

NON OMNIA ROSAMUS OMNES,
Virg. Eccl. 8. Vers. 63.

EXTRACTS from, with remarks and observations, upon Mr. Hunter's Physiological researches, into the most important parts of the animal economy &c. &c.

When Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, it was thought to include all, that was important in the animal system. This however has been since found not to be the case; for it has never yet been demonstrated by what means an animal is nourished, or in what manner, the nutritious part of the blood, is carried from the blood vessels for nutrition.

An endeavour to establish any system, which has not this single object in view, cannot be deserving of praise, as it will instead of elucidating, only tend to perplex and confound things, which are formed on plane of the utmost simplicity; and after all we must return to the same point, namely, how is animal matter formed and continued in existence? Mr. Hunter has investigated this subject, to long involved in obscurity, and has we think successfully pointed out, the cause of animal life, and displayed the nature of the animal economy.

We shall endeavour to give an idea of some part of the work, and occasionally quote such passages from it, as appear to be interesting; but those who are desirous to engage more deeply in this study, we must refer to the work itself.

The general received opinion of the Lymphatic system, is that it is supposed to be a system of vessels, originating from every surface, or cavity, of the Body, passing through the Lymphatic Glands; in their way to the Thoracic Duct, which is considered the termination of the system; and that its use is for the absorption of fluids from every part of the body.

But our author observes, that by examining the arguments and experiments offered in support of this system, he has been convinced, that they do not admit of the inferences or conclusions, that have been drawn from them; and this appears to be the fact, by the many attempts to reconcile evident absurdities, and palpable contradictions, which are pointed out, by quotations made from the most eminent modern authors, who have supported the present erroneous system; for it is observed page 2d. of the work—that,

"The most material part of the system, namely the Lymphatic Glands, which are placed in all parts of the body, is acknowledged by all Modern Writers, that their use is not known, nor why they exist; and as these parts are admitted to be an appendage of, and connected with, the lymphatic system." He does not hesitate to assert, that "The real use, and importance, of the lymphatic system itself cannot be known, while the use of these glands remain confidentially unknown; nor can any system be satisfactorily established, unless it can be shown, that the use of the lymphatic glands, in the lymphatic system; as it cannot be supposed that such a great number of glands, can be so generally distributed to all parts of the body, without answering some very essential purpose." "poie."

We cannot withhold, or refuse to give our assent to the opinion that no system can possibly be received, without accounting for the lymphatic glands, for when their use is ascertained it will open a large and important future investigation, as they are so principally concerned, in every disease, to which the body can be subject, and because they are so connected with the blood vessels, as to constitute the only natural passage into the system; hence it will appear, that it is impossible to admit for a moment, any system without them, and the discovery of their use must necessarily terminate the discovery of the use of the system itself; for we cannot admit of any anatomists, that nature has ever made any thing in vain, and although we may be ignorant of the functions of some

—Dr. Priestly, tells us, that if we suffer ourselves, to be hurried into our enquiries, by the universally acknowledged rules of Philosophy, we shall find ourselves, so infinitely indebted to admit any thing in Man, besides this body which is the object of our senses.

things, yet, that is no proof that they are useful; and indeed, that our knowledge of the lymphatic system depends on the lymphatic glands, appears very convincing throughout the whole work.

The Lymphatic vessels were demonstrated to be continuations of arteries, from the experiments of Nuck, Cowper, &c. because they were found by injecting mercury, water and air, into the blood vessels, that the injections went readily through the Lymphatic Glands, and so filled the Lymphatic vessels, and the same in other Glands. But Dr. Hunter, endeavoured to make the Lymphatics, a system of absorbent vessels originating from surfaces and cavities of the body, and not continuations of arteries, by which he claims the merit of discovering. Hence it must appear evident, that the experiments, by which the Lymphatics, were demonstrated to be continuations of arteries, must be refuted before Dr. Hunter's system can possibly be admitted.

This, Professor Moore in his controversy with him, shows very clearly, and charges him, with not having even so much as mentioned the experiments of Nuck, &c. "And with 'betraying a very weak and precipitate manner of hurrying to conclusions, contradicted by premises.' Adding that, 'Those conclusions, so far from meriting praise, can only be said not to deserve censure, on the supposition, that he was ignorant of what had been done by the subject.'

It cannot be supposed, that Dr. Hunter could possibly be ignorant of the experiments, by which the Lymphatics were demonstrated to be continuations of arteries, because every person who had the least pretensions to any knowledge in anatomy, knew and admitted them.

Nor his views were to overturn these very experiments; for he well knew, that if he mentioned them, that they must immediately subvert the system he wanted to establish, and therefore until he had invented some means by which he could controvert them, he of course imagined it better to pass them over. Hence then originated the arguments of extravasation, laceration, transudation, &c. &c.

When Dr. Hunter, by these means found himself sufficiently strong, to combat the obstacles that were in the way of his system, he then answers Professor Moore, and accounts for the experiments of Nuck, Cowper, &c. by extravasation.

The Professor finding that Dr. Hunter, had thus made his system plausible, then adopts it himself, and claims the discovery in opposition to Dr. Hunter, who accuses him of endeavouring to deprive him of the honour of his discovery, and even charges him with having taken from him, his favourite arguments of extravasation, &c.

Dr. Hunter then collected letters from several gentlemen, who attended his lectures, which were intended to prove, that he was the original inventor of this system. These letters were published in his medical commentaries, and are for the most part quoted by our author: their contents are deserving of public consideration, because they contain all the arguments by which Dr. Hunter endeavoured to establish his system.

The conclusions however, which are drawn in these letters, are overturned or subverted by the *propter*; as for example, after showing that the Lymphatics, may be excited by injecting mercury, water, or air, into the blood vessels, they hence infer, that they have no connection; and again they say, that by making a ligature, on the veins originating from any gland, in a living animal, the Lymph will pass through the gland, from the blood vessels, and fill the Lymphatic vessels, which are connected with the gland, and make them very conspicuous; they infer that this is no proof of the Lymphatics being connected with the blood vessels; for they say that, "These experiments are fallacious and prove nothing; for this appearance never comes out in either, till the air, or fluids, have made themselves a passage by destroying other tender parts that naturally opposed them." See Mr. DAVENPORTS letter to Dr. HUNTER, quoted by our author page 17th.

In some letters, we are told, that the Lymphatic vessels, are injected from the blood vessels; and hence they say, because they originate from the air and blood, which terminate in the Thoracic Duct, therefore have no connection with the blood.

The contradictions are doubly pointed out, and it is clearly shown, that the arguments of extravasation, transudation, &c. &c. is a mere invention with which Dr. Hunter endeavoured to support his system.

It appears however very surprising that men who are so much biased and prejudiced, as to deny the existence of the Lymphatic Glands; should at the same time admit of fluid denervation; and that of the fluids passing from the blood vessels, through the Lymphatic glands, and so into the Lymphatics, which are certainly their natural passages; and equally so, as that the fluids, urine, semen, &c. &c. regularly pass through the natural passages of the Liver, Kidney, &c. &c. and thence into their natural passages; but by extravasation, transudation, laceration, or rupturing tender parts,

that naturally oppose them; but through the passages, that nature has made for them.

Mr. HUMPHREY then, quotes particular passages, from the works of several eminent authors and points out the fallacy of the experiments with which they endeavour to support their system; by showing from their own words, that they have admitted certain points, which have been overthrown by theory, and which completely overturn the experiments; they make for instance many experiments to prove, that there is no passage for fluids into the blood, except through the Thoracic duct, yet they acknowledge, that their injections generally went from surfaces and cavities, into the veins and arteries, and vice versa; but they account for this in the usual way by extravasation &c.

This our author however denies, and completely refutes; by showing that the admission of Lymphatics to terminate in the veins or arteries, and thus opening a direct passage into the blood in all parts of the body, does completely overturn and subvert their experiments, and the conclusions they draw from them, proving very clearly, that the Lymphatic system cannot terminate in the blood.

We have now endeavoured to give the manner in which our author, has introduced his subject, and the method he has taken to prove, that the generally received explanation of the Lymphatic system, is not founded in truth. He then proceeds to show what is the use of the Lymphatic system, the Lymphatic glands, and the Lymphatic system; All of which have been so long considered among the inexplicable arcana of nature, and also in what manner poisons may be either received or prevented from entering into the circulation merely by the body being in a state of insensibility or rejection, at the time the poison is applied, and lastly shows the connection of the brain, and its continuations with the nerves; a farther account of which we conceive may be very desirable, to those who wish to understand philosophically, the nature of their own frame; we may therefore probably refuse the subject at some future period.

THE POPE.

Letters from Rome of the 16th July say, that the Pope was then still alive, but that he had for some days lost the use of his speech, and the Physicians no longer prescribed for him, but only paid him visits of ceremony. The greatest alarms prevailed at Rome respecting his Successor, as the Cardinals had fled, and it would be impossible to assemble a Conclave. It was even doubted whether he would not be the LAST PONTIFF, and whether Rome would not be REPUBLICANIZED as well as the rest of Italy, as placards were posted up in some of the principal streets of Rome, inscribed,

"My Kingdom is not of this World"

GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

General Kosciusko arrived at Bristol on the 15th June, from whence he embarked for America. A deputation of the Citizens of Bristol, who voted General Kosciusko a plate of One Hundred Guineas value, waited on him with it the day before his departure, he was much affected by this tribute of grateful and affectionate esteem; it was accompanied with the following address—

"General, We rejoice in an opportunity, which few only of our Countrymen have enjoyed, of testifying those sentiments of high veneration which are naturally excited in the minds of Freemen by the contemplation of your splendid virtues.

With equal admiration and solicitude did we watch the unparalleled efforts of your exalted genius, your intrepid valour, and unshaken constancy in defence of the freedom and independence of your Country, against a Host of Hungry, Rapacious, and Sanguinary Tyrants.

"Most sincerely do we sympathize in your personal sufferings, may the anguish of each wound be alleviated, and its cure accelerated, by the recollection of its glorious cause. Accept most Illustrious Patriot, some small tokens of our affectionate esteem, and of our attachment to the sacred cause of Liberty, of which you have ever proved yourself the undaunted champion; be assured that they are accompanied with our most fervent wishes, that in the bosom of a Country whose subjugation you virtually resist, and whose glorious independence your heroism contributed to establish, you may experience its warmest gratitude, and for many years enjoy the sweets of Peace and friendship, heightened by the review of a life consecrated to the liberties and happiness of mankind.

THE ORACLE.

LONDON, June 1.

In yesterday's paper, we noticed the unfortunate dissatisfaction of our Seamen at *Sherriffe's*. We with we could now state their return to duty; but by the last accounts, the spirit of Mutiny had rather increased than diminished. Several outrages have been committed, a detail of which, for the honour of BRITISH SEAMEN, we are ashamed to record. It is to be hoped, however, that our GALLANT SAILORS will soon discover the infamy of those who

misfeed them; and that they will all unite again for the glory of Old England. The following important Paper we received last night, at a late hour from *Sherriffe's*—

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R. (L. S.) WHEREAS it has been represented unto us that notwithstanding the declarations made in our name and by our authority, by our said Commissioners of our Admiralty, of our gracious intentions to recommend to the consideration of Parliament, to augment the wages and allowances of the Seamen and Marines of our Fleet, which our gracious intentions and declarations have since been carried into effect, by an act of Parliament; and notwithstanding the communication made by our right truly and right well beloved Council and Counsellor RICHARD EARL HOWE, Admiral of our Fleet, of our gracious intentions towards the Seamen and Marines of our Fleet, for the Payment of the offences by them committed, and our Royal Proclamation thereupon, bearing date the 15th day of May instant; and notwithstanding the sentiments drawn and gratitude, with which the same were received by the Seamen and Marines of our other Squadrons, yet the crews on board certain of our ships at the *Nore*, have not only failed the full manifestation of all their good and obedient intentions, and have been guilty of divers acts of mutiny and disobedience of orders, but have even proceeded to other acts of the most heinous and treasonable nature, by firing a cannon from one of our ships, in order to compel them to submit to their direction; have threatened and taken measures for stopping the Commerce of the Kingdom, plying to and from the Port of London, and have, by terror of force, compelled two frigates to desert from execution; particular service, which by our order they were directed to perform. We therefore think it right to warn our Seamen and Marines on board the said ships, of the heinous nature of the offences by them committed, and of the dangerous consequences thereof to the spirit and discipline of the British Navy, and to the welfare of our Country, as well as to their own safety, do hereby earnestly require and enjoin all our said Seamen and Marines immediately, on the notification of this our Royal Declaration, to leave the said ships, and to return to their duty, as has already been done by the crews of our other Squadrons and Fleets, stationed at Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and elsewhere.

And whereas we are well assured, that a great part of the Seamen and Marines on board the said ships, at the *Nore* above and elsewhere, have been successful in their ill perfidious in on board the said ships, and are desirous to return to their duty;

Now we, being desirous to extend our gracious intentions of pardon to all our said Seamen and Marines serving on board our said ships at the *Nore*, who may have returned, or shall return, upon the notification of this our Royal Declaration, to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty, we have authorized and do hereby authorize and empower our said Lords Commissioners of our Admiralty, or any three of them, to signify unto such Seamen and Marines, who may have been guilty of any of the treasonable acts aforesaid, or of any mutiny, or disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty, and who have returned, or who shall, upon notification hereon on board their respective ships, return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty, our Royal intentions to grant to all such Seamen and Marines our most gracious Pardon, and to promise in our name to all such Seamen and Marines, who have to return, or shall return, to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty, our most gracious Pardon accordingly. And we do hereby declare, that all such Seamen and Marines, who shall have so returned, or shall so return to their duty, and to whom the said Lords Commissioners of our Admiralty, or any three of them, shall so promise our pardon, shall receive the same accordingly, shall not be disturbed or released from all forfeitures, imprisonments, and penalties incurred by reason of any of the acts aforesaid, or by reason of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach of duty, or neglect of duty, previously committed by them; or any of them; hereby declaring, at the same time, that all such Seamen and Marines, who shall not take the benefit of this our gracious Pardon, shall, from henceforth, be treated as traitors, and shall be liable to their respective offences, to such punishment as the Articles of War and the Law, have provided for the same.

Given at our Court at Saint James's, the Twenty-seventh Day of May, 1797, in the Thirtieth Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

PORTLAND.

SCOTLAND,

Greenock, May 23

A parcel of agrants, supplied from Belfast, landed here yesterday. The accounts of operations there are dreadful. Sentence of death passing with a melancholy rapidity upon the Militia. The Northern Star Office is pulled down.

A Colonel of Militia was *bat* on Saturday last, at the Head of his regiment. The alleged offence, delivering up arms, or conniving at the furnishing of arms, to the United Irishmen.

There has been an unfortunate affair at Montrose, between some fencible Cavalry, and a party of the town's people. Several persons were wounded.

IRELAND,

Dublin, May, 18

May 19.—Three Men of the Wexford Regiment of Militia have been tried at Cork, for acts of insubordination and disloyalty; one of them has been sentenced to be shot, another to receive 1000, and the third 600 Lashes.

On Thursday evening twenty-seven soldiers of the Louth Militia, who had been sent to the Louth Militia, were brought to Limerick, from the Dartmouth Gaol, all charged with having taken the Defenders, oath, and endeavouring to excite others to His Majesty's troops to similar acts of rebellion. They were guarded by a party of the Louth Militia.

Messrs. Dumes, Lemen, Tighe, Robinson, Tremble, Butty, Moore, Lyons, Jones, Bourgeois, Dopping, Cooke, Odoan, Carey, and Briggs, were called on a few nights since by strongly armed divisions of Defenders, and forced to give up their fire arms to them. The French troops, it is said, are to remain in possession of the Palatinate.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 23d November, 1797.

FRENCH FRIGATES.

YESTERDAY MORNING, so soon as objects were discernable, two large Frigates were descried in the Offing, under English Colours:—about 6 o'clock they hauled up to the Roads, and on approaching the BRISK TENDER, then at an Anchor in the Offing, they hauled down the English Flag, and hoisted the *National Colours*, and soon afterwards took possession of the Tender, which Cabot they cut, and directed her course to the South East.

The only Vessel then remaining in the Roads, was the *MARQUESS*, Captain Smith, arrived the preceding Night from Trincomalee;—she was anchored at a considerable distance from the shore, but on observing the largest of the Frigates standing towards her,—Captain Smith cut his Cable, and ran in, close to the Surf, and under the protection of the Guns of the Fort, which commenced a heavy fire on the approaching Frigate;—she did not return it by a single shot, observing her purpose defeated, stood out to the South East, in company with the other Frigate, and their Price.

The Frigates are said to be the *REGENCE*, and *PAUVRE*;—The largest, and which made the attempt on the *Marqueter*, had a *National Bordered Pendant*, flying at her Main-top-gallant-mast-head—the other, a common *National Pendant*. They remained in sight at a late hour Yesterday Evening.

The BRISK TENDER, Lieut. Lawrence, had been despatched for Trincomalee, and had on board an Officer of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, and a quantity of Wines and Stores for that Regiment.

ON the 29th Ultimo, the Honourable Company's Ships, LORD MACARTNEY, Commodore Hay—LORD CAMARON, Captain Dance, HAWKESBURY, Captain Price, SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain Gooch, and GENERAL GODDARD, Captain Graham, arrived at Diamond Harbour from Prince of Wales's Island, whence they sailed on the 24th. September.

The whole of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, have returned on the ships of the above fleet. His Majesty's ships VICTORIOUS, HEROINE, and GORGON ART, with the PHEENIX, MINERVAS, and PRINCESS MARY, Indians, and six sail of Country ships, sailed from Prince of Wales's Island on the 25th of September.

These Ships had a favourable outset from the Island, and had proceeded to far to the Northward as the Nicobars, but experiencing in that latitude, very unfavorable weather, it was judged expedient to return to Penang, to remain there till the 20th of December.

The fleet, on their passage back to Penang, fell in, on the 10th of October, with the aforementioned fleet, bound to Bengal.

The Treasure, shipped from Calcutta, for the service of the expedition, was sent on board His Majesty's ship VICTORIOUS.

A few days previous to the sailing of the fleet from Penang, the vessel *Diana* arrived there from Amboyna. By this vessel information was received of our Settlements on the Molucca Islands being in much distress from the want of provisions.

On the first of October the fleet fell in with and spoke a small sloop commanded by Capt. Fencible, from Pulo Samoy, bound to Penang. Capt. Fenwick stated a FRENCH SQUAD OF FORCE to be in *Achen Roads*.

The TERROR BOMB, Capt. Halstead, which sailed from Bengal for Penang early in September, had not arrived there, previous to the sailing of the fleet.

We understand that the large *French Prize* captured some time since by the *Nonsuch*, after being *condemned*, was sold at Prince of Wales's Island, for 32,000 dollars.

Colonel Welby, of the 33d, and seven officers of the same regiment were passengers on the Lord Macartney.

The *Britannia*, Capt. Barrow, was spoke by the *Hawkebury*, off the Western Sea Reef, on the 26th ultimo. The *Britannia* had got her pilot on board, and was bound up the river, but a vessel of suspicious appearance heaving in sight, Captain Barrow gave chase. The strange sail shewed *American Colours*; but soon afterwards exchanged them for the *Danish flag*. She was supposed to be a Frigate.

Letters from Tranquebar mention the arrival at that Port, of two vessels from the Isle of France;—one of them, the *Bark Mercury*, formerly the property of Captain Matthew Smith;—they were taking in Coast Goods, Provisions, and Stores, and were on the point of departure for the Islands.

Accounts received at Calcutta from the upper Stations, occasioned some alarm, relative to the movements of ALMAH ALLY KHAN.

The Honourable Company's Ships THURLOW, ROSE, and HOUGHTON, form the first fleet for despatch of the present season from Bengal. These ships were to move from Diamond Harbour forsaugon, on the 8th Instant, and were expected to be despatched before the 13th of December.

The *Betty*, Captain Haig, has arrived at Calcutta after a tedious passage.

A SEDITION BILL, aimed principally at the abettors of the MUTINY in the NAVY, was brought forwards in the beginning of June. The motion for this bill was seconded by Mr. SHERIDAN, and it appeared so essential to the interest of the State, to carry it into a law, without delay, that the bill was read twice on the same evening.

By a late Admiralty regulation, the complement of LIEUTENANTS and MIDSHIPMEN in His Majesty's Navy is to be *doubled*.

The following paragraph is copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 4th Instant.

"The DANE, whose papers the Captain of the *Drake* undertook to examine, upon suspicion of Irregularity, we find by the last accounts, was at Alliance with the *Drake* and the *Indiamen*; she had recently arrived from the Mauritius, where she mentions to have left two FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS; how far this is to be credited, is to be judged by another report which she has propagated, of a SALUTE having been fired before her departure from Port North West, in consequence of the REDUCTION OF IRELAND."

BRITISH ARMY.

WE understand that a perfectly New ARRANGEMENT in the ARMY has taken place in England, the whole of the detail we have not been able to obtain, but the outline is said to be an augmentation of the pay of the PRIVATES to thirteen pence per day, and the Non-commissioned and Subalterns in proportion. That no stoppages for clothing &c. are to be made as formerly, but the clothing to be found by Government, and in lieu of off-reckonings, the General Officers or Colonels Commanding Regiments are to receive a certain specific sum annually.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 14th November, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. William Bly, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 64th Regiment until further orders, vice O'Neil, deceased.

Mr. Thomas Spillings, Surgeon, appointed to do duty at Negapatam and Nagore, vice Betty.

Mr. William Martin, promoted to a full Surgeon, vice Phillip, deceased, and appointed to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sergeant Daniel Batt-feworth, appointed a Conductor of Stores, vice Haslewood.

KINGS TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th October, 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th REGIMENT.
Ensign William Langford, to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice Joseph Moore, who resigns 14th August, 1797.

72d REGIMENT.
Lieutenant Ronald Campbell, to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice Francis Stuart, who resigns 14th October, 1797.

76th REGIMENT.
William Henry West, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Alexander Macdowall, promoted 21st October, 1797.

28th REGIMENT.
Lieutenant Alexander Whitbair, to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice James Haulton, who resigns 24th August, 1797.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 27th October, 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

85th REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.
Lieutenant James Conran, from the 54th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Brown, who exchanges 25th October, 1797.

52d REGIMENT.
Lieutenant John Brown, from the 25th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice James Conran, who exchanges, 25th October, 1797.

DEATHS.

Lately at Trincomalee, CAPTAIN STEPHEN FAUCHEY, Senior Captain of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, AND,

Lieutenant WHITMORE BLANFIELD, also of the 80th Regiment.

At Chunar, Bengal, LIEUT. COLONEL HARTLE, At Sea, CAPTAIN JES. DAWKINS, Commanding the Honourable Company's Ship Talbot.

At Sea, on the 1st September, Revd. MR. BLUNT, Chaplain to His Majesty's 33d Regiment.

At Cokandah, MR. RICHARD RAMSAY, formerly a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, and Son of Mr. Ramsay, of the Civil Service, at Bombay.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

THE critical situation of affairs in Ireland, and the new measures which are about to be pursued in that kingdom, for quieting its passions, the discontents in it, are subjects of such great moment, that we have thought it our duty to make them the particular object of our enquiries. In discussing them, we shall endeavour

to confine ourselves as much as possible to facts only.

To understand the state of parties in Ireland, it will be necessary to observe, that previous to the French Revolution, it is well known there was a degree of jealousy always entertained against the Roman Catholics of Ireland, from a suspicion that they were attached to the French Monarchy, whose interest and policy it was to keep alive a spirit of discontent among that numerous class of His Majesty's Subjects.

Their numbers, which amount to full 7-10ths of the whole Irish people, were so formidable, that it was necessary to confine them by certain restrictions from having any share in the Government of the country, or even in the choice of its Legislature. In that posture of affairs, it became the wisdom of the British Government to favour and support the Dissenters in Ireland, that by their making a common cause with the Protestants, there might be a counterpoise and check against the Roman Catholic party.

But this order of things has undergone a total change since the existence of the French Revolution, the principles of which are more congenial to the democratic system of the dissenters, who constitute about 2-10ths of the population of that country, and who have shewn themselves extremely anxious to introduce the French system into it. They are therefore infinitely more dangerous than the Roman Catholics, and consequently a line of conduct must be pursued in regard to them, appropriate to the change which has taken place in the latter kingdom.

During the late attempt of an Invasion, the Roman Catholics of all ranks and descriptions evinced the most loyal, which was greatly assisted by the wise instruction of their Bishops and priests, and by the exhortations of such members of the Irish Clergy, as from their temporary residence in France were best able to depict in true colours the horrors and atrocities they had witnessed in that revolutionized country.

Widely different was the conduct of the dissenters on that trying occasion. It was in the Southern counties, chiefly inhabited by people of that persuasion, that the commotions broke out.

It was by the inhabitants of those counties that Hoche was invited to an invasion, as appears from the papers lately seized at Belfast. The failure of his expedition has not dispirited the people in the North; on the contrary, their revolutionary fury has since burst forth into rank rebellion, and they still hope for a speedy and more successful return of the enemy, with whom they have kept up a regular course of correspondence.

As therefore we regard the Roman Catholics, politically, as a very different description of men, under Republican France, than they were under the French Monarchy, we conceive there is not the same cause of jealousy of them as formerly. They have conducted themselves on every momentous occasion in Ireland, with duty and affection to the King, and obedience to the laws; and as such, we have long been of opinion, that every restraint which prudence can admit should be removed, not only as a grateful return for the services they have rendered, but also as a measure of policy to strengthen the hands of the Executive Government, at this momentous crisis, by riveting the affections of that very large body of people.

If we are rightly informed, and we have no reason to doubt it, Catholic Emancipation has been decided on, by His Majesty's Ministers, and the gallant Marquis Cornwallis, is to be the bearer of this conciliatory measure. We hope it does not come too late to have its projected and out by this holding out the olive-branch, the sword may be spared. It is, however, never needful to conceal, that the Catholics are extremely incensed against some persons of the Government of Ireland, and that many of the lower classes of them, in the North, have actually joined the standard of disaffection.

It will therefore require great prudence and ability to wean these men from their dangerous connections, and nothing appears to us so likely to effect this salutary object, as to make the Catholic body sincere; that the measure of emancipation is sincere; all this can be done in no way so effectually, as by removing some few men in Ireland, who are by no means personally obnoxious to the Catholic, but all great measures of Government, we are generally of opinion, must be attended with a temporary evil, and a permanent advantage. The measure, therefore, of granting the Catholics emancipation, as a matter of policy, as a good of the country, and a benefit to the Government of Ireland, may be a marked disadvantage to the measure, but it will be removed.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARLBOROUGH.

May 31st,—at about Five o'clock, Captain Eaton arrived in London in a Post chaise from Plymouth, in company with other Gentlemen. He ordered the Postillion to drive to the New Exchange Coffee House in the Strand, where he took leave of his companions, and was shown to a room. Instead, however, of go-

ing to bed, he said he would take a walk, and accordingly he went out. In about an hour he returned dripping wet (as it rained); and expressed a great wish for the hair dresser, saying, he was obliged to attend the Admiralty directly on particular business. At seven o'clock the hair dresser came, to whom he appeared to be in a violent hurry, and expressed great impatience at being so long delayed from going to the Admiralty. The hair dresser, after leaving him, told the people of the house, that from the agitation he was in, he must be either out of his mind, or would soon be so.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety he shewed for the hair dresser before he came, when his hair was dressed, he remained two hours alone in his room. He then rang for the waiter, and desired him to bring breakfast, of which he partook, and went out; but soon returned, in considerable agitation, and going into his room tore two letters into the wash hand basin, and repeated the same eagerly to attend the Admiralty. He then ordered a Hackney Coach, and in passing the Coffee room to get in it, desired the Landlady to keep his room for him. The Coach proceeded according to his direction to the Admiralty, he there got out, and having discharged it went in and enquired for the board. It was told it was not sitting, and desired to wait a little; and accordingly joined a friend of his, Capt. Houghton, and walked into the Lieutenants waiting room, near the Hall.

This was at half past Eleven o'clock, when of a sudden, no particular conversation having taken place, he drew his dirk, and after an ineffectual struggle or two on the part of Captain Houghton to prevent him, he stabbed himself nearly up to the hilt in the belly, and immediately after gave himself two lighter wounds on the breast. He then staggered a little and fainted. Captain Houghton directly called for assistance, and several gentlemen among whom was Lord Hugh Seymour, came into the room—in about ten minutes he recovered himself a little and attempted to speak, and not being distinctly heard, Lord Hugh Seymour knelt down to him, that he might more easily understand him. On this he called for Captain Houghton, saying he would speak to no one but him, Captain Houghton then approached, and he muttered something about TRAITORS, and BARRASON, which being at first conceived to relate to himself, Captain Houghton said, "my dear Sir, it is yourself you mean." Lord Hugh Seymour is here, and declares that the Lords of the Admiralty are perfectly satisfied with your conduct." He then exclaimed, "No! it is not me, I have always been true to my King and Country, there are TRAITORS on board the MARLBOROUGH, —I am a TRAITOR." This was all that could be distinctly heard; he soon after became faint, and expired in an hour and twenty minutes after the wound was given. Medical assistance was procured in less than half an hour after the accident happened. The Gentleman that attended, however declared, that the wound in the belly was mortal.

CAPTAIN EATON, was about 32 years of age. Thought acting as Captain of the Marlborough, he was only a Master and Commander, his Commission as Post Captain is now lying at the Admiralty, but he did not live to receive it. He is succeeded in the Command of the Marlborough by Capt. Ellison.

To be sold by Public Auction, By Anthony Gaudon,

AT HIS ROOMS, UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE, On THURSDAY, the 23th Instant, At 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF THREE Blackwood Bombay Cots, with Curtains and Bed, Two Couches, Twenty eight Teakwood Chairs, Fourteen European Mahogany Dinners. Three pair Card Tables. One set China Dining Dinner, One Round Ditto, Three small Square Ditto, One Writing Ditto, One Draw Ditto, in Two parts. Five Teakwood Shade Screens, Three Teakwood Bureaus and Book Cases, Three Writing Desks, Two Cloths Prefixed with Tops, Six Blackwood Tea Boards, One Pair Sofas, with Covers and Pillows, Twenty one large and small Pictures of Sizes, Six large Brass Cupboards, One large Mahogany Matt, Six Large and small Rattan Matts, a pair of Shades, Small Glass Lamps, Four small Shades, Two large Ditto with Tin Covers, One large Square Lanthorn. One pair Small Square Looking Glasses with Gilt Frames, Three feet by 18. One elegant large Do. Do. by Three, One pair Small Square Do. Do.

SILVER PLATE,

A Silver Ladle, Table Spoons, Tea Dittos, Cellars with Spoons, Crust Stand with eight Bottles, Plated Bottle Stands, Dittos Candelsticks.

Queens Ware, and China Ware, Green painted border and Plain Soap Turins, Dittos Plates, Soap Plates, Dishes, Desert Plates, Dishes with Covers, Bowls, Water Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Pickle and Butter Pots.

Two Horses, a Bandy and Harness.



IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Matilda's like the opening Morn,
Whole blushing Tint, her Cheeks adorn,
Her sparkling Eyes, and Ruby Lips,
E'en those of Venus 'self eclipse.

All Nature smiles,
While the bugles,
The Horns away,
In careless Play,

The Rocks is far less sweet to view,
E'en when perfum'd with glitt'ring Dew,
Than the Object of my Care,
Sly lovely, tender, charming Fair.

Ev'ry Feature,
Ev'ry Gleam,
Is such as Art,
Could not improve.

Beauty and Elegance combin'd,
With Venus' Form, Minerva's Mind,
That not a Rival Beauty dare,
With such a lovely Maid compare.

When she appears,
Each Object wears,
A smiling Face,
And fanciful Grace.

I should indeed be nobly blest,
If Fortune smiled, and I posses'd,
Matilda, had some, fair, and young,
The Pride and Boast of ev'ry Tongue.

No Grief annoying,
Our Time employing,
In Mirth and Joy,
Without alloy.

SCPTIC.

The following lines, written by a Gentleman, well known in the literary world, have been obligingly communicated by a friend, who received them, in a late letter from England.

TO MR. SHERRIFF, THE ARTIST.

On his departure from England, to India.

ARTIST, why from ALBION's shores,
Wilt thou ever bend thy way?

If to gain the tempting ore,
British tale must bid thee fly.

Seek'st thou beauty? surely here,
Venus and the loves reside;

British damsels need not fear,
Charm's o'er all the world beside.

WORTH HEROD to defy,
Would'st thou court the troublous main?

Proudly turn thy Patriot eye,
On thy country's warring train.

Lo! amidst the band appear
Men who GREECE and ROME excel,

Fain'd for deeds to Honor earn,
Deeds that hilt'ry paus to tell.

Where'er thy bark may coast,
Think not o'er the globe to find

Worth transcending Britain's boast,
Grace of form, or force of mind.

Yet to INDIA, ARTIST, fail,
And, if judgment there abide,

India will thy talents hail,
Cheering thee with bounteous pride.

Nor dost thou by parts alone
Sweep for favor, wealth, or fame,

Where'er thy heart is known
VIRTUE will support thy claim.

Then adieu, ingenious friend,
And if rough old Ocean prove,

Doubt not FORTUNE will attend
Him whom TASTE and VIRTUE love.

Star.

VENICE.

The Venetian Commissaries who negotiated a peace with General Buonaparte, have obtained it under the following circumstances.

1st.—The Venetian territory on the terra firma of Italy shall remain in possession of the French; a part of which shall be restored when the political system of Italy is finally settled.

2d.—The Fort of Venice shall be put in possession of the French Fleet.

3d.—The French shall have a part of the Arsenal, and the Venetian FLEET, at their disposal.

4th.—The Republic of Venice shall pay to the French Republic 80 millions of livres.

5th.—All persons who have been arrested on account of political opinions, shall be set at liberty.

6th.—The Venetian form of Government shall be entirely changed.

This last article has already been carried into

execution. The Senate and Council of Ten have been abolished. The Country is now governed by a Provisional Administration. The Democracy has obtained the preeminence. The three state Inquisitors, who have been arrested, will be brought to trial.

The Republic of Venice, which during fourteen Centuries has escaped so fortunately from all the political changes of Europe, has now not a foot of land left on the Continent. All is in the possession of the French. In the Towns of the Venetian Territory, French Garrisons, Commandants, Municipalities &c. are established.

The Nobility have been obliged to give up their horses, coaches &c. As soon as the change of Government was determined on at Venice, three deputies were sent to Buonaparte, to inform him of it; Three Ex-nobles were sent to Milan, by the way of Padua to treat for a peace and settle the terms with Buonaparte. The Venetian Militia are disbanded and all the ships dismantled. The Austrian Troops are now soon to take possession again of Mantua.

Venice and the Pope seem likely to become the Political Victims of Europe. A Municipality of 50 members of the several States has been created at Venice, under the Presidency of Six French Commissioners, appointed by General Buonaparte. The Golden Book, the Robes of ceremony of the Nobles and Senators, and other Emblems of Aristocracy have been burnt. Many of the Rich Nobles, especially those who have estates in Dalmatia, have gone, under the protection of the Emperor to Trieste.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 4th April 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Pringle, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Napier, dated at that port the 13th January.

On the 28th ultimo, his Majesty's Ships Jupiter and Scepter returned here from their cruise off the coast of the Cape, having captured three small vessels, two of which they destroyed, the third a Brig, arrived here the 14th instant. Captain Boscawen led this action on the 28th of November, having previously destroyed the Grecian Frigate, and Sphynx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 18th these last Ships returned to this place, having captured five vessels, as per enclosed list, and also destroyed an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point upon the Island of Madagascar, the articles of the Capitulation which I now enclose, together with Captain Spranger's letter to me on the subject.

Enclosed I refer to in the foregoing Letter from Rear Admiral Pringle.

Cape of Good Hope 14th January.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that in pursuance of my orders, I proceeded with his Majesty's Ships Braze and Sphynx, under my command, to Foul Point, in the Island of Madagascar; and having landed the Marines, and small arms men, of the Squadron, and summoned the French Resident to surrender. I took possession of the Fort and Factory in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the establishment agreeably to my directions.

The French had a considerable depot of arms and munition, Stores and Merchandise for trading with the natives, the destruction of which must greatly distress the enemy, as the Island of Mauritius draws its principal supplies of provisions from this settlement.

I have also the honor to transmit you the capitulation of Mr. Rouffin, the Resident, who I sent together with other persons, in a Cartello to the Isle of France; and remain with great Respect.

Sir &c. J. W. SPRANGER.

Rear Admiral Pringle, &c.

Translation of a letter from Monsieur Rouffin, Resident at Foul Point, to Captain Spranger, containing the terms for the Surrender of that Settlement.

Having been summoned by you to surrender this Settlement, I am to acquaint you, that the superior force you have brought against it renders all resistance on my part useless; I have therefore to desire, before I lower the French Colours, that you will cause a few Guns, unfortified, to be fired at the place, which I will receive in the same manner, and the three coloured flag shall be hoisted down, but I must repeat my desire that no shot may be fired by you, till any unfriendly or alarm should be occasioned to the natives.

Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, 14th February, 6th year of the French Republic.

The articles, proposed by Monsieur Rouffin, Agent to the Republic of France at Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, are agreed to by.

J. W. SPRANGER.

List of the enemy's Ships and Vessels captured by the Squadron under orders of Captain Spranger of his Majesty's Ship Crescent, viz.

Ship Le Reunion, 220 tons, in ballast, bound from the Isle of France to Foul Point.

Ship Le Navigateur, 200 tons, in ballast, bound from the Isle of France to Foul Point.

Ship La Diane, 80 tons, cargo of Slaves, pepper, salt, &c. bound from St. Louis to the Cape of Good Hope.

Cutter L'Eclair, 60 tons, in ballast, bound from Foul Point to the Cape of Good Hope.

Log boat, 10 tons, cargo 12 Slaves, bound from Quilotoa Foul Point to the Cape of Good Hope.

At the Cape of Good Hope, 14th February, 6th year of the French Republic.

Enclosed I transmit you the capitulation of Mr. Rouffin, the Resident, who I sent together with other persons, in a Cartello to the Isle of France; and remain with great Respect.

Sir &c. J. W. SPRANGER.

Rear Admiral Pringle, &c.

Lively off S. W. End of Tenerife, May 31st 1797.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that on finding into the Bay of Santa Cruz in the Island of Tenerife, on the afternoon of the 28th in company of La Minerve, I discovered an armed brig lying in the roads, which, on our nearer approach, hoisted French colours. Captain Cockburn, observing with myself in opinion that she might be taken from her anchors, I ordered all the boats of the two ships, with a Lieutenant in each, the next night, to bring her out, Lieut. Hardy, of La Minerve, being the senior Officer, the command fell on him.

At about half past two in the afternoon he made a most resolute attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieuts. Bland, Hopkins, and Buxby, and Lieut. Bulkeley of the marine in the Lively's boat, and Lieutenants Gage and Maling in the Minerve's boats, and under a smart fire of musketry from the brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an alarm to the town, and a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was opened from every part of the port, and from a large ship lying in the road immediately, which continued without intermission for near an hour, during which time they were very much exposed in getting the brig under weigh, and towing her out, there being very little wind; and a little before four o'clock they had got out of reach of the batteries with La Minerve French National corvette of 12 six pounders, and a thirty-five pounder carronades, and one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and sixteen of whom were on board at the time, commanded by Citizen Xavier Pautier, Captain de frigate. She sailed from Brest on the 8th for St. Pierre de la Reunion, and put into the Bay of Santa Cruz three days before she was captured, to take in water. The Captain was on shore at the time she was captured.

Lieut. Hardy having commanded the boats on this expedition, I have sent him in with the prize, and cannot recommend him, or the Officers or seamen employed on that service with him, in too strong terms. I enclose a list of the wounded belonging to both ships. I have the honor to be, &c.

BEST, HALLOWELL.

List of the Petty Officers and Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ship Lively, who were wounded on the 28th of May, in taking La Minerve French National Corvette, so as to render her incapable of doing duty for the present.

Mr. Ralph Stanbury, Master's Mate; William Allen, Quarter-master; Peter Lawrence, Grenville Newberry, Seaman.

Return of Officers and Men belonging to his Majesty's Ship Minerva, wounded on the 28th of May 1797, taking the National Brig La Minerve.

Lieut. Hardy, Warrent Officer.—Mr. J. Coulter, Gunner.

Petty Officer.—Mr. Edgar, Midshipman; Mr. Carpenter, ditto, dangerously; Mr. Bland, Gunner's Mate; Davis Lewis, Second Master's Mate; Robert Sloper, Coxswain.

Seaman.—Anthony Hull, dangerously.

Soldiers of the 1st Regiment.—James Dunlop, corporal; John Milton, private; Samuel Clark, ditto.—Total eleven.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

"A THING OF SHIRDS AND PATCHES,"

Sir John Blaquiere, in the Irish House of Commons, called the French military a *vagabond army*! It is certain that they wander about strangely from one part of the world to another.

Captain Burney has published a plan to repel invasion, price six pence!—This is, indeed, a *cheap* defence of NATIONS.

General Clarke, at Buonaparte's instigation, the principles of the Gospel with the *Iron Chery*, and Lord Stanhope instructing the Lord Chancellor in Law, and the Bishops in Divinity!

An English paper states, that Buonaparte's troops were intoxicated during the late actions which decided the fate of Italy, in favour of the French Republic. Success, it is said, often intoxicates men. It is true, Buonaparte's army must have been composed of the most drunken set of dogs in the world.

Lady Webster, it appears, was considered as the *blazing fair* of every foreign country through which she travelled.—Is it then a matter of wonder that even Holland should have come under the influence of so luminous a body?

The treaty between Mr. Pitt, and Miss Eden is said to be broken off. Both parties, it is understood, were alike *foxy* in delivering in an ultimatum.

Mr. Pitt's indisposition is said to be the *yellow fever*, which can only be cured by the *yell* Doctors veried in disorders.

Lord Holland's attachment to the *Federal* system is obvious. A Peer, he says, should never be without a *VASSAL* under him.

"We are bound to GRAVE'S END"—is now a common phrase amongst the crews of ships, ordered to the West Indies.

BOB SHORT'S advice.—Bob Short, anxious for the welfare of his native land, anxiously recommends to the inhabitants of Great Britain, to defend their *own* coats, protect their *own* trade, encourage their *own* manufactures, and leave the French to out their *own* throats.

Mr. Wilberforce is preparing for a little display of what Mr. Dundas terms his *fragging humanity*, upon the subject of the *Virginia Bill*.

The new batch of English Peers is expected to be sent from the *Winchester oven*.

Mr. Baker and the Matter of the Rolls are highly delighted, at having nothing to do with the *new batch*.

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All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment, and those having Claims on it to State such claims to the said Acting Executors.

Madras 31st October 1797

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