



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 a Reference.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that a considerable Coinage of ARKOT RUPEES has lately been made at the Mint, and that they will be received and issued at the Treasury at the Exchange 350 Rupees per 100 Pagodas. Published by Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 6th October, 1797.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT SEALED PROPOSALS, will be Received at my Office until the first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the delivery of six lacks of Maunds of Salt in Bengal, under the following Conditions.

1st.—The Proposers may undertake for the whole quantity, or for a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (1,00,000) maunds.
2d.—Whatever quantity may be engaged for shall be delivered at the Contradicting on or before the first day of November, 1798. On shore at the Salt Godahs at or near Sully in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a penalty of 25 per Cent. shall be incurred upon the quantity short delivered, unless the Contradictor shall make it appear that it had been actually embarked for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement, and afterwards loll on the Passage to Bengal.
3d.—The Salt to be delivered at even Scale of Eighty two Sica Weight per Seer, and forty Seer to the Maund.

4th.—That the Salt shall be of good Merchantable quality; whoever any objection be made to it in this respect, whatever quantity may be objected to shall be separately sold at the Company's Sale, next ensuing the Delivery of it in Bengal; and the Contractor shall make good to the Company the difference between the average Selling price of the Merchantable Salt of the same description, and the Average Selling price of the objectionable Salt, and payment for the objectionable Salt, may be delayed until the said difference can be ascertained.

5th.—If the deliverers of this Salt, should dispute the validity of the objection it may be referred to the determination of two Judges of the said Court of the Company's Sales, or at the pleasure of the Board of Trade in Bengal, to an analysis of small maunds to be fairly drawn from the analysis. The analysis is to be made by the Board of Trade in Bengal, or by such persons as they may authorize.

6th.—The whole of the Salt, which may be imported upon any Ship be delivered to the Company, excepting a reserve not exceeding five Maunds, which may remain on Board, for the bona fide use of the Mariners while in the Ship; and any excess of Salt, which may be found that reserve, shall be conveyed and the owners of the Ship, shall be further liable to a penalty upon it after the rate of ten Sica Rupees per Maund.

7th.—The Company's officers shall be permitted to clear the Ship, in order to ascertain whether there be any Salt, remaining on Board more than the reserve. In this case the Company's Officers, shall have free access to every part of the Ship; and shall be treated with attention and Civility while on Board.

8th.—That the Salt shall be the produce and Manufacture of that part of the Company's possessions, commonly called the Northern Circars, and in order to ascertain that the Salt is manufactured in the Northern Circars, Certificates from the collector in whose districts the Salt may be purchased, specifying the quantity shipped and from what Pans shall be taken out by the Master or Commander of each Ship, or Vessel, to be produced at the Salt Office in Calcutta. Duplicates of the Certificates to be granted will at the same time be forwarded from the Collector by land to the Salt Office in Bengal; and all Salt imported without such Certificate shall be liable to Confiscation.

9th.—The Proposals to Specify in Salt Pagodas, the rate at which hundred Maunds of Salt are to be delivered in Calcutta.—The proposer advertising to the following modes and periods of payment, viz.

One third of the value of the quantity engaged for to be advanced to the Contractor upon the execution of the Certificate from the Collector. One third, more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Salt of Loading shall be produced to the Secretary specifying the quantity laden on each Vessel. And the balance of the Certificates being produced that the whole quantities engaged for have been delivered in Bengal.

10th.—It is left in the option of the Contractors (and they are to specify their choice in the proposals) whether they will receive payment for the whole in Bengal, or at Madras in Money or by Bonds of this Government, bearing 8 per Cent. interest, from the periods above mentioned.

11th.—In order to secure the Contractors from disappointment in the delivery of the allowance of five per Cent. will be admitted over and above the precise quantities engaged for, but any surplus that may be imported beyond that allowance shall on discovery be liable to Confiscation.

12th.—Two good securities to be named in the proposals, who are to be bound for all the Sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor, and for the penalty on all short delivery.

13th.—The proposals to be superimposed on the outside "Proposals Contested for the delivery of Salt in Bengal;" and no offers will be attended to, which may differ in any respect, from the foregoing Conditions.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, 30th. September 1797.

Calcutta, THIRD GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence

On the 2nd of October,

Agreeable to the

SCHEME,

In a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, Star Pagodas 32
Halves ditto, " 16
N. B. Prizes in the African Lottery will be received in payment.

BY J. DOBBIN,

SCHEME,

OF A

LOTTERY.

THE Prizes of which are to be paid in Europe Goods of this importation, and well selected for utility: to consist of 1500 Tickets, at 4 Pagodas each, in Pagodas 6000, to commence on the 15th November next, and to continue to be drawn twice a week, without intermission, each days drawing to complete 150 Tickets.

Tickets and Scheme at Large to be had at the undermentioned places, viz.

Messrs. Alexander and Britain, Masulipatam.—Mr. John, Vizagapatam.—Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Pope, Pondicherry.—Serjeant Major Segar, Cuddalore.—Mr. Borly, Tanjore.—Mr. Gilman and Mr. Scott, Trichinopoly.—Mr. Riordon, Ames.—Mr. Porter, Vellore.—and Mr. Berry Kinnagerry.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain.

A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Gentle Family; apply to Mr. Cassin, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18th August 1797.

Major Bowser,

THE Commanding Officer of the Corps to which the Late DOCTOR BRYDIE bequeathed having affects in his hands belonging to the Estate, will pay off all Authenticated Claims on it that may be presented in One Month from the date hereof.

Vellore the 4th October, 1797.

By J. Dobbin.

ON COMMISSION.

A QUANTITY of excellent Hyson Tea at fifty Pagodas per Chest, or one Pagoda per lb.

A Card.

SEVERAL of the Valuable sets of Books in the Library of the late Andrew Ross Esq. being incomplete, it is requested of Gentlemen who may have approved Volumes from Mr. Ross to send them to the

For Sale.

AT
Messrs. Stevens & Cockell's

A FEW CHESTS OF

CHAMPAGNE WINE,

ASUPERIOR QUALITY.

EITHER BY THE

CHEST or DOZEN,

SOME LA FITE'S

CLARET,

LATELY IMPORTED

At 55 Pagodas per Chest.

Advertisement.

To be Let.

SEVERAL LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

APARTMENTS,

IN THE

EXCHANGE,

Apply to

Mr. CASSIN,

October, 3d 1797.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Persons who have not paid the Assentment on their Houses and Lands, situated in the Town of Madraspatnam for the Year 1797; that unless the same is immediately discharged, their Goods and Charities will be detained for payment.

(Signed)

W. COCKELL,

C. BREITHAUP,

Collectors.

Collectors Office, Stringer Street Oct. 13, 1797.

To be Sold.

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite.)

BY

Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell.

WHO HAVE RECEIVED

A Confirmation

OF VERY FINE

HYSON TEA,

AT FOUR PAGODAS PER CHEST.

Madras 18th August 1797.

Maiden Sweepstake.

A SUBSCRIBED each, for all One Hundred Pounds 65, &c. that never started for Plate, sh, or Sweepstake.

THE FIRST

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Subscription to be

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the CLERK of

COURSE.

Race Stands, 25th September, 1797.

Brown and Ashton.

WE JUST RECEIVED

SMALL QUANTITIES

OF

ONTEA

ON

A Superior to

Sale Postponed.

THE Public are, respectfully informed that in consequence of the Sale of Col. Hall's Effects, being this day, the SALE at BROWN and ASHTON's is Postponed till Saturday next the 28th Instant.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Brown and Ashton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 28th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

The following Articles,

VIZ:

EUROPE Corded and Striped Dimity, of various Patterns, one Baloon, two Trum-pets, two French Horns, some Fifes, seven hand-some Lacker'd Tea Boards, some Ditto Waiters, Lacker'd Tea Chests, with Cannisters, China Plates and Dishes, three China Octagon Wine Coolers, one large Table with Drawers,

ALSO

A quantity of White, Red, and White with Red Toys Military Feathers,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

For Sale.

On TUESDAY next the 31st, of October,

AT THE HOUSE

OF

Messrs. Kinderley, Watts,

& Co.

Between the hours of Ten and Twelve in the Morning.

ON Account of the Estate of the late Mr. JOURDAN, two BONDS of the HONORABLE COMPANY, bearing 8 per Cent. Interest, not transferable either to Bengal or England. The conditions of pu relate to be a Deposit of 10 Page, by the Purchaser, and the residue payable within 20 days after, with Interest.

Madras, 24th Oct. 1797.

Herbert's Sale.

CHAULAGARAM PUNA PILLA,

Peri,

STRENEVASIAH EYES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on

Friday the 3d Nov. next will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between four and six in the afternoon, the Materials of a House situated at Corner of Pagoda in Church Street, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayors Court. The conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) RICH. YELDHAM.

SHERIFF.

Fort St. George, 23d October, 1797.

To be Let.

THE

HOUSE

ADJOINING TO THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Hunter and Hay,

Rent 20 Pagodas a Month,

APPLY TO

HUNTER & HAY,

Madras 10th October, 1797.

A Card.

SEVERAL OF THE VALUABLE SETS

OF

BOOKS,

IN THE LIBRARY,

OF THE LATE

Colonel George Hall,

BEING INCOMPLETE,

It is requested of Gentlemen, who may have borrowed Volumes to send them to Wright, Hurst and Branford,

I HAVE lately been much entertained by reading the pleasing little novel lately published by Mrs. Inchbald, entitled *NATURE and ART*? which I would recommend to such of your readers who seek rational amusement in works of that kind.

The fable of this piece is extremely simple, and may be considered as little more than a vehicle for nervous sketches of character, well directed satire, pathetic appeals to the best feelings of our nature, and instruction peculiarly adapted to the dangerous errors of the present times.

Henry and William are two brothers, who, after the death of their father, repair to the capital to seek subsistence, and to receive the favours of fortune, should he be inclined to bestow any. They meet with many rebuffs and disappointments; but at length, Henry recollects that he can play upon the fiddle, and, improving himself in his art, becomes the favourite of the nobility and gentry, and is so liberally rewarded, that he is enabled to maintain his brother at college, and obtain for him a living of five hundred pounds a year; and afterwards a deanery, from which he at length succeeds to a bishopric.

In the mean time Henry marries : but, losing the wife whom he tenderly loved, and receiving a hurt by a fall from a horse, which disabled him from exercising his profession, and lost him his friends,—he retires with his infant son to an island on the coast of Africa, whence he afterwards sends his son, recommending him to the care of his brother. And here we have a well-drawn contrast between the manners of the son of the dean, artificially educated; and the sentiments and expressions of undigusted nature in the son of Henry.

The latter is disgruntled with the generosity and integrity of his conduct; the former seduces the girl he pretends to love, forsakes her, marries for interest, finds in his profession, becomes a judge, and condemns and leaves for execution, without knowing her, the wretched female whom he had debauched, and fired laid astray from the paths of innocence to those of vice, which at last conducted her, through a series of misery, to a violent and ignominious death. Henry, at length, fought by his son, is brought back to his native country, where they find the bishop dead, despoiled and unburied; and the king, who has been banished, and the object of equal detestation and contempt to all around him. The virtuous and amiable characters of the history moralise on what they have experienced, and spend the remainder of their days, destitute, indeed, of wealth, and unacquainted with luxury, but truly happy from the moderation of their humble wishes.

As a specimen of the liberality of sentiment, and acuteness of satire, which render this ingenious tale so widely different from the barren narratives which from time to time issue from the press,—I shall, with your permission, Mr. Editor, extract her account of the pamphlet written by the dean, while on the road to preferment, with the remarks made by young Henry, on that occasion.

"About this period the dean had just published a pamphlet—This pamphlet glowed with the dean's love for his country; it was impossible not to love it. 'Salubrious air, fertile fields, woods, water, corn, grass, sheep, oxen, fish, fruits, fairs, and vegetables,' were depicted with the most prodigal hand—'valiant men, pretty women; statesmen wise and just; tradesmen abounding in merchandise and money; buffaloes, ponies, peace, ease, plenty; and all ranks LI-BERTY.' This brilliant description, while the dean read the work to his family, to church and poor Henry, that he repeatedly cried out.

"I am glad I came to this country."
But it so happened that a few days after Lady Clementina, in order to render the delicacy of her taste admired, could eat of no one dish upon the table, but found fault with them all. The dean at length said to her:

" Indeed you are too nice—reflect upon the hundreds of poor creatures who have not a morsel or a drop of any thing to subsist upon, except BREAD and WATER; and even of the first scant allowance, but for which they are obliged to toil six days in the week, from sun to sun."

"Pray, uncle," cried Henry, "in what country do these poor people live?"

"In this country," replied the dealer, "Henry rose from his chair, ran to the chimney-piece, took up his uncle's pamphlet, and said, 'I don't remember your mentioning them here.'"

"Perhaps I have not," answered the dean, coolly. "Still Henry turned over each leaf of the book, but he could meet only with luxurious details of 'the fruits of the earth, the beauties of the field, the birds of the air, and the fishes of the sea.'"

"Why here is provision enough for *all the people*," said Henry:—"why should they want *Why do not they go and take some of the things?*"

"What!" uncle, *does no part of the earth, nor any thing which the earth produces, belong to the poor?"*

"Certainly Not!"

"Because it is what every body knows."
 "Oh, then, what you have said in your pamphlet is only what—nobody knows."
 "There appeared to the dean in the delivery of this sentence, a satirical acrimony which his irritability as an author could but ill forgive.

“ An author, it is said, has more acute feelings in respect to his works, than any artist in the world besides.

"Henry had some cause, on the present occasion, to think this observation just; for no sooner had he spoken the foregoing words, than his uncle took him by the hand out of the room; and leading him to his study, there he enumerated his various faults, and having told him "it was for all those, too long permitted with impunity, and not merely for the *perfect* impertinence, that he meant to punish him," ordered him to clofe confinement in his chamber for a week."

The opinion of our authorefs, relative to the value of that *artificial education* which is thought to be of fuch great importance in artificial life may be collected from the following paffage

"Young William (the son of the dean) passed his time, from morning till night, with persons who taught him to walk, to ride, to talk, to think like a man—a foolish man, instead of a wife child, as nature designed him to be.

"This unfortunate youth was never permitted to have one conception of his own—all was taught him—he was never once asked, '*what he thought*?'—but men were paid to tell him, '*how to think*.' He was taught to revere such and such persons, however unworthy of his reverence; to believe such and such things, however unworthy of his credit; and to act so and so, on such and such occasions, however unworthy of his feelings.

"Such were the lessons of the tutors assigned him by his father—Those matters whom his mother gave him, did him less mischief; for though they distorted his limbs, and made his manners effeminate, they did not interfere with the internal. H. S.

Among the innumerable calamities incident to warfare, one, and that two or the least lamentable, is the premature death of many of those illiterate men who smooth the rugged surface of a fate, deemed by philosophers, little better than *legalized murder*; and, in some measure, recompense human nature, for the multiplied miseries to which the is unnaturally subjected. The present contest exhibits numerous instances of this kind, in the armies of all the belligerent powers; and in none more particularly than in the person of him who is the subject of this brief Memorial.

General MARCHAIS was born in 1759, and was consequently, but twenty years old, at the commencement of the Revolution. In common with almost every Frenchman not of the *Prescribed Orders*, and to their honour be it spoken, or many also born within the pale of nobility, he felt that his country was enslaved and rejoiced at the prospect of beholding the liberties of his nation vindicated. He was in the polite intention of accompanying Leopold, the Emperor, to avenge, what he deemed the *infamy* offered to the independence of France. He accordingly entered into the army, and made his first campaign in Brabant: Mirabeau repented until the last moment of his existence, that he had drawn his maiden-flood against the free-born Corsicans; while Marceau, on the other hand, and all the patriots of that day, gloried in the prospect of driving the Flemings from the iron yoke of Austria.

After fighting under a *constitutional King*, a new epoch occurred in the history of France and of Europe, and the army which had acquired nothing but disgrace under a feeble and wavering representative of monarchy, in the person of Louis XVI, following the memorable example of the camp at M., readily swore obedience to a common law.—The youthful hero

ceived that the heroes of France, as well as the heroes of their own advancement, were intimately connected with the change: he was thus attached to the new government, both by patriotism and by interest, which will be allowed to be no extraordinary motives in the history of either of nations or individuals. In addition to this,

he was friendly, even by education, to the sciences, which he had just come from a school where, notwithstanding the advice of Hobbes, after the civil war in England, a more ignominious order had been instituted, and with them, unwillingly infused a portion of that kindred spirit, which illuminated and dignified the histories of Greece and Italy.

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military skill, it is not to be wondered that his life was rapid, and his promotion certain. Soon after the death of his father, he was sent to Venezuela by far the most famous of his countrymen, Marceau, then thither, with the rank of General of Brigade. There he had to contend, not against discipline, such as he afterwards encountered during two campaigns on the banks of the Rhine, but something infinitely more terrible—it was fanaticism, which, clad in canvas and wooden shoes, and armed at first with nothing more formidable than clubs and pikes, encountered and defeated veteran troops. Such were 'the royal and catholic armies', the 'avengers of the crown', 'the League of Jesus', 'the band of the holy and immaculate Virgin,' names that imply but feebly the superfluity of the sturdy and ignorant peasantry who composed them.

Against such enemies, it was almost impossible to succeed in an offensive war, and, indeed they were never completely overthrown, until other means were employed for their subjugation. Yet, notwithstanding this, such was the reputation of young Marceau, that he was appointed, in the 25th year of his age, as general in chief, *ad interim*, of the army employed against the insurgents, in La Vendée; and Turreau, whom he superceded, bears ample testimony to his merit in his '*Mémoires*,' although a misunderstanding actually subsisted between them. Marceau was a man of great energy, there were no less than three commanders in chief, and three intermediate ones, nominated within the space of three months; some of whom exchanged the *baton* for the axe, and were dragged from their own head quarters to the scaffold, Marceau was more fortunate.

On the appointment of a superior officer, he was invited to repair to the army of the North, where, at that time, he was a general, and, for his meritorious services, he had just received the *Grand Croix* of the Rhine, the Waal, and the Polders, and canals of Holland, under the famous Pichegru. It is not a little memorable, that the joint ages of these youthful commanders, did not at that time exceed fifty seven, a time of life, which before this eventful period scarcely entitled a soldier to become a *hero*: it is to be observed, that the Prince de Cobourg, Duke of Brunswick, Generals Wurmb, Beaulieu, and in short, all the veterans, grown hoary under arms, have been beaten by schoolboys like these. The success of this army was truly astonishing, and this is in a great measure to be attributed to the enthusiasm of the legislators deputed to superintend its actions, who kindled a congenial spirit around them, and acquired a popularity highly beneficial. Among other measures, they had decreed, that wherever they were accessible, all, lived in public, and actually placed the following inscription, in letters of gold, on the front of the hotel which they inhabited :

“ Nous voudrions, Que la Maison des Représen-
 “ tans du Peuple, fut de Verre, Pour que le Peu-
 “ ple put être, Témoin de toutes leurs Actions,”

On the diffusion of Pichegru, an event highly detrimental to the interests of France, Marcuau served under Jourdan, assisted at the brilliant and rapid passage of the Rhine, which, in the age of Louis XVI, had been celebrated by means of poems and medals, and then penetrated with the army of the Sambre and Meuse into the heart of Germany. During the memorable and fatal retreat that succeeded, he was entrusted with the rear guard, which, on several occasions, he considered himself obliged to honour. In the situation, while covering the army in its retrograde motion through the dangerous defiles of Altenkirchen, and acting at once the part of a soldier and a general, he exposed himself to the too certain aim of a Tyrolese marksman; and like our *Hambler*, during the civil wars, was pierced by an *obscure band*, in the field of battle, and fell lamented even by the enemy.

It is here necessary to do justice to the generous pity of the Germans, and particularly of the Emperor and King of Prussia; the first of whom, on the 18th of July, 1870, according to his own request, to a neighbouring village, while the latter died tears over a gallant rivalry, which he had so often combated. The Archduke Charles, himself sent his *furges* to attend him, but on the fifth complementary day the symptoms betokened an approaching dissolution, and he expired at six o'clock. The regiments of Barco and Blankenfeld, contended for the honour of paying him the last duties. The French Officers in the line of duty within the territory occupied by the Republic, and the Emperor's brother confided, anxious however, the generous condition that the Austrians should be apprised of the time when the ceremony commenced, that they might join in the military honours paid to him. Thus, two hostile armies, with muffled drums, arms reversed, and joint discharges of artillery, celebrated the interment of Marceau, in the entrenched camp at Coblenz, and paid a glorious testimony to a man who, more like that of his countryman, the Chastillon, Barco will be dear to Frenchmen, who like him, will be deemed a soldier.

"Sans peur, et sans reproche,"
Without fear, and without stain.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

The order of the day, for the second reading of the loan bill, being read,
LORD SUFFOLK expressed a desire to be informed by the noble secretary of State, whether £1,500,000 was meant to be sent for the service of Ireland? and, if that was the intention of the Executive Government, for what purposes that money was to be employed? If it was to be employed for purposes of coercion, he should give his decided opposition to the measure. At all events, the house had a right, when money was to be sent out of the kingdom, to know for what purpose the remittance was made.

LORD GRENVILLE replied in general terms, that when the relative situation of Ireland and of this country was considered, and when the defence of the filter kingdom was viewed in the proper light (for which this money was to be applied), he was at a loss to know what objection could be offered against it. He should not, therefore, enter into a vindication of a measure to which he could not conceive that any reasonable opposition could be made.

LORD SUFFOLK replied, that if the money was necessary for the defence of Ireland, there was no man who would have less objection to its being applied in that way that he had. But if on the other hand, it was meant (which he strongly suspected) to assist in carrying through that system of coercion upon which ministers were acting in that part of the Empire, he should be extremely sorry to give his countenance to such a measure.

LORD RAYDON (the Earl of Moira) said, that he believed his noble friend (Lord Suffield) misconceived the nature of the advances which were meant to be made to the filter kingdom. He understood that a sum was sent to the Government for the service of Ireland, the interest of which was to be disposed of by the government of that country. When Ireland was mentioned, however, he could not refrain from repeating what he had said on a former day, respecting the fatal system of policy which ministers were pursuing in regard to that country. From the languid manner in which Lord Raydon had spoken, it was not surprising that the House should have taken what he said on that occasion, he concluded that they were of opinion that this country had no interest in the concerns of Ireland.

as he was of a very different opinion, of an opinion different, that he conceived the very existence of Great Britain to depend on her connection with Ireland, he again called upon their Lordships feriously to consider the tendency of the measures which ministers had adopted, and were still pursuing, in that country. He had the pleasure in declaring, that, if these measures were not altered, the British system would be ruined, and the independence of Ireland continued, *they basarded a Disunion of the BRITISH EMPIRE*; whereas, had the measures of conciliation been adopted which he proposed a short time ago, he firmly believed that things in that quarter would already have worn a much more promising aspect. He did not think, however, that he was not already too late—but if they were not longer in the same line of policy, he ventured to hope that Ireland, *as he* ^{had} written from under the dominion of the British King, would be reduced to a figure, and that it would be a cause to the English Government, of continual distrust, suspicion and alarm.

He had not forgotten the circumstances *by which we left America*. The Americans, like the Irish, were first accused of being in a state of REBELLION. When they heard the accusation, they were confounded by its injustice; but they soon found that ministers were so ferocious in pressing it against them, that if they did not actually realize it by becoming rebels, they would have subjected themselves to the punishment appropriate to the offence. What was the consequence? they rose in arms, and the King sent an expedition to suppress them. The Irish ministers against a similar event in Ireland, and if they were to short-fight, so infuriated, as not to give wholesome advice to his Majesty upon the subject. He entreated their Lordships not to be silent when they saw the most important interests of the country at stake, but to address his Majesty to employ such conciliatory measures as might tend to avert his displeasure in that part of his dominions to his person and government.

Had ministers, instead of acting upon a system of non-resistance to the demand, or, rather of non-yielding to the demand, been disposed to have faith, harkened to the wishes of the Roman Catholics and dissenters in this kingdom, they would at this moment have been prepared to parry the greatest dangers by which the country might be threatened, and, instead of being under the necessity of sending money for the service of Ireland, they might have been deriving the most effectual means of national defence from that quarter. Whether it was now too late to alter the system of measures in that kingdom he could not tell upon himself; but he was sure that measures were pursued which would not be of any service to the country much longer; he was ready to deliver his opinion, in his opinion, that they would be attended with the most calamitous effects that this country

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 25th. October, 1797.

had ever known. He entreated their Lordships to reflect, that the question was not merely, whether Ireland was or was not to remain attached to the British crown; but, whether the government of this country was to exist, or to be annihilated? For he ventured to affirm, that if Ireland was wrested from under the dominion of His Majesty, the government of Great Britain would not survive for six months.

Ireland, if ever it should be deprived of the protection of this country, must necessarily be left to itself with another fate; and when we are deprived of this arm of strength, he begged to inquire, whether we could make any effectual resistance to an enemy already too powerful, with this new accession of force? It was not, therefore, the honour and credit of the English crown which he called upon their Lordships to vindicate, it was for their acres that he entreated them to concur; for the church establishment, and the livings attached to it, which he invoked the Reverend Prelates to defend. Under these impressions, he now took the liberty of repeating what he had formerly urged, convinced as he was, that he should have been deficient in the duty which he owed to his sovereign and to his country, had he neglected the opportunity which was afforded him, by the mention of Ireland, of throwing out considerations which appeared to him to be of such importance in the present state of that unhappy and distracted country.

LORD GRENVILLE replied, that the diffidence into which the noble Lord (Rawdon) had entered on a former day, and which on this day he had thought proper to renew, could not be entertained without a breach of a solemn compact, and a direct infringement of the rights of the independent legislature of Ireland: and so far was he from thinking that the motion of the noble Lord, had it met the approbation of the house, would have been attended with good effects, that he was fully convinced it would have had a tendency to disprove the supposition, that the affairs of Ireland would have been in a much more alarming situation than they were at present.

The DUKE OF GRAFTON contended, that the noble secretary, professing to believe that the motion of the noble Lord (Rawdon) would have been accompanied with bad effects, was bound to shew that the affairs of Ireland had been improved since its rejection by the measures upon which his Majesty's ministers were now acting. It had unfortunately happened, that all the assurances and expectations held out by the noble secretary upon public affairs, had uniformly failed; and he was afraid that their conduct in respect to Ireland would add another instance to the long catalogue of ministerial diffidence and of public disappointments.

LORD GRENVILLE protested a readiness at all times to meet any difficulties which any noble Lord might think proper to bring forward, respecting the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers; and expressed a conviction that it would never suffer from a comparison with the mode in which their measures had been opposed.

The DUKE OF BEDFORD wished to be informed what the noble secretary meant by the expression—a breach of a solemn compact; he wished to know, whether the expression was used in reference to any compact which his Majesty's ministers had entered into, to send money to Ireland.

LORD GRENVILLE replied, and said, he was willing, for the information of his grace, to explain himself. He justified the expression he had used in relation to the late address moved for by the noble Earl (Moira) in that house, being of opinion, that the Parliament of England had guaranteed the independence of the Parliament of Ireland, and that, therefore, any interference in the internal concerns of that country by the British Parliament would have been a violent infringement of a solemn compact entered into with the people of Ireland.

LORD RAWDON declared, that he considered the explanation of the noble secretary on that to be little better than a child's evasion, for his opposition to a motion which had for its object the interests of the Empire at large; and he could not but think that it was contrary to the gravity of that assembly, to smother questions of the greatest consequence, and to discuss them in the forms of the house. To crush inquiries of the greatest importance upon such a pretext as this, was, in his opinion, pregnant with much mischief.

LORD GRENVILLE replied, that whether the rejection of the noble Earl's proposition was a childish evasive error, it was with that house had determined in its wisdom, after an ample debate; and in that decision, he, for one, thoroughly acquiesced.

The bill was then read a second time.

Great and useful Reform.—The Emperor PAUL has lately suppressed 15,000 unnecessary civil charges, and diminished the plumeen who occupied them.

By virtue of a new Edit of the Emperor of Russia, no Clergyman is to suffer capital punishment for any crime, whatever. They are to be condemned to perpetual labour.

AN express arrived at Calcutta on the 27th ultimo, from Lucknow, advising the Supreme Government, of the death of his Highness the Nabob Asaf Ood Doulah, the VIZIER of Oude, on the 21st ultimo.

The Nabob's successor is, his son MIRZA VIZIER Ali, a young man about twelve years of age, who has been seated, without any disturbance, on the Musnud.

Tuffazil Hassen Khan continues the Ministers, and there is no likelihood, at present, that any opposition will take place to this arrangement.

Minute guns were fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, upon the official accounts of the VIZIER's death being read at the Supreme Board; the number of guns fired was 49, corresponding with the number of years of his age.

THEATRE.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that Mrs. ORMSBY'S BENEFIT is at length fixed for Monday next, the 30th, Instant. The pieces for representation are the pleasing Opera of "ROSINA"—and the Dramatic Proverb,—"SEEING IS BELIEVING."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.
Fort St. George, 24th October, 1797.
Lieutenant George Nale to do duty with the detachment of Native Cavalry, at the command of Lieutenant Macgregor, during his absence from the Presidency.
Fort St. George, 14th October, 1797.
In consideration of the precarious state of Health of Colonel Richard Popham, the Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to grant him permission, eventually, to resign the Command of the Troops at Malacca.

Lieutenant Colonel David Campbell, is appointed equally to succeed Colonel Topham in the Command of the Troops, and is invested with the Civil and Military Authority exercised by that Officer until further orders.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP'S LANDSOWNE—KING GEORGE—and HILLSBOROUGH, on Wednesday last sailed for England.

PASSENGERS.

KING GEORGE.—Captain and Mrs. Gibbons—Mr. Charles Annot, Purser of the Suffolk—Mr. George Naylor, Midshipman—Captain Doherty, at his Majesty's 15th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Alexander Shaw, 23rd Light Dragoons—Doctor A. Campbell, 72d Regt.—Colonel Cuppage—Mr. Archibald Spier, Surgeon—Mr. James Garden—Major John Northwick—Lieut. Adam Tate Gibbons—Charles Clinch—John Armstrong—Ensign Isaac Leary, of the 71st Regiment, and Capt. Dixon of the Royal Artillery.

CHILDREN.

Misses J. Cuppage, & Masters A. Cuppage, E. Cuppage, & S. Cuppage, J. C. Rainey, & T. Cuppage.

LANDSOWNE.—Mrs. Campbell—Mrs. Lucas—Major Francis Johnson, and Edward Holland, Esq. Junior Merchant—Colonel Baird—Captains Hugh Mackenzie, and John Sinclair—Lieuts. Hugh Falconer—Andrew Jones, and Edward Drummond—Assistant Surgeon, Robert Thomson of the 71st Regiment.

CHILDREN.

Miss A. Campbell—Master E. Campbell—and Master S. Lucas.

HILLSBOROUGH.—Mrs. Harrington—Captain Hargrave, of the Cavalry—Doctor J. Gillespie, Head Surgeon—Lieut. W. Prescott—Mr. Joseph Coupland—and Master Ellis—Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple—Lieuts. Marcus Marr—George McLaran—Donald Macleod—John Gray, and Henry L. Blane, of 21st Regiment, and Captain Lieutenant Gould, of the Royal Artillery.

The ZEPHYRUS PACKET, for England, and the Danish Ship GLASGOW, for the Cape of Good Hope, proceeded to Sea with the Indianmen.

PASSENGERS.

ZEPHYRUS.—Lieutenant the Hon. J. Meade, and Ensign Jordan, of the 22nd Regiment.

GLASGOW.—Lieutenant W. King, first Lieut. of His Majesty's ship Buffalo.

On the 18th Instant arrived the HEROINE Frigate from Pulo Penang, which she left on the 25th Ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

COLONEL Campbell, of the 24th Regiment—Captain Ruding—Capt. O'Brien, and Lieut. Gahan, with 50 Men of the 12th Regiment.

Lieut. Crossfield, and Lieutenant Blair, with 30 of the Honorable Company's Coast Artillery. The Heroine proceeded to Sea on Friday last, on a Cruise to the S.E.

The Heroine parted company with her convoy on the 8th Instant, about 6 leagues off the Great Nicobar, bearing S. W. & W. The Fleet from contrary winds, and the lateness of the Season, put back for Penang, where the Regiments will be landed until after the Monsoon.

ASIATIC MIRROR.—4th. October 1797.

A report was yesterday in circulation stating that three of the enemy's privateers had appeared in Ballafore Roads. This report however wants confirmation. It originated in the account brought to town some days ago of three frigate vessels being seen in the Roads; and, as no further intelligence has since been heard of them, it has been furnished that they were French Privateers.

THE PEAK, Captain Spence, and two or three other ships have been anxiously expected for some days past.

We hear that *Generals*, MORGAN, DUFF, and JONES, intending to return to Europe this season, have already taken their passage on board the Honorable Company's ship Thurlow, Capt. Thomson.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.—4th. October 1797.

A Patimar arrived in the course of last week, mentions having fallen in with a FRENCH PRIVATEER off the Vingloria Rocks, that he had been chased, and that the Privateer had fired several shot at him to bring him too, but running into shoal water, the Privateer was obliged to give up the pursuit—One of the Grapes shot which struck the Boat, appears to have been from a 12 pounder.

We understand that his Majesty's 72d. Regiment is expected here, that the men of the Corps, will be drafted into the 75th. Regiment, and the Officers return to Europe.

DEATHS.

On Friday Evening, Lieutenant Colonel WALTER ALEXANDER, of the Honorable Company's 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

AND

Lieutenant ROBERT MACRAE, also of the 10th Regiment. A Young Officer of the promise, who after a tedious and painful illness, at length fell a regretted sacrifice, to that destructive Malady, the HILL-FEVER.

THEATRE.

Mrs. Ormsby's Benefit.

On MONDAY, the 30th Instant.

WILL BE PERFORMED.

The Opera of

ROSINA.

WITH THE DRAMATIC PROVERB,

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

7 Tickets to be had of Mrs. Ormsby, at her apartments near the St. George's Gate in the Fort, till 4 o'clock on the day of performance; after that at Mr. Chafe's Office, and at the Theatre as usual.

* N. B. The Curtain to draw up precisely at 5 p.m. 8 o'clock.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst & Branfon,

AT THEIR ROOMS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st, November,

At 11 o'clock.

The property of a Gentleman, gone to Europe.

The Following Articles,

VIZ.

PLATE,

ONE Cruet Stand, One Coffee Pot, One Tea Pot, and Stand, Two Pair of Candlesticks, Five Manila Boxes, Two Sugar Urns, One Tea Caddy, Two Spice Boxes, Two Pair Salts, Two Salters, Two Fry Dishes, One Milk Bowl and Cover, One Mustard Pot, One Tea Caddy, Two Muffineers, One Fifth Knife, One Strainer, 18 Table, 5 Dishes, 10 Tea, and a Gravy Spoon, One Sauce Tark, and One Soup Ladle.

FURNITURE,

One Set Mahogany Dining Table, 5 feet, One Mahogany Book Case, One Blackwood Tea Table, One Blackwood Sofa, One China Wine Case, One China Ware, and one China Ware.

Glass, and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

and one China Ware.

By Order of the Administrator.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst & Branfon,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 o'clock,

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

Colonel George Hall,

DECEASED.

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

The following Articles,

BEAK FURNITURE,

BOOK Cases, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sets of Dining Tables, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Shade-stands, Card, Camp, Writing and Side Tables.

PLATE.

One Silver Tea Kettle, two Coffee Pot, two Milk Bowls, and Covers, one Quat Mug, one Egg Stand, one Cruet Stand, two Curry Dishes, four pair of Candlesticks, two Sauce Bouts, complete, one Funnel, one Mustard Pot, two Butter, and one Fish Trowels, two Muffineers, one pair Bottle Stands, one pair of Shoe and one pair of Knee Buckles, two pair Table Spoons, seventeen Defer Spoon, seventeen Tea Dishes, four Gravy Dishes, two Soup Dishes, and three Marrow Dishes.

GLASSWARE.

First size Lacquered Globe Lamps, Plated Wall Shades, Rummers, Tumblers, Wine and Water, Claret and Madeira Glasses, a quantity of Earthen Ware, and Cooking Utensils.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

One new Finger Organ, with open and shut Diapason; six Patent Flutes by Potter; two Harpmonies, one Hautboy, one Oboe Flute, two Air Harps, two Tenor Violins, one Violoncello, three Guitars a quantity of Spare Reeds, Silver and Cargut Strings, an extensive collection of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

AND

THE LIBRARY,

CONSISTING OF

SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES,

AMONG WHICH ARE MANY

SCARCE AND VALUABLE

BOOKS,

SUNDRIES.

One Gold Horizontal, Capped, Jewelled and Second's Watch, Duplex with Seconds; name Recorder, with Gold Chain, Seal, and Key; one neat Gold Enamelled Locket, two Silver Mounted Dress Swords, two Dittos; Regimental Dittos, two ditto Dirks, two Ivory lined Back-gammon Boards, complete; one ditto, Chiefs-board, with 2 sets of Men; three Capital Telephones, by the first Makers; one eight Day Table Clock, two Watch Locks, two Cakes of Instruments in fine order; two Boxes Reeves's Colours, two Capital Pocket Compasses, two Pieces of fine Blue Cloth, one Piece of Scarlet ditto.

AND

A QUANTITY OF

WEARING APPAREL.

At Twelve o'clock,

A Beautiful Light Bay Saddle Horse, rising 5 years old; about 15 hands high, warranted found; a small Manila Bandy Horse, warranted found; a Stout Grey Horse, about 14 hands high, well made, and has excellent paces, one new Country-made Bandy, two second-hand Dittos, two Palanquins, two Bandy Harnesses, and three Saddles.

THE EFFECTS WILL BE SOLD

AT THE

HOUSE

THE LATE

Colonel George Hall

OCCUPIED, SITUATED

CHINADRAPETTAH,

CATALOGUES are distributed, and the strictest attention will be paid to orders received.

Leamy & Reynolds,

ERNESTLY request those Gentlemen, who have not paid their accounts, will favour them with the amount.

Fort St. George, 24th Oct. 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Anthony Gaudin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,

At 11 o'clock;

ONE Hundred and Fifty pieces of Bengal Dimity Table Cloth, 4 by 5, Thirty Dozens of Madeira, and Four Trunks for Ruptures.

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Looking Glasses, Two Cots, One Three-seek-wood Couches, one Black-wood sofa with Top, Two Rose-wood Writing Bureaux to match, with Seven Draw each.

Also

A pair Capital Grey Carriage Horses.

A FABLE OF SOMERVILLE.

NOT APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT TIMES.

Delirant Reges, plebsq. delirus.
Seditio, delis fides, alique libidinis, et ceteris.
Alia intra muros pectore, et extra.

TOWSER, of eight Holstein Size,

A Dog of gentle, and of fire;

With URSIN grim, an errant Bear,

Maintain'd a long and doubtful war;

Of URSIN on his back was toff,

And TOWSER many a collop lost;

Capricious Fortune would declare,

Now for the Dog, then for the Bear.

Thus, having tried their courage fairly,

Brave URSIN first defin'd a party!

"Stout Combatant (quoth he) whose might,

I've felt in many a bloody fight,

Tell me the cause of all this pother;

And why we worry one another?"

"That's a moot point (the Cur replied),

Our Masters only can decide:

While thou and I our heart's blood spill,

They, prudently, their pockets fill;

Hail us on, with all their might,

To turn a penny by the fight."

"If that's the case (return'd the Bear),

"Tis time, at last, to end the war;

Thou keep thy teeth, and I my claws,

To combat in a nobler cause:

Shew in a whole Skin, my life—

And let them *decide*, who give the prize."

ARMY OF HOLLAND.

The National Army of Holland consists of seven half brigades of Infantry, recently organized. Each half brigade contains a Battalion of chapeaux, a Battalion of Artillery, and a Regiment of Horse, all in the best state possible. The chapeaux in particular are the finest body of men to be imagined. An eighth demi-brigade of Infantry is to be raised.

Twenty-five Thousand French Troops compose the principal part of Foreign Soldiers in the pay of the Republic of Holland.

The Republic further maintains in her pay five Battalions of Waldeck, and two of Sax Gothia. There are soon to be distributed into brigades, and contracts are proposed to this effect to the Prince of Waldeck and the Duke of SAXE GOTHA. There are further three Battalions of Grisons, who make part of the disbanded Swiss Troops, and were kept on the urgent and reiterated representations of Citizen DE WITT, the Dutch Minister in Switzerland.

All these Troops, both National and Foreign, form an Establishment of 49,000 men.

The expenses of the keep of the French Troops amount to twelve millions of Florins per annum.—They are absolutely at the disposal of the Batavian Republic, and their commanders immediately dependent on the Batavian National Assembly.

This establishment of the army is to be constantly increased, and new brigades are to be added to it.

In other respects, the plan of arming the Citizens of the Republic has been successful beyond all wishes. Their number amounts to 62,000 men, a sixth part of which number have pledged themselves, in their turn, either, to serve in the field with the army, or to do Garrison duty.

Thus the land forces of the Republic of Batavia consist of

Native and Foreign Regulars	-	49,000
Constituent Guards	-	60,000
Total	-	119,000 men.

PARIS 1st MAY.

The National Institution of Arts and Sciences held its second public Session at Paris, in the beginning of the present month.

The Secretaries gave a brief account of the labours of the three classes of this establishment, for the three last months, and read afterwards a programme of the prize-questions proposed by them.

The First Class proposes,

1. The construction of a pocket-watch, proper to *measure the length of the day*, so that the divisions should point out the different parts of the day, viz. tenths, thousandths, and hundred thousandths, or that the day be divided in ten hours, an hour into a hundred minutes, and the minutes in a proportionable number of seconds. Essays to be received till the month of Fructidor, in the 5th year of the Republic. Prizes gold medal, of the val. of a Cifogram.

2. The comparison of the nature, form, and functions, of the LIVER in the different class of animals. Essays received till the 15th Germinal, 5th year of the Republic. Prizes as above.

The Second Class proposes,

1. To determine the influence of *form* on the formation of ideas. Memoirs received till the 1st dot, 5th year of the Republic.

2. For what objects, and on what conditions, should a *Republican State* open public loans. Memoirs to be delivered before the 15th Germinal, in the 5th year.

The Third Class proposes,

1. To examine the changes the French language underwent since MALHERBE and BALZAC, to the present day. No work to be received after the 1st Vendémiaire, 6th year.

2. What has been, or still may be, the influence of the *Art of Painting* on the manners and government of a free people. No dissertations to be received after the 1st Nivose, 6th year of the Republic.

The value of the prize for the questions proposed by the two last classes, will be five Hectograms of gold in a medal, each.

The learned of all countries are invited to solve those questions, by sending their works under cover to the Minister of the Interior, or to the secretaries of the institute, or by delivering the same personally to the latter, who will give a written acknowledgment to the bearer. The works are only to bear a sentence or motto, but the name of the author may be annexed in a paper, sealed up, with his country and place of residence, which paper will be opened if his work has gained the prize.

After announcing the prize-questions of the Institute, PRONY, Secretary of the first class, read a paucic in PRONG, a distinguished astronomer, whose loss the sciences had to deplore in the course of the last month of Germinal. PRONG calculated all the eclipses from the commencement of the Republic of Athens, till the present day. French Republic, as he verified twice all the arithmetical results of the art of ascertaining dates. He alone calculated more orbits of comets, than all other astronomers of his age. He died at the age of 80, ranked by his immense labours among the most illustrious sages, distinguished by the practice of all the virtues, which gained him the esteem of all. He was Minister and the perfection of five *lettres de cachet* on the part of ROYAL DESPOTISM!

CANUS read a memorial on the arrangement of books in libraries; and ROSEBERG a discourse against public burials.

FONTANES read the fragment of a poem, entitled, "GREECE SAVED."

The same Citizen read a tale of Andronicus, entitled, "THE MADHOUSE," replete with found sense and keen satire. The Poet assigned the first cell in his bedlam to the King of VERONA, whom he pronounced the laughing-stock of all Europe. The point and humour of this piece kept the whole Assembly in a roar.

In the Paris Journals, we have further particulars of the stipulation of peace, concluded between France and the Emperor. Boomerang, writing the character of *regulator and conqueror* has on this, as on other occasions, dictated the law of the conqueror. He has made no concession—and the Emperor has not dared to refuse any conditions. The latter has formally ceded Belgium to the French, which by their constitution they had already incorporated with the Republic. He has also given up Lombardy, to be ceded into an independent republic. By the cession of Belgium, the French compass within their frontiers, the Bosphorus of Liege, the principality of Stavelo, the whole extent of country along the Meuse, as far as it belonged to the Emperor, the Duchies of Limbourg, Euxemburg, &c. and, in fact, all that is comprised within the new limits marked out by the decrees of the legislative body.

This, along with Avignon, and Nice, includes an extent of country, equal to the 10th part of the former territory of France, and forms altogether an Empire, which, from its immense size and population, so long as it remains undivided, must be formidable to its less powerful neighbours, and decidedly fatal to the balance of Europe.

A congress is to be held to regulate the definitive articles, at which both powers are to invite their allies to be present. Of consequence, GREAT BRITAIN will have the OPTION to send an AMBASSADOR; and, as the object of the congress is to treat for a general peace, we most sincerely wish success to its deliberations.

"FOUR AT FULL LENGTH."

PARIS.—APRIL 7.
 The Executive Directory has just received a proclamation of the *foi-dantant* Louis XVIII of France. It is as follows:—

A sound grief penetrates *our heart* every day, Frenchmen *giving in captivity* to the *tyranny* of France. But will they satisfy your *desires* to have procured new victims? In this *aspiracy* which they impute to them, in the *persuaders* they publish so faithfully, will they to *calumniate* our intention to be freed, finally, that *they* by *arguing* *spers*, or by throwing out *the* *infino*

they will attempt to paint us to you in false colours?

It is our duty to admonish you against a perfectly *which* the experience of what is to be authorized us to foretell: it is our duty to manifest to you the sentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themselves in the shades of mystery; a father dreads not to be seen by his children. Those our faithful subjects whom we have appointed to instruct you as to your true interests, will retract in this paper the instructions they received. Those whom the purity of their zeal, and the wisdom of their principle, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read *aforehand* the instructions which will be given to them.

Finally, all the French, who, sharing *our love* for the country, with to concur towards saving it, will instruct themselves in the rules they ought to follow; and all France, acquainted with the need to which every one should concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itself of the good which it ought to expect from them.

We have laid to our agents, (note by the Directory, Dunan, Brotier, and Lavilluierois) and we repeat to them incessantly: "Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers, and to the paternal government which so long constituted the glory and happiness of France. Explain to them the constitution of the state has been calumniated because it has been misunderstood. Instruct them to distinguish it from the regime which has been so long introduced. Show them that it is alike opposite to anarchy and despotism, the first of which is so odious to us as they are to them but which alternately have afflicted France, since the has no longer had a King!"

Confute wife and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection which that constitution may be susceptible, and make known to them the forms it has prescribed *and its own amelioration*. Affirm that we are adopting the most efficacious means to prevent the future injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itself. Guarantee once more the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes.

Quench in every breast, the smallest wish of private revenge, which we are resolved to repress with severity. Transmitt to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuses, the reform of which will be the constant object of our solicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which has cost so many tears, and with which our wretched subjects are still menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the same time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whose virtues, intelligence and courage may help us to restore happiness to our people. Promise rewards proportioned to their services to the military of every rank, and to the Members of the Administrations who shall co-operate towards the re-establishment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority.

But, in the re-establishment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practised to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a success which it alone can render solid and durable; or, if it should be necessary to have recourse to force of arms, do not employ this *small force* until the last extremity, and to give it a just and necessary support.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to these sentiments, we shall glory in avowing. If any should be presented to you in which you should not recognize these characters, reject them as the productions of liars; they are not in conformity with hearts.

Given on the 10th of March, of the year of Grace, 1797, and our reign the second.

LOUIS:

THE STAR.—LONDON, MAY 13.

The county quota-men are said to have been peculiarly active in the late disturbances on board the fleet. We cannot confirm this report; but we know that to the unwise measure of these assessments, we are to impute the origin of the commotions. The able Seamen who had served through the whole war, and who had originally received but 5^l. of bounty, saw a set of men, raw, ignorant, in some instances old, in others mere boys, and many of them of wretched character, and many of them ill health, come on board with 30, 40, or even 50^l. bounty money in their pockets, and these men could neither take their share of duty in the tops, nor ease the toil of the veteran. In several instances they saw them desert to return again with a second bounty.—Nay, they have seen them return with a second 40^l or 50^l. after being discharged as unfit for service.

On THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,

will be sold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke,

AT HIS ROOMS,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE REMAINDER OF A CHOICE

INVESTMENT,

IMPORTED BY THE SHIPS OF THIS SEASON.

AS ADVERTISED IN THE LAST GAZETTE.

ONE Ladies Gold Enamelled Watch with Chain, Seal, and Key, One Gentlemen's Gold Watch, with Chain and Seal, One Artificial Diamond Ladies Watch Chain, One Gold Enamelled ditto.

ALSO

Two Gold Seals, One pair of Artificial Emerald Earrings and Necklace, One pair of Artificial Diamond Earrings and Necklace, two Gold Neck Chains and Fance Monitor, Three Breast Pins, two Artificial Diamond star Pins, One Do. Feather Do. one Gold Mounted Tooth pick Cafe, One Gold Mounted Ivory Snuff Box, Six Gold Enamelled, plain and Hair Hoop Rings, One Pair Silver Mounted Spectacles, 3 Pair Shoe, and 2 Pair of Knee Buckles.

CUTLERY.—Consisting of, two Sets of Silver Mounted Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and forks, with Carvers, three Sets Fluted Ivory Handled Ditto, Ditto.

ALSO

An Invoice of Cutlery consisting of, Pen Knives, Razors, Scissors, Steel Snuffers, and Japan Stands, Cork Screws.

And the following Articles,

One pair of Pistols, two Gentlemen's Mahogany Dining Table, one Case of Magnetic Instruments, two *Trunks*.

Three Sets of Elegant Queens ware, and a Small Collection of Valuable Books, a List of which may be seen at Mr. Heefke's Rooms.

By order of the Administrators,

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th. November,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

At 11 o'Clock.

THE LIBRARY,

OF THE LATE

Andrew Roß, Esq.

Consisting of

Several Thousand Volumes,

AMONG WHICH THERE ARE MANY

SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

Catalogues are printed.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,

At 12 o'Clock;

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF

Colonel David Baird,

OF

His Majesty's 71st Regiment.

TWO Capital steady Parade Horses, One Light, the other a Dark Bay, with Saddles and Bridles, one Grey Saddle Horse, one handsome Chestnut Pony, one excellent Grey Bandy Horse, with Plated Harness, a Bengal-built Bandy, and a set of Spare Wheels.

ALSO

One Camel and a pair of Baskets,

At the same time will be sold,

One Grey Horse and Bandy, a Pechal Tanjagah Horse, a large Strong Chestnut Saddle Horse, from the Country, and a fast trotting Achcan Horse, with Bandy and Harness, belonging to the Estate of the late ANDREW ROSS, Esq.

MADRAS:

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