

IT HAS been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of this Government, properly authorised 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 referred to any Servant of the Company, or address to which each Order and Resolution have a reference.

ROBERT CLERK,
SECRETARY,
Civil Department, Fort St. George, 24th
December, 1796.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Government Advertisement.

The following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors is made public for General Information.

"AMONG the various Commissions made by the late act of Parliament, we have noticed some parcels of Tea.—As it never was the intention of the Legislature that our Trade to China should be interfered in, either directly or circumstantially.—We direct, you to cause public notice to be given, that of the Goods shipped by Individuals, a positive exception must be made to the productions of China."

By order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George, 18 April, 1797.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Government Advertisement.

The following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, is made public for General Information.

PAR—2 "WE Transmit for your information and guidance, the following Extract from the Treaty of amity, Commerce and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, dated the 19th November 1794, Article 12.

"His Majesty Consents that the Vessels belonging to the Citizens of the United States of America, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the Sea Ports and Harbors of the British Territories in the East Indies;—and that the Citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a Trade between the said Territories, and the said United States, in all Articles of which the Importation or Exportation respectively to or from the said Territories, shall not be entirely prohibited.—Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of War, between the British Government and any other Power, or state whatever, to export from the said Territories, without the special permission of the British Government there, any Military Stores, or Naval Stores, or Rice.—The Citizens of the United States shall pay for their Vessels when admitted into the said Ports, no other or higher Duties than shall be payable on British Vessels, when admitted into the Ports of the United States.—And they shall pay no other or higher Duties or Charges on the Importation or Exportation of their Cargoes of the said Vessels, than shall be payable on the same Articles, when imported or exported in British Vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the Vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the Articles exported by them from the said British Territories to any Port or Place, except to some Port or Place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such Regulations shall be adopted by both Parties, as shall from time to time be necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation."

"It is also understood that the permission granted by this Article, is not to extend to allow the Vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the Coasting Trade of the said British Territories, but Vessels going with their original Cargoes, or part thereof, from one Port of Discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the Coasting Trade.—Neither is this Article to extend to allow the Citizens of the said States, to settle or reside within the said Territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British Government established there, and any transgression should be attempted against the Regulations of the British Government in this respect, the observance of the same shall, and may be enforced against the Citizens of America, in the same manner as against British Subjects, or others transgressing the same Rule, and the Citizens of the United States whenever they arrive in any Port or Harbor in the said Territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other Place therein, shall always be subject to the Laws, Government, and Jurisdiction of whatever nature established in such Harbor, Port or Place, according as the same may be.—The Citizens of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such Regulations as the British Government may from time to time establish there."

gd. We with in a particular manner to draw your attention to, and direct your observance of, that part of the Articles which prohibits the Citizens of America, (in common with other Foreigners) from selling or reliding, within the Company's Territories, without the permission of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George, 18 April, 1797.

Madras Assembly.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WILL BE HELD AT THE PANTHEON, Tomorrow Wednesday, the 19th. Instant. TICKETS TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY, AT HIS HOUSE.

R. CHASE,
SECRETARY,
Fort St. George: 6th April, 1797.

New Tontine for three Years.

AT A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW TONTINE FOR THREE YEARS.

held this Day, the following GENTLEMEN were nominated to be the COMMITTEE for Six Months, viz.

BENJAMIN ROEBUCK,
JAMES BRODIE,
W. H. GORDON,
F. DAY,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Requires.

AND Mr. J. HUNTER, and Mr. G. HAY, Secs. Subscriptions will be received for two Months, without any Premium, after which period, Subscribers will pay what the value of the Share may be valued at by the Committee.

JOHN HUNTER,
GEORGE HAY,
SECRETARIES.

Madras: 2d April, 1797.

Wine.

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

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

Madeira Wine,

TO BE HAD OF Messrs. McDouall Frazer & Hay, At One Hundred and Twenty-five Pagodas per Pipe.

AND Bengal Table Cloths, 5 by 4 with Napkins to answer.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN William Lushington, AND

James Law,

HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED On the 30th Ultima,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTON and MAYOR, by whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, however minute, will be strictly attended to, and those from the Merchant and Manufacturer, meet with that punctuality of execution and regularity of information, so essentially requisite in mercantile concerns.

London, May 2d, 1796.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Auction-Room, To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Inst. At Eleven o'Clock Forenoon; One Hundred and Ninety-two Bolts of Dutch Canvas, A quantity of Dutch Lines and Twine, Seven very large Elephants Teeth, Five Dozens Lady's Gloves, AND A Few pieces of ARNHEE MUSLINS, LONG CLOTHS, and PALAMPORES.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Auction-Room, On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, A FEW CHESTS OF Hyson Tea, AND A SMALL QUANTITY OF SHOUCHONG TEA, LATELY IMPORTED.

By Order of the Executors,

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms, On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, At 11 o'Clock, THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE C. L. Lucas Esq. CONSISTING OF UPWARDS OF One Thousand Volumes, in HISTORY,

Philosophy & Medicine.

Catalogues have been forwarded to the different Stations, and may be had at the Sale Room.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branfon,

At their Auction-Room, On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, At Eleven o'Clock, THE REMAINS OF AN INVOICE OF PLATE,

CONSISTING OF The following Articles.

ONE Coffee Pot, Two Waiters, Two pair R. the Stands, One Table Crofs, Two Mustard Pots, Two Funnels, Six Salad Forks, Five Fifth Knives, Five pair Salts, Three Marrow Spoons.

AND Sundry Fruit Knives.

At the same Time will be sold, One set Mahogany Dining Tables, One dozen Mahogany Chairs, One dozen Trincornellie Wood Chairs,

AND Four Mahogany Tool Chests.

ALSO AN INVOICE OF PLATED WARE,

Consisting of Bottle Stands, Sauce Boats, Fruit Baskets, Stew Pans, Toast Racks, and Candlesticks.

After which, will be sold, A few Telescopes, Three Iron Casts Chais,

AND Thirty Pieces of Salampores.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst, and Branfon,

At their Auction Room, On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, At Eleven o'Clock, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

THIRTY Jars of Jam and Jelly, from Hoffman; Twelve Decanters of Carraways, Almonds, &c. from ditto; An Invoice of Garden Seeds, Twelve Cakes of Pickles, Twelve dozen of French Olives, Four Boxes of Vermicelli, Four Boxes of Macaroni, Ten Boxes of Almonds, A few dozen of Sauces, Ten Cakes of Ale,

AND A NUMBER OF

BOOKS.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst, and Branfon,

At their Auction Room, On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, At Twelve o'Clock, A VERY HANDSOME HIGH BRED PERSIAN CHARGER.

Further Particulars may be known by Application to WRIGHT, HURST, and BRANFON.

Advertisement.

Bell's Claret,

PER SHIP HARRIET, CAPTAIN ARCHER, HAS A FEW CHESTS OF

CLARET, from Bell of Guernsey, warranted of excellent quality, which he is selling by the Chest and half Chest, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, and in lots of Five Chests each, at Five Pagodas per Dozen, Ready Money.

Please apply to Captain Archer's Dubashi, at Mr. Dring's.

Bombay Road Lottery.

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

Fort St. George, 10th March 1797.

Assessment.

WHEREAS an order of Court was made at the adjourned Sessions, held the 30th March, 1797, for an Assessment of five per cent. on the annual value of all Houses and Grounds, situated in the Town of Madras patnam.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that the Collection of the said Assessment, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th Instant: all Persons not Paying the same, within eight days, after the demand is made, will subject themselves to such pains and penalties as the Act of Parliament directs.

(Signed) W. COCKELL, C. BRETHAUP.

Collectors.

Collector's Office: 6th April, 1797.

Claret for Sale,

LATELY IMPORTED ON THE

AMERICAN SHIP

OCEAN,

Of a very superior Flavor.

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Scott, Isle & Co. of London.

At 80 Pagodas per Chest, containing 12 dozen.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Messrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Advertisement.

ALL the Vouchers and Papers found in the Custody or Possession of JOHN GODFREY, (late Commander and part owner of the Grab Adventure,) at the time of his Death, having been lodged in the hands of Mr. GEORGE McMAHON, Attorney at Law.

The Person or Persons legally authorized to Administer the said Estate may upon application to Mr. McMAHON, (accompanied with the necessary indemnification,) receive such Papers.

Madras, 7th April, 1797.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on Mr. GEORGE STUART Deceased, late Chief Officer of the HERCULES, are hereby required to make them known to the HONORABLE S. G. K. MURRAY the AD-MINISTRATOR, on or before the 1st of August next, after which period none will be attended to.

Madras, 10th April 1797.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

Sir,

AS I very generally acknowledge, that MATRIMONY is too often attended with that full happiness, which the parties who enter into it, have taught themselves to expect, and as we find people in general rather eagerly disposed toward it, notwithstanding the many calamities, appointments and miseries, and especially of the same glaring infirmities of matrimonial infelicity have appeared, it strikes me that the man who could invent a remedy for those disorders, would confer a more lasting benefit on mankind than ever was conferred upon them. It may at first sight, indeed, appear an impossibility.

The subject is of a very complicated nature, involving many very important considerations, and necessarily connected with many humbly pre-judices. So that he who attempts a reformation will probably have the fate of all other reformers, although he has so many more difficulties to encounter, and his object is of universal concern and benefit to his fellow creatures.

After thus expressing my sense of the arduous task, I am aware that I sign the condemnation of my own presumption in attempting to *write an addition to human happiness*. But, indeed, I am far from flattering myself that I shall be able to succeed. I have only some faint hints to throw out, rather of the negative than the positive kind, and that rather late when I think is not right, than propose a complete cure. Observation will probably assist me in the former, but I much question whether I possess inventive powers equal to the latter.

However, I shall without farther preface communicate what has occurred to me on the subject, and the world I have to fear, is the being clothed with those numerous speculators whose object seems to be to show the fertility of their invention at the expense of their experience. My schemes, indeed, will not meet with any cordials, and I am, I think, and I hope, I shall appear somewhat less confident in the success of them.

First, therefore, principally confine myself to the causes of matrimonial misery. These are generally dated by the parties coming together from improper motives, from motives of interest, of temporary passion, from the compulsion of friends, on whom they depend, from youth and thoughtlessness, and from age and fond delusions. Now, Sir, it appears very plain that all these parties cannot entertain that sense of the contract which is entertained by persons who unite from motives of affection, and with a mutual desire to make each other happy. Hence my first objection, and indeed my principal one is aimed at the contract itself, as not being suited to the different parties who are to sign it.

At the time the form of matrimonial service was completed, we may suppose that there prevailed a greater degree of equality in the dispositions of persons about to marry than we find now, and one man might very well serve for all. But the introduction of *degrees of distinction*, of life, and those manners grafted upon vulgarity and ignorance, have occasioned to great a variety of tastes and dispositions, that it would be really unreasonable not to think that the present form of service has become a great obstacle to the happiness of the few who have been to economical as to hand down the virtues as well as the vices of their ancestors to posterity.

Can we, for example, expect that a man who has married a wife of a lower order than he, money will regard him promise *to love her, comfort her, honour and keep her in riches and health*, as *his wife* he knows that the great favour he can do him, *will be to marry her*. In other words, it is to give her an opportunity of *BUYING* him.

When we see a young woman forced into the arms of an old dotard for no other purpose than to obtain a *life annuity*, (as the law says) *the wife of a dotard*, I do not think that the parties are in a state of equality. It is one of the preliminaries *non solvi* (separation) we see to expect that the wife loves, cherishes, and obeys her husband. I might say, *other*, and *other* *cases* which our service is obviously well adapted to.

You will perhaps say, that these things are true, and that they afford sufficient ground for *some* *alteration* in the service. I once thought so myself, and I tried the alteration, but I could not do it. I omitted, and I added, and tried it in all various ways, but all was abolished, and I returned to the present state of the fashionable world. We want a form of service for the various ranks of society.

The present is far too good; it proceeds upon motives of religion, but that you know, Sir, is rather out of fashion, and I am persuaded no person of distinction would thank you for supposing him inferior to the vulgar. It is, however, as a wife. The principles to be also too too general. LOVE, HONOUR, and OBEY! There are not three words in the language, which admit of greater latitude.

First, as to LOVE. Most men think they love their wives dearly, if they neither beat them, nor turn them out of doors, and that love is perfectly consistent with frequent absence from home, occasional gallantries with other ladies, (Tamey *Archer*, *Archer* &c.) and the distant respect of occasional acquaintances.

As to HONOUR, their notions of which are very antiquated, I shall not enter particularly into them, but they are frequently exemplified in the civil and criminal law.

With regard to OBEEDIENCE, which is principally expected from the fair sex, I am sorry to say, that it is a word of very lax and general interpretation, and is clogged with so many conditions and acts of misbehaviour, as to be rarely recognized in the sense in which it appears to have been used by the compilers of our liturgy. One lady professes to obey her husband in every thing consistent with her own inclination. *That is her sense of obedience, because her husband is a FOOL.* A third condition with him, that if he will obey in some points, he will with others.

Then, Sir, the great mischief is, that when a disagreement takes place, and the contending parties chafe to interpret the treaty in different ways, there is no third party to whom the dispute can be referred. No arbitrators are admitted, whenever attempted, it is not to the advantage of the disputants, but always to the loss and injury of the mediator, who of *two friends is forced to make a third enemy*. The parties in dispute, especially the like two high-spirited natures. They go to war, and expend all their force and ammunition, before they will listen to terms of accommodation, which, after all amount only to a truce, the parties enter into with a doubtful jealousy, and a dignified contempt for each other.

I have read some where lately, of a nation where the matrimonial contract lasts only for a *TERM OF YEARS*. They are, I remember, reckoned a nation of savages, but your fashionable Tutor will I hope agree with me that in this respect they have acquired a very considerable degree of civilization, and are very well qualified to *preserve the accumulation of office national*. The term of three years may indeed, be supposed rather too long, but it is still shorter than the lives of most men, and comes nearer, than any nation has yet attempted, to the period, when according to the manners of people of fashion, the matrimonial treaty virtually expires.

In compiling, therefore, form of service for the *new mode*, the first and principal object would be to limit the time to the *probable duration of the affections of the parties*. In the case of an old Maid marrying a young woman for a male, there would be no harm in extending it to *ALL DO US PART*, but I am not, I think, in that case, as that of a fortune-hunter marrying a *daughter*, or a *child*, it would be sufficient if time were given for the *regular transfer of the land and the three per cent.* Thus, I think, could not, in the case of a marriage, be thought an obstacle. As for the couples who come together they know not why, a clause might be introduced confining them only *durante bene placito*, that is, as long as they please, which I strongly apprehend would give satisfaction to a great many persons who are apt to fall in love at first sight, to be struck with a pretty face, or who marry for a temporary convenience.

I do not pretend to draw up any sketch of these *NEW SERVICES*, but confine myself, as I merely intended, to some hints upon the subject, which others may improve upon. I should, therefore, rather suggest, that all such marriages be removed from the church, and performed in the drawing-room, or any other suitable place. I propose this, because I have sometimes observed that persons who *never go to church*, but *when they are married*, are to be struck with the novel appearance of the place, the solemnity of the occasion, the pious, and the factitious grin of the clerk, as to be quite confounded, and incapable of knowing what they are about. I propose it likewise in respect to tender consciences, for really, when a man is disposed to take an objection, he has an inclination to keep. I had much rather he did it any where than at altar. The gibberish of the custom-house, or the justice room, to England, where the only words you hear are, *So help me God* (said *twice*), and *So help me God* (said *twice*), and the fustian of the various of Hymens.

Great respect ought to be paid to tender consciences, and that duties of the married life should be enforced by what may be termed an *act of uniformity*, has no doubt, given great offence to many suspicious people of rank, who may naturally expect that some distinction should be made between them and the vulgar. They might even, indeed, (but I propose every thing with submission, and a view to many of the inconveniences which would be equally binding with the form to which they are now obliged to submit. If there be any objection to this, it may possibly arise from the introduction of a new ceremony, or rather the many senses in which it is used. *So help me God* is a phrase which is not in my power to remove, and I throw it out to those who can.

The further necessity for a service, specially adapted to modern manners, appears from another consideration. In all contracts, the breach of it by one party either incurs a penalty, or amounts to a dissolution. Unfortunately, the compilers of the contract in question, not foreseeing that a time would come when it should be reckoned genteel for one party to break the contract, and yet very proper for the other to be bound by it, have made no provision for such occurrences as are now frequent enough, and notorious enough. These good men had no idea of *pin-money*, *jointures*, and *separate establishments*. They could not conceive that married persons living in the same Kingdom, possessed of carriage and horses, and enjoying the advantages of a fine fire, should never meet, unless by accident, and when met part without exchanging a word, or even a look of mutual esteem. If they did not think they have put in such words as *to have and to hold, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part*. Certainly not; if they had foreseen the Changes and improvements introduced into the married life, in modern manners, they would not have expected impossibilities, nor thought of binding a man down to what he never intended to perform.

Their ignorance in this respect may, however, be excused. The wiser men cannot know more than the age in which they live. They judged of English manners by the religion, not foreseeing that *Revolutions* would soon introduce foreign manners, and that a man who has more than the age of England, and who is not to import the most gentle of its vices, as a recompense for his long absence, and a benediction to the prosperity of his country.

There are many other hints I might offer on this subject. I might in fact, the propriety of permitting more vivacious wit, in order to prevent domestic discord, and other improvements on the system of marriage, but I have already made my

letter too long. I hope however, that what I have thrown out will have the due effect I proposed, as well as incline those who have more leisure to consider the subject to give it the attention it deserves. Let it not be understood that I wish to abolish entirely the present service. Far from it. It is admirably calculated for all who are serious in their purposes, who are desirous to secure the most important of duties from the most conscientious of motives; who wish to add to the happiness of their country by encreasing the aggregate of domestic regularity, who wish to be regarded rather as good than great, and who by an honorable conflict give real dignity to an obscure station—but these are not the persons of whom I spoke in the preceding part of my letter.

I am Sir, &c.

SERIO JOCOSUS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, 30th. OCTOBER.

By some neutral vessels arrived from Offend and also by some of our own Seamen, prisoners of war, who made their escape from that City, we learn, that great preparations are making all along the Coast of France on that side for an INVASION of this Country.

The funds continue falling very fast; 3 per cent. conf. were yesterday at 55½, which is 1 per cent. lower than the preceding day. The Captain of a small vessel from Newfoundland, in twenty days reports, that he saw six ships destroyed by Admiral Richery. By another vessel from the same place we learn that Richery had quitted Newfoundland, to proceed to the coast of Labrador and the straits of Belle Isle, for the purpose of destroying every thing he could meet with. He has appointed the Chesapeake for the place of general rendezvous for his squadron.

Mr. Brook is the only Messenger that accompanies Lord Melbourne, for the purpose of bringing over his dispatches, the other three Messengers are detained here; one of whom will be sent to Lord Bute at Madrid, another to Mr. Eden at Vienna, and the third to Mr. Wickham at Berne, with the first overtures of negotiation which his Lordship is intended to open with the Directory. We just now receive the important news of the Resolution entered into by Spain, in concert with France, for forming the SIEGE of GIBRALTAR. We also learn, that the Spanish fleet has made prize of a Convoy escorted by admiral Mann's squadron.

There is reason to believe, the above intelligence is the substance of a dispatch received by Government yesterday, from General O'Hara.

A letter from Portsmouth adds in addition to the account of the Capture of the Convoy, that Admiral Mann had been obliged to take shelter in the Bay of Gibraltar.

By a ship that put into Harwich we have advice, that 21 Ships of the Line are lying in the Texel, only waiting for their complement of men to go to sea.

A member of parliament, moved a Partition of the Minutis, against his motion for the extraordinary levies, on the ground, that it was putting arms into the hands of the people who were as likely to turn them against the throne, as to employ them for its support.

On the other hand, Mr. Sheridan professed to doubt if France entertaining any serious intention of invading this country, rather than the Minutis aim in making this extraordinary requisition was, the further prosecution of ruinous conquests in the west Indies.

Mr. Swinburn is to go to Paris as Commissary for the exchange of prisoners, has received his passport from the Directory.

Marquis Cornwallis shifted by other officers to visit the Eastern Coast for the purpose of settling a plan of defence against his hostile attempt that may be made on that side.

A considerable fleet is shortly to sail for the Mediterranean. It will carry a reinforcement, and provisions to Gibraltar. It is said Lord Howe will take the command.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

HAGUE, 25th October, (4th Brumaire.)

The prohibition of English Imports gives life to daily remonstrances. It is as little relished by the moneyed as by the commercial part of the nation, as the amount received by the former from the English funds is from three to four millions of florins annually.

On the 6th the Batavian Convention adopted the creative plan proposed by the Commission of Finances, in regard to those provinces who have neglected to furnish their quota of the Contribution of Sixty Millions of Florins.

On the 12th, a decree passed, permitting the Inhabitants of the United States to supply the French Republic, and all the countries occupied by its armies, with every species of goods, except such as are reputed Contraband.

EXEQUIE DIRECTORY.

On the 11th Brumaire the Directory came to four resolutions on the subject of the pay, equipage, and emoluments of the Officers on service.

By the first it is decreed, that in consequence of their receiving one-fourth of their

pay in specie, the allowance for their cloaths and equipage be discontinued. By the second, they are to receive ten fous in specie, in lieu of the rations of bread, meat, rice, &c.

By the third the allowance for camp-equipage and casualties; is settled according to a table of rates annexed to the resolution.

By the fourth, Officers of Cavalry are to provide their own horses.

BRUSSELS, 7th Brumaire.

The Monks are preparing to quit their Convents. To that end they are selling off such of their furniture and effects, as they do not carry away with them. A crowd, of evil defigating persons gathered round the gate of the Capuchins, uttering the most insolent language. General Souham sent an armed force which dispersed them. All the religious houses will be evacuated in the course of the next day.

General Souham having got intelligence, that certain secret machinations were in agitation which threatened the public tranquillity, ordered out a military force sufficient to overawe and restrain the seditions.

This morning the whole garrison turned out with six pieces of cannon it has received a reinforcement of a squadron of Chasseurs.

BOMBAY COURIER, April 1.

Having been favored with an interesting article of information in the French languages relative to the progress of the Russians towards Persia, professing to be an extract from the Bagdad Gazette of the 17th of last December, we have thought ourselves justified in translating, and laying it before our Readers.

"The Russian Army, consisting of 100,000 men, took their departure from African in two equal divisions, the one directing its course and its conquests to the East, the other to the Caspian Sea; this latter leaving Daghestan to the left, made itself master of Ibrat-Town and Provinces, that is to say, Derbent, Baku, Huba, Gheljan, Shamsky, Nuky, Gherdaghestan, Tiflis, Hoe, and Ghingia. After having repulsed and beaten the army of Aga Mahomet Khan, wherever it opposed itself to them, jointly with the Armenian troops, commanded by Father Joseph, an ARMENIAN BISHOP, completely subdued and possessed themselves of old and new Armenia, the several detachments making a rendezvous in the environs of Tauris, Aga Mahomet Khan Cajo, having retired to Irtan, the City of his Coronation, using every effort to augment the number of his troops. The Russians having deputed an Embassy to him inviting him to submit amicably to their victorious arms, he returned the following laconic answer: *My sword, said he, my people, and I, will decide that question in the neighbouring plains.*

While the Russians in concert with the Armenians were employed in erecting new Towns and Fortresses, and repairing those which had been carried by Assault, they received intelligence that another army of 48,000 Russians from Ircassia had penetrated Daghestan to subdue the barbarous race who people that country; this fierce, lawless and predatory people, who subsist upon the infamous commerce of rapine, have been hitherto thought invincible, living among mountains almost inaccessible, and protected by almost impregnable Fortresses; upon the approach however of the Russian army their ancient valour failed them, their prowess for which they had been so long renowned, was gone, and they submitted to the invading army; one Chieftain excepted; he more confident of his strength, surrendered to his hand a numerous band of the most savage and desperate people of the country, and stood upon the defensive, taking stand among the most rugged mountains, and under the cover of his Fortresses; he sustained an attack, was defeated with the loss of 25,000 men, and compelled for the safety of his life precipitately to ascend the mountain, and with a few followers to take shelter in a small Fort, where he was immediately blockaded, and shortly reduced by the cold and want of provisions to surrender at discretion; the consequence was, the Chief was bound in chains, and sent a prisoner to the Empress Catharine at Petersburg; thus has ended the haughty independence of the monsters of Daghestan; thus has ended the rapes of Georgian and Circassian women by the Turkish Harem, and the struggle of the Grand Seignior. We forbear to follow the writer in his rhetorical conclusions upon the loss which the Grand Seigneur must sustain in this luxurious commerce.

The Russians, including those who invaded Daghestan, the Armenians, Daghestans, Turke, Georgians and others, have just formed a junction with the Grand Army in the neighbourhood of Tauris, from whence they will continue their route to the Eastward, to contend the fate of Persia with Aga Mahomet Khan, in Tairan, from whence they may easily penetrate into Korassan, where the inhabitants in crowds demand their protection.

THE COURIER.

Madras: April 18th, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.
KINGS TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 27th, 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.
His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions.

12th FOOT.

Lieutenant Thomas D. Campbell, from the 3d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice, Gleditsians, who exchanges 18th August, 1796.
Thomas Pallas, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice, Henry who retires ditto, 15th FOOT.

Charles Hume, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice, Donald Mac Donald promoted 26th August, 1795.

Ensign John Kerr, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, 18th Nov. 1795.

36th FOOT.

Ensign Colquhoun Grant, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice, James Kirke, who exchanges into the 7th Dragoons, 27th May, 1795.

23d FOOT.

Ensign John Bagshaw Moore, to be Lieutenant, vice, John Hughes, promoted in the 74th Foot, 31st December, 1795.

Eccles Mac Connolly, gentleman, to be Ensign, vice, John Bagshaw Moore, ditto, 21st FOOT.

Ensign Henry Benson, from the 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice, Solomon Henry Duff, deceased, 15th September, 1795.

William Jones, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice, Mercer, promoted in the 31st Foot, 26th August, 1796.

72d FOOT.

Darald Campbell, gentleman, to be Ensign, vice, Henry Burd, promoted in the 71st Foot, 19th September, 1795.

73d FOOT.

Lieutenant William Parr, from the 74th Foot, to be Lieut, vice, Benjamin Relph deceased, 27th November, 1796.

Hugh Cameron, Gent, to be Ensign, vice, Norman John Moore, promoted in the 74th Foot, do. do. do.

FOOT.

Lieut. John Campbell, to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice, Patrick Duff, who retires, 9th Sept. 1794.

Capt. Lieut. James Campbell, to be Captain of a Company, vice, Alexander Campbell promoted, 9th December, 1795.

Lieut. John Hughes from the 52d. foot, to be Captain Lieut. vice, James Campbell, promoted, do. do. do.

Ensign John Maxwell, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice, John Campbell, 25th, May, ditto.

Ensign George Campbell, to be Lieutenant giving the difference, vice, Hill, promoted in the Independents, 26th. do. do.

Ensign Norman J. Moore from the 73d Foot to be Lieut. vice, W. Parr removed to the 73d Foot 27th Nov. 1795.

Serjt. Major James Legger, to be Ensign by purchase, vice, George Campbell, 26th May, 1795.

75th FOOT.

John Spalding, Gent, to be Ensign, vice, Charles Spalding who retires, 1st Sept. 1795.

77th FOOT.

Major George Charles Brathwaite of the 72d Foot to be Lieut. Colonel in the Army by brevet, 25th July 1794.

Head Quarters Calcutta, March 31st 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.
His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions, and Appointments.

19th DRAGOONS.

Cornet John Bangor, to be Lieutenant on the Augmentation, 25th December 1795.

H. Young Gentleman, to be Cornet without purchase, vice, Bangor, 1st June 1796.

19th FOOT.

William Taylor, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice, Vincent promoted, 12th March 1796.

Ensign Randolph M'Donald, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice, Ebbert removed to the 13th Dragoons, 12th April do.

Ensign David, 19th FOOT, to be Lieutenant, vice, O'Brien, Superfluous, being absent without Leave, do. do.

Pierfon Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice, R. M'Donald promoted, do. do.

71st FOOT.

Charles Wilkison Mercer, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice, Blair promoted, 4th April 1796.

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

31d FOOT.

Ensign Alex. Boyd, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice, John Turner, who retires, 26th March 1797.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th March, 1797.

Extrait of General Orders.

27th Light Dragoons.—Cornet George Gore from the 21st Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Perin, who retires 1st June, 1796.

32d Foot.—Captain Lieutenant Walter Elliot to be Captain by purchase, vice Donald M'Donald, promoted, 1st June, 1796.

Lieutenant Dennis Quin to be Captain Lieut. vice Elliot 1st June, 1796.

Lieutenant James Davis from the 53th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Galde, who exchanges 17th May, 1796.

Ensign Evelyn Dovey, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Steward, who retires, 24th June, 1796.

Cornet Robert Fitzgerald from the 23d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Quin promoted, 29th July, 1796.

John Gorges, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Kingstone, promoted, 2d July, 1796.

John Blackmore, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, on the augmentation:

78th Foot.—Superannuated Captain John M'Leod, to be Captain of a company, vice Simon Ricketts, who retires on half pay 19th April, 1796.

Lieutenant Basil Fisher, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland, who exchanges 19th March, 1796.

Ensign L. G. Tucker to be Lieutenant, vice Norman, M'Leod, promoted in the 95th Foot, 26th May, 1796.

M. Robertson, gentleman, to be Ensign, vice L. G. Tucker promoted, ditto.—Gabriel Gregory, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Calvey, who retires 3d May, 1796.

Lieutenant John Rolles, of the 76th Foot, to be a brevet Captain in the army, in the East Indies only, 7th January, 1796.

G. O. by the Commander in Chief, Calcutta, 29th March 1797.

Major General Duff, is appointed Colonel of the 3d Battalion of Artillery, and the reports of the corps of artillery are to be made to Major General Duff, as colonel commanding thereof.

APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNMENT.

MR. BENJAMIN BISHOP, appointed SUPERINTENDANT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER, at this Presidency.

TRINCOMALIE.

31st MARCH, 1797.

"ON Wednesday the 29th. Instant, the Detachment of the HONORABLE COMPANY'S COAST ARTILLERY, stationed here, was reviewed on the Esplanade by LIEUT. COLONEL CHAMPAGNE, when having gone through the various evolutions according to the new System, with the greatest correctness, they proceeded to mount the Field-Pieces: (which had previously been taken to pieces for that purpose) and commenced Firing in the short space of One Minute and a half: after having performed a great variety of Artillery Manœuvres, and displayed an uncommon degree of perfection in the management of their Guns, they again fell in under Arms, and advanced in Line with admirable steadiness:—After the General Salute Lieutenant Colonel Champagne, was pleased to express himself to MAJOR MANDEVILLE, the Commanding Officer, in terms of the highest commendation, declaring that the mastery manner in which the Artillery had performed their various Manœuvres that Morning, he had never seen surpassed even in Europe, and that he should have a pleasure in reporting to MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE accordingly."

In our last Courier, we stated that the Ship America, lately arrived from the Isle of France, had formerly been the *Mon*, Danish Frigate;—that statement we now beg leave to correct, as we have since learnt that the America had formerly been *La Blonde*, French Corvette; and that the *Mon* (as we some time suggested) was fitted out as a Privateer, mounting 30 Guns, and was to proceed to Sen in the course of a few days after the departure of Captain *Crowninshield* from the Isle of France.

From Captain *Crowninshield* we also learn, that the *Alfred* Corvette, captured by the *Garyfish* Frigate, had on her return to Mauritius, (under Danish Colours) been sold for 15,000 Spanish Dollars, that she had been fitted out as a Privateer, mounting twenty Guns, and had sailed, (as it was currently reported for the Coast of Malabar,) some few days previous to the departure of the America.

There can be no doubt but that both the Privateers abovementioned, are now at Sea, and we trust that by giving publicity to the circumstance, we may eventually guard if not benefit, the Commercial Interests of the Country.—The *Mon* is a very heavy sailing vessel, nor is there a probability of her escaping from any of His Majesty's Ships, should they unfortunately fall in with her.

Spanish Dollars, Captain *Crowninshield* reports, had also once more become a general circulating medium of the French Islands.

MUSICAL.

At a private concert, performed on Sunday Evening last, we were highly gratified by the skill and taste displayed by six professional Gentlemen, lately arrived from Pondicherry: the performance of three of these able Musicians, on the French Horn, Bassoon, and Violin, was truly excellent, and we trust will recommend them to the notice of the Settlement.

On the 28th ultimo, STEPHEN WHITEHILL and JOHN SPENCER, Esquires, who held provisional seats in the Council of the Board, retired from the Board, the one being appointed Chief of Salafette, the other President of the Commission in the Malabar Province; the Gentlemen summoned to succeed as third and fourth members of Council, by the nomination of the Court of Directors, are SIR CHARLES WARREN MARET, Barr. and JAMES RIVETT, Esq.

On the 27th ultimo, His Majesty's Ship *Onyx*, under charge of Captain Elliot, anchored in Bombay Harbour, after touching upon her passage at Cutchibho.

Captain Elliot having delivered over charge of the Orpheus to Captain Page, assumed the command of His Majesty's Ship Hobart, and was expected to sail on the 3d instant for Madras.

A Paris Paper of October last, has the following Paragraph:—"The Coat and Waistcoat of CHARETTE, were a few days since sold at Rosen, for twenty—'the Louis d'ors'."

BIRTH.

On Saturday last the LADY of GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. of a DAUGHTER.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last Mrs. BERTHAUFF, Wife of Mr. C. Berthaupt, A Lady of uncommon accomplishments, both Natural and Acquired; and to these social excellencies it may be added, that the pious and virtuous endowment of mind, and every exertion of faculty, which stamps a sterling worth and value on the Female Character.—She has left an infant Family, to regret the loss of the fond and the most affectionate of Mothers.

On Thursday the 19th instant Miss AMELIA FARRER, youngest Daughter of Mrs. FARRER, an amiable and accomplished young Lady, suddenly regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

ARRIVALS.

18th Ship, Margaret Mackenzie, Vizagapatam.—16th Snow Sulphana, Chetum Pondicherry.—17th Grab Newtrelaban, Nyburgh, Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

18th Ship Carter, Nalh, Calcutta.—16th Ship Jane, Stewart, Bombay.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderfon,

At his Rooms,
Tomorrow WEDNESDAY, 19th Instant,
At 11 o'clock.

A FINE CLOCK,

One pair of GOLD FILLIGRE BEETLE BOXES.
Two pair FILLIGRE FRUIT BASKETS.

AND

A HANDSOME NEW
BENGAL PALANKEEN,
COMPLETE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.)
By Robert Henderfon,

At his Rooms,
On MONDAY, the 1st May next,
At 11 o'clock.

THE GOOD BRIG

SUSANNA AMELIA,

PENANG BUILT.

Burthen about 1200 Bags, is COPPERED AND A PRIME SAILER.
A Lift of her Stores, and further Particulars may be known on Application at the Auction Room.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late COLLY LYONS HONORABLE MARY, Count of Madraspatnam, to Mrs. MARTHA LUCAS, and RICHARD CHASE, Esq. the Executors, and Executor, thereby appointed, all persons having claims on the Estate, of the said deceased, are requested to state the same, and those indebted to the said Estate, to pay the amount thereof to the said RICHARD CHASE, the Acting Executor.

Part St. George: 11th April, 1797

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Messrs. Lane & Heefke,

At their Rooms,
On SATURDAY next, the 22d. Instant.
At 11 o'clock.

The following Goods;

Ironmongery,

CONSISTING OF
FINE Single and Double bolted Padlocks, Brass bell Locks, Brass Hinges, and Bureau handles, Hot Water plates, wrought Iron Stew Pans, Ham boilers, Fifth Kettles, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, Barred fluted Grid-irons, Tea Kettles, &c.

A Variety of Cooper's Tools, &c. &c.

ALSO

A Quantity of HAMS, and CHEESE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Rooms,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE.

On FRIDAY next, the 21st Instant,

At 11 o'clock.

A QUANTITY of large Tin Boilers,—

A ditto, small,—Ditto Coffee Mills,—

Twenty-one Nutmeg Graters,—23 Patty Pans,—

A quantity of Patte moulds,—Ditto Saucepans with covers,—Twenty-four coloured Tin Writing-boxes,—

Ten dozens metal Spoons,—Twenty Beer Cocks,—

A quantity of Fish Sauce,—Ditto of Olives,—Ditto of Cornish,—Ditto of Fish Sauce,—Ditto

Bile of Anchovies.

ALSO

Four Vols. of Murphy's Tacitus,—Four

Vols. Donovan's British Insects,—Five Vols.

of Modern Europe,—Four Vols. of Pindars Works,—Three D. zens of New Teak-wood

Chairs,—One dozen Black-wood Ditto.

AND

VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

A Card.

CAPTAIN FARRER,

OF THE

BELLONA,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,

THAT HE

Investment,

IS NOW LANDED,

AND

EXPOSED FOR SALE,

At Mr. Henderfon's,

GODOWNS, IN THE FORT.

Consisting of,

CLARET, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,

CONFECTORY, Table Cutlery,

HERRINGS, Oil, and Olives,

SAU. BS, Mustard, Vinegar,

STATIONARY, Tin Ware,

JEWELLRY, Watches.

An extensive and Choice Assortment of

TIN TOYS.

Advertisement:

ALL Persons having demands against the late Lieutenant W. B. DAVIES, of the 19th Battalion Native Infantry, are desired to send the same to JOHN HUNTER, the Administrator, within thirty Days after this date, after which no claims will be received.

Madras, 17th November 1797.

The Asylum Lottery.

THIRTEENTH DAY, DRAWING.

Thursday, the 13th Instant.

No. 5409 Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

No. 4485 7589 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

82 1208 4572 7751 85 1658 4393 7019

130 2171 4122 7416 801 2381 4550 7759

930 2502 4312 7216 813 2709 4040 8775

777 2707 4309 8743 1156 8750 5224 8658

1787 2710 8078 9111 1152 3884 5805 9906

3793 3825 5213 5875 1854 3354 5303 9490

1681 3454 5038 5217 1450 5210 5883 9344

1165 3149 6386 9100 1577 3866 6100 9342

1266 3834 6038 9187 1113 3361 6104 9194

2013 3115 7482 9184 1694 4133 7641

FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 17th April.

No. 4754 7484. Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.

No. 3054 3418 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

46 61 73 127 619 774 804 837

693 837 738 1093 1783 1889 1563 1132

1659 1525 2887 3889 8010 2385 2141 2405

3788 3249 3187 3551 9802 2809 3483 3102

3630 3748 3789 3436 3636 3001 3539 4965

4098 4443 5038 4439 4544 4075 4513 5089

6698 6771 6341 6814 6813 6900 6974 6434

7856 7748 7473 7670 7829 7100 7105 7084

7508 7115 7401 7511 8801 8420 8380 8834

9107 8654 8728 8601 9320 9063 9938 9851

8100 9047 9951 9168 9687 9796 9778

The 14th is about part 4500 Star Pagodas.

Price of Tickets: at 10 Star Pagodas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 29th. MARCH.

On Sunday last, Major William Kirkpatrick, the Honorable Company's Resident at the Nizam's Court, accompanied by his surgeon, arrived at Parel; and on Monday Morning on his coming into Garrison, he was received under a salute of Fifteen Guns, from the Saluting Battery.

On Monday last, failed from the harbour the Honorable Company's Cruiser, Viper, Capt. William Relph, with a Packet for Buffarah.

On Monday last anchored in the harbour the Ship *Isabella*, Captain Wilkinson, one of the Honorable Company's Extra ships from Madras, which place the left on the twenty second of February, and touched at Colombo, she brings no particular news—By the *Isabella*, came passengers Hudson Telby Esq. H. S. Penfor Esq. of this Establishment and Lieutenant Lowes of the Honorable Company's Marine.

The *Isabella*, on her passage up the Coast, fell in with, and spoke the two Indianmen, Good Hope and Malabar, a little to the southward of Pigeon Island on the 17th. Instant.

Yesterday anchored in the harbour the Ship *Elligood*, Captain Holman, one of the Honorable Company's Extra ships, from Madras, she touched at Colombo, and failed from the place the 2d of March in Company with the *Isabella*.—On the same day the Europe ships were to fail from Colombo for Point de Gaul, under convoy of his Majesty's Ship Arrogant, Captain Lucas.

Extract of a Letter dated Angamper, 7th. March, 1797.

"Lieutenants Lock and Haswell, arrived here on the 28th. Ulr. and on the following day following Lieutenant Lock was ordered into the Earnard, with a Company, to countenance the collection of the Revenue. Lieutenants Mesly, Millinchamp, and Broomhall are at Dewicote, about two miles from the top of the Carcoore pass, which leads into the Hyndard, their position is extremely strong, and equal to any force the Pyche Rajah can send against them, they have been amply supplied with Rice by the Nillamboor Rajah, who has furnished men to clear the roads leading to the Pass. Captain Disney with two hundred men marched to the Tambucherry Pass on the 26th or 27th Ulr. and that detachment was to be followed by Major Cameron's Battalion, which I understand marched on the 28th. Instant, the whole under the Command of Colonel Dow,—Price is gone as his Secretary.

The Nairs to the Northward are becoming exceedingly daring, they attacked a Jemadar's party, returning from the Camp at Coatiangury, close to Tellicherry; shot a Banyan in the head, and wounded one or two Coolies, the Officers cannot burn a light in their Tents, without a heavy fire being sent amongst them, Lieutenant Scobie is unfortunately wounded, he was in his tent at the time he was wounded, with a light burning by him, the enemy fire on the advanced Centinels, and have killed one European.—We have not yet heard whether Colonel Dow has yet reached the Top of the Tambucherry pass.—The Country people report to Lieutenant Mesly, that the Pyche Rajah has shut himself up in a very strong Fort in the Wynaud where he means to defend himself in case we should attack him. The remainder of the Battalion here, it is supposed, will be ordered up the Carcoore Pass, we have two field pieces here, and Lieutenant Heffman of the Artillery is ordered to this station.

LAW REPORT.

Court of King's Bench Guildhall, London, sitting before Lord Kenyon and a special Jury of Merchants.

BURNET AGAINST KININGTON.

This was an action on a Policy of Insurance on a quantity of fruit on board the Commerce. The Policy was at and from Malaga to Plymouth and Portsmouth, with liberty to touch at Gibraltar.

In the course of this cause, Mr. Gibbs filed a question would it be which was very material to infer as well as insured. The plaintiff went for a particular average; and the cargo being fruit, by a memorandum in the policy it was excepted from particular average, unless the ship was stranded. Unless therefore the plaintiff could show the Commerce was stranded, he could not entitle himself to the verdict of the Jury. The ship, in the neighbourhood of Sicily, struck upon some rocks, by the violence of the winds and waves, which immediately forced her off again and by the advice of a pilot, in order to save

himself from a total loss, the Capt. ran her on shore. The cargo consisted of Lemons and Oranges; 83 chests of Oranges were destroyed. After this the ship was repaired, the persons formed her voyage to Plymouth and Portsmouth.

The great question in this cause was, whether this vessel had been stranded. This the learned Council said was a new case, inasmuch as it had never been judicially settled about stranding. He conceived that what comprehended all these cases in which a ship was cast by the waves on any part of that solid matter over which the sea flowed, whether it was sand, gravel, rocks, or a combination of them all.

Mr. Erskine, for the defendant, took standing to be, where a vessel came on the ground and bulged, so that she was not able to complete her voyage, and where they were obliged to take out her cargo, and put it into another bottom, in order to convey it to the port of destination; but here the ship, after she was repaired, completed her voyage, and therefore according to him, could not be stranded.

The Jury were of opinion that this vessel was not stranded, but that she had been repaired, and then proceeded on her voyage, and therefore they found a VERDICT for the DEFENDANT.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday the Proprietors met in a General Court, agreeably to adjournment.

The Court agreed to a resolution of the Court of Directors, resolving to grant *Ship Tebe Kennedy* Bury, an Annuity of £1000 for the term of 17½ years, from Michaelmas last, if he shall so long live.

This Gentleman conducted the peace with Tipoo Sultan, from which the Company and public have derived such considerable benefits.

WEST INDIES.

St. Vincent's. The blacks still occupy the woods, from whence our most active endeavors have hitherto failed to expel them. We have possession of all their strong posts; but to reduce in our strength by defeat, and by this desperate war, that we are not equal to these operations of general assault which can alone reduce them. A detachment from this post yesterday destroyed a considerable number of their huts; and although in this service we had two or three men killed, and several wounded, we saw but two of the enemy, and one of those escaped. Their practice is to conceal themselves behind bushes, from whence they fire on our people, and then fly beyond the reach of our pursuit. Necessarily limited under such circumstances, our loss then becomes doubly mortifying.

The enemy who pass under the name of Caribs, were not originally natives of the West Indies, but of African extraction. A long time since a cargo of Slaves were wrecked upon the Island, and retired to the woods, established themselves there, and have maintained their independence.

They are black and woolly headed.—There are however, a few of the real American Indians, about 30, men, women and children; their complexion copper colour, with long black hair, and of remarkable handsome features. They are perfectly inoffensive declining interfering in the quarrel of either party. They are at enmity with the blacks, by whom their numbers have been reduced to the present state; They live close to the post of Omba, and aid our people in fishing, building of huts, and in other similar avocations, for which they receive rations; they did the like for the French, but declined taking up arms for them. The race is supposed to be extinct in the other Islands.

Grenada is tranquil; and the insurgents at St. Lucia had been checked in their predatory and devastating excursions by the vigorous exertions of our troops; among whom, however, we lament to say, the extreme intemperance of the climate had occasioned considerable mortality.

VOLNEY and WASHINGTON.

The famous C. F. VOLNEY, on his tour through the American Continent, being about to travel into Virginia, waited on the President at Mount Vernon, and requested a letter of recommendation, as he was unacquainted in those parts; on which the President wrote the following:—

"The Bearer, C. F. VOLNEY, is well known and admired in the Literary World, needs no recommendation from

"GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States."

PROCLAMATION.

The Archduke CHARLES, on the 18th of Octaber, published the following Proclamation, dated from his Head quarters at Vindobona:

"The Enemy, in their retreat, having carried away with them a number of persons as hostages for the payment of the remaining part of the contributions they have levied on different territories and Cities of Germany, different territories and Cities of Germany, may be desirous to procure the release of their countrymen by the payment of the contributions demanded, we as Imperial Commander in Chief, and General Field-Marshal of the Empire, to prevent the advantages that may hereby accrue to the Enemy, remind the said States and Cities of the Imperial Edict published throughout the Empire, and the Proclamation grounded thereon, and strictly forbid them to procure the release of the said hostages, by the payment of money, or the delivery of any kind of commodities, under pain of paying double the sum, to which they are liable by the existing Laws, or being punished by arrests, fine, or other penalties, according to circumstances."

DREAFFUL DUEL.

A very melancholy affair took place at Ramsgate in September. From the singularity of the case, I have made much inquiry concerning it, and can assure you that you may depend on the following narration:—

As John Lithorp, servant to Farmer Williams, was returning about eight o'clock, of his Master's house from ploughing a field which he had just finished, he heard a faint voice on the other side of the hedge imploring assistance. Upon this he made up to the place from whence the voice proceeded, where he beheld two men completely dead; the other wounded and weltering in his blood.

Two Cases of Rifles were observed on the ground, which explained the melancholy scene. Lithorp's first object was to convey the wounded man proved to be Mr. *, to the house of his Master, Farmer Williams, Surgical aid was immediately obtained, but to no purpose, for about eleven o'clock he breathed his last.

Between the interval of arrival at the Farmer's house and his dissolution as many questions were put to him as delicacy and his own situation would admit, to draw from him the cause and circumstances of the quarrel. He declared his antagonists to be Captain *. Really in my opinion one of the most dreadful catastrophes. It seems they had both long worn a fair widow's chains.

Captain *, appeared to be the favoured suitor, upon which his angry rival, unable to bear the preference given to another, and the total disappointment of all his hopes, found the fatal challenge and such was his determination that it should prove bloody, that he signified his intention of appearing without a second, fixing his antagonists also to forbear troubling his Friends on the occasion.

These determined men placed the muzzles of their Pistols to each others breasts, and fired by signal.

When Mr. *, perceived there was no hopes of his recovery, he took a letter from his pocket, which he gave to Farmer Williams, with the dying request that it might be delivered into the hands of Mrs. *, the innocent cause of so much mischief.

The Lady, of whom it may be truly said that the excellence of her heart, and the graces of her mind, are only exceeded by the beauty of her person, will most probably never dictate the last sentiments of her rash lover, you will not expect to read a more virtuous young lady.

Dreadful as this scene was, it still gave birth to one new. Mrs. *, as soon as she was made acquainted with the Duel, attempted suicide, by throwing herself from her balcony, but of this little below the Tower, as it is called, died Penelope Bay. We may admire the infatigable ways of Providence; for the Lady falling into salt water, which is much denser than fresh water, and rendered buoyant by her Cloths, did not sink; and Mrs. DIXIE, Surgeon at Ramsgate, happened to pass that way, as it is conjectured, after she had been in the water about ten minutes.

She was brought to shore apparently dead, but by Mr. Daniel's able assistance, who isolated the lungs by bellows, and administered other remedies in the way recommended by the Humane Society, in about twenty minutes she was happily restored to life and to her Friends.

TO THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

19th June, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, congratulating me on my acquittal of all the charges preferred against me in England.

I return you my most sincere thanks for this instance of your attention to me, and for the occasion to intercede to my credit and peace of mind; and for the confirmation which you have joined to it, of your former approbation of my conduct, during the period in which I held the chief administration in Bengal.

The made which you have chosen to convey to me this testimony of your good will, claims also my further thanks.—Though independent and complete in itself, yet by communicating it through the channel of the Court of Directors, you have given it the effect of an appeal to their justice. It was transmitted to me by their commands, in a letter signed by their Chairman and Deputy Chairman, expressive in the most honorable terms, of their perfect accordance with the sentiments which it contained.

To a man, whom a strange fatality has involved, through the course of a long official life, in an unremitted struggle for the means of discharging with effect the duties of his station, and guarding his reputation from dishonour, declarations of applause and affection from those who flood, by position, nearest to the seat or influence of that authority in which he so long participated, and whose operations he in a great measure directed, are of more worth than any that wealth and honors united, could yield. Such, I can truly affirm, they are in my estimation of them.

You, Gentlemen, have many claims of old to my regard. There was a time, in which the authority of my public office derived a considerable support from the influence of your good opinion of the manner in which it had been exercised. The knowledge of your sentiments—publicly and authentically expressed on the day of my departure from Calcutta, contributed largely to furnish my credit with my countrymen in England, who, but for this, and similar aids, it must have sunk under the pressure of accusations heaped upon me without number, and yet unrevoked, in the name of the most revered heads upon earth. These are personal benefits, which I must ever remember with a grateful heart; nor is the impression made upon it by the prompt and ardent zeal, which you have ever manifested to co-operate with the government itself in every emergency, less deeply marked upon my mind, than an effluence arising from a more diversified consideration.

When I parted, in the year 1785, from that community to which I had attached myself by an intercourse of many years, and by various relations, my heart sorrowed for the separation, but consoled itself with the hope, which a conscious reflection of a long, a well intended, and a successful service, entitled me to indulge in. I might still derive some satisfaction from the active portion of my life to the advancement of your welfare, with that of the state on which it depended. I have been disappointed, and have painfully, though patiently, borne the disappointment. Yet still I have been wholly unrepentant. The voluminous evidence produced in the course of my long trial, has incidentally brought to light many of the virtues of my countrymen and fellow servants in India, which would otherwise have remained lost in obscurity. It has in a great measure removed the prejudices which had been excited against them, and shown them deserving of the love and respect of their brethren at home, for the firm regard which they have shown to their common interests, for the candour and simplicity of their manners; and the gentleness and moderation with which they have generally, and almost individually, demeaned themselves towards the native inhabitants of the provinces dependent on the British dominion; over whom the ascendancy of the national character is scarcely less prevalent, than the power with which it is in many instances officially associated. These virtues, while they tend to promote the duration of that dominion, by binding it on willing minds, reflect, at the same time, a credit on the British name, and give their possessors a dear title to the affection of every man who bears it.

In the many different occupations which I have filled in India, from my early youth upwards, I have had more opportunities of knowing the general character of my countrymen in the East, than more particularly in the provinces of Bengal, than almost any other man; and I dare to pronounce, as I would if called upon before the judicious fan of history, that of the sentiment and practice of the two best affections which constitute the bond of society, namely, public spirit and generosity, they are not surpassed, if equaled, by any people upon earth. I might appeal to a very recent instance of both, if it were necessary to display to you the exhibition of your own deeds; and God forbid that my countrymen, if ever this writing should come to their knowledge, should want a monitor to remind them of their benefactors, or to a waken in their breasts the sentiments which are due to those who feel for their distresses, and manifest a solicitude, without the profession of it, to relieve them!

To the Almighty Disposer of human events I humbly and fervently offer up my prayers for your prosperity, for the prosperity of the British Empire in India, and for the ease, content, and happiness of the inhabitants of it, who have a more immediate and indispensible claim to its protection.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

DUBLIN—OCTOBER 14.

Monday, several gentlemen of the *Lancers* corps appeared in the uniform of their attachment; it is the same as that of the *Lancers* corps in the memorable Era of the Irish Volunteers, in 1788, (see BLACK Faced With BRIMSTONE, as had been asserted) but fearful with blue facings, and made a very elegant appearance.

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