THE COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th. 1797. NUMBER 595.

Advertisement

AN ADDITION

MON

BEING WANTED FOR

Majesty's Squa...

IN INDIA, FOR

BILLS,

AT NINETY DAY'S SIGHT,

ON the OFFICERS of HIS MAJES... BOARD of ORDNANCE, the COM-MISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, and the COMMISSIONERS of the SICK and ... supplying them, specifying the RATE of EXCHAN... per Pagoda, will be received by

Mr. Henry Sewell.

HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL STORE-KEEPER,

Until the 8th. March.

THE TENDERS will be open... NESDAY, the 8th of MARCH, ...noon, in presence of all who may attend, and the lowest will be accepted.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPERS OFFICE,

Madras: 28th Feb. 1797.

Sale Poſtponed.

Mr. Henderson,

Begs to make known to the ...

THAT THE SALE OF THE

Condemned Sto...

BELONGING TO

His Majesty's ...

That was Advertiſed, for t...

IS UNAVOIDABLY PO...P

UNTIL

Friday, the 10th of March next.

A Liſts of the Stores to be ſeen at the Auction Room.

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction

By Robert Henderſon,

AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY the 1ſt March,

AT 12 O'CLOCK;

(If not Previouſly diſpoſed off by Private Sale.)

A LARGE and Commodious DWELLING HOUSE and extenſive GARDEN, *well Enclosed & Watered*, and Stocked with choice FRUIT TREES.

The HOUSE, and OFFICE's &c. are in complete repair, and fit for the immediate reception on of a Genteel Family.

There is a Company's Grant for the Premiſes, which are Situated on the Bank of a pleaſant River, near Vipe...

The Conditions will be mentioned at the time and Place of Sale, and further particulars may be known on application to

Mr. Robert Henderſon.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 2d. March,

At Twelve o'Clock;

... Horſes, ... lately broke in, and drove ... one in a Phaeton, and would anſwer ... well for a Chaiſe or Chariot.

Three ... Fuſees, Two Capital Double Barrelled Guns, with Caſes, and apparatus Complete,—and a few Pieces fine Long Cloth.

Bengal Muſlin.

Mr. Henderſon.

Has for Sale on Commiſſion,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bengal Muſlin,

CO...

VERY fine Handkerchiefs ... Charconahs, plain and Flo... Muſlin.

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 2d of March,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

BELONGING TO

A Gentleman,

About to return to Europe,

VIZ.

DINING, Side Board, and Card Tables, Bureaus, and Book Caſes, Chairs, Cots, Couches, Sofas, Shade Stands, one large Looking Glaſs, 61 inches by 35.

PLATE.

Coffee and Tea Pots, Curry Diſhes, Pye Diſhes, Sauce Boats, Salvers, Milk Bowl, Bread Baſket, Table Croſs, Cruet Stands, Butter Scollops, Soup Ladles, Table, Deſert and Tea Spoons, Salt Cellers, Bottle Stands, Candleſticks, Knife Caſes, &c.

PAINTINGS.

Several valuable Paintings, chiefly Views in India; by the Daniels.

Three ſets of Queen's Ware,

China and Glaſs Ware,

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

BOTTLED WINES, &c.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,

FRIDAY, the 3d March,

At 11 o'clock forenoon,

A VARIETY OF

Europe Goods,

BY THE SHIPS NOW IN THE ROADS,

Viz.

AN INVOICE OF

Ironmongery and Cutlery,

SETS of Table and Deſert, White, and Green Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Hams, Cheeſe, Tongues, Salted Salmon, Confectionary, &c.

Elegant Cut Glaſs,

There is Expoſed for Sale,

AT

Mr. Henderſon's Rooms,

At very Moderate Prices,

A VARIETY OF

Rich Cut Glaſs Ware,

VIZ.

TWO and four Light Girandoles, Octagon Stands, with Feſtoon Ornaments, Table and Wall Shades, Candleſticks, Red Morrocco-mounted Cruet Frames, Ink Stands, &c.

For Private Sale,

By Robert Henderſon,

An Elegant Bengal-made SEDAN PALANKEEN, with Plated Mouldings,—A new beautiful Long and Handkerchief, Sup... SHAWLS, juſt received.

Freſh Europe Goods.

... IS EXPOSED FOR SALE,

At Mr. Henderſon's,

GODOWNS,

AT MODERATE PRICES,

PER THE BELLONA,

ONE OF THE LAST SHIPS FROM EUROPE.

VIZ.

CLARET from Stockdale and Co. Ale from Hodgſon, Hams and Cheeſe, Table and Deſert Sets of Queens Ware, Silk and Cotton Hoſiery, Jewellry, Glaſs Ware, Furniture, Plate, and New Books amongſt which there is Nautical Almanacks, for 1797, 98, 99, 1800. New Edit. of Hamilton Moore's Elements of Ship Rigging, Sail making, and Seamanſhip, Hiſtory of the Navy, a few ſets Bell's Weekly Meſſenger.

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Meſſrs. Lane & Heeſke,

At their Rooms,

On MONDAY the 6th of March,

At 11 o'Clock,

The Effects of Gentlemen returning to Europe,

CONSISTING OF

Plate,

VIZ.

ONE Large Salver, Two ſmall ditto, a Large Tankard, Coffee Pot, Cruet Stands, Bottle Stands, Tea Pot, Muſſineers, Muſtard Pot, Salt Cellars, Croſs, Baking Diſhes, Candle Sticks, Soup Ladles, Milk Spoons, Marrow Spoons, Table, Deſert, and Tea Spoons.

GLASS WARE.—Shades, Globe and Wall Lamps,—Cut and Plain Tumblers, Goblets, Claret, and Madeira, Glaſſes,—Jelly Glaſſes,—Cut Butter Cups, &c.

FURNITURE.—Cots with Curtains, & Bedding Complete,—Tables, Chairs, Couches, Liquor Caſes, &c.

CHINA WARE.—A very Complete ſet of Blue and White, Baſket Worked China,—and a Quantity of Diſhes, Plates, &c.

LIQUORS.—Very fine old Madeira in bottles, that has been ſeven years in the country,

Excellent Port Wine, and Brandy,

N. B. Maſters of the above Liquors, may be had at Meſſrs. Lane and Heeſke's Rooms, till the day of Sale.

Cooking Utenſils, and a variety of Articles not ſpecified in the above liſt.

And at 12 o'clock,

A very beautiful GREY HORSE, about 14 hands and half high, maſter of any weight, has pleaſant paces, is ſound and free from vice.

ALSO

A very ſerviceable

Bay Saddle HORSE.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

By Meſſrs. Lane and Heeſke,

At their Rooms,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF

Europe Goods.

AND

Cabinet Furniture,

AS ADVERTISED IN THE LAST

COURIER, and GAZETTE,

ALSO

A very large

ASSORTMENT

OF

Toy's,

Remittance to Europe,

BILLS in ſets of £2000. each, drawn by the Supra Cargoes in China, on the Court of Directors, at 365 days ſight, without any option of deferring payment, to be had of

Meſſrs. Chaſe Sewell and Chaſe.

Fort St. George, 14th January 1797.

Claret for Sale,

JUST IMPORTED ON THE

AMERICAN SHIP

OCEAN,

Of a very ſuperior Flavor,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Scott, Idle & Co. of London.

At 80 Pagodas per Cheſt, containing 12 dozen,

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Meſſrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Advertiſement.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FENWICK, of the 1ſt Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry—having died inteſtate; MAJOR MACLEANE, as Commanding the Corps, has taken Charge of his Effects, which will be delivered to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as may be authoriſed by Law to receive them.

Samulcottah. 13th Feb. 1797.

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurſt & Branſon,

At their Rooms,

On SATURDAY, the 4th March,

At 11 o'Clock.

THE FOLLOWING

PRINTS,

IN GOLD BURNISHED FRAMES.

IMPORTED ON THE

ROCKINGHAM.

COTTAGERS, going out Hay-making,	:	1 pair
Saturday and Sunday,	:	1 pair
Boy and his Goose,	:	1 pair
Deſerter,	:	4 in No.
Venus and Cupid,	:	3 in No.
St. James and St. Giles's Beauty's		1 pair
Lord Cornwallis's View of the Sons of Tippoo,		1 pair
View of a Manufactory in Calcutta,		1 in No.
Cries of London,		1 pair
Woodman,		1 in No.
His R. H. the Prince of Wales,		2 in No.

To be ſold Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurſt and Branſon.

At their Rooms,

On SATURDAY next, the 4th. Inſtant.

At 12 o'Clock.

A STRONG Handſome PHAETON.

ALSO

An Excellent DUN HORSE (BLACK MAIN and TAIL) ſeven YEARS Old, and Warranted SOUND.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurſt & Branſon,

At their Rooms,

On SATURDAY, the 4th March,

At 11 o'Clock,

The following Articles,

IMPORTED ON THE

BERWICK,

And as that Ship left England,

LATE IN OCT. 1796.

It is preſumed they will be found in high Preſervation, equal, if not ſuperior to any in the SETTLEMENT.

The whole will be Poſitively Sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

AND FOR THE

Convenience of Families,

WILL BE PUT UP IN SMALL LOTS.

PRESERVED Damſons and Gooſeberries, for Tarts,

Sallad Oil, Alder, Tarragon, and White Wine Vinegar, Capers, Muſhrooms, Olives, Anchovies, Muſtard, Pickled Herrings, Pearl Barley, and Vinegar, in Caſks.

Pickles and Sauces, well aſſorted.

Hand bills ſpecifying particular Lots, will be Publiſhed.

Tickets of the Aſylum Lottery.

ARE FOR SALE.

AT the CARNATIC BANK, and AGENT's OFFICE, *Madras*;—by Meſſrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE, and Co. *Calcutta*;—by JAMES TATE, Eſq. *Bombay*;—and by Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOANNES, SINAN, and Co. *Pondicherry*

PRIZE TICKETS in the EXCHANGE LOTTERY, will be received in Payment for Tickets, after the uſual Deduction of 10 per Cent.

The Aſylum Lottery,

SECOND DAY's DRAWING.

Tueſday the 28th Inſtant.

No. 4592 a Prize of 30 Star Pagodas,

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

8694 2769 4989 1819 8779 5572 3910 2321
5906 3355 1011 6715 196 8113 5559 9067
6316 4239 8716 6651 6247 7483 1515 1559
4350 200 4618 9900 3339 9019 2945 908
9210 1949 6797 5795 501 8750 1602 4660
5044 2675 6437 5752 735 2971 2251 5261
1411 973 4208 4298 2670 8896 5962 232
8897 8886 256 8001 9550 3358 2157 9710
8348 5500 3221 4681 6918 8556 7107 9774
9089 5778 4586 1982 1899 6489 2386
5569 4954 2135 6540 5357

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In our Courier of the 7th. Instant we laid before our Readers an imperfect sketch of the Debate in the House of Peers, on the Address to His Majesty. The one we now present is more ample and correct, and is accompanied by Lord Fitzwilliam's PROTEST, *on that occasion.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY,—*October* 6.

Earl BATHURST rose and said, that if any excuse were necessary for his presuming on the indulgence of their Lordships on the present occasion, it was the importance of the subject and the matter of congratulation which his Majesty's most gracious Speech afforded.

Internal tranquillity, the hope of Peace that was presented, and the naval superiority which it announced, the valuable acquisitions we had gained, and the favourable situation in which the affairs of our Allies were placed, formed a combination of circumstances which they would behold with the utmost satisfaction.

He should not trespass farther upon the indulgence of their Lordships, but should conclude with moving an humble Address to his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

The Address, which was *merely* an echo of the Speech, being read.

The EARL of UPPER OSSORY rose to second the Address. He said that he should, in rising to second this Address, consume very little of their Lordships' time. He had only a few observations to make, as it would be unnecessary to waste time in impressing upon their Lordships with less energy and in worse language the sentiments they had heard from the noble mover. It was generally known that if his Majesty had come to the House yesterday he should have been unable to make the communication they had received relative to peace. Now they were informed that a person was to be sent to Paris with full powers to treat for this object. It was not to be a partial peace, however, but was intended to comprehend our Allies. Favourable hopes were entertained of the result, and they trusted that the terms will be equitable. If these were refused, their Lordships would concur in opinion that force of arms alone could be employed to compel the enemy to accept those fair and reasonable terms they [illegible] His Majesty's Speech justly treats with contempt the design of an invasion, but at the same time recommended every precaution which such an enterprise required. His Majesty's Speech likewise contained a just compliment to the conduct of our Ally, the Emperor, for never on any occasion had more firmness been displayed than by the Imperial Counsels, or more vigour and talents than were manifested by the Archduke Charles. It was not merely probable that the result of the campaign would be more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement had been favourable, for it already seemed that two of their armies were completely destroyed. With regard to Spain it was impossible to pronounce as yet any opinion. It was a pleasing consideration that the prospect of plenty was restored, and that the prevalence of internal tranquillity was announced. Their Lordships, he was persuaded, were convinced, that to maintain the blessings of the Constitution, and to transmit them to posterity, were the first object of his Majesty's heart and the great rule of his actions. He would only farther return his thanks to their Lordships for the indulgence with which he had been heard, and give his support to the Amendment.

EARL FITZWILLIAM then rose, but spoke in so low a tone of voice that it was with the utmost difficulty that we could collect what he said. When he recollected the principles upon which the present war had been undertaken, when we had drawn the sword, not merely in defence of an ally, but in support of the moral and religious orders of Society, and in the cause of regular Governments; when we had come forward to oppose the common enemy of established systems, he was indeed disappointed in hearing those principles and those objects passed over without observation. He did not expect to find merely the common means recommended, and the common proceedings employed for the attainment of Peace, which were practised in ordinary Wars. But when the Speech from the Throne, which, according to the usual acceptation, he considered as the Speech of the Minister, was wholly silent upon these topics, and when he had heard an Address moved and seconded, in which its sentiments were re echoed without any allusion to the grand object for which we had embarked in the present contest he trembled at the prospect which opened upon us; and from the temper with which their Lordships would be actuated, he was afraid that he should stand alone in the opposition which he proposed. At different periods of the war he had understood it to be announced as the principle of our conduct, and as the Conduct and as the object of Ministers, that there should be established in France a Government with which we could treat consistently with our original views, and with the attainment of the great purposes of general security, by which we had been guided. Upon the present occasion none of these topics were introduced. It was proposed to return thanks to his Majesty for the steps he had taken to treat with a Government, under which none of the objects for which we at first contended were secured.

The system of subversion of every acknowledged principle and established institution continued still to predominate. The wisdom of the first measures which were adopted to oppose this dangerous evil he had always approved, and experience had confirmed. What then was there now in the aspect of public affairs to require a deviation from a conduct sanctioned by policy, and justified by events? Was the system which had roused our attention and demanded our exertions now extinct? or was it still the rule by which the conduct of the enemy was directed? Their Lordships ought to compare the views of France at that period, with the plans which they prosecuted now. The great and powerful Governments of Europe were not first attacked by the spirit of aggression with which the enemy were actuated, but the inferior and feeble states had felt their overbearing influence and their subversive authority. The instance announced their intention, and success was to afford the means of exending the application of their principles. Now we might observe the prevalence of the same dispositions. They were avowed in repeated proclamations, in which their determination to overturn the established order of the countrie overwhich they could dictate, was renewed.

It was not their arms which we had to dread, but the system by which their success was accompanied. He begged their Lordships to consider the instance of Sardinia. No sooner was the King of Sardinia compelled to submit, to accept a peace from France, that it was succeeded by their interference in the internal administration of his government. They insisted upon his restoring to their Liberty and to their effects all the persons who had been condemned to imprisonment or to penalties for the propagation of their anarchical doctrines. At Rome they had signalized their triumph by imposing the same degrading conditions. Were their Lordships prepared to submit to such indignities, were we to invite such disgraceful interference, Would they endure the establishment of that badge of *disorder* which the king of Prussia had allowed *to* be created in his dominions? In Berlin the standard of insurrection was reared, the national cockade was worn to attract partizans and to propagate the principles of which it was the emblem. *And were their Lordships prepared to allow the* NATIONAL COCKADE *to be worn in this Country by every man whom the French Directory might chuse to consider as a Frenchman?* By arms alone these attempts and these disgraces were to be resisted. Such had once been the opinion which had been formed of their Character, and which he still retained. Now however, were we to make peace with a government, which proscribed all the institutions we endeavoured to protect, and threatened all the dangers which we had struggled to oppose. To these evils their Lordships exposed themselves if they consented to conclude any peace, and to establish any connection with the enemies of established government and the moral and religious order of Society. Whatever confidence might be reposed in the affection, steadiness, and loyalty of the people at home, what did their Lordships lay to our distant possessions? Were our colonies safe? Were the West India islands in a situation in which we could rely upon their tranquility? What had been the effect of the principles of France in her own settlements? What devastation had they not produced? What ravage had they not extended to our own islands of St. Vincents and Grenada? The effect of their principles was, to overthrow all the barriers by which property was protected, and the tendency was realised by the practice which they pursued. Even in glancing over the proceedings of their Legislative Bodies this day he had found that one of their Reporters states, that the sale of the national property (that is, what was the property of individuals) is the pivot of the Revolution.

If their Lordships were not disposed to give up the security of their property, and to introduce that levelling system, they would pause when they contemplated the serious consequences with which the measures recommended would be accompanied. Were their Lordships prepared to submit to the mandates of the DIRECTORY? At their command were they ready to let loose all those who had been doomed to punishment for the propagation of sedition, and for attacks upon the Constitution of the country. Were they prepared to set at liberty Mr, Yorke? to recall from Botany Bay the JACOBINS who had been transported to that country? If they did not wish to involve this country in weakness, to strip it of its energy and its defence, they would pause before they proceeded. When they had consented to disband our troops, and to dismantle our fleet now in the height of its power, did they imagine that we should be able to cope with the forces of the Directory wielding the combined strength of the navies of Spain and Holland? If their Lordships did not wish to expose the country to these disasters, and to the calamities they might involve, they would not concur in giving to his Majesty an advice that would strike at the interests of the state, and weaken the security of his government. He was ignorant, he confessed; of the powers with which the persons to whom this negotiation for peace was committed would, in all probability, be entrusted.

From an observation of the Noble Lord who seconded the Address, it appeared that it was not merely for ourselves, but for our Allies, that this negociation was to be instituted. He doubted how far Ministers were authorised to include them in the measures they were about to adopt. If we could gather the sentiments of the Emperor from his conduct in circumstances apparently the most desperate, when three powerful armies were pressing him on every side, and had advanced nearly to his capital, he would not condescend in circumstances more propitious to treat with the enemy of established order and government. There was a subject on which he thought he might propose a question to Ministers. It was not because with him the answer could remove his objections, because he reprobated entirely the principle of the negociation, but it was a point which well merited the attention of their Lordships. Did they mean to recognise France, circumscribed and limited within her ancient boundaries, or the Republic of France, bounded by the Rhine and the Alps? For a series of years our Ancestors had struggled to limit the territories of France, and to maintain the balance of Europe, and it was surely no trivial consideration, whether this aggrandisement was to be acknowledged, and these acquisitions to be sanctioned.

So far as his own opinion extended, this consideration, in the present case, was secondary, for his prime objection was, to treat with France constituted as she is. Yet it certainly was a proper question, and deserving highly the attention of those by whom the measure was supported. The effects which our Commerce would sustain by the aggrandisement of France, were not indifferent. It was no light reflection that *Holland* was under the controul of the *Enemy*, that the Ports of *Italy* were *in the hands of the Enemy*; that *Leghorn*, at once so important in War, from [illegible] supplies which it furnished, and in Peace, a[illegible] great mart of our Commodities and manufa[illegible] was now *taken from us*. All *the coasts of* [illegible] were now *shut against our Commerce*. In [illegible] the establishment of a Republic, under the [con]troul of France, would exclude our tra[illegible] that country, and unless the King of Naple[illegible] boldly forward to resist the plans of the enemy, the whole of the North of Italy would be inaccessible to our manufactures. By commerce this nation had flourished. What, however, was to be our situation, when every port into which our commodities had flowed, was to be shut against us? Were the French to succeed in establishing a Republic in Italy, it would quickly spread [illegible]er that country the same poverty which in France the revolutionary government introduced.

We might treat with the French Directory, but what traffick could our merchants maintain with individuals who were destitute of property, or possessed it without sec[illegible] *too was certain*. By wha[illegible] it was distinguished, whether as a Monarchy or a Republic, was of little consequence. It was the tributary of France, and from the tenor of the Speech, he concluded, that with her too we should have to contend, and with her attachment to the views of France, it followed that the sphere of our commerce would be still farther circumscribed. Having thus reminded their Lordships of the principles upon which the War was undertaken, of the wisdom of the measures which were at first [illegible]ted and the undiminished necessity for th[illegible]secution for the maintainment of the great ends of general security, he should not trespass farther upon the time of their Lordshiqs, or insist upon any farther topics. The sense of the house had not yet been taken, and whatever might be the fate he should move an amendment to the Address. He was not very anxious that the treaty which they proposed to institute would be ultimately successful, he had been amused to see that at the very moment when these negociations were to be put in train a Note had been published by the Directory containing *the grossest libel upon the British Nation*, since, as the nation had acted with Ministers in the circumstances alluded to, he [illegible] consider the outrages thrown out agai[illegible] in no other light. The Noble Earl then, a[illegible] mentioning with the highest respect th[illegible] of the British forces, on which hi[illegible] Speech bestowed the best deserved pr[illegible] as an Amendment from the words *most* [illegible], in substance as follows.

"That the House, impressed with a deep
"sense *of the necessity of a war*, in the defenc[e]
"of civil society, and for the maintenance of
"moral and religious order, will continue to sup-
"port his Majesty in *its further prosecution* with
"vigour, in the full assurance that his Majesty
"will take no steps to negociate a peace incon-
"sistent with these objects, and with the interest
"of the country; that they will defend its rights
"and interests with their lives and fortunes, a-
"gainst all aggression, &c."

After a short altercation, in which Lords Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, and Grenville took part, the Amendment of Lord Fitzwilliam was negatived without a division, and *the* ORIGINAL ADDRESS *carried*.

PROTEST.

OF

EARL FITZWILLIAM,

Against the Address of the House of Lords to the Throne, on His Majesty's Speech, announcing the opening of a Negociation for Peace with the French Republic.

DISSENTIENT,

I. Because, by this Address, unamended as it stands, the sanction of the Lords is given to a series of measures as ill-judged with regard to their object as they are derogatory from the dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and from the honour of this kingdon. The reiteration of solicitations for peace, to a species of power, with whose very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is incompatible, can have no other effect than that, which it is notorious, all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must encrease the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and [illegible] the authority of an odious Governmen[t] [illegible] an enslaved people; they must impair the [con]fidence of all other Powers in the magnanimity, constancy, and fidelity of the British Counsels; and it is much to be apprehended it will inevitably tend to break the spring of that energy, and to lower that spirit which has characterised in former times this high-minded nation, and which, far from sinking under [illegible] have even ri[illegible] with the difficulties and dangers in which ou[r] [illegible]ntry has been involved.

II. Because no Peace, such as may [illegible] capable of recruiting the strength, œconomizing the means, augmenting the resources, and providing for the safety of this kingdom and its inseparable connections and dependencies, can be had with the usurped power now exercising authority in France, considering the description, the character, and the conduct of those who compose that Government, the methods by which they have obtained their power, the policy by which they hold it, and the maxims they have adopted, openly professed and uniformly acted on, towards the destruction of all Governments not formed on their model and subservient to their domination.

[illegible]I. Because the idea that this kingdom is c[illegible]pete[illegible] defend itself, its laws, liberties, a[illegible] re[illegible], under the general subjugation o[illegible] [illegible]ope is presumptuous in the extreme, [illegible] the supposed motives for our [illegible]icitations for peace, and is cer[illegible] the standing policy both of [illegible] which Great Britain [illegible] the common enemy [illegible]er the several States of [illegible] we have seen, it is impos[illegible]erve our trade, or, what cannot exist without it, our naval power. This [illegible]le system seizes on the keys of the domi[illegible] of these powers, without any considera[illegible] of their friendship, their enmity, or their neutrality; prescribes laws to them as to conquered provinces; mulcts and fines them at pleasure; forces them, without any particular quarrel, into direct hostility with this kingdom, and expels us from such ports and markets as the thi[illegible] that (Europe [illegible] is no harb[illegible] which we can enter without her permission, either in a commercial or a naval character. This general interdict cannot be begged of; we must resist it by our power, or we are already in a state of vassalage.

V. Because, whilst this usurped power shall continue thus constituted, and thus disposed, no security whatever can be hoped for in our colonies and plantations, those invaluable sources of our national wealth and our naval power. This [illegible] has shewn that the power prevalent in France, by intentionally disorganizing that plantation system (which France had in common with all other European nations), and by inverting the order and relations therein established, has been able with a naval force, altogether contemptible, and with very inconsiderable succours from Europe, to baffle in a [illegible] measure the m[illegible] armaments ever [illegible] Indi[illegible]d at an expence hitherto unparalleled, [illegible], by the force of example and by the [illegible] her machinations produced, at little [illegible]nce to herself either of blood or treasure [illegible]erial desolation and ruin by the ge[illegible] of every thing valuable and [illegible]tivation, througout several of [illegible]y among the most flourishing [illegible]. The new system, by which [illegible]s have been effected, leave our co[illegible]qually endangered in peace as in war. It is therefore with this general system (of which the West India scheme is but a ramification) that all antient establishments are essentially at war for the sake of self-preservation.

VI. Because, it has been declared from the Throne, and in effect the principle has been adopted by Parliament, that there was no way likely to obtain a peace, commonly safe and honourable, but through the antient and legitimate Government long established in France. That Government in its lawful succession has been solemnly recognized, and assistance and protection as solemnly promised to those Frenchmen who should exert themselves in its restoration. The political principle upon which this recognition was made, is very far from being weakened by the conduct of the new-invented Government. Nor are our obliga[illegible] good faith, pledged on such strong motives of policy to those who have been found in their allegiance, dissolved, nor can they be so, until fairly directed efforts have been made to secure this great fundamental point. None have yet been employed with the smallest degree of vigour and perseverance.

VII. Because the example of the great change made by the usurpation in the moral and political world (more dangerous than all her conquests) is by the present procedure confirmed in al[illegible] force. It is the first successful example furnished by history of the subversion of the antient Government of a great country, [illegible] of all its Laws, Orders, and Religion, by the corruption of mercenary armies, and by the seduction of a multitude, bribed by com[illegible]cation to sedition, in defiance of the [illegible] the whole pr[illegible]prietor[illegible] The fatal eff[illegible]ts of this examp[illegible]e felt in every country.—New mea[illegible]mies, new pretexts are fur[illegible] new per[illegible] poison-

VIII. Because our eagerness in suing for peace may induce the persons exercising power in France erroneously to believe, that we act from necessity, and [illegible]able to continue the war, a persuasion, which, in the event of an actual peace, will operate as a temptation to them to renew that conduct which brought on the present war, neither shall we have any of the usual securities in peace. In their treaties, they do not acknowledge the obligation of that law, which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have not the same sentiments nor the same ideas of their interest in the con[illegible] peace, which have hitherto [illegible]lar Governments; they [illegible] manner feel public distress, [illegible]e misery of the subjects;

they will not find the ſame difficulty on the commencement of a new war to call their whole force into ſudden action, where, by the law, every citizen is a ſoldier, and the perſon and properties of all are liable at on[...]to arbitrary requiſitions. On the o[...]o attempt has been made to ſhew in[...]ner, whether by alliances, by force[...] or naval, or by the improve[...]a[...]mentation of our finances, we[...] able to reſiſt their hoſtile[...] peace than at the preſe[...] armed, we cannot reap[...] of peace in œconomy; [...] be ſubject to be driven[...] every circumſtance of diſa[...] now prepare ourſelves to fu[...] and ſubmiſſion whatever inſults, indignities, and injuries we may receive from tha[...]ſolent, domineering, and unjuſt power.

IX. Becauſe the inability of humbling ourſelves again to ſolicit peace in a manner, which is a recognition of the French Republic, contrary to all the principles of the war, the danger of peace, if obtained, the improbability of its duration, and the perſeverance of the ene[...] in[...]cture, but certainty. It has been avowed by the actual Governors of France at the very moment when they had before them our application for a paſſport. They chooſe that moment for publiſhing a ſtate paper breathing the moſt hoſtile mind. In it they ſtimulate and goad us, by language the moſt harſh and offenſive. They frankly tell us, that it is not our intereſt to declare Peace, for that they regard Peace only as the opportunity of preparing freſh means for the annihilation of our naval power. By making Peace they do not conceal that it will be their object—" to wreſt from us our maritime perpondeancy—to re-eſtabliſh what they invidiouſly call the freedom of the ſeas—to give a new impulſe to the Spaniſh, Dutch, and French Marines—and to carry to the higheſt degree of proſperity th[...] ind[...] they charge us with " unjuſtly attacking[...] we can no longer dupe," and which the[...] out contemplate as their own dep[...] united in arms, and furniſhing re[...] our future humiliation and deſtruct[...] reſort to that well known and[...] ſion of theirs to ancient hiſt[...] repreſenting " France as m[...] England as modern Carthag[...] th[...] us of National perfidy, and h[o]ld Eng[...] as an object to be blotted out from the [face] of the earth." They falſely aſſert that the Engliſh nation ſupports with impatience the continuance of the war, and has extorted all His Majeſty's overtures for Peace, " by complaints and reproaches," and above all not only in that paſſage, but throughout their official note, they ſhew the moſt marked adherance to that inſidious and intolerable policy of their ſyſtem, by which they, from the commencement of the Revolution, ſought to trouble and ſubvert all the governments in Europe. They ſtudiouſly diſjoin the Engliſh nation from its ſovereign.

X. Becauſe, having acted throughout the courſe of this awful and momentous criſion the principles herein expreſſed, and after having on the preſent accaſion, not only fully reconſidered, and jealouſly examined their ſoundneſs and validity, but gravely attended to, and ſcrupulouſly weighed the merits of all thoſe arguments which have been offered to induce a dereliction of them, conſcientiouſly adhering to, and firmly abiding by them, I thus ſolemnly record them, in juſtification of my own conduct, and in diſcharge of the duty I owe to my King, my Country, and the general Intereſts of Civil Society.

WENIWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

From the Vienna Gazette,

THURSDAY,—*3d November,* 1796.

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By Lieutenant Baron Deltingen, of the Emperor's Carbineers, the Archduke Charles has tranſmitted the fol[...]ing [...]mple and agreeable Intelligence, dated [...]ou[...] 28th October.

" Although the victory of the 19th, and the many ſkirmiſhes which preceded and followed it, cauſed the enemy to retire, it did not oblige them altogether to aband[o]n the right Bank of the Rhine.

" The [...]nce more in the excellent poſition upon the heights of Schlingen, and waited there a further attack.

The obſtinacy with which they ſtruggled to protract the paſſage, the detaching of 10,000 men from the other ſide, which croſſed over near Breyſach, and formed near Kehl; and laſtly, the motion of the enemy's troops, which had been drawn from Hundſruchen on the lower Rhine, gave ſtrong room to conjecture that they intended to maintain themſelves in that poſition, until they could make a powerful diverſion in thoſe points, by which they might occupy the Archduke's attention, and perhaps have an opportunity to act again offenſively with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle; this app[...]he more probable, as they had began to thro[...]ble intrenchments at the head o[f] the [...]rnningen, for the accompliſhme[...]r the Archduke did not leave th[...]

These important reaſons determined the Archduke to uſe every exertion to put an end to the Campaign of the Upper Rhine, and not to leave the enemy at reſt, until he had actually driven them over the Rhine at Hernningen.

In conſequence the Archduke Charles reſolved to attack the poſition of the enemy at Schlingen, on [th]e 24th October; to which end the Army d[...]ed itſelf into four columns.

[Th]e firſt column, namely the Corps of Conde [...]d itſelf near Neuberg on the Rhine, and [...]ied the enemy in Steinſtadt.

[Th]e 2d column, of nine Battalions and four [...]rons under the Prince of Furſtemberg, for[...]lf near Muhlheim, and advanced towards [...]ngen and Macken.

The 3d column, of eleven Battalions and the Brigade of Cavalry of Gen. Devay, under the Baron Latour collected itſelf between Wegenſhein and Heldburg, and attacked the right wing of the enemy near Liel.

The 4th column conſiſting of the entire advanced guard of the army, under General Count N[...]endorff, endeavoured to gain the right flank of the enemy above Siſterkirchen, and to carry the important poſt at Candern, which muſt be looked upon as the key to the enemy's poſt at Schlingen.

The [...]ck commenced in the morning at ſeven [...]e broken, the mountains covered with ſnow, the inceſſant rains had rendered the ground ſo wet, that the cannon could with difficulty be brought forward, and the Cavalry could ſcarcely act.

The enemy drew in their advanced poſts, and received us with ſuch firmneſs, that every ſtep was gained with ſlaughter, and obliged us to uſe freſh efforts.

The conflict laſted until the night, each column advanced with an intrepidity that could alone [...]e the obſtinacy of the enemy.

[...]e Prince of Conde had taken Stemſtadt, the Prince of Furſtemberg gained the heights of Schlingen under the heavieſt fire of the enemy's artillery.

The Baron La Tour carried the village of Eckenhiem, and advanced in a continued conflict to Liel. General Nauendorff forced late in the evening the Poſt of Canvern, by which he turned the enemy's flank.

At night, the extraordinary fatigue of the troops, and the conſtant bad weather rendered any farther attempt ineffectual to drive the enemy from the commanding heights behind Schlingen.

The columns continued under arms on the [...]le, and the Enemy's flank being turned [...]ſſeſſion of Canvern, the completion of [t]he Victory the next morning was rendered [...]

[...]wledge of this induced the enemy to [...]g expoſed to a total defeat, to quit their po[...] Schlingen at day break in the morning. [...] Archduke purſued the enemy with his light troops, took poſſeſſion of their head quarters at Schlingen, and advanced the ſame day with the Army upon the road towards Huningen.

The enemy's Troops in the mean time were retreating during the whole night over the bridge at Huningen, and as the Archduke on the 26th in the morning with the advanced guard arrived on the heights where General Wolf after having driven the enemy out of Rheinfelden, came and joined him, he encountered again the enemy's rear guard, which after ſome cannonading followed the main army acroſs the Rhine.

After the whole right bank of the Rhine had thus been ſcoured of the enemy, the Archduke leaving a ſufficient force to cover that country, under the orders of Prince Furſtumberg, haſtened with the remainder of the army to get poſſeſſion of the forts and heads of the bridges at Kehl.

Count Colleredo in the mean time ſhut in thoſe Forts on his ſide, and the Archduke Charles will alſo as ſoon as circumſtances permit of commencing his operations againſt them.

MORNING CHRONICLE,

++++++

LONDON, *10th October.*

A park of artillery paſſed through the metropolis yeſterday, on its way to the Sea Coaſt, where it is going for a gaurd againſt any meditated attack of the French.

Friday, about two o'clock, the Laſcars belonging to the *Carron* Eaſt India Ship, having ſeized the boats and deſerted the ſhip in the river, forcing their native Officers along with them, came on ſhore, and in a riotous manner aſſembled in the ſtreet; the Lord Mayor deemed it adviſeable to ſend them to the India Houſe, and their Commander followed them. They were with great humanity admitted into the houſe, and Captain SIMPSON, their Commander, in vain endeavoured to reaſon them into a ſenſe of their duty. It became at length neceſſary to apply to the Lord Mayor, who ſent the City Marſhals to the India Houſe; after a conſiderable time had elapſed, in vain expoſtulation with theſe men, many of whom appeared to be intoxicated, the ringleaders were taken in[to c]uſtody by the City [...]icers, and conveyed to one of the Compters.

They have ſince been examined, diſcharged, and have returned to the duty.

They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has publiſhed an Edict, by which he orders all the French Emigrant Prieſts to quit the capital of Spain, and the other royal redences, and to remove from them 15 leagues at leaſt, and 20 leagues from the different ports of the kingdom. An order of the Cabinet was at the ſame time publiſhed, comnanding all Officers of the Marine to join their reſpective corps, and not to leave them without an expreſs permiſſion from their Commanding Officer, which is only to be granted in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity. The levy of troops is likewiſe preſſed; the regiments are completing, and an order has been publiſhed for the different corps of the army to move, one towards the Camp at St. Roch, and the other to the Frontiers of Portugal

They took at the ſame time a meaſure common enough in England, but which, till now, was never uſed in Spain. In the night of the 7th of Auguſt, they made, at Barcelona, a general impreſs of the ſailors in that port, and ſhut them all up in the fortreſs. A ſimilar operation took place throughout the whole province.

Six regiments of Britiſh cavalry are under embarkation orders for the kingdom of Portugal:—the 1ſt of Dragoon Guards are of the number.

PRICF of STOCKS.

LONDON *13th of October.*

Three per Cent. CONSOLS	58
BANK STOCK,	143
INDIA STOCK,	176

THE COURIER.

Madras: February. 28th 1797.

HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON,

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS,

Captain BENJAMIN W. PAGE, appointed a *Poſt Captain* in the Navy, and to the *Command* of His Majeſty's Ship ORPHEUS, Vice *Captain* NEWCOME, reſigned, from extreme ill health.

Lieutenant J. HILLS, of the Suffolk, a *Maſter and Commander* in the Navy, and to the *Command* of His Majeſty's Ship HOBART.

Lieutenant THOMAS PULHAM of the Suffolk, to the *Command* of His Majeſty's Armed Brig AMBOYNA.

FOX FRIGATE AND CONVOY.

On the 11th. Inſtant the Tranſports under convoy of the Fox Frigate, arrived at Calcutta, having on board part of His Majeſty's 33d and the whole of the 78th Regt.

TRANSPORTS.

Lion.—Capt. Thomſon, having on board Lieut. Colonel Sherbook with 536 Officers and Men of the 33d Regiment.

Minerva.—Capt. Blaney, Lieut. Col. McKenzie, with 320 Officers and Men of the 78th Regiment.

Coverdale.—Cept. Gowland,—Lt. Col. Mc Kenny, with 260 Officers and Men of the 78th Regiment.

Tuſcan.—Capt. Owens—Major Mackenzie, with 178 Officers and Men of the 78th Regiment.

Echo,—Captain Catline—Capt. G. A. Cochrane, with 200 Officers and Men of the 78th Regiment.

Latona,—Captain Mellanby, and another Ship whoſe returns wehave not had an opportunity of learn ing.

Capt. Malcombe of the Fox FRIGATE, after ſeeing the Tranſports in ſafety, ſhaped his courſe for Vizagapatam in order to convoy ſome veſſels, loaded on account of the Hon. Company, from thence to Madras.

PACKET OVER-LAND.

ON the 9th Inſtant, a DINGEY arrived at BOMBAY, with an OVER-LAND PACKET, forwarded by Mr. MANESTY, the Reſident at Buſſorah: the Deſpatches from LONDON, were dated the 6th of October;—The ENGLISH PRINTS received by the above conveyance are down to the 14th, and the Foreign Journals to the 19th of October with one Vienna Gazette of the 3d, of November.

As the LONDON PAPERS lately received by the BERWICK, and other extra ſhips, have anticipated every head of *Domeſtic* information, which has been received by the above Medium, we have only to preſent to our READIRS, ſuch additional Intelligence from the *Continent*, as the Foreign Journals, appear to hive afforded to the Editor of the Bombay Coirier.

" The Town of Augſburg was evacuated on the 21ſt of September; many actions ſucceeded which uniformly terminated *in favour of the Auſtrian arms*: two however of a more deciſive kind merit to be particularly mentioned; the firſt which took place near Weingarten on the 30th of September, was perhaps the moſt bloody that has been conteſted during the courſe of the Campaign; it began with the day light in the morning, and did not ceaſe until ſeven in the evening, proſecuted the whole day with an unexempled animoſity on both ſides.

" The action on the 2d of October was ſcarcely leſs warmly conteſted, and although leſs deciſive to the French, General Moreau found it expedient to puſh his retreat on the day following towards the Briſgaw; a diviſion of his army having paſſed the Danube, was attacked on the 6th of October by General Nauendorff and intirely defeated: this is almoſt the laſt account of Moreau, until we find him by the Vienna Gazette compelled to reviſit the left bank of the Rhine at the cloſe of the Campaign.

" Returning to Jourdan's diviſion of the army, it occurs to us to mention that after the relief of Ehrenbretſtein, the Imperial army proſecuted their ſuceeſs with the greateſt activity: in an action of ſome importance which took place on the 18th of September, General Marceau who had projected an attack with his Cavalry not only ſuſtained a defeat but was himſelf mortally wounded, and his Adjutant General made a priſoner; the death of Marceau who commanded the right wing of this army, who enjoyed the confidence of Jourdan, and was in high credit with his diviſion, tended in a great meaſure to accelerate their retreat, we accordingly find that on the 21ſt they had altogether paſſed the Sieg.

" Nothing of conſequence now took place until the 29th, when a bloody though indeciſive action was fought between the left wing of the Republican Army under Bernadotte, and the Auſtrians under General Kray near Neuwied, to which the night alone put a termination: on the day following an interview took place between the two Generals, which reſulted in proclaiming the neutrality of the neighbouring Town.

" On the 6th of October the French army made a grand retrograde movement along the right bank of the Rhine, which they continued the following day. It is at this time, that we find General Bournonville who had ſucceeded General Jourdan, fix his quarters at Mulheim, where he appears to meditate the eſtabliſhment of a fortified Camp with an army eſtimated at 30,000 men.

" The critical poſition of affairs to which [t]he Republican Armies were reduced, encouraged General Bournonville to recommend to the Directory to recall Gen. Pichegru to the [C]hief Commaud: an advice to which the Directory attended, but it was an honor that Pichegru declined.

" The reverſes which attended the armies upon the Rhine, we are happy to add were in their turn ſhared by Gen. Buonaparte; howeves he was ſucceſſful in the early part of September: in ſeveral actions with Gen. Wurmſer about the 11th of the month the tide of his fortune ſeems to have been changed, and ſucceſs to have declared itſelf in favour of the Auſtrian arms. On the 14th and 15th the Imperialiſts diſplayed prodigies of valour; two Republican Generals were ſlain upon the field, and three grievouſly wounded: in a word, the army before Mantua appears by our laſt accounts to have been driven as far as Paſchiera, after having loſt about 6000 men: by the ſame accounts the ſtation of Gen. Wurmſer is repreſented at Corgo forte, and Marianna.

The Ship *Armenia*, Captain Sands, arrived at Calcutta, from the Eaſtward, on the 11th Inſtant.

On Saturday Morning the 80th Regiment, embarked on the Ship *Fairlie*, Captain Elliot, for Trincomallie.

On Friday laſt arrived the *Suffolk's Tender* Lieut. Collier, from Trincomallie, and the Cartel Ship *Glaſgow*, Capt. Arthur, from the Cape of Good Hope.

His Majeſty's Ship *Arrogant* Capt. Lucas, has, we learn, returned to Columbo.

The Extra ſhips Fame, Captain Liddle—Ranger—Campbell, and Friendſhip—Fry, whoſe arrival at Vizagapatam, we mentioned in a former Paper, are arrived at Calcutta.

The Mary Captain Turnbull, and Daniſh Snow, Forſoget, are alſo arrived at Bengal.

ASIATIC MIRROR, *8th February* 1797.

From the beſt information, that we have been able to collect from Futtyghur, ZEMAUNSHAW is repreſented to have marched from Lahore, and was proceeded in a direct line towards Delhi.

The 27th Regiment of Light Dragoons, of which a detachment has arrived on the late Indiamen, is to proceed, we underſtand, immediately to the Field.

The Government 12 per cent loan ceaſes to day. The repeal of this loan has already had a beneficial effect both on public and private credit, and ſpecie is now likely to become daily more abundant.

The arrears lately due to Government, by his Highneſs the Vizier, are already in part liquidated; and, now, there can be no doubt; but his Highneſs will take the neceſſary ſteps for the immediate liquidation of the whole.

The Lucknow Treaſury, is ſuppoſed to be the richeſt in Hindoſtan. We have heard from tolerable competent authority, that Specie is there accumulated to the amount of five and a half crores of rupees.

Letters from England of the 15th of Auguſt, mention the arrival at Liſbon, of the Princeſſa de Portugal, Triunfo, and Gram Para, from Bengal.

Advertisement.

John Brimley Cotton.

LATE OF LEEDS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND,

IF the above Person (who is supposed to reside in some part of the East Indies) will apply to Thomas Sherbrook, Linen Draper, or Joshua Pollard, Cloth Dresser, both of Leeds, through the means of HENRY BROWN, Esq. of Madras, on or before the 29th March 1799, he may receive a sum of money bequeathed to him.

If he does not apply on or before that time he will lose the benefit of this bequest.

Navy Bills,

FOR SALE,

At Ninety Days Sight.

ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Apply to

The Honorable Basil Cochrane.

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.

Bills.

Drawn at Twelve Months Sight, in Setts,

OF

One Thousand, and Five Hundred Pounds, Sterling each,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

BY APPLICATION TO

Messrs. Kindersley, Watts and Co.

Bills on London,

DRAWN PAYABLE,

At 6, 9, and 12 Months Sight,

AND

In sets of £. 1000, 500 and 250 Sterling,

TO BE HAD AT

FAVORABLE EXCHANGES,

OF

Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis & Brodie,

Madras, January 5th 1796.

Childrens Tontine,

A MEETING of Subscribers will be held at the Secretary's Office, To-morrow

Wednesday 1st March,

at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to examine the accounts, and chuse a Committee for the ensuing 12 Months.

A New first Class for Children from one Day, to one Year old, is proposed to be established on that Day—Subscribers are requested to send the necessary Information to the Secretaries.

DRING, GORDON, & LUSHINGTON.
Secretaries.

Munro and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

Newly Imported,

A LARGE assortment of Books, Hats, HOSIERY, BOOTS and SHOES.

PERFUMERY and TIN-WARE.

HAMS, PIGS CHEEKS, CHEESE, and KITS of SPICED SALMON.

An Excellent Assortment of CONFECTIONARY.

CLARET from BROWN and WILKINSON, and BROWN and WHITFORD.

Europe Bottled PORTER,

PICKLES in Quarter Cases well assorted.

AND

A Variety of other Europe Articles.

ARMY and NAVY UNIFORMS, and Cloths of all Sorts made as usual.

Captain Esplin,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is under the necessity of withdrawing the

Lottery,

Of Europe Goods.

which has been Advertised for drawing on the 1st of March next.

Any Persons that may have purchased TICKETS in the above Lottery, will be pleased to send them to CAPTAIN ESPLIN's Court House Street, and the Money will be returned.

N. B. THE GOODS, intended for the Lottery, will remain for SALE on the lowest Terms.

Madeira Wine,

Messrs. Macdowall, Fraser & Hay,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Madeira Wine.

ON AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

At One Hundred and Twenty five Pags. per Pipe.

Hugh Gordon.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen's of the Settlement, that he has now received per the Ships in the Roads, a Consignment of Watches Consisting of Gold Clock Watches, Repeaters,—Hunting Watches Gold and Silver—Gold Horizontal, Duplex and Detached do.—Ladies beautifull Enamel ed Watches set round with fine Pearls,—Silver, and Gilt Watches Capped and Jewelled,—Table Clocks of all kinds,—Silver Plate a large Assortment English and Country made.

Jewellry,

An Elegant Assortment, amongst which are Superb Dimond Ear-rings, Hair Pins, Rings, Watches and Chains, set round with fine Brilliants, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 21st Feb. 1797.

For Sale,

BY JOHN HUNTER,

FORTY BALES of Sadda Cotton, the produce of the interior Part of the Circars, and of which the finest Long Cloths are made, and of a superior Quality to that which is usually carried to China.

Six Boxes of the first Sort of Indigo,

One hundred Pieces of 1¼ Yard plain Muslins,

Twenty ditto of Ladies Handkerchiefs.

Fort St. George, 27th January, 1797.

For Sale.

By JOHN HUNTER.

Madeira Wine.

THAT HAS BEEN IN INDIA

TWO YEARS,

At 100 Pagodas, per Pipe.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 20th day of March next, a Dividend will be made to the Bond Creditors of Camarchy Verasawmy Chitty, deceased, of such Assets as have come into the Custody and Possession of his Executers. It is expected, therefore, that all those, who have claims of that description, will make the same known, as early as possible, to Mr. George Chalmer, Attorney at Law, who acts for the said Executors.—A letter of Licence was granted by the undermentioned Gentlemen to the said Camatchy Verasawmy Chitty, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five.

Messrs, George Smyth,
John and Edward John Holland,
Pelling and de Fries,
Gideon Firth.
George Moubray,
George Moubray, Attorney to William Petrie,
James Taylor, Executor to Mr. Renold Adams,
Poges Catchic,
Chocapah, and Tomboo Chitty.

Proposals.

FOR ESTABLISHING

A TONTINE,

Commencing the 1st of Marcch 1797, and En[...] the 1st of March 1800, on the same Plan a[...] presene one which ends on the 1st of March 1[...]

ARTICLE FIRST.

THAT the Society admit of any Nu[...] of Members, and that they be d[...] into Four CLASSES, each Subscriber to pay One Months Subscription at the time of Subscribing.

The Classes to be as under.

First to pay Twenty Pags. per Month,
Second to pay Fifteen Pags. per Month,
Third to pay Ten Pags. per Month,
Fourth to pay Five Pags. per Month, and to receive in proportion to the sum Subscribed.

ARTICLE SECOND.

That a new Committee be chosen every Six Months, of which the Secre[...] to be one; and no Person to [...] Committee, but a Subscriber to the First Class.

ARTICLE THIRD.

That the Money Subscribed, be lent out on Security, or otherwise, as the Majority of the Committee shall see necessary.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

That the whole Money arising from the Sums Subscribed interest received thereon, and Shares Forfieted, shall upon the [...] March 1800, be divided amongst the Survivors.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

That any Number of Shares may be Subscribed on the Life of one Person, and that each Share shall entitle the Proprietor, or his Representative, acting under a power of Attorney, to a Vote.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

That all Subscriptions shall be paid on the 1st of every Month, on failure of which the said Subscriber, if residing in Madras shall pay a Fine of One Quarter of [...] scription; if not paid by the 15[...] Fine of half of this, and if not paid by th[...] last day of the Month, he shall F[...] Share or Shares:

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

Any Person wishing to become a [...] ber before the Expiration of this Society, may be admitted, paying for his Share, what the Committee may judge such Share worth.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

On the death of any Subscriber, all the Beneficial Interest he was possessed of in this Society shall go to the survivors, in proportion to their shares.

ARTITICLE NINTH.

That on the decease of any Member of the Committee, a new one be chosen by a majority of the Subscribers, then at the Presidency, to be assembled by advertisement.

ARTICLE TENTH.

That it shall be in the option of any number of members, either of one Class or of different Classes, making in all one hundred Pagodas per month of subscription, to call a general meeting of Subscribers, first stating to the Committee or to the Secretary, their reasons for so doing, in writing, and the question to be agitated.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

That a general meeting be held every six months, viz. on the 1st day of March, and the 1st day of July, Public Notice being given in the Gazette and Courier, exhibiting a State of the Funds of the Society.

ARTICLE TWELVTH.

That any member may dispose of his Share or Shares, but continuing to pay his monthly Subscriptions, on risque of forfeiture of said share or shares, the risque remaining on his life; and that his assigns upon proof being given to the satisfaction of the Committee, that the original Subscriber is still living, shall receive such proportion as would have been due to the said Subscriber.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

That the business of this Society, shall be conducted by the Committee and the Secretary, and that he be allowed in lieu of House Rent, Stationary, Writer, &c. a commission of one per Cent, on all Subscriptions and Monies received, to be paid, him yearly—all advertisements and petty Expences to be paid by the Society: the Secretary shall pay them when countersigned by the Committee.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

That Mr. be appointed Secretary to this Tontine.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

That the Cash on hand, shall be kept wherever the Committee shall think it in pe[...] safety, in an Iron Chest, bought for th[...] out of the Funds of the Society.

[...]TICLE SIXTEENTH.

[...] an[...] Subscription is made on the [...]n or Persons in Europe, or at [...]he Presidency, and it after[...] Person, on whose life [...] not alive at the time, [...]e returned: if alive at [...]rwards, the Subscripti[...] [...]His or Her Death, only

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

[...]at these Articles be considered as the [...]amental Articles of this Society, and unalterable except by two thirds of the Subscribers: the votes to be taken *ad valorem*.

Subscriptions will be received at the British Bank or at Mr. Hunter's house.

J. HUNTER,

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,

At his Rooms,

Under the MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On FRIDAY, next, the 3d March 1797.

At 11 o'clock,

AN INVOICE OF

PERFUMERY:

FROM

JAMES MONTE[...]

[...]nsisting of

[...] POWDER, POMATUM, ESSENCES,

[...] JAMES's FEVER POWDER.

[...]ng Bottles,

[...] Neat Pocket Instruments, Silver [...] Probes, and four best Crooked

[...]*URNITURE,*

[...] pair of wall Shades, Medeira and [...] Glasses,

Some Stationary.

AND

The Remainder of Jewellry, advertised in a late Madras Gazette.

The above mentioned Articles to be disposed of without reserve to the Highest Bidder.

ALSO

A White Horse and Bandy with a Top, the Horse is Warranted Sound, and free from Vice.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN

William Lushington,

AND

James Law,

HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED

On the 30th Ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, 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.

For Sale on Commission,

At Brown & Ashton's

COM[...]SIO[...] ROOMS,

Europ[...]

Pale Ale, & Porter,

Of a very fine Quality and Flavor,

ALSO

A FEW DOZENS OF

Europe Bottled Sherry.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *FRANCIS HUGHES WARD, No. 7,* Armenian Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, — BY MESSRS. THOMSON AND FERRIS, CALCUTTA; MESSRS. A[...]R AND BRITAIN, MASULIPATAM; — MESSRS. DE BURY, JOHANNES SINAN AND CO. PONDICHERRY; MR. J. SUTHERLA[...] [...]MBO, MR. P. SECLUNA, TRINCOMALLIE,—MR. E. ALDRIDGE, COCHIN, AND BY MR. LEONARD JAQUES, A[...]

SUPPLEMENT *to the* COURIER.

TUESDAY, *February* 28*th.* 1797.

POSTSCRI[PT]

LETTERS were yeſter[day ...] Tranquebar, which [...] that Port of a Veſſel fr[...] TRITON) under D[...] of her departure we [...] brings the following in[...] Iſlands were well ſupplied, bu[...] in continual dread of the arrival of *Agents* from the *Republic*, to avenge the inſul[...] fered to *Burnel* and his aſſ ciate.

That the BRITI H SQUADRON had left their ſtation off the Iſlands, and that *three days* after their departure, the PRENEUSE, *Frigate*, and the BRUL GUELE *Corvette*, returned from a Cruiſe off the Coaſt of Africa, and anchored in the Harbour.

Th[...] [pro]ceeding from [...] t[...] approached, cloſe to the Shore of BOUR[B]ON, when the Batteries on that Iſland opened a heavy fire on the Britiſh Ships, and which was as warmly returned.

From Bourbon *Captain Loſack* proceeded to MADAGASCAR, where he captured ſeveral ſmall French Veſſels, and deſtroyed a *French Colony* newly formed on that Iſland: whilſt off Mauritius, Captain Loſack had alſo captured ſeveral ſmall Veſſels, one of which under Daniſh Colours, (*Ci-devant* ALERTE *Corvette*) he releaſed, after an examination, and detention of ſome days.

SERCEY's SQUADRON *had not arrived* at the Iſlands, when the Ship abovementioned took her departure, nor had any Intelligence whatever been received reſpecting him, or [...] his Comma[nd ...]A-TEERS were at Sea, we have n[...]certained; the Letters being ſilent on th[...] Several *American* Ships were on th[e ...] proceeding from the Iſlands f r In[dia ...] Accounts received this day [...] mention that *Sercey's Squadro[n ...]*

MILITARY IN[TELLIGENCE]

G. O. By Government, [...]

The following Promotions to take Place.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Bonnevaux to be *Colonel* vice Oldham; permitted by the Hon. Court of Directors, to retire on the Pay of Lieut. Colonel, date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander Wynch to be *Colonel*, vice Clark permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors to retire on the Pay of Lieut. Colonel date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Major Alexander Read to be *Lieutenant Colonel*, vice, Bonnevoux, promoted, date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Major Donial M'c Neile to be *Lieutenant Colonel* vice, Wynch, promoted date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Captain John Chalmers to be *Major*, vice, Read promoted, date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Captain Thomas Price to be *Major*, vice, M'c Neile promoted date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Captain Lieutenant *George Martin*, to be *Captain* of a Company, vice, Price, promoted, date of rank 28th. July, 1796.

Lieutenant *W. Berkley*, to be *Captain* Lieut. vice, Martin, promoted, date of rank 27th. July, 1796.

Lieutenant *R. Monĉton Grant*, to be *Captain Lieutenant*, vice, Green promoted, date of rank, 27th. July, 1796.

Captain Lieutenant *Thomas Peters* ta be *Capt.* of a Company vice, Fenwick deceaſed, date of rank 5th. January, 1797.

Captain Lieut. *Alexander Greenhill*, to be *Capt.* of a Company vice, H[.]lass, deceaſed, date of rank 10th. January, 1797.

Lieut. *George Bowneſs* to be *Capt Lieuetnant* vice, Peters promoted, date of rank 5th. of January, 1797.

Lieutenant *John Markham Convenent* to be *Captain* [...] C[...]hill promoted, date of rank [...]

Fort St. George, 21ſt. Feb. 1797.

The following is a Copy of the orders iſſued by General Stewart, at Bombay.

Lieutenant General James Stuart, feels particular ſatisfaction, in aſſuming the command of an army whoſe profeſſional Character ſtands ſo deſervedly high in the eſtimation of thoſe beſt acquainted with the Military ſtrength of India; He recommends to the Officers and Soldiers of the Bombay Army in General, attention to the *preſervation* of that ſpirit, diſipline, and ſubordination, which alone conſtitute efficiency or reſpecta[...]my, which he knows them to poſſeſs, and of wh[...]as had the good fortune to witneſs [...]c, under his immediate obſervatio[n ...]ct of the detachment from this Preſid[ency] which formed ſo reſpectable a part of the [...] he lately had the Honor to Command on the Iſland of Ceylon.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department at Calcutta.

Agreed that His Majeſty's 76th Regiment and the Detachment of the 25th Dragoons, now in Fort William, be directed to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Madras on a ſhort notice.

[...] preſent rate of *Intereſt* is adverted to, and [...] it is alſo recollected, that at the time of [...] Commencement of the elapſed Tontine, [...] rate of Intereſt on Money was ſo low as [...]r Cent.

Madras Races.

SPRING MEETING 1797.

SATURDAY, *February* 18.

A Hunters Cup, Two hundred and Fifty Pagodas, free for all Horſes carrying 10 Stone, beſt of three two mile Heats,

Mr. Webb's B. H. *Leggs*, walked over.

Col. Cloſs's Horſe *Zemaun Shah*, beat Mr. [...] *Arabian Maid*, one three mile Heat.

DEATHS.

On board the *Europa*, aged only 20 Years, Mr John Milburn, of Stockton on Tees. Mr. Milburn was Surgeons Mate of the Europa, and as an amiable and deſerving character is much regretted by every one who knew him.

On Monday the 10th October at Peckham, in the county of Surry, Richard Jackſon, D. D. aged 88 years, Rector of Donhead St. Mary, in the county of Wilts, for more than half a century, and formerly of Magdalen College Oxford, of which Univerſity he had been ten years the father.

In Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, Mr. Dodd Comedian, of Drury lane Theatre,

ARRIVALS.

23d Feb, Snow Benjamin and William Capt. Mercer from Eſkipille,—Ship Hero of Boſton, Jackſon, Calcutta,—26th Ship Eliza Ann, Hughes, London,—Cutter Droningard, Ro[...] Maſulipatam,—26th Snow Deptford, Campbell Pondicherry,—Snow Experiment, A[...]n, Chittagong,

DEPARTURES.

[Sh]ip Succeſs Galley, Binny, Mocoa,—Ship [...]lona, Farrer Columbo,—Brig Minerva, Maſquerire, Penang,—Ship Elegood, Holman, Columbo,—24th Ship Sylph, Macfarline, Trinq—Cutter Mary, Jones, Nagore,—26th Ship Eliza, Hanon, England,—Ship Fairlie, Elliot, Trincomalie,—Ship Ocean, Coffin, Calcutta,—Ship Iſabella, Wilkinſon Columbo.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertiſement.

The following Regulations eſtabliſhed by the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Payment of Paſſage-Money to and from India are made Public for General Information.

"*At a* COURT *of* DIRECTORS *held on* Wednesday, *the 27th July* 1796.

RESOLVED.

THAT the following Regulations be eſtabliſhed reſpecting the ſums to be paid by Paſſengers to and from India, on the Ships in the Company's Service, *viz.*

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the undermentioned Sums, for the Paſſage and Accommodation at their Table of Gentlemen proceeding to India at their own Expence, in the following Stations *viz.*

	£.
General Officers,	250
Gentlemen of Council or Colonels	200
Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Senior Merchants, Junior Merchants and Factors.	150
Captains,	125

That the Commanders. be not permitted to demanded more than the following Sums for the Paſſage and Accommodation at their Tables from India, of Factors and Captains, who ſhall be certified by the Governer and Council to be under the neceſſity of returning to England, *viz.*

From bengal,	Sicca Rupees 2,000
Madras,	Arcot Rupees 2,000
Bombay,	Bom. Rupees 2,000

And, that the Commanders do upon no account, refuſe the Sums here ſtated for the Paſſage and accommodation of Gentlemen to and from India reſpectively.

That the Commanders be abſolutely reſtrained from demanding or taking more than One Hundred and Five Pounds from any Writer or Subaltern Officer, for his Paſſage and Accommodation at their Tables during the Outward bound Voyage to India.

That the Commanders be likewiſe reſtrained from demanding or taking more than Seventy Pounds from any Aſſiſtant Surgeon or Cadet, who ſhall be accommodated at their Tables during the outward-bound Voyage to India by the Commanders conſent, or in conſequence of the orders of the Court of Directors, or Committee of Shipping and that this Sum of Seventy Pounds be excluſive of the Paſſage-money which will be paid to the Owners by the Company for Aſſiſtant Surgeons and Cadets.

That the Commanders be allowed to receive, but, upon no Conſideration to exceed the following Sums, for the homeward-bound Paſſage and Accommodation from India at their Tables of any Writer, Subaltern Officer, Aſſiſtant Surgeon or Cadet, *viz.*

[...]

Sum or Sums of Money, or other Gratuity or Satisfaction, for the Paſſage of any Writer, Subaltern Officer, Aſſiſtant Surgeon or Cadet, than the Sums allowed by this Reſolution, ſuch Commander ſhall forfeit and pay to this Company, for the uſe of Poplar Hoſpital, treble the Sum ſo taken beyond the Sums beforementioned; and for the purpoſe of making himſelf liable to, and Securing ſuch Payment, the Commander of every Ship in the Company's Service, ſhall before he is Sworn in, give Bond to the Company in the Penalty of one Thouſand Pounds.

That if it ſhould be more convenient to any Aſſiſtant Surgeon or Cadet, proceeding to India, to be accommodated in the Third Mates Meſs, than at the Captain's Table, a Sum, not exceeding Forty Pounds, be taken for ſuch Accommodation; and if the Third Mate ſhould, directly or indirectly, either demand or receive a larger Sum than the above, he be fined treble the amount of the Exceſs, for the uſe of Poplar Hoſpital; and that ſuch fine be deducted from his Wages, or his account of Private Trade, as the Court of Directors may hereafter be pleaſed to direct.

That it be left as uſual, to the Aſſiſtant Surgeons and Cadets to agree for their Paſſage on board ſuch of the Company's Ships where they can moſt conveniently be received, but in caſe of any diſpute or Heſitation on the Part of the Commander or Third Mate, it be then Settled by the Court of Directors, or the Committee of Shipping, on what Ship the Cadet or Aſſiſtant Surgeon in queſtion ſhall proceed, and the order for his being received on board under the Hand of the proper Officer ſhall be bonſidered as Concluſive, and the Commander or Third Mate refuſing obedience thereto, ſhall be immediately ſuſpended the Company's Service, unleſs he can give ſatiſfactory Reaſons to the Court of Directors for ſuch his Refuſal.

That in order more effectually to prevent more than the allowances aforeſaid being taken from Writers, Subaltern Officers, Aſſiſtant Sugeons and Cadets, the ſeveral Sums ſtipulated for the Outwar-bound Paſſage and Accommodation of Writers and Subalterns, and for the Accommodation of Aſſiſtant Surgeons and Cadets, whether the two latter ſhall be at the Captain's Table or in the Third Mate's Meſs, ſhall be paid by them reſpectively to the Pay-maſter of Sea men's Wages; and the order for the Reception of any Gentleman in either of thoſe Stations, on board any of the Ships in the Company's Service, ſhall not be delivered until they ſhall have produced the Paymaſter's Receipt for the amount ſo ordered to be paid him. And that the ſeveral allowances hereby directed to be depoſited in his Hands, be paid to the Commander, or to the Third Mate or their reſpective Agents, properly authorized to receive the ſame.

That every Writer, Subaltern Officer, Aſſiſtant Surgeon and Cadet, proceeding to India, be furniſhed with a Copy of theſe Regulations for their Information and Strict Compliance therewith.

And in caſe of any circumſtances ariſing not provided for in theſe Regulations, the ſame ſhall be ſtated to the reſpective Governments in India, who ſhall determine in all Caſes of Doubt or difficulty, and their orders to the Commanders muſt be invariably obeyed.

(*Signed*) W. RAMSAY,
Secretary.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Honourable the Preſident in Council.

J. WEBBE,
Secretary.

Fort St. George, 25th Feb. 1797.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Propoſals of Contract will be received by Government on or before the 31ſt day of March next, for providing the Clothing of the Honorable Company's of European Troops under this Preſidency for the Year 1798, and of the Native Troops of every deſcription for the Year 1797, under the following ſtipulations.

I.—That the Contractor ſhall undertake to Complete the European Clothing he engages to furniſh, ſo as to be prepared to diſpatch it from, or deliver it at the Preſidency on the 1ſt of January 1798, and that of the Sepoy on the 1ſt of December next, or as ſoon after as he may be required.

II.—That he ſhall be regulated by the Indents of the Commanding Officer of Corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps which Indents ſhall be tranſmitted to the Contractor, ſo as to reach him, at the Preſidency by the end of June.

III.—The Clothing of Europeans and of Drummers and Fifers, both of European and Native Corps, is to conſiſt of one Coat and one Hat (or Cap) with Cockade, Band and Looping, agreeable to Muſters, and that of the Native Troops of one Coat only.

IV.—Government having written to the Honorable the Court of Directors to ſend out a ſupply of Hats for the European Troops on this Eſtabliſhment; after their arrival from England, the Contractor is to Indent on the Import Warehouſe-Keeper for ſuch Quantity as he ſhall occaſionally require, and is to allow for them, on Settlement of his Accounts; at the undermentioned rates, being the average Prime C[...]

F[...]

Serjeants, Ha[...]ach. 1 [...]
Privates, [...]ch.

V.—The [...]

VI.—As it is probable that there may remain a ſurplus of Clothing on the hands of the former Contractor, the Propoſer ſhall engage to receive from him at his Contract Prices, ſuch part of the Clothing as may be uniſſued, as well as any other Clothing of the Troops in general, for the preceding year, which ſhall have been provided by authority.

VII.—The Muſters of each Article of Clothing are to be ſeen at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, having his Office ſeal affixed to them, and the Contractor is Particularly to attent to the three diſtinct Sizes, in which the Muſter Coats are prepared, and to furniſh each Corps with an equal proportion of Coats of the different ſizes; and ſuch of the European Corps, as ſhall be at the Preſidency, are to be allowed to ſend any men they may have of an extraordinary ſize, and whom the largeſt Muſter Coats could not be made to fit, to the Contractor's Taylor to be meaſured for their Clothing; and if at out Garriſons or Stations, there ſhould be required Coats that cannot be furniſhed from the three ſizes abovementioned, the ſize of ſuch men muſt be particularized in the Indent of Clothing ſent to the Contractor, to which he muſt accordingly attend.

VIII.—The qualities of the Cloths, of which the Coats of the different Ranks are to made, ſhall be agreeably to Muſters which may be ſeen as abovementioned.

IX.—Whatever Quantity of Cloth may be required for preparing the Clothing ſhall be delivered to the Contractor upon Indent to the Honorable Company,s Warehouſes, according to the lateſt invoice-prices received from England, and to be accounted for by him on the final adjuſtment of his accounts, which are to be inſpected and ſettled by the Committee of Officers annually aſſembled at Fort St. George for the diſtribution and adjuſtment of the off-reckoning Fund, when the balance of the Contractors accounts, (the ſame having paſſed the audit of the Military Auditor General,) will be paid him, and the Contractor ſhall not be at liberty to purchaſe any Cloth, otherwiſe than from the Company's warehouſes, which can be ſupplied from thence nor ſhall he be at liberty to take a greater quantity of Cloth, from thence than may be requiſite for preparing the Clothing, without being charged for the ſurplus quantity according to the public rate of ſale of the Company's Cloth at the time of delivery. It being expreſſly underſtood that the quantity to be delivered at Invoice prices, ſhall not be more than may be abſolutely requiſite for making up the Army Clothing.

X.—The Propoſals are to ſpecify the rate in Star Pagodas, at which the complete clothing of the ſeveral ranks including the Hats of Europeans &c. and diſtinguiſhing the Artillery from the Infantry and Cavalry, is to be prepared and delivered in Fort St. George, after having undergone a previous inſpection in the Contractors Ware Houſes, or Godowns at this Preſidency by a committee of Officers, to be held on the days ſpecified in the 2d article, whoſe certificate of the quality, and due correſpondence of the clothing with the Muſters, muſt accompany the delivery of it; and in caſe the clothing ſhould be rejected by the Committee, the Contractor may require the inſpection of three Members of the Military Board; whoſe rejection of it will be final, and ſubject him to the Penalties of a breach of contract.

XI.—That the Contractor ſhall after this inſpection has taken place, deliver whatever portion of it is intended for the European and Native Troops, in the Garriſon of Fort St. George, to the reſpective Commanding Officers, free of any additional expence.

XII.—That any Individual Propoſer may offer his terms either for ſupplying the whole Army, or the following proportion thereof ſeperately *viz.*

XIII.—The one portion to conſiſt of Effectives and Invalids of

The European Artillery,
The European Infantry,

and the other portion of the Effectives and Invalids of the

Native Cavalry,
Native Infantry,
Artillery Laſcars.

XIV.—Advances will be made in caſh to the contractor or contractors, in the following proportions to enable them to prepare the Clothing *viz.*

For the European Clothing,

Twenty per cent. upon the computed number of ſuits of Clothing, engaged to be furniſhed, to be advanced in caſh on the execution of the contract, fifteen per cent. on the 15th of July, and ten per cent. more on the 1ſt of September, following.

For the Native Clothing.

Twenty per cent. to be advanced on the execution of the Contract.

Fifteen per cent. on the 15th of July, and twenty per cent. more on the 1ſt of September, following.

XV.—The calculation of the advances to [be] made by the Military Auditor General, from Muſters compared with the laſt returns in Adjutant General's Office.

XVI.—Each Propoſal to be given in, m[...] cify the names of two good and ſufficie[...] ties, who ſhall be bound jointly [...] with the Contractor for the a[...] Company, and for [...] Contract, in a [...] on the c[...]

number of Coats or Jackets of each of the three different sizes; and a preference will be given, to the offering Contractor who requires the leaſt Quantity of Cloth and tenders the loweſt rates With approved Security.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council,

DANIEL INCE,
Deputy Secretary.

Fort St. George, 21th Feb. 1797.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertiſement.

The following Advertiſement iſſued by the Governor General in Council, is Publiſhed here by Order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council.

"NOTICE is hereby given, that the Go-
"vernor General in Council, has au-
"thorized the Supra Cargoes to open the Ho-
"norable Company's Treaſury at Canton, for the
"receipt of all Sums that may be tendered to
"them in the enſuing Seaſon in ſpecie, to the ex-
"tent of Twelve Lacs of Rupees, and to grant
"Bills, upon the Governor General in Council
"for the amount, Payable in Calcutta in Cash, at
"Thirty Day's Sight, and at the Exchange of
"Current Rupees 100 for 38½ Head Dollars"

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, 24th Feb. 1797.

TO BE SOLD

A QUIET, eaſy going Horſe, gentle and without any Vice, has been rode by a Lady, lately gone to England, and is well calculated for a Lady, or for an infirm Perſon, —Terms very moderate. Enquire at the *Courier Office.*

Tontine for Three Years,

A GENERAL Meeting of the Subſcribers to the ſaid Tontine, is requeſted to be held at Mr. Hunters Houſe, on the 10th of March 1797, to conclude the affairs of the ſaid Tontine.

JOHN HUNTER,
SECRETARY.

Madras, 28th February 1797.

Bourbon Coffee,

Brown and Aſhton.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A *freſh ſupply* of a Superior Quality, which they have for Sale, at four Pagodas per ...aund.

Portable Soup.

Brown and Aſhton

Have Juſt Received

A SMALL Quantity of the above, in the higheſt order, BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

Confectionary.

Brown and Aſhton

Have Juſt Received,

A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

VIZ.

TIN Boxes of Preſerved Sweetmeats, Comfets, Orgeat, Cappiliare, Mincemeat, Syrup of Red Currents, Raſpberry Jam, Currant Jelly, &c. &c.

Furniture.

AND

Cabinet Ware.

For Sale on Commiſſion,

At Brown and Aſhton's

ROOMS,

SETS of DINING TABLES, for about 25 Perſons,
Card and Pembrook ditto,
Eſcritores, Muſic Stands,
Medicine Cheſts, Liquor Caſes,
Tea Boards, Bureaus, Waſh-hand Stands,
Dreſſing Tables, &c. &c.

On Very Low Terms,

Furniture.

Brown and Aſhton,

Will Expoſe for ſale, in a few Days,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP,
SETTS of Dining Tables, Mahogany and Satin Wood, Card Tables, Sofas, Chairs &c. &c.

CLARET from CHALIE,

BROWN & ASHTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they are now receiving, a quantity of the above,

Engliſh Claret,

which will be ſold at 9½ Pagodas, per Dozen, or 110 Pagodas, per Cheſt.

For Sale on Com...ſſion,

At Brown & Aſhton's Rooms.

A QUANTITY OF

Mathematical Inſtruments.

CONSISTING OF

TELESCOPES on Plated Stands, with Plated feet,
Ditto for the Pocket, with Plated Tu... todraw out three times,
Patent Steering Compaſſes,
Seceants, Quadrants,
Teleſcopes, &c. &c.
Thermometers, in Mahogany Caſes, &c. &c.

For Sale on Commiſſion,

At Bold and Riorden's

SHOP,

IN THE FORT.

A FEW CASKS,

OF EXCELLENT SPICED BENGAL

BEEF, &c. &c. &

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,

TABLES,

OF

Pay & Allowances,

O THE

ARMY,

...s TROOPS,

...ON THE

Madras Eſtabliſhment.

A...ling to the New Regulations, which took ...ace the 1ſt *June* 1796, and corrected agreeably to the ſubſequent order of Government to the 19th *November* 1796.—Viz.

TO THE HONORABLE COMPANY's.

Artillery,—European Infantry,
Native Infantry,—Native Cavalry,
Corps of Engineers,—Corps of Malay's,
Corps of Pioneers

To Artificers, Garriſon,
Bamboo and other Cooley's and Puckally's.

TABLES, of BATTA and GRATUITY.

Allowances to General and Staff Officers,
Horſe and Tent Allowances,
Pay and Allowances, of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Table of Stoppages for Providing Clothing,
...d Statement of Half Mounting.
Allowances to Pioneers and Working Parties,

HIS MAJESTY's TROOPS.

Table of Kings Subſiſtance,
Table of difference of Pay to the Royal Artillery
To His Majeſty's Regiments of Light Dragoons.
To His Majeſty's Regiments of Foot.

To Officers

PENSIONS.

...d Clive's Fund to Widows, to Invalid Penſioners.

...d at the COURIER OFFICE,

...GODAS.

Madras Courier Extraordinary,

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,—*March 2d* 1797. 22

The following Intelli[gence] of later date that any made known, here, and being of importance, we have much pleasure in presenting [our] Readers, and on the Instant of its being received from Calcutta.

WE understand that accounts have been received from Switzerland, via Bussora, dated the 22d October, stating that General Moreau had been driven from Post to Post to the Frontiers of Germany by General Latour, who had for some time kept him shut up with his whole army between the Black Forest and the lake of Constance. [In] this situation it was expected, [that] he would not have been able to extricate himself. That although General Moreau had at length succeeded in forcing his way through the Black Forest, yet that he had not effected his escape without great loss, and that the Army had arrived on the bank of the Rhine in the most wretched condition.

The same Conveyance brings in[telli]gence from Constantinople dated 28th November, that a *German Gazette Extraordinary* had been just received there by an express messenger from Vienna, in which the continued successes of the Emperor's Army on the Rhine are satisfactorily confirmed. The operations in Italy had recommenced. On the 2d November the Imperial Army passed the Piave. On the 4th. Bassino Trent, and Roveredo were to be [attacked]. The troops were in excellent order, and more numerous than the [Fr]ench army, so as to afford the fairest ground of expectation of great and [de]cisive success.

COURIER. F. H. WARD.