





till his wife deceived him by giving him  
stone to eat instead of one of them, and of  
conjurer that tied up the wind in bags, and-

C. I acknowledge I have not; and indeed I have met with so much obstinate resistance to this my wife regulation, that, to tell you the truth, I am almost on the point of giving

cover for them, to remain unshorn in defiance to custom and fashion. I was once acquainted with a person who to good natural parts combined many acquirements, which did him honor, to that

view himself superior to the intrigues of faction, for the pursuits of Buonaparte should be confined to Victory, and the Interests of the Republic.

[*Courier du Bas Rhin*]

...casts an interested and  
...erations of the contend-  
...while the fate of Empires is depen-  
...manner upon their issue, the Public  
...ation with...satisfied by...following sketch  
of the Generals, ...most...uous in com-  
mand.

view himself superior to the intrigues of faction, for the pursuits of Buonaparte should be confined to Victory, and the Interests of the Republic.

[*Courier du Bas Rhin*]

MR. EDITOR,

moment serious reflection on the fra

many acquirements, which did him honor, to that

to Victory, and the Interests of the Republic.  
[*Courier du Bas Rhin*]



## THE COURIER.

Madras: January 10th. 1797.

## THIRD INDIA FLEET.

YESTERDAY Afternoon arrived and anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's Ship **TRIDENT**, Captain Osborne, of 64 Guns, accompanied by the Honorable Company's Ships, **ROCKINGHAM**, Captain Lindsay, **MELVILLE CASTLE**, Capt. J. Lambe, **LORD HAWESBURY**, Capt. J. Price, **AIRLEY CASTLE**, Capt. J. J.

AND  
**PRINCESS CHARLOTTE**, Capt. J. J.

**AIRLEY CASTLE**—Mr. F. Traver.  
Capt. Keay, Mr. Umphrey, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. White, Warburton, Newall, Stevenson, Collins, Cadets.

One Major, three Captains, Seven Subalterns, and a Detachment of the 14th Regt. Foot.

**HAWESBURY**,—Mrs. Kibb, B. Torin, Captain A. Grant, Messrs. A. Grant, Ellis, Bruce, Munro, Cranston, Fraser, Himmans and Evans, Cadets, Mr. Fuller, Writer, Mr. Vernon, Assistant, Surgeon.

**PRINCESS CHARLOTTE**,—Mr. Ma. Writer, Bengal, Messrs. C. Donald, Major, and Stevenfon Cadets, Lieutenants.

Roberts, Surgeons, and a Detachment of the 33d Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Jackson, Free Merchant, and Mr. Loffe for Bengal.

The above are the only Lists which have been transmitted; the **Rockingham**, we learn, has nineteen Passengers, but we have not yet been able to obtain their names.

The **Trident**, **Fox**, **Prigade**, and **Indiamen** abovementioned, with several Transports, failed from England on the 4th of June, and from the Cape on the 10th of November. The **Fox** with the Transports, (on board of which Detachments of the 78th and 80th Regiments, were embarked at the Cape) parted company a few days ago, and proceeded direct to Bengal.

The European Intelligence brought by the Fleet, has been anticipated by the Packets lately received overland, we receive however the very pleasing information, that the **Wycombe**, **Earl Fitzwilliam**, and **Henry Dundas**, had arrived safely at the Cape on the 7th of November, and that the Passengers were well.

Admiral Elphinstone had failed for England in the **Monarch**, on the 25th of October, and Admiral Pringle who succeeded him, had departed two line of Battle Ships, and two heavy Frigates, under the Command of Captain Lofach, to Cruise off **Mauritius**, and we doubt not but that a short period will give us the gratifying information of the defeat and capture of **Servey's** Squadron, by the British Ships.

Prior to the departure of the **Trident** and **Conway**, from the Cape, the **Nonjack** Extra Ship had arrived from England; whence she had failed in Company with the **Fourth India Fleet**, and which was hourly expected to arrive at that Port;—thus in every instance has a prosperous issue attended our valuable Commerce—and in every instance have the designs of the Enemy been defeated, by the judicious plans of Government, and by the spirited exertions of our brave Seamen.

This Morning arrived the **Admiral China** from Penang, where she left the **Hebe** for China, with a very valuable Cargo, on board, and bound for Madras. The **Helen** may be hourly expected to arrive in the Roads, as she was to leave Penang, immediately after the departure of the **Admiral**.

The **CHRISTOPHER**, Captain Blake, was to leave England, about the 15th of September for Madras; and we imagine has failed with the 4th India Fleet.

On Saturday Evening the American Ship **Paragon**, proceeded on her Voyage to England. In the List of Passengers from Calcutta, on the **Paragon**, we omitted, in our last Paper, the name of **CAPTAIN ALLEN**, of the Bengal Establishment.

The **PARAGON** is the *last* of the American ships clearing out from India, for Europe. This regulation is founded on an article in the late Treaty of Amity between England and the United States, which prohibits American ships, trading to the East Indies, from carrying their cargoes to Europe; a regulation, which, it is thought will be beneficial in its effect, to both countries. To Great Britain it will be advantageous, by preventing Indian produce being carried to Europe on American bottoms, from which England will continue to possess a large proportion of this trade; and at the same time the revenue of the United States will be increased by the receipt of duties on India cargoes, which formerly found their way immediately to Europe.

The Signal for a Fleet, was made on Thursday last, and in the course of that day, arrived and anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's Ships, **Onyx**, Captain Newcome, **Victorious** Captain Clarke, **Continence** Captain D'Almeida, and **La Sibille**, Capt. Cook, from France, all giving Convoy to the following Indianmen, viz. **Essex**,—Lord Macartney, Lord Camden, and Lord Willoughby.

quantities of Provision, was supplied to His Majesty's Ships, and also to the Indianmen, and all blown from the N. E. since the Fleet arrived.

and so as nearly to prevent the working of the Boats, yet by that promptitude of execution, which the Victualling, Store, and Bench Departments never fail to manifest, the whole was supplied, on Friday Evening, for the **Essex**, **Continence**, **Victorious**, and **Onyx**, having the Fleet proceed to the blowing water, they were on the Evening bound for the Sand-heads.

will be conveyed by His Majesty's Ships, the **Sand-heads**.—Prior to the departure of the Fleet from Trincomalee, the **CHINA SHIPS** from Penang, conveyed by the **Hobart** Fireship, appeared off that Harbour, and after lying to, for a short time, fell in, and proceeded to the Coast of Malabar. As the **Arrogant**, **Herline**, and **Carriacou**, were by the last accounts, at Anchor in Cochin Roads, the **China Fleet** would in all probability join them at that Port, and proceed under their Convoy to Bombay.

Whilst the Fleet were getting under weigh, a large Ship, flood into the Roads, and proved to be the **Opion Castle**, China Ship, Captain Thomas, hailed the **Paragon**, and informed her Commander, that he had been chased, from the Sand-heads, by three large Ships, and which he imagined to be Frigates; he added that they were accompanied by five sail of smaller Vessels, and which he supposed to be their Prizes. Captain Thomas then made sail, and joined His Majesty's Ships.

Two Companies of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, were embarked on the Squadron, previously to its departure, to act as Marines.

The **Fly Officer**, and the **Ship Sarah** accompanied the Fleet to Sea.

Although the Intelligence, received on Tuesday last from Calcutta, was positive, respecting the appearance of **Servey's** Squadron off the Sand-heads; yet we are free to confess that the circumstance did not meet with our belief; the last Intelligence received from the **Mauritius**, stating, that the Frigates were on no account to be absent for a longer period than four Months, from the date of **Servey's** departure; the report of his leaving his Squadron, and assuming at **Mergu** we also deem to be untrue. The **French Privateers**, have appeared, the **Northward** is however, clearly ascertained, one of them we find to be the **Jean Bart**, Captain Legarde, of 22 Guns, Six and Nine Pounds, and is the same Vessel which some time since captured the **Fort William**, off Cochin.

From the Coast of Malabar she proceeded to the Eastward of the Bay, where she fell in with and took a **Snow**, from **Pegue**, India, on board, and directed to proceed with her to **Mauritius**; and the **Ganjour** of the **Snow**, however, finding two or three of the **Republicans** confined by severe sickness, consulted with the **Lafcares** on the recovery of the Vessel, and with their assistance not only effected it, but brought her in safely to Trincomalee.

After the capture of the **Snow**, the **Jean Bart** proceeded to the Sand-heads, where she fell in with and captured the **Whale**, a **Burmah** Ship, from **Pegue**, and **Whale**, crew the **afterwards**, near **Ganjam**. The other Captures of the **Jean Bart** are not yet ascertained. Letter from Calcutta mentions six Vessels taken, three of which were Pilot Schooners.

The following Extracts are Copied from the TELEGRAPH, of the 27th of June. Three Pilot Schooners, the **Cornwallis**, **Hay**, and **Ranger**, have been decoyed by her (the **Jean Bart**) repeatedly;—the deception she made use

of was that of dropping towards them, with her forefall up, and all her other sails in disorder, in the manner of the country craft. They put **Prize-masters** on board of the **Cornwallis** and **Ranger**, and fitted out the **Hay** with ten Guns, making her a consort.

The **Ranger** however, was retaken by the **Sarang** and **Lafcares** belonging to her; the **Prize-masters** now in Irons on board.

All the Europeans were taken out of the schooner, and put on board the **Privateer**.

The number of country Vessels taken by this **Privateer** are said to amount to Twenty sail.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the 12th Regiment, dated on board the **Rockingham**, "outward bound East India man" at sea the 7th July. "A signal being hoisted this morning by our Commodore, for letters, I took the opportunity of giving a few lines. We have had very brisk gales since we failed from England, and have passed Madras within these few days. We have intelligence of a French fleet being after us, but we have Eleven sail of the line and six frigates, for our convoy.

P. S. One of our frigates fell in with a French ship yesterday, which was captured, after a short action, and joined us with her prize this evening, the band of our regiment played them "RULE BRITANNIA" as they passed us. Aug 4th. Captain Delgarro, of His Majesty's ship **Leander**, died suddenly on Saturday last on board that ship, he was taken with his prize at 12 o'clock and expired at two.

It is with regret, we have to announce the loss of the **Neptune**, extra ship, for Bengal. The **Neptune** failed from England, in company with the **Thomas** and **Ocean**, now moored in Calcutta river.

This ship was lost by fire, whilst riding at anchor at the Cape of Good Hope; supposed to have broken out in the gun room, through the negligence or inattention of some of the crew, who had secretly got into that part of the ship, for the purpose of stealing liquor.

## DEATH.

At Madras on the 4th Instant. CAPTAIN WILLIAM FENWICK, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5th, Ship **Mary**, Turnbull, Calcutta,—5th Brig **Catherine**, Wheahan, Narfanoor,—Ship **Restoration**, Calloway, Calcutta,—7th Snow **Forloget**, Holland, ditto.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6th Cutter **Mary**, Jones, Tranquebar,—Ship **Ganjour**, Barber, Southward,—7th Ship **Servey**, Burn, Calcutta,—Ship **Paragon**, Dean, England.

## ERRATA.

In the Government Advertisements, dated the 17th and 26th December 1796—and published in our Courier of the 23d January 1797. For—"Which are not recited for the purpose of giving due notice to any persons whom they may affect"—Read—which are now recited &c.

For—"We are aware the endeavours may be to be used"—Read—we are aware that endeavours &c.

For—"Vellere"—Read always *Nellere*.

For Sale on Commission,  
By Messrs. Lane and Heefke,  
THE REMAINING  
GOODS,  
BROUGHT OUT  
By Mr. Gower,

OF THE  
**ESSEX**,  
Consisting of a  
VERY fine Collection of BOOKS, Pickles,  
in Cases, M. L. A. a few dozen of Hock,  
Military and Jockey BOOTS, Half BOOTS,  
Men's Dress SHOES.

ALSO  
AN INVOICE OF  
Fine and Coarse Cutlery.

For Sale on Commission,  
At Brown and Ashton's,  
NEW COMMISSION ROOMS,  
A Quantity of very Handsome  
PLATE,

Which will be Sold, at reduced Prices,  
IN ORDER TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

To be Let.  
SEVERAL very Large and Commodious  
APARTMENTS in the EXCHANGE,  
apply to Mr. CASSIN.

Madras, October 11th, 1796.

## Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,  
By Robert Henderfon,  
At his Rooms,  
On FRIDAY next, the 13th January,  
At 11 o'clock To-morrow,  
AN INVOICE OF  
Stationary,

ASSORTED in SMALL BOXES,  
A N Invoice of Fashionable JEWELLERY, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, an assortment of Whips, a few Cannisters of Gun Powder, a set of Dalmatians Chairs, with Book of directions, China wood Chairs and Couches, and a small Collection of new Books.

ALSO  
A few Casks very fine Bengal Beef, Rounds Humps, and Briskets.

To be sold by Public Auction,  
By Robert Henderfon,  
At his Rooms,  
On SATURDAY, the 14th Instant,  
At 11 o'clock,  
A QUANTITY OF  
SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH,  
Just arrived from the Northward.

To be sold by Public Auction,  
By Wright Hurst and Branfon,  
At their Rooms,  
On MONDAY next, the 16th Instant,  
At 12 o'clock  
AN INVOICE OF  
CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF  
TABLE Knives and Forks, Sportsman's  
Knives, Pen Knives, Razors in Cases,  
Sifters, Cork screws, &c.  
A few small Boxes of Stationary,  
Two Trunks of Perfumery,  
Three Mahogany Tool Chests,  
AND  
A Quantity of Hardware.

To be sold by Public Auction,  
By Wright, Hurst and Branfon,  
At their Rooms,  
On MONDAY next, the 16th Instant,  
At 12 o'clock

SOME Household Furniture, a Saddle  
Horse, and Excellent Bengal Palankeen,  
a Cask of Wines, Fine, some Plate, and  
many other Articles, the Property of a Gentleman, about to leave the Settlement.

Remittance to Europe,  
BILLS in sums of £1000, each drawn by  
the Supra Cargoes in China, on the  
Court of Directors, at 35 days sight without  
any option of deferring payment; to be had of  
Messrs. *Chase, Seawell and Chase*.  
Fort St. George, 10th January 1797.

Passage,  
To the CAPE and EUROPE,  
THE DANISH SHIP,  
**BORNHOLM**,  
CAPTAIN N. P. MOSSIN.  
It is expected here daily, will touch at Tranquebar, and the Cape, and land Passengers at one of the English ports, in the Channel. For Freight or Passage, Apply to Mr. Dring, Fort St. George 9th December, 1796.

English Claret.  
MR. DRING has received a Consignment by the **WILLIAM PITT**, from **BROWN and WHITEFOOT**, warranted of the best Quality,—at 120 Pagodas per Chest.

French Claret.  
A FEW CHESTS of excellent quality, containing 12 Dozen—remaining of a Consignment, to be had at 48 Pagodas per Chest.  
Apply to Mr. DRING.

Madeira Wine.  
OF very superior Quality,—part of a Consignment from one of the First Houses at Madeira,—at 120 and 150 Pagodas per Pipe.  
Apply to Mr. DRING.

Brown and Ashton,  
RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends, that they have received a large Investment of China Goods, brought out by Captain **Barbor**, of the **Ganjour**, CONSISTING OF  
Sugar Candy and Teas, an Assortment, Silks, Sarcnets, Bagdones, Sweetmeats, Canned Oranges, Eggplants, Graft Cloth, Lacquered and China Ware, Fire-works, AND  
A Variety of other Articles.



## BRITISH MARINE.

It is surely cause of serious alarm to see the French Nation, having been singly engaged during six years in a war with the greater part of the powers of Europe, terminating its struggles by the successful conquest or dismemberment of its several opponents. In this contest however, Great Britain can yet hold up her head, and proudly exclaim, "Amidst the wreck of Nations I alone remain unshaken." This peculiar privilege, we owe, under providence, to the superiority of our Maritime strength; and while thus defended, we may justly bid defiance to the assaults of Europe, were all Europe united in hostility against us.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that our Naval power, is derived either from the Number of Ships which swell our fleets, or from a certain mysterious energy which inspires the bosom of a British Seaman. The contrary is demonstrated by facts which every day present themselves to our notice.

Other States may equip as numerous fleets, and a general contempt of death in defence of what they deem to be their rights, is not peculiar to the Natives of any Country.

To what cause then do we owe the bloodless conquest of ships superior to ours in the Number of Guns, and of men, indubitably brave? To intrepidity long directed into a particular channel, and justly supported by a consciousness of superior skill. It is not all ways enough that a man has general courage. Few act well in new situations; and, amidst untold dangers, even the brave are often Cowards. A Soldier may perhaps be disciplined in a single campaign; and little more than a certain portion of courage may give him every power which a man can have of annoying his enemy. But a perfect sailor cannot be made without an intimacy with the ocean from his very childhood. When thus formed, in its tempests, or with the enemy with whom he disputes, he is at ease, and amidst all the perils of a boisterous element, he is ready to obey exigency to avail himself of that superior dexterity which long experience alone can beflow.

## TERMINATION OF THE CHOUAN WAR.

On the 17th July arrived at Dover, eight Chouan Officers of the Army of M. De Sepeaux. Chiefs of this Army, who, feeling themselves deprived of the support they had relied on, and being no longer able to prosecute the War with any hopes of success, came to the resolution rather to make Peace than to continue defiling their country by a civil war, and thus render themselves responsible for the disorders it might occasion. The Republican Generals informed them, that they were authorized by Government to receive them in full possession of their estates, if they chose to submit to the Republic; and in case they refused, to afford them safe and honourable means for way drawing into another country. To those who made their submission to the laws of the Republic, their estates have been restored, and such as refused to sacrifice their principles, acceded to the proposed banishment: the above eight Officers were among the latter. When the Chiefs of the Army had determined to lay down their arms, they observed to their Generals, "That they had all take up arms for the purpose of re-establishing Religion and Monarchy; that they had exerted their utmost efforts to attain this end; that all their exertions had been baffled by counter events; and that a longer resistance could serve no other purpose but that of prolonging afflictions, burnings, and plunder, without the least hope of obtaining their end: they thought it their duty to exhort them to put a period to all hostilities, to withdraw in peace to their families, and enjoy their property; while for their own part, as their principles remained still the same, and they found it impossible to enforce their success, they would not prolong the horrors of a civil war, but retire into a foreign country." The Chouan Army, obedient to the exhortations of its Chiefs, dispersed immediately; and tranquillity is now restored on both banks of the Loire, as well as in Anjou.

## EXTRACTS,

## FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON.—August 24.

Last night we received Paris Journals to the 20th instant. The intelligence which they bring is of the utmost importance. That which first claims our attention is the following Letter from Cadiz:

OFFICIAL LETTER FROM CADIZ TO THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

"10th Thermidor, August 5.

"Yesterday the two Spanish Squadrons, under the command of Admirals Langara and Solano, with that of the Republic, commanded by Admiral Richery, sailed together from this Port. They made their way with a favourable wind, and are now out of sight.

"The departure of these three squadrons, at the same time all well armed and well

commanded, has thrown the Enemies of the Republic into consternation. The People here are lost in conjecture; but they look forward to great events.—Time will fix all these uncertainties."

Thus it appears, that the Spanish Admiral has thought proper to act in contradiction to the assurance given some time since to Admiral Maza, that his fleet should not leave port till some time after the departure of the French Squadron. Yet, though we have long been acquainted with the ascendancy of French Councils in the Cabinet of Madrid, we cannot persuade ourselves, that the Spanish Government will be guilty of so flagrant a violation of every principle of honour and justice, as to sanction the commencement of hostilities against a Nation with whom they are at Peace. But if, unhappily, it should be found, which we trust it will not, that the Government is so far infected with French Principles, as to be capable of an act so perfidious, so atrocious, they will soon be taught to their cost, that the British fleet possesses the spirit and the power to chastise the perfidy, and to punish the injustices, of her Enemies, however numerous they may become.

It cannot be forgotten that our Navy long maintained a successful contest with the united Fleets of France, Holland, Spain, and America, when the three first were in the zenith of their power; what then may not be expected from its efforts, when in a state of unparalleled vigour, and opposed to Forces who cannot tend to sea one half of the ships which then added against it? We again, however, express our earnest hope, that we may not be put to the test, but that peace may still be preferred between the two Powers.

By a Letter from General Moreau, of the 13th instant, it appears, that a most disgraceful action has taken place between the French and Austrian Armies in Suabia. Prince Charles, having received reinforcements from the Hereditary Dominions of his Brother, attacked the whole line of the Enemy, on the 12th of August, and, according to Moreau's own account, defeated at the commencement of the Action, the greater part of their Army. But this account is imperfect, and in some parts, so inconsistent, that it is impossible to collect from it any thing certain as to the event. Moreau, however, does not lay claim to the victory, but contents himself with observing, that the two Armies, after an obstinate contest, remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day-break the Austrian retreated.

We shall wait with impatience for the arrival of the official Accounts from Vienna, which, we are persuaded, will demonstrate that a signal advantage has been obtained by the Archduke. The loss of the French must have been very great, since a part of the Army was avowedly repulsed, and they appear to have been attacked at the same time, both in front and rear. The loss of the Austrians, Moreau does not pretend to estimate from any knowledge of his own; but says, that the Austrians themselves computed it at 7000 men killed and taken; but, it must be remarked, that this information could only come from Prisoners, who must have been unable to speak with any degree of decision on the subject.

Moreau observes, that for six successive days the troops had scarcely alighted from their horses; and that the Army, as well as himself, were almost exhausted from fatigue and want of sleep.

By Letters from Generals Ernouff and Jourdan, it appears, that the Army of the Sambre and Meuse still continues to advance. Some partial actions have taken place, but no affair of importance has occurred. The French have taken a position between Lauf and Rothenberg; and a Division under General Bernadotte has been detached to the left bank of the Rednitz.

The Paris Journals mention a Negotiation for Peace having been opened between Austria and France, but in such a loose and indefinite way as to render the assertion worthy of little credit.

Yesterday morning a Mr. Whitcomb, with Papers for the King, arrived at Weymouth; and the same evening the Messenger, who arrived in Town on Saturday, returned to Weymouth with a box of Official Papers for his Majesty.

A Council was held yesterday, at which all the Cabinet Ministers in Town assisted; the result was sent to the King at Weymouth.

The Kings Fisher Sloop, which arrived at Falmouth from Corunna on Saturday, brought dispatches for Government, and, from the great circumspection employed in not permitting any person to go on board, or any of the crew to land, it is supposed that they contain intelligence of great importance. It is high-

ly probable that they bring the news of the sailing of the Spanish and French Squadrons from Cadiz, as mentioned in the Paris Journals.

WEDNESDAY.—August 24.

Advices were yesterday received by Government from Spain, brought by the King's Fisher from Corunna. Such was considered to be their importance that no person except the Messenger was permitted to come on shore. On his arrival a Cabinet Council was held at the Duke of Portland's House, at the conclusion of which a Messenger was ordered to be in readiness to go to Petersburg.

Nothing of the contents of these dispatches was suffered to transpire, but the Courier of yesterday, and the Courier alone, gave "the heart of this mystery." They relate beyond all doubt to the sailing of the French and Spanish Squadrons, in conjunction, from the harbour of Cadiz. How this information has been explained to Ministry we know not; but it is certain that Admiral Richery, who has not been called, if not afforded of protection from the Secret, has been regarded as tantamount of war.

The disposition of the wards this country, which has lately, the attention of the public soon decisively known. The King's Fisher sloop of war arrived yesterday morning, from Corunna, with dispatches from the Marquis of Bute. So important are these held, that the contents were first to the King, and next to the Cabinet, and, in the meantime, such observations were made, which, it is believed, that the most confidential of the King's Fisher have not been averse with any person in Falmouth, which port he is arrived.

Since there has been some talk of an Invasion of Ireland by the French, the Irish Patriots have taken care to inform the Enemy, through the channel of their Public Prints, that the Island is wholly unprepared for defence, and that it only contains seven Regular Regiments. As it is possible the Irish Papers may not reach Paris, the Gallic Chronicle has republished the article; so that the information, evidently defined for the French Directory, will not be thrown away. How long will a generous People remain the dupes of such determined profligacy?

The formal Abolition, by Legislative Authority, of an Established Religion in Holland, has been celebrated with appropriate festivity by the Dissenting Party in England.

PARIS.—August 20.

Nothing can be more certain than that Negotiations are opened between France, Austria, and the Empire, for the purpose of effecting a General Peace with all the Powers of the Continent. It is also certain that the French Republic are to be dictated by the French Republic, and that they are such as will take from our Enemies the power of disturbing us for a long time. The King of Prussia plays a great part in the Negotiations of the Princes of the Empire with France. It is he who has detached them one by one from the interests of the House of Austria. This was the object of his journey, and his conferences at Pyramont, whence we now learn that Frederic William is returned to Berlin. Every thing seems to lead the way to a freely and necessary Peace; but, at the same time, must elapse before Europe, torn and divided by revolutionary forms and their consequences, can resume an attitude of tranquillity. (Chronique du Jour.)

The Directory has just now ordered the Castle of Rouelle, near Paris, to be fortified. It is there that the Terrorists were collected and trained. It was to have been the central point of a movement which has, in some time in preparation. We had

by accident in time, a vessel (the Courier) it appears from a correct list at the Office, that the naval losses of the French during the present war amount already to no fewer than 66 ships of war, of which 32 are of the line, from 64 to 120 guns, 74 frigates from twenty-four, to fifty guns, and sixty floops, brigs, &c. of which several are now in the British Navy.

From an authentic statement it appears that the French Navy consists of 43 ships and frigates at sea, 120 in port, 100000 men, the Coasts, and 18 ships of the line, sporting provisions to the army.

The Dutch Naval losses during the present war with Great Britain amounts to 14 ships carrying about 400 guns; of which two are of 64 guns; 6 frigates from 24 to 36 guns; 4 Sloops and 2 Cutters, all now taken into the British Service, besides the recent Capture at Saldhana Bay.

The naval losses of Great Britain, during the present war, amount to 7 ships of the line, 13 frigates and 15 Sloops or Cutters, but of these only one English line of Battle Ship, and 4 Sloops are in possession of the enemy.

## THE THIRD

## Madras Charitable Lottery,

for Madred Tholpand Star Pagodas, Under the Management and Direction of ROSELY WATTS, & Co. CHASE, SEWELL, & CHASE, TULLOH, JERVIS, & BRODIE, DRING, GORDON, & LUSHING.

S. STEPHENS & COCKELL, M'DOULL, FRASER, & HAY, THOMAS FRASER, JOHN HUNTER, SATUR & D'MONTE, ACO. ATOON, AVEIT SMITH.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MALE ASYLUM, THE REPAIRING OF THE

## CITY OF MADRAS. SCHEME.

N. B. The Prizes to be paid without any Deduction.

1	Prize allotted to the last drawn	10,000
1	Ditto	5000
2	Prizes of	2000
4	Ditto	1000
8	Ditto	500
20	Ditto	100
80	Ditto	50
3066	Ditto	15

First Day,	1	Prize allotted to the First Drawn	1000
	1	ditto Last	500
	1	ditto First	500
Fifth Day,	1	ditto Last	250
	1	ditto First	1000
Tenth Day,	1	ditto Last	500
	1	ditto First	500
Fifteenth Day,	1	ditto Last	250
	1	ditto First	1000
Twentieth Day,	1	ditto Last	500
	1	ditto First	500
Twenty-fifth Day,	1	ditto Last	250
	1	ditto First	1000
Thirtieth Day,	1	ditto Last	500
	1	ditto First	500
Thirty-fifth Day,	1	ditto Last	250
	1	ditto First	500
Fortieth Day,	1	ditto Last	500
	1	ditto First	500

3256 Prizes 90,000  
6744 Blanks.

Retained for the above purposes and Expenses, 10,000

10,000 Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each is Star Pagodas 100,000

The Price of the TICKETS, at 10 Star Pagodas each.

The TICKETS may be had at Madras, at the CARNATIC BANK and the A- of M. T. and Co.

of Madras, of Messrs. DE BURY, JOAN- SINAN, and CO.

The Drawing of the LOTTERY, is to commence on the FIRST of FEBRUARY 1797.

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

LANE AND HEEFKE, AGENTS.

Fort St. George, January 10th 1797.

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AND BY MR. LEONARD JAKES, AT BOMBAY.



# Supplement to the Courier.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 11th 1797.

## Government Advertisement.

**WHEREAS** by a Treaty concluded by the Government of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, and his Excellency the RAJAH OF TANJORE, it was expressly stipulated and agreed, that, certain Districts named in a Schedule affixed to the said Treaty, should be mortgaged to the Honorable the East India Company, for the purpose of securing the payment of specific sums of Money therein mentioned, on account of the Military expenses for the defence of the Carnatic, and the Country of Tanjore; and for the discharge of the private debts of the said Rajah—And whereas the Rajah by the said Treaty has distinctly and specifically bound himself not to grant Tuncabs or assignments on the revenues of the said Districts, on any account,—& WHEREAS the granting Tuncabs or assignments on the said mortgaged Districts in consequence of Loans made or to be made, must inevitably tend to the prejudice thereof, and thus render them a charge to the Security for which they have been pledged—The Government of Fort St. George, with a view to put the permanent

Interests of the said India Company, and to enable it to carry the order of the Court of Directors, upon that subject, considers it incumbent upon it to publish its intention, that the authority of the Company, to the said Districts, shall be concerned in all matters, and that the Districts of the Company, are those of Manjeri, Mayavaram, and Putticola.

By the President of the Council, W. O. JACOBSON, SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, 11th Jan. 1797.

**HEAD QUARTERS VELLORE 5th Jan. 1797.**  
G. O. BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF,  
PAROLE COLLINS.

MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE experienced infinite satisfaction this morning on the review of His Majesty's 71st Regiment.—He cannot say that on any occasion of field Exercise, he was present at a more perfect performance.

Where a Corps is so striking in its appearance, and so complete in every branch of its Discipline, little can occur to the Commander in Chief to particularize.—He cannot but notice however, that the 71st Regiment has excited his admiration, from its expertness in those parts of its exercise which are most essential, and most difficult to execute.—He alludes to its order and regularity when moving in Line, its extreme accuracy in preferring distances, and the neatness and promptitude that were so evident in all its formations.

So much perfection in a Corps whose services in India will long be held in remembrance, does the greatest honor to LIEUTENANT COLONEL BAIRD, and all his OFFICERS, to whom, and the Corps at large. The Commander in Chief desires to offer his best thanks.

Although the present situation of the Battalion 7th Regiment, from its having lately finished a march of great length and fatigue, after a series of service in the Northern Circars, did not allow of its performing any Field Movements this Morning, the Commander in Chief was much pleased with the appearance of the Corps, which he doubts not with a little leisure, and the aid of

to fair an Example in the Cantonment, will soon be perfected in the present System of Exercise, to which till now, it has had no opportunity of being drilled.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,  
Adjutant General of the Army.

**HEAD QUARTERS VELLORE 5th Jan. 1797.**  
G. O. BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF,  
PAROLE COLLINS.

MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE, had every reason to be Satisfied with the appearance of the Troops this Morning, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves in every part of the review.

The Regiment De Muron, and the 34th Battalion Merited His Highest Commendation, from the regularity of their Marching, particularly in line—and the precision with which they executed their different movements.

The large Share of Duty which fell to the ed Battalion 5th Regiment at its former Station, the Commander in Chief is sensible necessarily retarded the Corps in the progress of its Drill—He has been sufficient of this Battalion however to assure him, that as now situated, a short period only can be requisite to perfect it in every part of the present System of exercise and Field movements.

GENERAL ROSS of the Engineers, arrived on one of the Honorable Company's ships, of the Third Fleet.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten has been appointed Sheriff for the town of Calcutta, for the present year: and Mr. William Hickey, Deputy Sheriff.

James Fisher Esq. is appointed Mayor and George Parry Esq. SHERIFF, of Bombay for the present year.

**BOMBAY GAZETTE, 21st December.**

ON Monday last anchored in the harbour the ship Pearl, Captain Spence, from Bengal, off the Pilot the 15th of November.

Infant, the Pearl fell in with, and Majesty's ship *Atrogant*, Captain [unclear], and proceeded in company, where they anchored on the

round-riding in the roads, his Majesty's ship *Heroine*, Captain Gardner and *Caryfort*, Captain Murray. On the 5th the *Atrogant* and *Heroine* weighed and stood to the Southward, and the *Caryfort* weighed and proceeded to the Northward, intending to give Convoy to the Pearl as far to the northward as Mangalore, but about 6 P. M. two large ships hove in sight, bearing down upon them, one of them carrying a top light, on which Captain Murray directed Captain Spence, to make the best of his way whilst he gave chase to the ships.

The Pearl, proceeded to Mahé for intelligence, where they learnt that the two ships they had seen were the two Indianmen, the Woodford Captain Lennox, and Taunton Castle Captain Studd, from Bombay, bound to China, and who had passed Mahé the preceding evening. On the 13th the Pearl spoke the Nottingham Indianman, which had left Cochín on the 2d Instant.

By the Pearl were Passengers.

William Smith Esq. Civil and Military, Paymaster at Behrampore in Bengal, Captain William Hampton, and Captain E. Egan of the Country Service from Bengal, and Mr. James late Chief Officer of the Royal Charlotte Captain Smart, which vessel he has left at the Cape and came by the Nottingham to Cochín.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. William Smith died just before their arrival at Cochín, where the body was landed and interred.

On Monday last a signal was made at the Light House and Malabar Point for a ship to the S. W. and yesterday anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Ship *Nottingham*, Captain John Barefoot.

By the Nottingham came the following passengers.

Messrs. Charles John Bond, Charles Butter, Charles Punyan, Patrick Sheweratt, John Jordan, M. Broomhall, and John Hueston, Cadets in the Honorable Company's Service.

The Nottingham has met with nothing particular since parting with the fleet off Achéen.

**BOMBAY COURIER, 24th December.**

It is generally understood, that several arrangements are in agitation affecting the station and disposition of the King's Regiments, attached to this Establishment; these arrangements yet exist but upon the faith of report, but are expected soon to receive the sanction of authority in General Orders.

His Majesty's 75th Regiment, is said to be appointed to the Cape, to be succeeded by the 33d: the 77th Regiment it is said will be drafted into the 36th, which will in like manner be attached to this Presidency, and serve for the present to garrison Cochín: the Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and the Drums in the mean time taking the first opportunity of repairing to Great Britain to Recruit.—The division of the 19th Regiment at present upon Bombay Green, is expected to sail in a short time on board the Nottingham, to Garrison Colombo.

**STRASBURGH, September 3.**

The last Mail from Paris has been stopped and plundered in the forest of Meaux, of 15,000 livres in specie.

The commissary of the directory in the central administration of the lower Rhine, has published a circular order, insisting on the execution of the law which prohibits all external marks of religious worship. He complains that in certain communes bells are still rung, and crosses are still to be seen on the public roads. In others, processions and pilgrimages are still continued: they have even had the audacity to hoist the white flag and to wear the white cockade. [Gazette de Strasbourg.]

The ascent of Blanchard the Aeronaut from the *Champ de Mars* in 1784, is well remembered. On that occasion a young man belonging to the military school, broke through the crowd sword in hand, and sprung into the boat attached to the machine, insisting on sharing the hazards of that perilous journey, nor was he got out of the boat but with the greatest difficulty.

That young man was Buonaparte, and this incident would have been a trait apposite enough to the youth of an Alexander or a Condé, but we would not have looked for it in the life of Turenne.

The Directory has proposed to the legislative assembly in a message they have just presented to this body to fix the military establishment in time of peace at 170,000 men with the addition of 25,000 to be maintained by Holland; the estimate given in of the cost of these troops is 150 millions for the first year and 100 millions for every subsequent year.

The Directory has resolved, that as the troubles have ceased which was the cause of keeping on foot the army on the coasts of the Ocean, and that in the interior of the republic, that the same be disbanded. Four divisions of the first army however to be kept up under General Hoche, who is to retain the chief command.