THE COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17th. 1797. NUMBER 589.

IT HAS been resolved, that all Advertiſements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of this Government, properly authoriſed to Publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE, *are meant, and muſt be deemed, to convey Official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutio* [illegible] *he ſame manner, as if they were particula* [illegible] *ified* [illegible] *any Servant of the Company, or* [illegible] *whom such Orders and Resolutions have a* [illegible] *feren*[illegible]

ROBER[illegible]

Civil Departm[illegible]*, Fort* [illegible] *George, 24th. December, 1794.*

Government [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 10th of February next, at eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Honorable Comp[illegible] and Broad Cloth, will be ſold by Pu[illegible] Sale at the Sea Gate.

The articles to be paid for and taken away [illegible] in thirty days after the ſa[illegible] defau[illegible] which they will be reſold and [illegible] any loſs a[illegible], the original Purchaſers are to be held anſwerable for the ſame.

The Purchaſers to dep[illegible] Sta[illegible] the hands of the Impo[illegible] earneſt money to bind the [illegible]

By Order of the Preſide[illegible]
Board [illegible]

I[illegible]

Fort [illegible]

Government [illegible] *dvertiſ*[illegible]

WHEREAS by a Treaty c[illegible] 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 Tuncahs* or aſſignments on the revenues of the ſaid Diſtricts, *on any account*,—&WHEREAS the granting Tuncahs or aſſignments on the ſaid mortgaged Diſtricts in conſequence of Loans, made or to be made, muſt inevitably tend to the depreciation thereof, and thus render them wholly inadequate to the Security for which they have been pledged—The GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, with a view to put a ſtop to an evil ſo dangerous to the permanent Intereſts of the Eaſt India Company, and effectually to carry the orders recently received from the Court of Directors, upon that ſubject, into execution, conſiders it incumbent upon him, to publiſh his poſitive determination, to BANISH *any Natives of India*, living under the protection and authority of the Company, to Bencoolen, who ſhall be concerned in any ſuch Money Tranſactions, and for their information he apprizes them, that the Diſtricts ſo mortgaged to the Eaſt India Company, are thoſe of Mannargoody, Trivady, Mayaveram and Putticotah.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council.

W. C. JACKSON,
SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, 10th January, 1797.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Meſſrs. Drummond and Sparkes, having reſigned the Management of the Houſe of Agency eſtabliſhed at Canton, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, of which the Public were informed by an Adverti[illegible]ment of the 19th January 1793, are ſucceeded i[illegible] that buſineſs by Mr. William Parry, and Mr. S[illegible]uel William.

Pub[illegible] *the*

SECRETAR[illegible]

Fort St. George, 14th January, 179[illegible]

Government Adverti[illegible]*ent.*

THIS is to give Notice, that ſealed Propoſals will be received at my Office on or before the 30th Inſtant, for Freight of Forty Tons of Military Stores for the Garriſon of Dindigul, to be landed at Adriapatam or Cottapata[illegible]

By Order of the Preſident and Members of the Military Board.

W. W[illegible],
MIL. SECRETARY.

Adminiſtration.

ADMINISTRATION to the Eſtate of LIEUTENANT JOHN ROTH, having been granted to Meſſrs. DRING GORDON and LUSHINGTON, all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay the ſame forthwith, and all Perſons having claims on the Eſtate, are requeſted to ſend their Accounts to the Adminiſtrators.

Fort St. George, 14th January, 1797.

Munro and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
OF
Faſhionable Cloths, and Caſſimeres,

SWANDOWN, Toilnet, and Fancy Printed [illegible]AISTCOAT PATTERNS, Europe & China Flannel, Hats, Hoſiery, Perfumery, Stationary, Gentleman's and Childrens Shoes, Books [illegible]ictures, &c. a variety of Ladies's [illegible]ntlemen's Dreſſing Caſes, well calculated for perſons returning to Europe, Hams, Tongues, C[illegible] Pickles, Pale Ale, in [illegible] [illegible]adeira, and [illegible] Bottles, a few Canary [illegible] Finches.

[illegible] —have alſo for Sale, [illegible], an Elegant Aſſortment of [illegible] and LOOKING GLASSES.

[illegible]fords, firſt growth CLA[illegible] [illegible]odas per Dozen.

A[illegible] Variety of Articles, received from the *Indiamen*, now in the Roads.

Ladi[illegible] Habits, Army and Navy Uniform[illegible]

AND

Cloth[illegible] all [illegible]de as uſual.

[illegible] *iſſion,*

[illegible] EEFKE.

[illegible] Pagodas, per

Ve[illegible] RACK, at 44 Pagodas, per Leaguer,
Excellent BRANDY, in Caſks, at 36 Fans. per Gallon,

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.

Navy Bills,

FOR SALE,
At Ninety Days Sight.
ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Apply to
The Honorable Baſil Cochrane.

For Bengal Direct.

THE SHIP
HAMAN SHAH,
CAPT. WILTSHIRE,
OF
[illegible]ven Hundred Tons burthen, and a
PRIME SAILER,
HAS
[illegible]cellent [illegible]ommodations for PASSENGERS.
For Freight or Passage,
[illegible]e Commander, at Mr. R. Hender[illegible] between 10 and 12 forenoon.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN
William Luſhington,
AND
James Law,
[illegible]
On the [illegible] *Ultimo*,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he hs eſtabliſhed a Houſe of General Buſineſs in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, by whom all Commiſſion from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, however minute, will be [illegible] attended to, and thoſe from [illegible] Merchant [illegible] Manufacturer, meet with [illegible] punctuality of execution and regularity of [illegible] ſo eſſentially requiſite in merca[illegible]

[illegible]*, May 2d, 1796.*

[illegible]*Madeira Wine.*

Meſſrs. Mc Douall, Fraſer & Hay,
HAVE FOR SALE,
MADEIRA WINE,
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AND FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
At one hundred and twenty-five Pags. per Pipe.

Mount Aſſembly.

The Mount Subſcription Aſſembly,
WILL BE HELD AT
The Race Stand,

On MONDAY next, the 23d Inſtant,

TICKETS at 3 Pagodas each, to be had of the Secretary, at the *Mount*—and from Mr. R. CHASE, at his Houſe in the *Fort*, on application through a Subſcriber.

U. BURKE,

Mount, 16th January, 1796.

Hugh Gordon.

BEGS leave to inform the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of the *Settlement*, that he has now for ſale an elegant aſſortment of WATCHES.

CONSISTING OF

Ladies Beautiful, Enameled Watches, ſet round with Pearls—and Chains ſuitable,
Plain Enameled ditto,
Time Keepers, Gold and Silver,
Gentlemen's Gold Repeaters,
Clock Watches, that ſtrike the hour, and quarter, as they go along,
Hunting ditto,
Plain Gold Second Watches, of all kinds,
Silver and Gilt ditto,
CLOCKS—Muſical, quarter, and plain,
And an elegant, long, Muſical Clock, which plays fourteen Tunes.

ALSO

A neat aſſortment of *Silver Plate* and *Jewelry*.

Fort St. George, 13 January, 1797.

Freight.

FOR PULO PENANG,
THE BRIG
CHARLOTTE,
WILL SAIL
About the 25th of January,

For Particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM ROSS of the *London Tavern*.

N. B. The CHARLOTTE, is Copper-bottomed and an exceeding faſt ſailer.

Loſt.

A FEW DAYS AGO,
NEAR THE
Governors Garden Houſe

AN Oval wooden Caſe, containing the miniature Picture of a LADY, by Smart, ſet in gold, with a Lock of Hair in reverſe.

Whoever will bring it to CHARLES BAKER, Eſq. ſhall be very handſomely rewarded.

January, 12th 1797.

Turtle.

JAMES WILSON,
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS
AND THE PUBLIC, THAT THE
CHARLOTTE BRIG,
IS JUST ARRIVED FROM
DIAMOND ISLAND,

with a quantity of TURTLE, in excellent order, and which will be expoſed for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at Mr. WILLIAM ROSS's *Tavern*.

Sale at Columbo.

[illegible] is hereby given,

That on MONDAY the 30th January, 1797,
Will be ſold by Public Outcry,
THE SHIP
ELIZA,
As ſhe now lays in the Roads of Columbo.

French built, burthen about 350 Ton, meaſurement, Coppered, and a prime Sailers Standing and Running Rigging in excellent order, and well found in Stores,

The Ship is pierced for 20 Guns.

Fifteen per cent of the purchaſe Money to be paid down, and ſecurity to the ſatisfaction of the Agents, given for the remainder in 30 Days, in Money or Bills on Madras,

For further particulars apply to,
Mr. JOHN M'DOUALL,
AND
Mr. JAMES DENT,
at COLUMBO.

Columbo, 12th December, 1796.

CONCERT.

THE Subſcribers to Mr. SENSONI's CONCERT, are informed that the Committee have fixed on FRIDAY, the 20th Inſtant for the next SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, to be held at the Pantheon.

N. B. To begin *Preciſely at 8 o'Clock.*

TICKETS to be had as uſual.

Gillman and Evans,

HAVE FOR SALE,
AT THEIR SHOP,
In Court Houſe Street,
THE
Following Articles;
WHICH ALSO MAY BE
Had at their SHOP, at TRICHINOPILY,

HAMS and Cheeſes,
Pickles of all kinds,
Pickled Tongues in caſks,
Dried Tongues,
Muſtard and Sweet Oil,
Fiſh Sauces of all kinds,
Muſhrooms, in Quart Bottles,
Confectionary, from Hoffman, conſiſting of—Raſpberry and Strawberry Jam—Black and Red Currant Jelly.
Mined Meat,
Ladys' and Genlemen's Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Military Long and Short Boots,
Ladies' Shoes,
Claret from Stockdale,
Rum Shrub, Cherry Brandy, and Port Wine,
Glaſs-ware,
Butter Cups, large and ſmall,
Tumblers, Madeira, Ale, and Claret, Glaſſes,
Finger Cups, Cyder Glaſſes, Table and Wall Shades,
Plain, Scented, and Marchalle Powder and Pomatum,

SADLERY.

Prince of Wales's Saddles, Kilby's Spring Saddles, and Bridles, Bandy Harneſs, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Jockey and Bandy Whips, Tin-Ware, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Fiſh and Soup Kettles, Camp Tea Ketttles, with Sauce Pans,
Complete Writing Caſes,
Speaking Trumpets,
Beer, Ale, and Porter, from Hodſon,
Stationary of all kinds,
Cards, &c.
Childrens and Gentlemen's Hats,
Ladys' Pocket Books, and Thread Caſes, with Inſtruments,
Wine in pipes and bottles, White Wine Vinegar, and Elder ditto.

CHINA GOODS.

Freſh Hyſon Tea, Sugar Candy, Preſerved Ginger and Hams.

A Card.

MUSICK,
AND
Muſical Inſtruments.
BROWN AND ASHTON,

BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the Public, that they are now receiving from the,

AIRLY CASTLE,

as complete an Aſſortment of MUSIC, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, as have ever been brought to this country, conſiſting of

VIOLINS, Guitars, German Flutes, with the laſt improvements, Scotch, and Iriſh Bagpipes, Hunting Horns, Fifes, Baſoons, Flat Trumpets, Clarinets, Baſoons, Trumpets and French Horns, a twenty-one key'd Organ, four barrels, plays forty of the neweſt Tunes, a twenty-two key'd ditto, five ditto, plays fifty of the neweſt Tunes.

Piano Forte, and Harpſicord Strings, Hammers, Violin Strings, Bridges and Pegs, Violencello Strings, Clarinet, Hautboy, and Baſoon Reeds, Braſs-mutes, and Guitar Strings.

ALSO

A complete Collection of Printed Muſic, among which are Tutors for the German Flute, Violin, Piano Forte, Guitar, and alſo a collection of Books, Prints, Caricatures.

AND

Sundry other Articles, which will be mentioned in the next Paper, the Muſic Books, will be expoſed for Sale, at Brown and Aſhton's, Commiſſion Rooms, adjoining the Poſt Office, on Wedneſday, next, the 18th Inſtant.

Advertiſement.

GOVERNMENT having reaſon to believe notwithſtanding the orders heretofore iſſued to the Contrary that there are Vakeels from the Zemindars and Poligars under the Company's authority reſident at Madras, and that ſuch appointments are obtained from deluded People for the purpoſes of intrigue and extortion.

Notice is hereby given that all Perſons of this deſcription (except the Vakeels of Vencat-agherry, Calaſtry, and Bomrauze Pollam) are hereby requiried to depart forthwith under penalty of incurſing their ſevereſt diſpleaſure.

By order of the Board of Revenue.
J. B. TRAVERS,
ACT. SECRETARY.
Fort St. George, 14th January, 1797,

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, 10th January 1797.

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.

Garden Houſes.

To be let for one Year certain, or ſold by Private Contract.

THAT LARGE HOUSE lately built by Mr. CASSIN, ſituated on the Bank of the Poorſhewauk River, the HOUSE is finiſhed in a neat, and elegantmanner, the out Offices are large and commodious, and the Ground containing 8 Caunies and upwards has two good Tanks and a Well, is well encloſed, and has about 700 Fruit Trees of various kinds in great frowardneſs.

Alſo an UPPER ROOMED HOUSE at the *Luz*, with a Garden contaning upwards of 500 Cocoa-nut and other Fruit Trees, encloſed with a Brick Wall, with a detached Upper Roomed BUNGALOW, and Stabling, GODOWN's Coach HOUSES, &c.

Company's Paper at a reaſonable diſcount will be taken in Payment; and if agreeable to the Purchaſer, one half the amount of one, or both HOUSES may remain on Mortgage of the Premiſes for 12 Months, or longer as may be agreed on.

Apply to Mr. CASSIN at his Office in the *Exchange.*

Advertiſement,

BOLD and RIORDON,

HAVE the Pleaſure to acquain their friends and the Public; that they are now receiving a freſh ſupply of Europe Articles from the Preſent Shipping, now in the roads, they have alſo juſt received for Sale on Commiſſion: A Quantity of Military Red Top and Half Boots, with faſhionable Falſe Tops, for ditto ditto, and Ladys' Faſhionable Sandals and Burnſwick Slippers, a valuable aſſortment of Books, and a new collection of Carricatures, in colours; Engliſh Claret from the Houſes of Barnes, and Co. Brown and Wilkinſon, and Co. Port Wine, Brandy in caſks and bottles of the firſt quality, Madeira in pipes and bottles, of the very beſt do. fine Ale and Porter in caſks and bottles, Hats, Hoſiery, Perfumery &c. with a variety of other articles, remaining unſold from the late Shipping.

Supplies of the whole may be had on application to Mr. Riordon at his Shop, at Arnee.

Fort St. George, 18th Januarp, 1797.

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 drawing of the LOTTERY, is to commence on the FIRST of FEBRUARY next, 1797.

⁂ The SCHEME, as publiſhed in the Gazette and Courier, in November laſt.

LANE AND HEEFKE,
AGENTS.

Advertiſement.

THE CREDITOR of HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB, are requeſted to meet on Friday, the 20th Inſtant, at one o'clock at the EXCHANGE to conſider of the matters poſtponed by their Reſolutions, of 31ſt Oct. 1796 until certain Documents could be prepared for them by the Regiſter.

Fort St. George, 17th January 1797,

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Action,
(If not diſpoſed of by Private Sale,)
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
At the Madras Exchange,
On THURSDAY, the 26th Inſtant,
At 12 o'Clock,
THE GOOD BRIG

MINERVA,

As ſhe now lies in Madras Roads, burthen about 84 tons, built by Meſſrs. Foreman and Co. of Calcutta, is coppered, a prime Sailer, and well found in every article of Stores, a liſt of which to be ſeen at Mr. Henderſon's.

Sale on Commiſſion.

Wright, Hurſt, and Branſon,
SEVERAL VALUABLE

INVESTMENTS,

OF

Europe Goods,

Imported on the Indiamen, now in the Roads,
CONSISTING OF

CLARET from Carbonally and Co. Stockdale, Harley, Roſs and Co. and Wilkinſon and Co.

Old Port, from the firſt Houſes, in quart and pint Bottles,

Cyder and Perry,

Ale, Porter and Small Beer,

Cherry and Raſpberrry Brandy,

Hoffmans Confectionary, a genenal aſſortment,

Oilmans ſtores, ditto ditto,

Hames, Cheeſes and Pickles,

Pearl Barley,

GLASSWARE.
CONSISTING OF

Superb deſert ſets, ſide and tables Guandole, Pillow Shades on Glaſs Pedaſtalls, cut Milk Bowles, Plated and Lacquered Mounted Wall Shades, Butter Baſons, cut and plain Wine and Clarret Glaſſes, cut and plain Tumblers, Table Shades, Globes, Hanging Lamps, of all ſizes, blue, green and white Jinger Cups, &c.

PLATE.
CONSISTING OF

Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruit and Eggframes Spoons of all ſorts, Forks, Fiſh Knives, Candleſticks, Muſtard Pots, Bottle ſtands Muffineers, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pencil, caſes, Thimbles, &c. &c.

JEWELLRY.
CONSISTING OF

Ear-rings, Necklaces, Watch Chains, Seals, Rings, Corals and Trinkets.

CLOCKS.

Muſical and Plain, by the Firſt Makers.

Repeating, Clocks, Seconds and plain gold Watches by Ditto.

Ladies Watches and Chains, ſet with Diamonds and Pearls,

Ditto Enamell'd

A Handſome aſſortment of, Cloth, Keſſimere, Waiſtcoat, Breeches pieces, and Fancy Buttons.

Silk and Cotton Stockings,

PERFUMERY.

From Smith, and others, a general aſſortment,

Looking Glaſſes of various ſiz[illegible] in [illegible] burniſhed Frames,

Toilet Ditto,

Single and Double Barreled Guns,

Optic Inſtruments a variety,

Shoes, Boots, and morrocco Skins,

Hats and Feathers.

CABINET WARE.
CONSISTING OF

A ſet of dining Tables 6 feet by 26, Pembroke Tables, Portable Writing Deſks of various ſizes, Tool Cheſts, and Backgammon Tables.

STATIONARY.

A general Aſſortment,

BOOKS.

A large collection, of which Cataloges, will be publiſhed,

CUTLERY,
CONSISTING OF

Table Knives and Forkes, of all ſorts, and an aſſortment of Savigney's Razors Penknives, Sciſſars, &c.

Iron Cheſts, of various ſizes and a great variety of other articles, the whole will be expoſed for ſale on Thurſday next.

Sale by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderſon,
At his Rooms,
On SATURDAY, the 21ſt Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,

FIFTY Pieces of fine Shirt Cloth, and a few Pieces of No. 36 Punjum, lately received from the Nothward, 10 Pieces of Bengal Mulmul Muſlin, a quantity of Chitagong Towels, a few handſome Long and Handkerchief Shawls, twenty tubs of fine Sugar Candy, and 3 cheſts of exceeding good Hyſon Tea.

And at twelve o'clock,

A Strong Bay Horſe with Bandy and Harneſs complete, the Horſe is ſpirited and goes faſt, and has been occaſionally uſed [illegible] the Saddle.

To [illegible]
By Anthony [illegible]
At his R[illegible]
UNDER THE MADRA[illegible]
On THURSDAY next, the 19th [illegible]
At 11 o'C[illegible]

TWENTY Dozens o[illegible] ditto of old Madeira, few [illegible] Cyders; few ditto of Perry, Three [illegible] Bundles of Quills.

Furnitu[illegible]*,*

Two Green A[illegible]ith [illegible]laſses, Black-wood Glaſs[illegible] Q[illegible]tity o[illegible] rope made ne[illegible] ſmals; ditto Tin Coffe[illegible] Muſtard Potts, [illegible] Cots, Two [illegible] Lanthorns qu[illegible] new, Two B[illegible] Ques, Maces, and Balls comp[illegible] new Palenkeens with Chair Bed Pillow complete;

ALSO

Eight Hundred Bundles of Rattans,

A ſmall Dun Pegue, Saddle Horſe and warrented ſound, and free from vice.

Sales On Commission.

Meſsrs. Lane & Heef ke,
HAVE RECEIVED A CHOICE

INVESTMENT,

OF

Europe Goods,

Belonging to an OFFICER, of the
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,
Which are Expoſed for Sale,
At their Rooms, on very Moderate Terms,
CONSISTING OF

CLARET from Stockdale, and Brown and Whitford, Men's and Boy's Superfine Hats, Pickles, Pine and Berkely Cheeſes, Stationary, Madeira, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hoſiery, Confectionary, Very elegant Prints, Cutlery, Looking Glaſſes, &c.

For Sale on Commiſſio[illegible]

By Meſſrs. Lane and H[illegible]
THE REMAININ[illegible]

GOODS,

BROUGHT OUT

By Mr. Go[illegible]*er,*

OF THE

ESSEX,

Conſiſting of a

VERY fine Collection of BOOKS, Pick[illegible] in Caſes, Muſtard, a few dozen of Hock [illegible]

ALSO

AN INVOICE OF
Fine and Coarſe Cutlery.

TO THE EDITOR OF TH[illegible]

SIR,

TO commence a Controverſy with an inſi[illegible]ficant defamer, or to employ [illegible] in debating his aſſertions, would [illegible] his ſcribling, and by giving it a co[illegible] yond its deſerts, act as an additional [illegible]ntive his vanity and folly.

Your Correſpondent *Mercury*, [illegible]onſider one of that deſpicable number, who write without knowledge, or experience,—aſſert without foundation,—and depreciate the characters of thouſands in the flattering and falſe expectation of paving the way to their own fame.

A few words therefore are all that can be neceſſary for an object of this diſcription, and theſe will ſufficiently expoſe to the Public his error and culpability.

PETRONIUS, TIT *for* TAT, and TOM SCAMP *are not*, one and the ſame, as he *ſcripturally* expreſſes it, but very different Perſons.—He ſays—" MR. EDITOR, *you muſt know theſe three are one*; now I believe MR. EDITOR, you know very well they are not one; however this is of little conſequence; further than to ſhew how far we ought to rely on what he poſitively, and with pompous ignorance aſſerts.

At the concluſion of his Letter, he quotes the words of another correſpondent *K*, who wrote the panegyric on *Veritas*, and in ſo particular a manner, as to leave but little room to doubt that he conceives, *Veritas*, (this teacher of the preſent and future times) to be concerned in the nonſenſical productions of *Petronius*, and *Tit for Tat*;—however thoſe who know *Veritas* have a better [illegible]ion [illegible] than to ſuppoſe he would conſent [illegible] pro[illegible]s talents and his time by ſuch a [illegible]onne[illegible]

K[illegible] is kn[illegible]n to have written, (very contrary [illegible] for which *K.* ſo [illegible]hich appeared [illegible]me time ago under the ſignature of *Tom Scamp.* [illegible], *Petronius* adops a few of Tom's quaint Phraſes, and *Pariſian* expreſſions, they are immediataly proclaimed to be the ſame.—[illegible] is very certain, there[illegible] here[illegible]ation.

I hope *Mercury* will not be *enragé* at what I have ſaid, though I fear it will be the means of [illegible] to another aſſault upon the unfortunate heads o[illegible] *Petronius*, and *Tit for Tat*, to which however I ſhall not condeſcend to make any [illegible]ier, as it would be as diſreputable on my part [illegible]nyſe[illegible]ntagoniſt of *Mercury*, as his con[illegible] in a[illegible]g what he does not underſtand, and reprobating what he cannot improve, [illegible] and reprehenſible.

PLACABLE,
[illegible]anuary. 1798,
[illegible]mmend *Mercury* to look [illegible]ons before he undertakes to [illegible]emporaries.—[illegible]m to ſuppoſe [illegible]on.

[illegible]E COURIER.

Madras: January 17th. 1797.

A CARD.

LORD HOBART *preſents his Compliments to the Gentlemen in* HIS MAJESTY'S *and the* COMPANY'S CIVIL, NAVAL, *and* MILITARY SERVICES, *and requeſts the honor of their* COMPANY *to a* BALL *and* SUPPER, *at the* Admiralty, *on* HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, *the 18th Inſtant.*

1ſt January, 1797.

ON Saturday Laſt DESPATCHES OVERLAND, were received by the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HOBART, via Bombay. They were forwarded from Buſſorah, to that Preſidency, by Mr. MANESTY.

On receipt of the Deſpatches abovementioned, the SWALLOW PACKET, was ordered by Government, to be prepared for an immediate return to Europe; and, we are informed that on Saturday next; ſhe proceeds on her deſtined Voyage to England.

The Suffolks Tender, Lieut. Collier, failed from Columbo, for Trincomallie, and Madras, on the 2d Inſtant.

The China Ships, bound to Bombay, paſſed Point de Galle on the 30th ultimo, under Convoy of the Hobart, at which period the *Six Indiamen* had failed for China.

The *Arrogant* and *Carysford*, paſſed Point de Galle, for Trincomallie, on the 31ſt of December.

The AMELIA, Captain Crawford, a Ship, from Bengal, and chartered by the Supreme Government, has been Captured, by a French Squadron, off the Weſtern Iſles.

The General Pichegru Privateer [illegible]i-devant *Hay*) is now Cruiſing off Co[illegible]; ſhe has [illegible] [illegible]ſſels. [illegible]egru, captured a [illegible] Commanded by Capt, Grainger, which [illegible]s alſo deſpatched for Mauritius.

Cap[illegible]inger, and the Officers of the Caſtor were p[illegible] on board a Pariah Veſſel, and [illegible]ve ſince arrived at Coringa.

ON the 11th Inſtant arrived the Daniſh Brig FLORA, Captain Buch, from the Iſle [illegible], which ſhe left on the 10th of No[illegible]vember.

[illegible]rom the Mauritius, the Flora proceeded to [illegible]een, where ſhe found the *Modeſte*, French Privateer, at Anchor, and on the 1ſt Inſtant, the NONSUCH Extra Ship, appeared [illegible] the Roads, but fortunately was not diſcerned by the Privateer; the Commander of the Nonſuch, however, ſaw, and knew the Modeſte, at leaſt from her appearance he rightly concluded her to be an Enamy; and immediately tacking Ship, made ſail from the Roads, and purſued his courſe to Bengal; where we have to hope he may arrive in ſafety, as the Nonſuch, has a valuable Cargo on board.

In our laſt COURIER, we mentioned that a Britiſh Squadron, Commanded by Captain Loſack, was ſtationed off the Iſle of France, by the arrival of the Flora we learn that Captain Loſack having taken a Boat laden with Indigo, and other articles, Mr. Malartic had ſent a veſſel bearing a Flag of Truce, and a Letter, to the Britiſh Commander, and requeſting to know whether *Ranſom* would be accepted for the Prize: this, of courſe, was refuſed, but Captain Loſack informed Mr. Malartic, that he readily made him a preſent of her. In fact ſhe was returned, in charge of a *Lieutenant*, who was received by the Governor, with every mark of diſtinction, invited to a BALL, at which [illegible]ed the Evening, and the next Morning [illegible]d [illegible]uadron, his Boat being la[illegible] a q[illegible] fine Fruit, and Vege[illegible]les; [illegible] on board by M[illegible] of the Britiſh Sq[illegible] Men of War having worked up to a ſh[illegible] from the ſhore, and within the r[illegible] Battery, the Officer Commanding t[illegible] Battery, merely [illegible]ation by firing a v[illegible] of the leading Ship.

To the above inſtance of [illegible] Mr. Malartic, added ye[illegible] invitation to Mrs. Loſack, to come [illegible] and partake of the feſtivities of th[illegible] Evening,—A [illegible] a [illegible] Supper accom[illegible]d the [illegible]tion.

From Captain Buch we alſo lear[illegible] both the Iſlands, were tranquil [illegible] ſupplied with Pr[illegible] the Cap[illegible] For[illegible]gue had arri[illegible] Privateer, [illegible] with him the [illegible]able [illegible] co[illegible]nded by [illegible] Pri[illegible] [illegible] had been re[illegible] [illegible] direct, to [illegible]ritius, [illegible] or wounde[illegible] had been [illegible]the Port.

Two Privateers are now Cruiſing to the Eaſtward, one of them, as before mentioned, off Acheen head, and which on her way to that ſtation, captured two large Ships ſuppoſed, from Europe; and ſince her arrival there, two Snows: their names unknown.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the Sweediſh Ship Reſolution, Captain Pendock Neal, from Manilla, which ſhe left on the 9th of December:—The accounts received by Captain Neal are far different from thoſe lately received by the Daniſh Ship Anholt, as we now find that a declaration of WAR between SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN, was hourly expected to be received by the Manilla Government, and a Military force amounting to 16,000 Men, had been levied in conſequence: that the Men of War, had been equipped for ſervice, and that 120 Gun-Boats, were preparing for the Defence of the Town and Harbour. The Phœnix China Ship, had arrived at Manilla, on the 10th of December.

One of the Ships taken by the Modeſte, had on board nearly 5[illegible]0 Tons of *Pepper*, ſhe was from the Malay Coaſt, bound to Bombay and was captured off Cape Comorin.

On the 30th Ult. the Daniſh Ship *Helſingoer*, Captain Oliſſon, arrived at Bombay, from this Port, but laſt from Calicut, which ſhe left on the 15th. PASSENGERS—MAJ GENERAL BOWLES, and Suite, Mr. Ch[illegible] and Mr. Strechey.

The final *deſpatches* for the FOURTH [illegible] of Indiamen, were ſent from London [illegible] the 8th. of Auguſt. The fleet weighe[illegible] from Portſmouth on the 11th with a fair w[illegible] and as their detention at the Cape, w[illegible]t exceed a few days, their arrival may be expected.

The Kaunitz, one of the ſhips captured b[illegible] the Privateer in Balaſore Roads, ſailed fro[illegible] the Downs on the 13th of Aug[illegible]. She touched at Madeira, where ſhe re[illegible] for eight or ten days.

Moſt of the papers and private le[illegible] deſtined for Calcutta by the Kaunitz, h[illegible]ither [illegible] or lo[illegible] in the [illegible]he private [illegible]

A few Engliſh papers dow[illegible] 10th of Auguſt, have notwi[illegible]eived at Calcutta by the K[illegible]. At th[illegible] date of theſe papers *the* FRE[illegible] ARMIES [illegible]ere *every where* VICTORIOUS *on the Conti*[illegible].

* * *

We are much indebted to [illegible] Correſp[illegible] Vizagapatam, for [illegible] the Capture of the Brig CASTO[illegible] *[illegible]ſpears that the Privateer alſo m[illegible] on the Ship* BEGLER, *but [illegible] which ſh[illegible] ſucceſsful, — the Begler running [illegible] Water, and by a briſk fire [illegible] keeping off the Boat which [illegible]ed to lay her on board.*

Extract, Vizagapatam January, 10th. 1797.

"ABOUT 10 A. M. the Brig CASTOR "was cut out of Vizagapatam Roads; the manner "of which was this; a ſmart Veſſel, Snow rigg-"ed, came down under under Engliſh Colours, "with none but black People on the Deck, till "ſhe was under the Caſtor's Stern, when a "number of Europeans ſprung up, manned the "Boat, and boarded the Caſtor, hoiſting at the "ſame time, the French Flag. The Caſtor fell "an eaſy prey, having only an Officer and fifteen "Laſcars on board, the latter all jumped over "board and ſwam aſhore. During the confuſion "a Bengal Laſcar managed to cut the Painter "of the Frenchman's Boat and got clear off; he "informs us that the Veſſel which captured the "Caſtor was the HAY Pilot Veſſel, taken about "three Weeks ago and manned for the purpoſe "of ſurprizing coaſting Veſſels, in which ſhe has "but too well ſucceeded. She with her Prize "was out of ſight in leſs than an hour, and it is "much to be feared that their intentions are to "make a ſimilar attempt in Coringa Bay. The "Caſtor luckily had nothing on Board, but the "Enemy have got a fine Veſſel, well ſuited to "their Purpoſe."

Southern Races.

ON WEDNDSDAY the 4th. Inſtant, the LADIES PLATE, give and take, £.100, Two mile Heats.

[illegible]	Northumberland,	2	1	1
[illegible]ed's B. A. Horſe,	Attempt,	1	2	2
[illegible]s's Ch. A. Horſe,	Citizen,	4	3	3
[illegible]ch's G. A. Horſe,	Diomede,	3	4	d
[illegible]nel's B. A. Horſe,	Telegraph,	5	5	4
Major Lindſay's Ch. A. H.	Maroon,	6	Diſt	

[illegible]AY the 6th. Inſtant, the HUN[illegible]'S PLATE £.100, Ten Stone, Three mile Heats.

Major Wynch's G.A. Horſe,	Expreſs,	1	1
[illegible] Hawkins's Ch. A Horſe,	Citizen,	4	2
Mr. Horſeman's G. Gelding,	Filch,	2	2
M[illegible]d's Ch. A Gelding,	Spider,	3	4
M[illegible]an Horſe,	Hotſpur.	Lamed & Diſt.	

[illegible]at Starting againſt the [illegible]ut fell lame ſoon after.

[illegible]AN's Kicking Joe, beat [illegible]OMBE's Back Pay, one [illegible] mile [illegible]eat.

MONDAY the 9th. Inſtant, the CUP £.50 Ten Stone, Two mile Heats.

Mr. Reed's Ch. A. Gelding,	Spider,	1	1
The Hon. Major Monſon's, Grey A. Horſe,	Theophilus,	2	2
Capt. Fennel's B. A Horſe,	Chance,	3	drawn
Mr. Horſeman's G. Gelding,	Filch,	4	3
Mr. Hawkins's Ch.A. Horſe,	Citizen,	Diſtanced.	

Citizen ran on the wrong ſide of the Poſt, Lieutenant HARTLEY's Floricane, beat Lieutenant BUCKAN's kicking Joe, and Lieutent HOBART's Bottom, one Two mile Heat.

THOMAS J. DE HAVILLAND,
Clerk of the Courſe.

Trichinopoly January, 10th. 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters at Cunnatore, 7th. January 1797.
G. O.
By the Commander in Chief,
PAROLE,—*Campbell,*

Major General Clarke had occaſion to notice the late Review of the Cavalry Corps at Arcot, in Terms of the higheſt Approbation.

It now gives him Pleaſure to ſay, that the performan[illegible] of the [illegible]ed Regiment of Cavalry at the Review this Morning, afforded him Equal ſatisfaction.

The appearance of the Corps, in regard to its Appointments, the Dreſs and *Mode* of Riding of the Men, and the excellent Condition of the Horſes attracted his Notice in particular; whilſt the Regularity and Rapidity, with which the [illegible]giment performed ſo *great* a variety of Move[illegible]ts, were deſerving of his fulleſt Praiſe.

(Signed) BARRY CLOSE,
Adjutant General of the Army

DEATH.

At Chindra Pettah aged only 18 Years Mr. GEORGE WATTS, *Midſhipman*, of the Honorable Company's Ship *William Pitt*. A Youth, of the faireſt promiſe, of an amiable diſpoſition, and of the moſt conciliating manners.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] *ligence, derived from* the higheſt aut[illegible], *and on the authenticity of which they may of conſequence implicitly depend.*

Extract from the Journal de Frankfort of the 12th September.

A high Eulogium on Prince Charles of Auſtria, for his Victorious March from the [illegible]anube to Frankfort.

of the 14th September.

Notices the determined Reſolution of the Portugueſe to defend themſelves.

the 18th September

The Queen of Portugal's health becoming daily weaker, it was determined that the [illegible]ince Royal of Brazil ſhould be declared Regent, with full powers, and it was hoped that the Intervention of Spain would obviate their *alarm* from *France.*

19th September.

Letters from London, announce Mr. Hammond's, Miſſion to Pruſſia having failed,

The *Parliament* was to meet on the 27th of September, MINISTRY, having done every thing to inſure a GENERAL PEACE we have now only to look to our own Security, The MILITIA in Great Britain, to be DOUBLED Yet the reform and diſcharging of the Armies in the Interior, and on the Eaſtern Coaſts, does not ſeem to juſtify the apprehenſions of a Deſcent.

The Earl of Liverpool, lately *Lord Hawkeſbury*, to ſucceed the late Earl of Manſfield, as *Preſident* of the *Council.*

One hundred thouſand Ruſſians are announced to have marched towards Germany, Eighty thouſand of them paid by England. This happy news has raiſed the German or Vienna funds 10 per cent. SWEEDEN and DENMARK, to *join againſt* FRANCE.

Vienna the 10th September, news arrived of a Signal Victory, gained by the Auſtrians over the French.

PARIS, *9th September,*

A Report is ſpread at this moment that a Spaniſh army of 25000 men is on its march thro' Eſtramadura towards the frontiers of Portugal, and that a French army of equal force is proceeding in another Direction againſt the ſame Kingdom. The Object is pretended to be nothing leſs than to ſubjugate Portugal to Spain. It is however more probable that the object, of our (the French) Government is only to oblige Portugal to withdraw from its alliance with England, and pay ſomething for the Expences of the Expedition.

FRANKFORT GAZETTE 2[illegible]ſt *September.*

It has been determined in the Privy Council of England, to ſend to Paris and to enter into negociations for a Peace, the baſis of which is to be unequivocal acknowledgement of the Republic Mr. T. Grenville, the Miniſters Brother is talked of for this miſſion, and the Parliament is to ſtand prorogued till the 11th October, to admit of aſcertaining the ſentiments of the French on this propoſal, mean while Mr. PITT is taking meaſures to continue the War, if neceſſary. It is thought that inſtead of a Loan, a *Sale of the Land* [illegible]*ax* for a Time will be ſubſtituted, which would operate the ſame Effect, in a way, leſs burthenſome to the Public.

The *Spaniſh Ambaſſador* has received at Bath, his *Paſſport* for leaving the Kingdom, ſince which he has had no Communication with our miniſters, and ſince then he is ſaid to be packing up his baggage: at the ſame time his health is in ſo infirm a ſtate that he cannot ſoon take his departure.

Lord and Lady Grenville have paid their Viſits to and left their Cards at his Hotel.

A Courier has been diſpatched to *Lord Bute,* with orders (as it is conjected) for his *return.*

The marquis de Pombal was to proceed to London, as the Ambaſſador of Portugal. From Paris General *Jourdan* has applied for leave to *reſign,* on Plea of ill Health,

FRANKFORT GAZETTE 24, Sept. 1796

STOCKHOLM, *9th September.*

The King and Regent on their Return from their Viſit to Peterſburgh.

The Sieur Perochel, charge de affairs of the French Government at our (the Sweediſh) Court, and the Secretary of the Embaſſy Marivaux, have received Orders to quit Stockholm, and on the other hand the departure of our Secretary of Legation to Paris is deferred.

LONDON, *13th September.*

Mr. Jackſon, heretofore Secretary of Legaion at Berlin, and recently nominated our Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, is the perſon whom our Miniſter has choſen to go to Paris, the propoſe Terms of *Peace* to the French Directory, this Miniſter will ſet out as ſoon as his Paſport arrives, which is expected in 3 day. We are aſſured that he has the *moſt extenſive powers, to treat with* FRANCE and the beſt Succeſs, is expected from his Miſſion, our Court conſents ('tis ſaid) to reſtore all her Conqueſts in the Weſt India Iſlands, during the preſent War.

Extracts from Lloyd's Evening Poſt, 22d. Auguſt, to 24th.

THE Paris Papers which arrived Yeſterday, bring the Important Intelligence that the French Fleet has failed from Cadiz, eſcorted by two Spaniſh ſquadrons,—Should the Britiſh Fleet fell [illegible]ith them the conduct of the Spaniſh Admiral, [illegible]bring the queſtion of War or Peace with His [illegible]olic Majeſty to a ſpeedy deciſion.

Auguſt, 24th. to 26th.

Lord Bute's Diſpatches certainly relate to the failing of the Spaniſh and French Fleet. Admiral Mann, on hearing that it was the intention of the two Fleets to ſail in company, very prodently quitted his ſtation off Cadiz, and ſailed to join Admiral Jervis in the Mediterranean.

The Fleets of France and Spain which ſailed together from Cadiz on the 4th Inſtant, conſiſted of 27 ſail of the line beſides Frigates, &c.

Auguſt, 24th. to 26th.

Spain is now ſuppoſed to have finally decided for a War with England,—Perſons moſt in confidence made no ſcruple yeſterday, to acknowledge that they had no hopes of avoiding the rupture when the King's Fiſher left Liſbon: the Porteguiſe were very apprenſive of of a War with Spain,—A numerous levee of Troops is making, and great quantities of proviſions and ſtores of different kinds were providing for the emergency.

At *Liſbon* a declaration has been publiſhed *againſt Holland,* and an Embargo has been laid on all the Dutch Ships in their Harbours.

The Spaniſh Admiral Solano, has ſailed from the Port of Cadiz, with 20 Sail of the Line and joined the Squadron of Admiral Richery, which conſiſts of ſeven ſail of the firſt rate.—This Fleet is well equipped and provided with every neceſſary.—We look impatiently for the reſult.

Extract of a Letter from Poole,—Auguſt 28th.

"This Morning arrived a Cartel from Cher-"burgh with Priſoners,—They bring an account "that there are a great number of Privateers at "Sea."—They likewiſe ſay that they are preparing all along the Coaſt of France for an important Expedition, and that at Breſt there were 100,000 Men, aſſembled for making a Deſcent upom ſome part of England or Ireland.

From 29th. to 31ſt.

Our Miniſters are ſaid to have entered into the moſt candid explanations with the Spaniſh Government, in order to prevent a War with that Country, but it is much feared that the aſcendancy of French Councils in the Cabinet of Madrid is ſuch as will prevent the deſired accommodtion. of the French and Spaniſh Fleet act in conjunction, the great object of Admiral Jervis will be to prevent them from being re-inforced by the French Squadron now at Toulon.—The Britiſh Admirals have a force ſufficient to oppoſe ſucceſsfully the combined Fleet which are ſtated to have ſailed from Cadiz; but if they are permitted to from a Junction with the Ships of Toulon, the ſuperiority of Navalſtrength in the Mediterranean will become a doubtful queſtion.

Intelligence is received from Gibralter of ſo late a date as the 10th. of the preſent Month, at which period no Foreign Ships of War paſſed the Straits, ſo that the French and Spaniſh Fleets from Cadiz, if they have ſailed, are thought to have taken another Courſe.

Extracts from Lloyd's Evening Poſt, Sept. 2d. 5th.

LONDON.—On Saturday were received Paris Papers to the 30th. Ulto incluſive: which ſtate ſeveral remarkable circumſtances.

It is aſſerted in moſt of theſe Papers through not officially communicated, that the Directory have now announced to the Council an event which has been reported for ſome time paſt on this ſide the water. A Treaty of offenſive and defenſive Alliance concluded between Spain and France, which is tantmont to a declaration of War, on the part of Spain againſt this Country.

The above important Intilligence is ſtated in the Paper called the Vendegue in the following words,—Yeſterday two Meſſages were ſent to the Council of five Hundred. The Preſident of the Council interrupted the diſcuſſion relative to the Amneſty, announcing that he had that moment received two Meſſages from the Directory, which could only be read, in a General Committee.—The Council immediately formed itſelf into a Committee, to occupy itſelf on the finances, and on a Treaty offenſive and defenſive with Spain.

September, 5th. to 7th.

LONDON.—The laſt Letters by the Mail from Liſbon are dated the 17th. Ulto.—They ſpeak of the ſailing of the French and Cadiz Fleets on the 6th. Ult. but from contrary Winds they were ſtill hovering about the Coaſts of Spain the 12th.

Extracts from No. 257 of Lloyd's Evening Poſt.

LONDON.—The paſs-port for Mr. Jackſon, to proceed to Paris is expected by the next arrival from Calais.

FRANCE, *September, 8th.*

A declaration of War on the part of Spain is expected in England.—The laſt Diſpatches from Lord Bute leave no doubt on this head.—It is believed that the deſign of Spain is to retake Gibralter, and re-conquer Portugal by the aſſiſtance of the French,—Gibraltar will be taken with difficulty, but Portugal cannot long reſiſt French Impetuoſity, the Cabinet of St. James expect to be indemnified, by taking the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in the two Indies.

The laſt accounts from Cadiz ſtate that the Spaniſh Government has laid an Embargo, upon all the Engliſh Ships in the Spaniſh Ports.

LONDON.—The Princeſs Elizabeth Packet, Captain Roberts, is arrived at Falmouth from Corunna in five days.—When ſhe arrived at Corunna which was on the 3d. of September ſhe found an Embargo had taken Place on all Engliſh Ships.—The Ducheſs of York, and the Princeſs of Brunſwick, had their Rudders taking from them, but they were returned to them again on the 4th. and they were to ſail as uſual.

If any credit is to be given to ſome articles in the Paris Papers, *the Invaſion of Portugal is determined on,* and General Pichegru is deſtined in the room of General Scheſer to conduct that Expedition.

An Embargo is ſtated to have been laid on all Veſſels in the ports of Spain.—This Intelligence would no doubt be highly important, if we had not known by the Corunna Mails that the Embargo would be taken off. Another Article, of almoſt equal importance, is the Meſſage from the Directory to the Miniſter of War, upon the reforms neceſſary to be introdueed into the Military Eſtabliſhment. But what is particularly intereſting is, that, notwithſtanding the troubles which continue to agitate Paris, that the Directory has determined "*the Territory of France, including the countries* "*lately annexed to it, ſhould be put upon a* "PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, *and that all* "*the Supernumerary Troops ſhould be ſent beyond* "*the frontiers of the Republic, to be employed in* "*the reduction of the Enemy, and ſupported at* "*their expence,*" propoſing to employ the Gens d' Armes only for maintaining order and tranquility in the Departments. In this Meſſage alſo, the Directory declares its readineſs *to meet the Powers at War on juſt and moderate conditions,* which it has, and will not ceaſe to offer.

* * *

A Supplementary Courier *will be publiſhed To-morrow Morning, containing, many important heads of information,* Domeſtic Continental, *and from the* Weſt Indies.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

As our lateſt advices from America ſpeak with confidence that General Waſhington means to retire from the Public Station of Preſident of the United States, we conceive it may not be unacceptable to lay before our readers the following Biographical Sketch of that great Patriot, Stateſman, and General.

This great General, and able and upright ſtateſman, to whom the North American States are probably almoſt ſolely indebted for their independence, happineſs, and tranquillity, was the fourth ſon of Mr. Auguſtin Waſhington, a man of large property and diſtinguiſhed reputation in Virginia. An anceſtor of this gentleman, about the time of the revolution, ſold his property near Ceve in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and went over to Virginia, where he purchaſed lands in King George's county; and here General Waſhington was born on the 22d of February 1733. He was the eldeſt ſon by a ſecond marriage; and having never been out of America, was educated (as youths of fortune in that country general are) under the eye of his father by private tutorage. A ſlight acquaintance with the Latin language, a grammatical knowledge of his mother tongue, and the elements of the mathematics, were the principal objects he was taught to purſue. For a few years after he had quitted his tutor, he applied himſelf to the practical part of ſurveying (a knowledge of which is eſſentially neceſſary to men of landed property in that country), and was appointed ſurveyor to a certain diſtrict in Virginia; an employment rather creditable then lucrative; though it afforded him an opportunity of chooſing ſome valuable tracts of lands, and made him thoroughly acquainted with the frontier country.

In 1753, when the Governor and Council of Virginia received orders from England to repel by force the encroachments of the French on the weſtern frontiers along the rivers Ohio and de Bœuf, Mr. Waſhington, then a major in the provincial ſervice, and an Adjutant General of their forces, wrs diſpatched by governor Dinwiddie with a letter to the commander in chief of the French on the Ohio, complaining of the inroads they were making in direct violation of the treaties then ſubſiſting between the two crowns. He had alſo inſtractions to treat with the Six-Nations, and other weſtern tribes of Indians, and to engage them to continue firm in their attachment to England. He ſet out on this perilous embaſſy, with about fifteen attendants, late in October, and ſo far ſucceeded, that, on his return wtth Monſieur de St. Pierre's anſwer, and in conſequence of his ſucceſs in his negotiations with the Indians, he was complimented with the thanks and approbation of his country. His Journal of this whole tranſaction was publiſhed in Virginia, and does great credit to his induſtry, attention, and judgment; and it has ſince proved of infinite ſervice to thoſe who have been obliged to traverſe the ſame inhoſpitable tracts.

Soon after this, the French continuing their encroachments, orders were iſſued by the Engliſh government for the colonies to arm, and unite in one confederacy. The aſſembly of Virginia took the lead by voting a ſum of money for the public ſervice, and raiſing a regiment of four hundred men for the protection of the frontiers of the colony. Major Waſhington, then about twenty three years of age was appointed to the command of this regiment; and, before the end of May in the enſuing year, came up with a ſtrong party of the French and Indians, at a place called Redſtone, whom he effectually routed after having killed and taken fifty men. Among the priſoners was the celebrated woodſman Monſieur de la Force, and two other officers, from whom Colonel Waſhington obtained undoubted intelligence, that the French forces on the Ohio conſiſted of upwards of one thouſand regulars and ſome hundreds of Indians. Upon this intelligence, although his little army was ſome what reduced, and entirely inſufficient to act offenſively againſt the French and Indians, he advanced againſt the enemy, and poſſeſſed himſelf of an advantageous poſt, where, in order to wait the arrival of ſome expected ſuccour from New York and Pennſylvania, he entrenched himſelf, and built a ſmall fort, called Fort Neceſſity. At this poſt he remained unmoleſted, and without any ſuccour, until the July following; when his ſmall force, reduced now to leſs than three hundred men, was attacked by an army of French and Indians, of eleven hundred and upwards, under the command of the Sieur de Villiers. The Virginians ſuſtained the attack of the enemy's whole force for ſeveral hours, and laid near two hundred of them dead on the field; when the French commander, diſcouraged by ſuch determined reſolution, propoſed the leſs dangerous method of diſlodging his enemy by a parley, which ended in a capitulation, in which it was ſtipulated that Colonel Waſhington, ſhould march away with all the honours of war, and be allowed to carry off all his military ſtores, effects, and baggage.

In the following ſpring, the aſſembly of Virgina determined to ſend out a greater force; the forts Cumberland and Loudun were built; and a camp was formed at Will's Creek, in order thence to annoy the Enemy on the Ohio. In theſe ſeveral ſervices, particularly in the conſtruction of the forts; colonel Waſhington was principally employed, when he was ſummoned to attend General Braddock, who with his army arrived at Alexadria in Virginia, in May 1755. The deſign of that army was to penetrate through the country to Fort Du Quene (now called Fort Pitt or Pittſburg), by the route of Will's Creek: and as no perſon was better acquainted with the frontier country then Colonel Waſhington, and no one in the colony enjoyed ſo well eſtabliſhed a military character, he was judged highly ſerviceable to General Braddock, and chearfully quitted his command, to act as a volunteer and aid-de-camp under that unfortunate General. The particulars of the defeat and almoſt total ruin of Braddock's army, conſiſting of two thouſand regular Britiſh forces and nearly eight hundred provincials, are but too well known. It is allowed on all ſides, that the haughty behaviour of the General, his high contempt of the provincial officers and ſoldiers, and his diſdainful obſtinacy in rejecting their advice, were the cauſes of this fatal diſaſter: yet to the reſolution and ſteadineſs af theſe provincials and their gallant commander, were many a Britiſh officer and ſoldier indebted for their lives on that calamitous day.

After General Braddock's fatal miſtake, the colony of Virginia found it neceſſary to eſtabliſh her militia, to raiſe more men, to ſtrengthen her forts and to undertake expeditions to check the inroads of the enemy. In all theſe important ſervices, Colonel Waſhington had a principal ſhare, and acquitted himſelf to the utmoſt ſatisfaction of his country, by diſplaying on every occaſion the moſt perſevering induſtry, perſonal courage, and military abilities He was again appointed to the command of the Virginia troops, and held it with ſignal credit till his reſignation in 1759, when he married the young widow of Mr. Cuſtis; with whom be had a fortune of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling in her own right, beſides her dower in one of the principal eſtates in Virginia. From this period he became aſſiduous to ſerve the ſtate as a ſenator, as he had hitherto been active to defend it as a ſoldier. For ſeveral years he repreſented Frederick county; and had a ſeat for Fairfax county at the time he was appointed by the aſſembly, in conformity with the univerſal wiſhes of the people, to be one their ſeven delegates to the firſt general congreſs, which met at Philadelphia, Sep. 5, 1774. It was with no ſmall reluctance that he engaged again in the active ſcene of life: and from every thing that has hitherto appeared in the character and conduct of this extraordinary man, it may eaſily be believed that no motives but ſuch us ſpring from a moſt diſintereſt patriotiſm could have prevailed with him to relinquiſh the moſt refined domeſtic pleaſures, which it was ever in his power to command, and the great delight he took in farming and the improvement of his eſtate.

When it was determined at length it congreſs,—after every ſtep towards an accommodation had failed, and every petition from America had been ſcornfully rejected,—to repel by force the coercive meaſures of Great Britain,—the eyes of the whole continent were immediately turned upon Mr. Waſhington. With one common voice he was called forth to the defence of his country; and it is perhaps his peculiar glory, that there was not a ſingle inhabitant of thoſe ſtates, except himſelf, who did not approve the choice, and place the firmeſt confidence in his integrity and abilities. He arrived at the continental camp at Cambridge, near Boſton, in new England, July 3, 1775, and there took the command of the army of America. He was received with that heart-felt exultation which ſuperior merit can alone inſpire, after having, in his progreſs through the ſeveral ſtates, received every mark of affection and eſteem which they conceived were due to the man to whom the whole continent looked up for ſafety and freedom.

Nor was his diſintereſtedneſs leſs conſpicuous on this occaſion than his patriotiſm. For though congreſs had, previous to his nomination, voted, for the pay and expences of their future General, the ſum of five hundred dollars per month (thirteen hundred and fifty pounds ſterling per Annum), he, on being informed of his appointment, aſſured that aſſembly, in a ſhort and modeſt ſpeech which ſtands recorded in their journls, that "as no pecuniary conſideration could have tempted him to accept that arduous employment at the expence of hs domeſtic eaſe, and happineſs, he did not wiſh to make any profit from it;—that he would keep an exact account of his expences, which he doubted not the congreſs would diſcharge;—and that this was all he deſired."—And, as he thus declined receiving pay during the war, neither would he, after its concluſion, conſent to "receive the ſmalleſt benefit from the half pay eſtabliſhment,—" as we find him declare in expreſs terms in page 261 of the ſecond volume of his "*Official Letters, to Congreſs,*" which have lately made their appearance in print,—and which —at the ſame time that they impreſs the reader with the moſt advantageous idea of his candour, his humanity, his moderation, and eſpecially the unexampled modeſty with which he ſubmitted plans of the moſt profound wiſdom to the conſideration of congreſs, whom he could [illegible] know to be much leſs competent than him[illegible] judge of [illegible]eir propriety,—reveal to us ſuch [illegible] as, if known to our miniſtry during the war, [illegible]ould not have failed to induce on our part a material change of meaſures,—ſo as either to have come to an early and amicable compromiſe with the exaſperated coloniſts, who, under an almoſt total want of reſources, had yet the courage to perſevere in the conteſt,—or to have doubled and tripled our exertions, and effectually ſubdued them in the firſt two or three campaigns.

Of the events of the Amrerican war it is not intended, nor can it be neceſſary, to give a prolix narrative; the principal incidents of that unhappy conteſt muſt be ſtill freſh in the memory of many of our readers, and the iſſue can be unknown to none. General Waſhington, appears to have been peculiarly fitted for the ſituation he held, and the ſervice in which he was engaged. He knew the difficulties an invading army has to encounter, and ultimately enſured ſucceſs by circumſpection, prudence, and delay. That he had received from nature extraordinary military talents, will ſcarcely be controverted, even by his moſt prejudiced enemies; and having been early actuated with a warm paſſion to ſerve his country in the Military profeſſion, he greatly improved them by unwearied induſtry, and a cloſe application to the beſt writers on tactics, and by a more than common method and exactneſs. In fine, when we conſider that in the war which terminated ſo honourably for his character both as a General and a Stateſman, he at firſt only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military diſcipline or operations, ſomewhat ungovernable in temper, and who, at beſt, could only by ſtyled an alert and good militia,—acting under very ſhort enliſtments, ill cloathed, ill accounted, and at all times very indifferently ſupplied with ammunition and artillery,—and that with ſuch an army he withſtood the progreſs of nearly forty thouſand veteran troops, plentifully provided with every neceſſary article, commanded by brave officers, regu[illegible] educated to the ſervice, and ſupported by a ve[illegible] powerful navy which effectually pr[illegible] vements by water,—Ge[illegible] probably hereafter be pronou[illegible] on[illegible] greateſt military characters of the preſe[illegible]

After the concluſion of the war, this [illegible] trious man, with equal moderation and mag[illegible]mity, ſurrendered all his authority, an[illegible]red, amid the affectionate applauſes of his co[illegible] to the rank of a private citizen. Still, h[illegible] there can be little doubt but he may be [illegible] to have governed his country, from love of it, [illegible] his advice,—advice which his country conſtantly adopted; from a conviction of his wiſdom and integrity.

On the 4th of February, 1[illegible]89, he was [illegible] the unaninmous ſuffrage of all the [illegible] bo[illegible] of electors ſeparately aſſembled un[illegible] ſp[illegible] governments, choſen Preſi[illegible] States; and, before the exp[illegible] of four years, for which he had r[illegible] ment, was again with equal [illegible] the ſame honourable ſtatio[illegible] c[illegible] tinues to hold; reſpected b[illegible] home [illegible] abro[illegible] and looked up as the oſtenſible head as well [illegible] father of his counutry. The only emolument he derivers from his high office, is (together with the uſe of a furniſhed houſe at the ſeat of government) an annual ſalary of twenty-five thouſand dollars, little more than five thouſand ſix hundred pound ſterling!

Mr. Waſhington is a tall well made man, rather large-boned, his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluiſh caſt and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the ſmall pox; his complexion ſun burnt, and without much colour, and his countenance ſenſible, compoſed and thoughful. He has great dignity in his manner, and that dignity is graceful; he is a ſtranger to ſuperſtition and bigotry, his morals are irreprochable, and he was never known to exceed the bounds of the moſt rigid temperance. His good ſenſe and greatneſs of mind have been ſufficiently evinced by the various events of his life; amid all the temptations of ſucceſs, and all the allurements of power, he has ſtill retained his integrity unſullied, the luſtre of his character has ſuffered no diminution, it has neither been rendered contemptible by the meanneſs of avarice, nor hateful by the violence of ambition.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

MAY 31, 1769.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baron of tne Kingdom of Great Britain to the following perſons undermentioned, ane the heirs male of their reſpectiv[illegible] bedies, lawfully degotten;

The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Mo[illegible] by the name, ſtyle and title of Baron S[illegible] of Caſtleſtuart, in the county of Inverneſs,

The Right Hon. John Earl of Gallow[illegible] Knight of the Moſt Ancient Order of the Thiſtle, by the name, ſtyle and title of Baron Stewart, of Garlies, in the ſtewarty of Kir[illegible] cudbright,

The Right Hon. James Earl of Courtown, of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, by the name, ſtyleand title of Baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, in the county palatine of Cheſter,

The Right Hon. George Earl of Macart-[illegible] the name ſtyle and title of Baron Macartney, of parkhurſt, in the country of Surry, and of Auchinleck, in the ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright.

The Right Hon. John Chriſtopher Burton, Viſcount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, ſtyle and title of Baron Dawnay-of Cowick, in the county of York.

The Right Hon. George Viſcount Mid[illegible]ton of the kingdom of Ireland, by th[illegible]e, ſtyle and title of Baron Brodrick, of Pepper Harrow, in the county of Surry; with rem[illegible]der to the heirs male of his late Father [illegible] Viſcount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland by the name, ſtyle and title of Baron Brodric[illegible] of Pepper Harrow, in the county of Su[illegible] with remainder to the heirs male of his Father George Viſcount Middleton, deceaſed.

The Right Hon. Alexander Baron Bridport, of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of tht Bath, Admiral of the White, and Vice-Admiral of Great Britain by the name, ſtyle and title of Baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, in the county of Somerſet.

Sir John Rous, Bart. by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Rous, of Dennington in the country of Suffolk.

Sir Henry Gaugh Calthorpe, Bart by the name, ſtyle and title of Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

Si[illegible] Peter Burr[illegible]t. by the name, ſtyle and [illegible] Bar[illegible] [illegible]ir, of Gwyder, in the [illegible] Ca[illegible]

[illegible] Francis [illegible]det, [illegible] by the name ſtyle and t[illegible] [illegible]y Park[illegible] [illegible]e coun[illegible]

[illegible] Eſq. by the name ſtyle [illegible] Baron Harewood, of Harewood [illegible] in the [illegible]unty of York.

[illegible] ſtyle and title [illegible] in the county [illegible]

[illegible] Campbell, Eſq. by the name, ſtile of [illegible]wdor, Baron of Caſtle-[illegible] the county of Pembroke.

[illegible]LAND.

[illegible]LI[illegible]—21. *July*,

Eve[illegible] [illegible] lower orders in [illegible] coun[illegible] ain[illegible] ſofteſt colours [illegible] one great evil, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]es [illegible] bed—that [illegible] an [illegible] and [illegible] Ariſtocra[illegible] ppo[illegible] [illegible] p[illegible]e [illegible]ury, [illegible], as to call [illegible] more than [illegible]ary reſou[illegible] [illegible]eze out all that the moſt rapacious gripe can extract from the land and level the great body of the people, in conſequence, to the condition of hewers of wood, and drawers of water; they trample upon the poverty which they cauſe, with unfeeling barbarity; and inſult even the prejudices of the lower orders, when they have taken care to put every ſpecies of property out of their reach.

We have never heard a ſingle ſentence againſt this Ariſtocracy, to which all the miſeries of the country are to be traced, amongſt the diſcuſſions of the day. A long time ago, indeed, a very high authority (Lord Fitzgibbon, then Attorney General) declared in open Parliament, that "*they ground the poor to powder;*" and relying upou the truth of that aſſertion, it follows, that if we would reform the maſs of the lower orders, we muſt begin with the Ariſtocracy, who are fairly anſwerable for the conſequences produced by their oppreſſions.

It has deen mentioned with confidence, that in order to ſtrengthen the executive government, which is another phraſe for carrying on the war to the moſt dreadful extent which the human imagination can conceive, that a *coalition* has taken place between certain [illegible]mbers of oppoſition and the preſent admi[illegible]ration; that is to ſay, all parties are to be [illegible]d at the expence of the bublic. [illegible] except Mr. Grattan in this ru[illegible] which true or falſe is very generally cred[illegible].—That gentleman will probably find him[illegible] ſhortly in the ſituation of Mr. Fox in [illegible] reſpects than one; they are both firſt [illegible] kingdom as to eloquence, they both [illegible]ent the firſt cities in the empire, and [illegible] probability is, that the former, like the letter, will, in the event, find himſelf deſerted [illegible] every party but that of the people.

[illegible]ipts at the Cuſtom-houſe were never [illegible]r than it preſent; a fact not eaſy to [illegible] with the ſplendid accounts which are [illegible] of increaſing commerce and the omnipo[illegible] of the Briti[illegible]t.

[illegible] off [illegible] The Dolphin pilot cu[illegible] of Fran[illegible] only nine men, obſerving French [illegible]teer capture a trading veſſel, [illegible] down up[illegible] them; on which the [illegible] priv[illegible] ſtood off, and the Dolphin coming along ſide the captured veſſel, the men, [illegible] neither arms, nor ammunition, armed [illegible]lves w[illegible] [illegible]-ſticks and a fire-poker, [illegible] the veſſel, boarded her, ove[illegible] Frenchmen whom they had [illegible]d, and ſeized and carried [illegible] Rye. She turned out to be Brothers, [illegible]on. The Captain, his wife, Child, and S[illegible] who were on board, heartily thanked the[illegible].

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY RICHARD CLEGG, *No. 7, Armenian Street.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, BLACK TOWN; — BY MESSRS. THOMSON AND FERRIS, CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND BRITAIN, MASULIPATAM; — MESSRS. DE BURY, JOHANNES SINAN AND CO. PONDICHERRY;
AND BY MR. LEONARD JAQUES, AT BOMBAY.

SUPPLEMENT *to the* COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 18th 1797.

THIS *being the Anniverſary of* HER MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY, *it was announced, by* ROYAL SALUTES [illegible] *fi*[illegible] *fr*[illegible] *the Garriſon, and* [illegible] His [illegible] *Ship Trid*[illegible] *Roads.*

TELEGRAPH.—*D*[illegible]

This morning, the Europ[illegible] ed Pil[illegible] ſent [illegible] her on the 24th inſtant, off [illegible]

She proves to be th[illegible] down; and when the pri[illegible]er le[illegible] men on board—ſhe [illegible] [illegible]eep waiſted, and is named the *En*[illegible] [illegible]nded by citizen *Le Geers*; moun[illegible] forwar[illegible] [illegible]

Ci[illegible] *Ge*[illegible] [illegible]ilot Schooner, with ſo[illegible] [illegible] prizes, and during his cruizes ha[illegible] [illegible]ollowing veſſels:

Th[illegible] [illegible]iam. [illegible]

Tw[illegible] [illegible]hips [illegible] coaſt.

A *Pegue* [illegible] *B* [illegible], on th[illegible]

[illegible] rs, fr[illegible]

[illegible] of th[illegible]

[illegible] oard.

T[illegible] Schooners, [illegible] allis[illegible]

The forego[illegible] and other ve[illegible] magnified yeſterday, by report, to twenty ſail.

The Laſcars from the large *Pegue* ſhip had been ſent on ſhore to the ſouthward of th[illegible] point.—The Privateer was ſeen on the 25th inſtant, in ten fathom; and has a man on board, late a maſter in the French pilot ſervice.

The miſchief being done, it is too late, to lament the defenceleſs ſtate, in which the Bay of Bengal has been left, in the N. E. Monſoon; eſpecially, after the woeful experience of Nov. 1795. A ſmall armed veſſel, well manned, would have effectually ſaved us this diſgrace, and prevented the diſaſters which have now happened.

Lieut. Anthony Greene, when this *Telegraph* was ſent to preſs, was on his way up to Calcutta.

Capt. and Mrs. Sparrom, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, and an European Lady, a Paſſenger on the *Kaunitz*, are alſo on their way up to Calcutta, in the long-boat of the privateer.

After the capture of the *Hay* Schooner, the Frenchmen do not appear to have long reliſhed her appellation, as the following letter, copied *verbatim*, from her new Commander, to Mr. Harding the Pilot, will teſtify.

We have only to regret, that all who call themſelves Frenchmen, are not ſo polite as the auther of the following epiſtle:—

"*On board Gen. Pichegru, 25th Dec. 96.*"

"MR. HARDING.

"SIR

"I am very ſorry indeed, that particular reaſons hinder me from ſending you the [illegible] proviſions, I promiſed you, you know very [illegible] that if I ſted a too long time w[illegible] you, it [illegible] [illegible]xpoſe me to be blem'd.

All I can do for the preſe[illegible] [illegible]ou four Ducks, one Gooſe, and ſome [illegible] I wiſh I had ſome thing e[illegible] off[illegible] [illegible]ou, G[illegible] men, and the Ladies, to whom I p[illegible] [illegible] my reſpects, and wiſh you al[illegible] good [illegible] quick paſſage to Calcutta.

"I am, Y[illegible],"

(Signed.) "I T[illegible] [illegible]D."

[illegible]dine

All my officers wiſh you a good paſſa[illegible] ſend you all their Complim[illegible]

We have great ſatisfaction [illegible] in our power, to announce the ſafe arri[illegible] England, of the *General Medows*, C[illegible] [illegible]ld, from Bengal, with a cargo of grain [illegible] [illegible]ant of the Company.

Ca[illegible] Ma[illegible] his paſſage [illegible] England ex[illegible] [illegible]ed was obliged [illegible]

his live ſtock, that [illegible] whole of [illegible] [illegible]hed away.

The *General* [illegible] [illegible]akin[illegible] [illegible]argo for India, when the [illegible] failed; [illegible] *Ganges* and *Britannia*, bot[illegible] [illegible]longing to [illegible] [illegible] been taken up for Botany Bay.— [illegible] and Bengal, as at firſt mentioned.

The *Harriett*, lately commanded [illegible] rom, had been ſold in London to M[illegible] this ſettlement; and [illegible]der t[illegible] Capt. *Archer*, who [illegible] [illegible]ads commanded the *Reſource*, for [illegible] this country.

IMPORTANT INTEL[illegible]NC[illegible]

Continued from the third [illegible] *f Yeſter.* Co[illegible]ier.

WEST INDIES.

It is with ſome ſatisfaction we obſerve that after all the *lamentable ſufferings* of our Countrymen at St. Domingo by that ſcourge to humanity, THE YELLOW FEVER, there are now the beſt founded hopes that the diſeaſe is nearly exhauſted. Letters from thence of the 24th. of July ſtate, that the Malady had viſibly abated.

The Conſul General of Poland has contradicted a paragraph concerning his Poliſh Majeſty, which was inſerted in the Papers of laſt Tueſday; the Conſul aſſures that *the amiable and unfortunate* STANISLAUS Auguſtus, never was Married to Counteſs Grabrowſka; that Lady lives at Warſaw, and the King continues in the Palace of Grodno, with no other ſociety than that of the two Princeſſes his Siſters.

The remains of the late Earl Mansfield (brought from his houſe at Caen-Wood in a hearſe and ſix) were attended by his princi[illegible] [illegible]meſtics, in three Mourning Coaches [illegible] his Family Coach and Six, to [illegible]eſtminſter Abbey where they were entered. The Corpſe was received at the door by [illegible] Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, and the other Clergy of the Cathedral—In [illegible]moving the Corpſe from the hearſe, the [illegible]ooden Coffin was nearly broken in two, but the leaden one received no injury.

AFFAIRS IN ST. DOMINGO.

The affair of this Colony being important in the higheſt degree, we lay before the public a ſhort Narrative of every circumſtance tha[illegible] has [illegible]ppened there, according to the laſt O[illegible] vices, and the moſt authentic intel[illegible] [illegible]ived from that Iſland, by the laſt [illegible]et.

[illegible]habitants of the Spaniſh part of St, [illegible] for a long time paſt manifeſted [illegible] Government, and to the French Officers co[illegible]nding on the Frontiers, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty their extreme repugnance to Submit to the Republic an Government, & implored his Majeſty's protection to ward off ſo fatal a meaſure,—Governor Williamſon, and after him General Forbes declining to give any cauſe of complaint to the Court of Spain had refuſed to enter into any engagement or purſue any meaſures that might affect the peace ſubſiſting between the two Powers; as long as the Spaniſh Territory was not effectually reſigned into the hands of the French Commiſſioners.—At length four Deputies of the diſtricts and Pariſhes ſituated between the Bay of Manilla and the Savannah, arrived on the 12th. of July at the Mole, properly authorized by the reſpective proprietors.—They ſtated that the ceſſion of the Spaniſh Territories was to take place on the 4th. of Auguſt, and that ſooner than ſubmit to it they had determined to hoiſt the Engliſh Standard, if they ſhould be acknowledged Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty—Major General White who Commanded at the Mole ſent them to the Commander in Chief at Port-au Prince.

On the 23d of July the Spaniſh Officers and principal Proprietors of the Colony, arrived at the Mole of Montechriſt with new powers and more preſſing ſolicitations—Their petition ſtated that they could not agree to the introduction of French Anarchy, which would inevitably deſtroy their property by authoriſing plunder, irreligion, proſcription Maſſacre, and every horrid exceſs already produced by the wild Syſtem of Republican Government.

The anſwer of General Forbes arrived the 23d. in which he promiſed aſſiſtance to the Spaniards the moment their Territory ſhould have been formally ceded to the French, and tranſmitted to the Deputies the following,

PROCLAMATION.

Gordon Forbes, Major General and Commander in Chief, of all his Britannic Majeſty's Forces at St. Domingo, to all the Planters of the Spaniſh part of the ſaid Iſland;

Your King has ceded to the actual Government of France the vaſt and Rich Territory, occupied and cultivated by your Forefathers, and you, upwards of three Centuries.—This Treaty is on the point of being carried into execution; Commiſſioners ſent by the executive Directiry are already arrived in your Colony, and prepare the deſtruction of your property in the ſame manner as they have effected it in the rich French Colony, contiguous to yours. Beware brave Spaniards of the treacherous inſinuations of thoſe Enemies of all moral, and Religious principles, which form the baſis of Social life; High-minded, Loyal, and Generous like your Forefathers you want but a hint of what awaits you; Zealouſly attached to the worſhip of the true God, and the Auguſt Blood of your Kings, you no doubt, prefer the loſs and Sacrifice of your property to the misfortune and diſgrace of ſubmitting to the yoke of thoſe new Maſters of your Territory. Follow then, gallant Spaniards, that noble impulſe of reaſon, honour, and feeling, depart! The Dominions of the Spaniſh Monarchy are open for you: Go, honourably to live and die there under the ſhade of your Altars, and the protection of your King.

"But if any among you chained down by neceſſity to the ſoil you cultivate, ſhould not be able to leave it, let them not be uneaſy; his Majeſty lends them his Powerful and protecting hand—I wiſh they would for their own happineſs, fully rely on the generoſity and beneficence of ſo great a Monarch—What other ſoverign has fought with more zeal and glory for the ſupport of the ſacred cauſe of Religion, Royalty, and Humanity, againſt foolhardy innovaters who are bent on exterminating them from the whole ſurface of this Globe.

"I have read brave Spaniards the oſtenſible inſtructions given by the Directory to the Commiſſioners of the Republic, I have peruſed the Proclamations of thoſe hypocritical and perverſe Agents whoſe firſt miſſion to St. Domingo was marked with inſurrections, with the firing of the plantations and the aſſiſination of their owners—The choice of ſuch men ſufficiently ſhews the miſfortunes you have to expect.

"Read and conſider brave Spaniards the Papers I have juſt quoted, compare the promiſes which they hold out with thoſe the Republic has made to every nation it wiſhed to ſeduce, what advantages did it not announce its own Colonies, to Savoy, Belgium, Holland, in ſhort to all the Countries wherein it has eſtabliſhed its ſtrange Regimen—Well contemplate the horrid and deplorable ſituation to which are now reduced thoſe provinces, once ſo populous and flouriſhing, and judge brave Spaniards, what would be the reſult of you Credulity.

"Impreſſed with your danger and feeling for you misfortune, I offer you my ſupport—A faithful interpreter of the beneficient diſpoſitions of his Majeſty, I promiſe and guarantee to you under his banners, ſafety of your perſons and property—Whatever is ſacred to you, your Religious worſhip, *your* PRIESTS, your Laws, your Cuſtoms, your priveleges, ſhall be preſerved to you; and you ſhall alſo enjoy the advantages of the moſt extenſive and flouriſhing Commerce in the world—You have frequented our Ports, and know the liberty, good faith, and plenty, which reign there, Calculate the extent of thoſe advantages and prepare yourſelves to receive the only Power able to grant them.

"As ſoon as the protection of your King ſhall be withdrawn from you, and you, are given up to the new Maſters of your Territory, arm againſt them, and on the firſt Signal you give me your determination I will fly to your aſſiſtance and Unite my whole force with yours *to repel and exterminate our Common Enemy.*

Given in the King's Houſe at Port—au Prince the 12th of July, in the year of our Lord 1796, and the 35th of his Majeſty's reign.

G. FORBES,

On the 24th of July the Proprietor of Jeremie arrived at the Mole from the Cape, which he left the 22d.—He brings the following intelligence.

The Republicans are in the moſt dreadful diſorder—Santhonax has ſent away General Rochambeau to France on board the Meduſe—Lavanx and the Commiſſioner Perron intend to follow him—Rochambeau has incurred this diſgrace from having refuſed to take poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh part of the Iſland with an army of Negroes. He required to be put at the head of White Troops declaring that he was unwilling to diſorganiſe and diſtroy the Spaniſh Colony by introducing the Banditti belonging to Jean Francois and De Touſſain.

Santhonax who is devoted to the Blacks was very violent againſt the General; but he has many other ſubjects of chagrin.

His friends the Blacks have refuſed to return to their labour in the plantations which he had enjoined in a Proclamation, requiring thoſe who had been formed into Military Corps to reſume their work. They in anſwer alledged that being freemen, they would only work where and as long as they pleaſed.

Santhonax is conſequently very much confuſed, as he had perſecuted the Mulattoes, with an idea that the Negroes would prove faithful to him, who on the contrary have diſconcerted all his plans by threatening to retire into the Mountains.

The Garriſon of Port-de-Paix and all the European Troops refuſe paper in payment, and openly declare their intentions of embarking for France to demand juſtice of the Government.

The Commiſſioners no longer able to pay or maintain the Crews of the two 74 Gun Ships, which were ſtationed here have ſent them to Europe.—A veſſel of 60 Guns and a Frigate of 44 ſailed from the Cape, on the 19th. the firſt was bound to the Windward Iſlands, the latter was to cruize off the head of the Iſland—She has been ſince captured by the Engliſh Ship of War the Alfred.

Two more frigates of 44 Guns arrived on the 21ſt. of July, at the Cape from Rochefort after a Paſſage of 32 days in which they took five Engliſh Tranſports with 500 troops on board.—M. Dalban, one of the Deputies ſent about three Months ſince by the Town of Port-de-Paix, was a Paſſenger on board one of the frigates—He ſpeaks of great alterations which muſt remove every cauſe of complaint.

The population of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo (not including the ſlaves) amount to 120,000 Souls—Militia is compoſed of 10,000 men, arms for 2000 have already been ſent, and more were daily expected from Jamaico.

The Spaniards left Seventeen Members of the deputation at Port-au-Prince as pledges of their ſubmiſſion to the Engliſh Government.

The National Commiſſary Gerond has founded at Cape Francois a Free National Eſtabliſhment of Art and Sciences.

This mock Academy is compoſed of one third Whites, one third Blacks, and one third Copper Coloured. He was written a long letter to the Directory on the Subject of a viſit, which he has paid to the Mines of St. Domingo.

Extracts from Lloyd's Evening Poſt, September, 9th to Septembenr 12th, Paris Auguſt 31ſt.

In the Secret Committee of the Council of 500 the Treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between France and Spain was read,—It is no other than the Family Compact, under a new form, and accomodated to preſent circumſtances.

It is agreed that whenever either of the two powers ſhall be attacked, the other ſhall immediately furniſh fifteen ſail of the Line, 18,000 Foot, and 6000 Cavalry, to the Aid of its Ally. The Veſſels ſhall act either ſeparately or conjointly at the will of the power which demands Aſſiſtance,—The 18th Article imports that it is particularly againſt the Engliſh, that theſe United forces are to act.—*This Treaty may therefore be regarded as a declaraiton of* WAR *on the part of* SPAIN *againſt* ENGLAND,—This Treaty which was Signed at Madrid by General Perignon was referred to a ſpecial Committee.

London.—Laſt night were received the Paris Gazettes from the 31ſt Ultimo, to the 6th Inſtant, incluſive and their contents are highly important.

There are ſeveral letters from Paris reſpecting the armies, the Principal of which we have given at length. A Letter from General Jourdan of the 24th of Auguſt, Confirms the accounts inſerted in the London Gazette of Tueſday reſpecting the defeat of his Army, which he acknowledges to have been beaten both by the Archduke Charles, and General Wartenſled. The concluſion of his letter implies that his loſs muſt have been very great, as he ſays, he hopes that the ſucceſs which Moreau may obtain will recall to the Danube the forces which have borne down upon him. He conſequently owns himſelf unequal to the taſk of forcing them to retreat.

A Letter from General Moreau dated head quarters at Augſburg of the 25th of Auguſt, announces that Jourdan's hope has in ſome meaſure been fulfilled by a victory which the Army of the Rhine, and Moſelle obtained on the 24th of Auguſt over the Auſtrians Corps commanded by General Latour, which the Archduke had left to defend the paſſage of the Lech; the conſequence of which was that the French entered Bavaria and alſo Munich; but it does not yet appear whether this victory is likely to compel the Archduke to fall back to the Danube. General Moreau's letter concludes by ſtating that "the Auſtrians have abandoued all their poſitions and are concentrating their forces on the banks of the Iſer" probably for the purpoſe of giving him battle on his approaching that river.

Theſe Papers contain alſo a letter from General Buonaparte, dated Head Quarters at Milan the 26th of Auguſt, ſtating that General Dallemayne has taken Borgoforte, near Mantua, forced the Garriſon of that fortreſs to retire into the place and that he blockades the Town.

It is a circumſtance worthy of notice that this letter does not make the leaſt mention of Field Marſhall Wurmſer's reported retreat to Trent.

It appears that the armies of the Rhine, the Moſelle and Italy, have formed a junction.

The Elector of Bavaria has ſent Commiſſioners to Moreau to Treat for Peace.

The finances have again been the ſubject of diſcuſſion.

Yeſterday the Duke of York gave a diences to Mr. Dundas, and Earl Spencer, at his office Horſe Guards, and in the afternoon his Royal highneſs ſet off for his ſeat at Oatlands, Surry.

Yeſterday the Duke of Clarence dined with Prince Erneſt at his reſidence at Kew.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor returned to his houſe in Portland, Place from Weymouth.

The Surmiſe which prevailed yeſterday of a farther prorogation of Parliament is now believed to be groundleſs.

Since the ſailing of the French and Spaniſh Squadrons from Cadiz, Gibraltar is ſtated to have cut off all communication with Spain, on the land ſide.

In regard to the intended negociation with France, we find that the report of Mr. Grenville's nomination to that miſſion is erroneous. Francis

James Jackſon Eſq. late Secretary, of Legation to the Court of Berlin, and recently appointed Miniſter to the Ottoman Porte, is the Gentleman who is to be ſent to Paris.

Mr. Hammond's arrival from the Continent is delayed only by Contrary winds.

It is reported that Lord Grenville called at the houſe of the Marquis de las Caſas on wedneſday and left his card *pour prende conge.*

Lord Auckland it is ſaid is to have the office of Home Secretary inſtead of the Duke of Portland, who will be the Preſident of the Council.

Mr. Pitt it is reported intends to propoſe to Parliament a Tax on Landed as well as funded Property, in this way. That every perſon who has a revenue from Land or from the funds exceeding 400l, a year ſhall ſubſcribe three ſhillings in the pound of his income towards the burthens of the ſtate which Parliament ſhall engage to repay as well principal as intereſt in the courſe of three years.

It is underſtood that at the meeting between Mr. Pitt and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank on wedneſday laſt, the latter Gentlemen, acquieſced in Mr. Pitt's wiſh that the Bank, ſhould make the laſt payment on the ſcrip of the laſt Loan, which was to be paid in October next, a reſolution which may have helped to keep up the price of the Funds.

Yeſterday the returns of the ſeveral Regiments of Militia throughout this kingdom were made from the Lord Lieutenants and Surveying officers to the office of the Secretary at War; according to which that part of the internal defence of the nation is much better than had been expected.

Yeſterday three Tenders were ſent off from the receiving Ships, at the Tower full of men to be delivered on board the Sandwich guard Ship at the nore, for the General Naval Service.

Yeſterday Mr. Perry of Glaſgow had a ſecond interview with General Roſs at the ordnance office, Palace-yard, where he laid before the General a plan, of a flying battery, for the ſafety of the Artillery, and horſes, which is to be tried in a few days at Woolwich Warren.

Orders were received on Thurſday at Portſmouth to equip immediately for Commiſſion the Prince George and Prince of 98 Guns each, the Impetueux of 48 Guns: and the Bedford and Alcide of 74 Guns each, ſuch is the expedition required in getting theſe five men of War, ready for Sea, that ſeven companies of Shipwrights and all the riggers that can poſſibly be ſpared are ordered from other duck yards to Portſmouth.

Captain Shank one of the Cammiſſioners of the Tranſport office, is appointed to the Command of all the Gun boats, to be ſtationed along our coaſt.

The Poſt Maſters General have juſt contracted with private Ship builders in the River, to build four new Veſſels immediately, to be employed on the Falmouth ſtation.

The French frigate Andromache, being purſued by two Engliſh men of War, cut down, and two frigates and a cutter, ran a ſhore near Boxerdeaux—The greater part of the Crew was ſaved—L'e Eclair.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LONDON *September 3d.*

Mr. Hammond's miſſion, it is ſaid, has failed IN TOTO, the King of Pruſſia having not only rejected the propoſal made to him by our Court, which went to Guarantee to him certain very important territories and a Sea port, but *His Majeſty alſo received Mr. Hammond in the moſt ungracious manner.* It is now evident that the King of Pruſſia is determined to take every poſſible advantage of the Emperor's diſtreſſed ſituation, and to abet the French Directory in all their deſigns.

Mr. Hammond after ſending Brooks, the meſſenger, to Vienna, with the reſult of his conferences at the Court of Pruſſia, is himſelf on his return to London, and may be daily expected.

We underſtand the Emperor is determined to defend his territories to the laſt.

The corps of Volunteers now raiſing for the Eaſt India Company is to conſiſt of two Regiments, ten Companies in each, forming in the whole 587 men, including officers. The Regimentals of the officers are ſcarlet turned up with black, buff waiſtcoats and breeches. The Company's arms and Motto on the Gorget.—AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ—The button to have the Company's Creſt—A LION,—and Eaſt India Company as inſcription. The privates, a Jacket, leather Cap and black ſtock until diſciplined, when they will have a proper parade uniform.

The internal defence of Great Britain at this time, amounts to no fewer than 152,000 effective men, and from the augmentations that are about to take place, will ſhortly be little leſs than 180,000 men. Our Navy is alſo the moſt numerous and well diſciplined ever known, and, with theſe and the utmoſt vigilance (for probably we have alſo internal foes,) every Scheme of an enemy, muſt finally prove abortive.

WITHELMSHED, *September 3d.*

We learn by an extraordinary courier, that the Archduke has again hazarded another battle, from the 29th to the 30th of Auguſt, with General Moreau. The reſult is, that the Rhine and Moſelle army *has taken from the Auſtrians* 40 pieces of cannon, and 1100 priſoners; they are arrived at Tryling and Munich.

DORSTEN,—*September 4th,*

It is certain that on the 27th of July, Duſſeldorp and the Duchy of Berg became *the property* of the *King of Pruſſia,* and the whole country of *Cleves* on the left bank of the Rhine became the property of the French Republic.

FRANCE.

PARIS,—*September 7th.*

The Directory has given an order to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to deſiſt from all hoſtilities towards Saxony.

Prince Hobenlohe. whe had been appointed by the Emperor to ſucceed General Wartenſleben. *died of an apoplexy.*

Citizen Verninac, ambaſſador frm France to the Ottoman Port, has demanded of the Divan, that the French Emigrants, employed in the Turkiſh Armies, ſhould be *diſmiſſed.* and forthwith *baniſhed* the ſtates of the Grand Signior. The firſt of theſe demands has been granted, but the laſt refuſed.—L' Eclair,

Letters from St. Sebaſtain announce the confiſcation of the Britiſh Veſſels in that port, and this renders the rupture between Spain and England unavoidable.

The ſenate of Venice has juſt decreed the embodying of 20,000 men, the ſenate has likewiſe iſſued an edict, enjoining the Venitians to an obſervance of the ſtricted neutrality and not to give *the ſlightſt offence* or cauſe of complaint to *the French.*

LONDON *September, 7th.*

While the Endeavours of Government to preſerve a good underſtanding with the Court of Madrid have proved unſucceſsful on one ſide, we are ſorry to announce the failure of their exertions to procure a peace with the French Republic, on the other. The deſpatches from Mr. Hammond, we are well aſſured are of the moſt diſagreeable nature.

Stocks fell again on Saturday, in conſequence of the failure of Mr. Hammond's miſſion. *Conſols, were ſo low* as 54.

Admiral CHRISTIAN, Sir R. ABERCROMBY, and the Marquis de BOUILLE are arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt Indies.

TEXEL *September, 11th.*

The *Engliſh Squadron* conſiſting of *twenty three ſhips of the Line,* continues to cruiſe in the North Seas, frequently inſulting the Dutch Ships, in the very harbour of the Texel—They likewiſe frequently make their appearance on the Coaſt of Zealand, and Dutch Flanders, as they have for ſometime paſt been continually on that coaſt, it is apprehended that they mean to make a deſcent on the Iſland of Cadſands, in order *to carry off* the flocks of *ſheep,* and Cattle upon the Iſland, two Regiments of Infantry from Gand, have been ſent to re-inforce the Garriſons on the Iſland.

WEST INDIES.

There is a moſt afflicting account of deaths brought home by the Arethuſa, from the Weſt Indies. The mortality in St. Domingo has been unexampled. The following Field Officers have fallen victims to the climate. Brigadier General Churchill, Brigadier General St, Leger, Brigadier General Lewis. Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, and Lieutenant Colonel M'Kenzie. It may be believed that the number of Subalterns, and of privates, who have periſhed, is in due proportion, 7000 men are ſaid to have miſerably periſhed.

In a former paper we ſteted the datermination of Government to evacuate the Iſlands of Corſica. The following letter, tranſlated from a French Journal, ſhews that an expedition has for ſometime been meditated againſt it by the enemy.

ONOGLIA 18*th Auguſt,*

"Every thing is ready for the expedition againſt Corſica, which is here regarded as an eaſy buſineſs, All the Coriſcans, without diſtinction, are repairing in crouds to Leghorn, from whence the Troops are to take their departure. It is ſaid the Spaniſh Squadron in the Mediterranean, and the ſquadron from Toulon, will immediately put to ſea to cover their deſcent.

"It is here Reported, that the Republican banner is floating all over Corſica, except in two or three fortified places. The Corſicans that are here, are burning with impatience to revenge the ſufferings of their country, and the individual hardſhips which they have experienced *at the hands of the Engliſh.*

INFAMOUS TYRANY.

The health of Madame de le Fayette, and that of her daughters, having materially ſuffered from the peſtilential airs of the dungeons of Olmutz, where they have for ſometime been cloſely confined with the unfortunate General de la Fayette, ſhe ſolicited permiſſion to go with them to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice, which favour was refuſed by the Emperor; who, however, ordered her to be informed that ſhe might quit the priſon, on con[illegible] never returning to it.—The [illegible] Madame la Fayette, to this VILE DESPO[illegible] was as follows.

"The Commandant of Olmutz informe[illegible] yeſterday, that, in anſwer to my requeſt of being allowed to go for eight days to Vie[illegible] for the purpoſe of conſulting the faculty, [illegible] Imperial Majeſty ſignified, that on no conſideration whatever I am to be permitted to viſit that capital, and that he will conſent to my quitting this priſon on condition of never entering it more.—I have the honour to reiterate the anſwer which I made to the Commandant—To ſolicit the aſſiſtanc[illegible] th[illegible] ſtate of my health requires, is a [illegible] I owed my family and my fr[illegible] are ſenſible that it is not poſſible for [illegible] purchaſe it at the price at whic[illegible] I cannot forget that while we [illegible] the point of periſhing, me, [illegible] the tyranny of Robeſpierre, M. de la Fayette, by the moral and phyſical ſufferings of his captivity, that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myſelf were in exiſtence; and nothing ſhall tempt me to expoſe myſelf a ſecond time to the horrors of a ſeperation.—Whatever then be the ſtate of my health, or the inconvenience which may reſult to myſelf and my daughters from this habitation, we will here avail ourſelves with gratitude of the *goodneſs* of his Imperial Majeſty, who permits us to ſhare this captivity in all its details.

SINGULAR DEATH OF LORD CHARLES TOWNSHEND, May 28, 1796.

Yeſterday morning, about ſix o'clock; Lord C. Townſhend, third ſon of Marquis Townſhend, was diſcovered ſhot in his Poſt-chaiſe, as it ſtopped in Oxford-road.

The following are all the particulars that have yet tranſpired relative to this nnfortunate event:—Lord Charles Townſhend, ſon of the Marquis of Townſhend, was elected Member for the town of Yarmouth on Thurſday laſt, where having taken leave of his Friends, he ſet out for London, in his own poſt chaiſe and four, accompaned by his brother Lord Frederick: on their arrival at Ipſwich, where they ſtopped to dine, freſh horſes could only be procured for the chaiſe ſo that their two ſervants were obliged to remain behind till a ſupply of horſes came in: and their Lordſhips went on without any attendants. By the teſtimony of the poſt-boys, who drove the chaiſe from Ilford, it appeared, that when it ſtopped at that place for freſh horſes, they only ſaw Lord Frederick in the carriage, who ordered the horſes to be immediately put to, and gave directions to Honover-ſquare. That this was about four o'clock in the morning; and that, when they got to Mile-end, they heard the report of a piſtol cloſe to them, and looking to the chaiſe, ſaw Lord Frederick throw a piſtol out of the window, but not having the leaſt idea of what happened, drove on till they came into Oxford ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Argyle-ſtreet, where they ſtopped to aſk what part of Hanover ſqure they were to drive to, when Lord Frederick told them to the Houſe of the Biſhop of Norwich; and, on the man who drove the wheel-horſes requeſting to know in [illegible] jumped [illegible] the chaiſe, ſtruck him, and then pulled off his cloaths to fight him, when the door of the chaiſe being left open, the dead body of a man, which proved to be Lord Charles's, was diſcovered lying in the bottom of the chaiſe, covered with blood, which induced them to ſecure Lord Frederick who ſeemed totally inſenſible of the cauſe; the body, then warm, was immediately taken into the houſe of Mr. Branham, an Apothecary [illegible] Argyle ſtreet, when on examination it was perceived that a piſtol ball had entered the head from the mouth, but without damaging the teeth: ſo that the muzzle of the piſtol muſt have been introduced into the mouth ſome way.—His Lordſhip was taken to Mary-le-bone watch-houſe, and on being queſtioned concerning his brother's death, ſaid, that, on the road they had a diſpute on a religious ſubject, which cauſed his brother to ſnatch up a piſtol, and blow his brains out; and that he endeavoured to do the ſame, but that his piſtol did not go off. Lord Frederick, about eleven o'clock yeſterday, was brought from the watchhouſe to the Police-office, Marlborough-ſtreet; but appearing in a very deranged ſtate of mind, was kept in Mr. Conant's houſe, adjoining the Magiſtrates, during the examination of the witneſſes by whom the above circumſtances were related. Sir Edward Layton, Mayor of Yarmouth, was preſent at this examination, and declared that the conduct of their Lordſhips at Yarmouth was ſuch, particularly Lord Charles's, as to leave little doubt in the minds of every perſon witneſs to it, of their being both lunatics, and which induced him to follow them to town in the mail coach, being appre[illegible]ſive [illegible] for [illegible]dent, as they were unattended [illegible] their ſervants, who left [illegible] to the ſame effect, both [illegible] Yarmouth, and on the road; and [illegible] ſo [illegible] ch affli[illegible] he h[illegible] [illegible] the uſual coercion in the moſt [illegible] der. An unloaded [illegible] in the chaiſe, which had every [illegible] been recently fired off.

[illegible] ſum[illegible] body [illegible] who, [illegible] retired to conſider of [illegible] which they did not agree upon till [illegible] foreman returned the [illegible] That the deceaſed died in con[illegible] he received from a piſtol [illegible] piſtol [illegible] had not evi[illegible] end re[illegible] of proper perſons at Mr. C[illegible] Marlborough-ſtreet,

A new w[illegible] out for a Member [illegible] Charles Town[illegible]d, until [illegible] parliament.

From [illegible] ſſex road.

[illegible] ve hav [illegible] they ſtopped for [illegible] but cou[illegible] ordere then [illegible] them [illegible] Lord Charles got out, [illegible] pted to wreſt the lanthorn forcibly from the Oſtler.—They proceeded to the Crown at Burntwood, and juſt as they ſtopped, the weel-poſtilion heard a piſtol fired, which he imagined was done only to let the ſoldiers and other people who gathered round know they were armed: this was no doubt the fatal ſhot; for on the poſtilion going up to receive his money, and endeavouring to open the door, Lord Frederick prevented him, ſaying, he had no money, and immediately gave him his gold watch adding, "you will hear of ſomething ſhocking—but it is done, and I could not help it."—From that time Lord Charles was never ſeen till he was diſcovered dead in Oxford-road.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Meſſrs. Drummond and Sparkes, having reſigned the Management of the Houſe of Agency eſtabliſhed at Canton, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, of which the Public were informed by an Advertiſement of the 19th January 1793, are ſucceeded in that buſineſs by Mr. William Parry, and Mr. Samuel William.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Coucil.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY.

St. George, 14th January, 1797.

[illegible]nt Advertiſement.

[illegible] give Notice, that ſealed Propoſals [illegible] at my Office on or before [illegible] ant, for Freight of Forty Tons of [illegible] Garriſon of Dindigul, to [illegible] Madras [illegible] m or Cottapatam.

[illegible] der of [illegible] reſident and Members of the [illegible] itary Board.

W. WEBB,
MIL. SECRETARY.

Stolen,

FR[illegible] Houſe in the Fort—Three Seals ſet [illegible] Gold—Viz. one a White Cornelian, [illegible] a Sin[illegible] [illegible] net, a[illegible] G. If offered to be ſold, [illegible] quence [illegible] ice may be given to th[illegible] er.

THE

[illegible] Almanac,

[illegible] THE YEAR

1797:

[illegible] CE TWO PAGODAS.

May b[illegible] the *Courier Preſs,* No. 7, Armenian ſtreet, and of,—*Hope, Card & Co.—Wright, Hurſt & Branſon,—Munro & Co.* Europe Shops, in the Fort,—and at the Principal *Out-Stations.*

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY RICHARD CLEGG, *No.* 7, *Armenian Street.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, BLACK TOWN; — BY MESSRS. THOMSON AND FERRIS, CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND BRITAIN, MASULIPATAM; — MESSRS. DE BURY, JOHANNES SINAN AND CO. PONDICHERRY;
AND BY MR. LEONARD JAQUES, AT BOMBAY.