

The Courier.

No. 458.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1794.

[Vol. X.]

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

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 Government, properly authorized to publish them in, the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to be official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, has been pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of September next, all Persons employed in the Manufacture of White Bricks for public Sale, shall be obliged to deliver them agreeably to the following Dimensions.—viz.

Length 9 In.
Breadth 4 1/2 do.
Thickness 2 1/2 do.

A Sample Brick of the Standard Dimension will be lodged at the Office of the President in Council.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 28th June, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals of contract will be received by Government, on or before the first day of August next, for providing the Clothing of the Honorable Company's European Troops, under this Presidency, for the year 1795, and of the Native Troops, of every description, for the year 1794, under the following Regulations, viz.

FIRST.—That the Contractor shall undertake to complete the European Clothing, he engages to furnish, so as to be prepared to dispatch it from, or deliver it at this Presidency, on the 1st of January, 1795—and that of the Sepoys, on the 1st of December next, or as soon after as he may be required.

SECOND.—That he shall be regulated by the Orders of the Commanding Officers of Corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps, which Orders shall be transmitted to the Contractor, so as to reach him at the Presidency, by the end of August next.

THIRD.—The Clothing of Europeans and of Drummers and Fifers, both of European and Native Corps, is to consist of one Coat and one Hat, or Cap with Cockade, Band and Lappet, agreeably to Muster, and that of the Native Troops, of one Coat only.

FOURTH.—Government having written to the Honorable the Court of Directors, to send out a Supply of Hats for the European Troops, on this Establishment, after their arrival from England, the Contractor is to indent on the Import Warehouse-keeper, for such a quantity as he shall occasionally require, and is to allow for them, on Settlement of his accounts, at the undermentioned rates, being the average prime Cost.

Fanams, Cash,
Sergeant's Hats, each 29 25
Privates Do. each 19

FIFTH.—The proposer shall also engage to make up long Coats in lieu of Jackets, should it be deemed necessary for any of the European Corps; for which purpose, he will be furnished with a Muster Coat, by the Military Board, or the Officer Commanding the Regiment, to enable him to form an estimate of the additional expense, that will be incurred thereby, which rates he must first submit to Government, and obtain their sanction for carrying into effect.

SIXTH.—On account of the fluctuating state of the Sepoy Corps, the proposer shall engage to receive from the late Contractor, at his Contract price, such part of the Clothing as may be unfinished as well as any other Clothing of the Troops in general, for the preceding year, which shall have been provided by Authority.

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

EIGHTH.—The qualities of the Cloth of which the Coats of different ranks are to be made, shall be agreeably to Muster, which may be seen at above-mentioned.

NINTH.—Whatever quantity of Cloth may be requisite for preparing the Clothing, shall be delivered to the Contractor, upon Indent to the Honorable Company's Warehouse at twice price, and to be accounted for by him on the final adjustment of his accounts, which are to be inspected and settled by the Committee of Officers, annually assembled at Fort St. George, for the distribution and adjustment of the sickening Fund, when the Balance of the Contractor's Accounts will be paid him, and the Contractor shall not be at liberty to purchase any Cloth, otherwise than from the Company's Warehouse, which can be supplied from thence.

TENTH.—The proposals are to specify the rates in Star Pagodas at which the complete Clothing of the several ranks, including the Hats of Europeans, &c. and distinguishing the Artillery from the Infantry, and Cavalry, is to be prepared and delivered in Fort St. George, after having undergone, a previous inspection in the Contractor's Warehouse, or Godowns at this Presidency, by a Committee of Officers, to be held on the day specified in the Second Article, whose certificate of the quality, and due correspondence of the Clothing with Muster, must accompany the delivery of it, in case the Clothing should be rejected by this Committee, the Contractor may require the inspection of three Members of the Military Board, whose rejection of it will be final, and subject him to the penalty of a Breach of Contract.

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

Twelfth.—That any individual proposer may offer on terms either for supplying the whole Army, or the following proportion thereof, viz.

THIRTEENTH.—The one portion to consist of the effectives, and the balance of the European Troops, and the other portion of the effectives, and Invalids of the

Native Cavalry,
Native Infantry,
Governor's Body Guard,
Artillery Lighters.

FOURTEENTH.—Advances will be made in Cash, to the Contractor or Contractor in the following proportions, to enable them to prepare the Clothing, viz.

For the European Clothing twenty per cent. upon the computed Number of Suits of Clothing, engaged to be furnished, to be advanced in Cash on the execution of the Contracts fifteen per cent. on the 15th of August, and ten per cent. more on the 1st of October following.

For the Native Clothing, twenty per cent. to be advanced on the execution of the Contract, fifteen per cent. on the 15th of August, and ten per cent. on the 1st of October following.

FIFTEENTH.—The calculation of the advances to be made by the Military Auditor General, from the Muster compared with the last returns, in the Assistant General's Office.

SIXTEENTH.—Each proposal to be given in, must specify the names of two good and sufficient Securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally, with the Contractor for the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the Contract, in a Penalty of twenty per cent. upon the computed amount of such part of the Contract engaged for as shall not be performed agreeably to the terms thereof, and the proposals to be superimposed upon the out cover "Proposals for Clothing the Honorable Company's Troops on the Madras Establishment."

SEVENTEENTH.—The Invoice price, the breadth and length of the several kinds of Cloths, and Perpetuances required for the Clothing, may be learnt on enquiry of the Import Warehouse-keeper.

By order of the Hon. the President, in Council,
W. C. JACKSON, Secy.

Fort St. George: 11th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to notify, that a Dividend of thirty Thousand Pagodas will be made to the Tangore Registered European Creditors, on the 10th day of July next.

By Order of the President in Council
W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of thirty thousand Pagodas on account of the Registered Debts of the Private European Creditors, of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for whom a Provision has been made.—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th day of July next, agreeably to the orders of Government, in full payment of Interest, which became due on the 15th day of July, 1793, and in part of principal, due to the 10th day of July, 1794.

THO. COCKBURN, Register.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of one Lac and thirty Thousand (130,000) Pagodas, will be made on the 10th of July next, to the private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on the Principle of Distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to those Creditors.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

To the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic in the New Consolidated Debt, of 1777.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of one Lac and thirty Thousand (130,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777, being Pagodas 130,000 per Cent, on account of Interest due for the Year 1790—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of July next.

In order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Book will be shut from the 3d until the 10th of next Month.

THO. COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

John Philip Fabricius, by his Att. W. Lewcock, writes

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th Instant, will be sold by Auction on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, one House, Garden, and Grounds, all adjoining, situated at Vepery, adjoining to the House of Connor Narayana Naick, measuring 12 Gounds or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and let by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of Sale as usual.
JOS. GREENHILL, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: July 14th 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of William Lettison, late Assistant Surgeon in the 13th Battalion of Native Infantry, to be granted to Margaret Lettison and Lieut. Robert Munro, the former as Widow and Relict, and the latter as Brother-in-law to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town Hall: 15th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Lieutenant John Graham, of the 17th Battalion of Native Infantry deceased, to be granted to Mr. Alexander Melvin, as a Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 8th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Butler, late of Trichinopoly, having been granted to Mr. Peter Macclaren of the same place, This is to give notice to all Persons having claims on the said Estate, that they do forthwith state those Claims to G. P. Cook, of Fort St. George, Attorney at Law, who is appointed by the Administrator, to receive the same. All persons not sending in their respective accounts on or before the 1st day of October next ensuing, will be precluded from any benefit arising from the effects of the said Estate, as a final Dividend will be made that day. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to pay their respective debts to G. P. Cook, aforesaid, or to the Administrator within the time above specified.

Fort St. George, 18th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of Captain Robert Hope, deceased, having been granted to Mr. John Tulloh, at Fort St. George, all Persons having Claims on the said Estate, are desired to send an account thereof to the Administrator in the Course of three months from this date, after which time, no demands whatever will be attended to, and those who stand indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to the said Administrator.

Fort St. George: 11th July, 1794.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Arethusa, some very Superb Sets of QUEEN'S WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Tureens with Covers and Dishes, Dishes of all Sizes, Curry Dishes and Covers, Sauce Tureens and Covers, Table, Soup, and Breakfast Plates, Sauce Boats, Sallad Dishes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Contain Fruit Baskets, and Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing necessary for Breakfast, or Tea. The whole forming the most Sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hats and Bands, at the following reduced Prices—viz.

Common Sort, - - 2 1/2 Pagodas each,
Fine Sort, - - - 2 1/2 Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort, - 3 Pagodas each,

BROWN AND ASHTON,

Respectfully beg leave to acquaint the public, that the following are the prices fixed for the Sale of the undermentioned articles.

French Claret, per dozen, Pagodas 7
English do. do. 6 1/2
Gin in large Cases per Case 8 1/2
Do. in small do. 5

MONRO AND CO.

TAYLORS, HAT MAKERS, &c.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they carry on the above Business in all its Branches at their House in North Street.

N. B. They have for Sale on Commission, Madeira in Bottles, at per Dozen Page 4 22 40.
First Sort French Claret do. do. 6 1/2
Second do. do. do. do. 5 22 40.
Bombay Onions, at per Basket 1 1/2
They also will have ready in a few Days some excellent Beer in Bottles.

Fort St. George: 18 July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. CASHARD finding the indifferant state of his Health, and utter incapacity of attending to Business, his Partner J. J. Durand, proposes carrying on the Jewellery and Silver Smith Business in all its Branches, at his House in Stringer Street, where all orders addressed to him alone, will be duly attended to.

Madras: 15th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 15th day of August next, and the succeeding Days, if requisite, at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, Sunday excepted, will be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, the late Dwelling House of Johannes Manuel Sheriman, deceased, situated in the Black Town, together with sundry articles of Household Furniture—ten Chests of China Raw Silk—some Jewels, Plate, Wearing Apparel, &c. belonging to the Estate of the said Deceased, for Ready Money only; all Persons are free to bid and buy, provided they pay the Money in the course of three Days after the Sale, and clear away the Goods, in default whereof, the same will be put up again, and the deficiency (if any) must be made good by the first Purchaser. The Purchaser of the House to pay the Purchase Money, and then to be put in possession of the House in three Weeks from the Day of the Sale.

Madras: 14th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who have any Claim, upon the Estate of Johannes Manuel Sheriman, late of Madras, Armenian Merchant, deceased, are requested to make the same known, in the course of six Months from the Date hereof, to Messrs. Arathoon Jacob, and Johannes Shanire of Madras, Merchants, Executors of the Will of the said Deceased, to whom Probate thereof has been granted by the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam; and all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to pay the Amount of their respective Debts to the said Executors.

Madras: 14th July, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Thursday next, the 24th instant,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A QUANTITY of Elegant Furniture, belonging to a Family returning to Europe, Consisting of, as follows:

Two Handmade Mahogany Beaureaus,
One Ditto, Mahogany Book Case, with
Writing Desk and Drawers,
One Mahogany Cloth Press with Drawers,
One Lady's Pembroke work Table,
One Portable Writing Case,
One Lady's Long Dressing Glass on Sliders,
Two pair of Handmade Looking Glasses,
A Set of broad Black Wood Tables, consisting of three-square Tables, and two large Ends.
A Set of Black Wood Tables, consisting of two square Tables, and two Ends,
A Set of Patna Furniture as follows,—
Eighteen Chairs,
Two Couches,
Two Card Tables,

AND

Two Shade Stands,
One Set of Handmade Cut Glass-ware nearly complete,
A Set of Handmade Queen's-ware nearly complete,
A Complete Br. sett, elegant China,
A Complete Dessert of Wedgewood's Queen's-ware, Pattern Oak-leaf and Acorn,

PLATE.

Two pair Pillar Candlesticks with small Shades and spare Shades,
One pair Sauce Boats,
One plated Cruet Stand,
One Ditto Tea Pot.
One Argyle,
Two pair of Bottle Stands—Europe,
Twelve Table Spoons,
Twelve do. Dessert do.
Eighteen do. Tea do.
Two do. Milk do.
One do. Soup do.
One Table Crois,

AND

A Collection of Modern Pictures, elegantly Framed and Glazed.
The same day will be sold the following Articles.
A few plain, and fancy Queen's Ware,
Cotton Stockings,
Two Couches, and twelve Chairs, Bengal made.
One double Writing Desk,
One Silver Coffee Pot.
One Pair of Silver Candlesticks,
A Capital Violoncello in a Case.

AND

A fast Trotting Pegue Horse, with Bandy and Harness complete.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A BRITON" is received—but from the peculiar circumstance of the TIME, and the situation of the EDITOR, he is deemed inadmissible.—Could not the Purpose of "A BRITON" be answered by the proposed End, without any mention of the Means which have induced to it? this however is merely suggestion.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

JULY 18, 1794.

BY letters received this day from the Northward, we learn, that Vizeram Rauz, the refractory Rajah, against whom a detachment had been ordered, some weeks past, has been killed by a musket shot in a smart skirmish, which lately took place between the Rajah's Forces, and a party of the 20th Battalion.

We are concerned that we have not been able to avail ourselves so far of the circumstances attending the skirmish, as to warrant us in attempting to give a more particular account of it at present, than in the foregoing Paragraph.

Yesterday arrived the *Sarah Castle* from Bombay:—She brings not any Intelligence from that Presidency, but what we have been previously possessed of by other channels.

His Majesty's Ships the *Diomedé* and *Hermine*, returned from a cruise on Tuesday last, confirm the Intelligence received, of the Seas to the Eastward, at this instant, being free of French Privateers: By the *Hermine* and *Diomedé*, which are said to have

touched at Penang, and to have received information there, we learn, that an English Brig had been captured, immediately precedent to the departure of the French Squadron from the Streights of Malacca—and which is supposed to have been either the *Nymph* or *Surprise*.

A report was prevalent at Penang, at the time of the above ships touching there, that the *Ceres* had been cut out of the Bay of Manila, by some French Prisoners who had escaped from the shore, and had boarded her in the night-time. We hope however, that the report may be contradicted by subsequent intelligence.

On Wednesday the 16th instant, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery commenced, and after the discharge of the Customary Preliminaries, of Swearing in the Grand Jury, and the Witnesses on the several Indictments, the Court adjourned to the next day at nine o'Clock.

THOMAS LEWIN and GEORGE WYNCH Esquires, Justices of the Peace, appointed under the new Act of Parliament, are associated with the Governor and Council, under the Provision of the Act, at the present Session.—Mr. Corbett, from Indisposition, was unable to attend.

ANDREW ROSS Esq. is the Foreman of the Grand Jury.

On Thursday the Session recommenced pursuant to adjournment, when *Chinea, Sawmy, Rungiah, and Malliah*, were arraigned for Grand Larceny, committed in the dwelling house of Mr. Edward Jones, at St. Thomé. The Trial continued for nearly six hours, and the Jury on their return into Court, found *Chinea, Sawmy, and Rungiah*, Guilty, and acquitted *Malliah*.

The Session was then further adjourned till eleven o'Clock this forenoon.

On the 17th instant, one hundred Dutch troops arrived at Negapatam: three hundred more are said to be on their march to join them at that place.

THE MARKET—Continues, without any material alteration, as given in our last statement.

MARRIED.

Lately Mr. Alex. Stewart, Merchant of Fort St. George, to Miss Abbott.

DEATHS.

At Poonah, on the 10th ult. HERRY PUNT, a Chief very honorably remembered as Commander of the Maharatta Forces, in the late war with the Sultan of Mysore.

At Bengal 1. Burdakin Esq. and Mr. Mc. Donald Assistant Surgeon.

ARRIVALS.

July 10th, Ship *Triumph*, Captain J. D. Delone, Madeira—11th, Ship *Windor*, Paramore, Pondicherry—Ship *Lucknow*, Ogelvie, Calcutta—12th, Ship *Surprise* Gally, Binny, Calcutta—15th, H. M. Ship, *Diomedé*, Smirch, Cruise—H. M. Ship *Hermine*, Gardner, ditto.

DEPARTURES.

10th, Ship *Begler*, Jolly, Malulipatam and Northward—12th, Ship *Hercules*, Neilson, Calcutta—15th, *Grab Adventure*, Capt. Godfrey, Coringa, and Northward.

By the complexion of some of our late intelligence from Europe, it appears, that the allied powers have not gained much ground towards the conclusion of the last campaign but from the spirit which animated all Parties, and particularly the English, on the opening of the present, we may venture to predict a more fortunate termination of it.

Mr. Pitt in his Speech in the House of Commons, on the continuance of the war, boldly assumes the most favourable supposition for the future, as well as from the late exertions of the French. He says we are not to contend as formerly against regular and appointed armies, selected by Government, but we have to oppose an ARMED NATION, and yet he declares there is no cause to despond, as this vigour may be only reckoned temporary, arising from the fear of despotic Rulers, demonstrating a species of tyranny which cannot long continue, and which may be expected to destroy itself.

The usual force of opposition is greatly diminished, by the judicious mode which our firm and intelligent Minister has adopted in raising the supplies, without multiplying taxes, which might bear hard upon the industrious part of the community.—He has indeed made a stretch at Attorneys, which may prove a salutary regulation, in diminishing their numbers, by imposing a duty on admission, sufficient to preclude those, whose necessity might encourage their capacity.

It appears from the English Papers in March, that Admiral Gardner, took leave of the Board of Admiralty on the 8th of that Month, to proceed upon the voyage to this country, and it may therefore be reasonably supposed, that the fleet failed about the end of that month, or beginning of April at furthest, allowing for all common causes of delay.

The Trial of Mr. Hastings, we may confidently presume, will be closed during the present Session, and it is particularly fortunate for that celebrated sufferer, that the respectable testimony of Marquis Cornwallis will be adduced, before the prosecution is closed—there is a mutual esteem between Great Men, arising from a knowledge of each other's abilities, and those of Mr. Hastings, must be fully known to the Marquis, during his Government of Bengal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON THE WAR.

MR. PITT said, that we were now contending with an enemy, that did not attempt to meet us on the ocean—that shewed no disposition to dispute the mastery of the seas—an enemy that professed to neglect and abandon its colonies, and so far from attempting to encourage or protect its commerce, was taking every measure that tended to annihilate it—Having therefore no navy to oppose, it was evident no impression could be made upon the foe from without, and that the only means of bringing on such a measure as would oblige them to a peace, was by attacking them at home—It must also be considered what immense numbers the enemy were able to draw to the field, and that instead of fighting against an enemy, we were fighting with an ARMED NATION—He was aware of the use which Gentlemen on the other side of the House would make of this expression, by inferring from that circumstance the impossibility of success—But it would be a melancholy refuge indeed, if we were to be prevented from continuing the struggle in which our very existence was involved from motives of absolute despair. He was very far from entertaining such despondency, and looked with cheerful confidence to the ultimate success of the Allies—it could not be expected or wished, that he should make any disclosure of those plans of operation in the opening Campaign, upon which his expectations were founded, but in the acknowledged condition of the enemy, there was every assurance of success—a cruel and despotic force enabled them hitherto to recruit their armies by destruction of agriculture, and the depolation of the country—their soldiers being led to the field, and compelled to fight under the immediate terror of the Guillotine, must naturally be sensible of the tyranny that oppresses them, and the excess of that tyranny must operate to its own destruction.

The House could not hear without astonishment, the assertion in the beginning of the Debate, that the Allies were now in a worse situation, than at the beginning of the Campaign, or at least any time after the battle of Mactricht—it would be sufficient to remind, that when we began hostility, the French were in possession of Belgium, the key of all the Netherlands, and its cannon were heard at the very gates of Holland—their frontier was not only unbroken, but protected by armies placed between France, and the forces of the Confederates—at present they are driven from all the acquisitions they had made. Valenciennes, Condé, and Quefnoy, transferred as a frontier to the Allies, whose armies form a Barrier that shuts out the French from Holland, and the Netherlands.

He then came to speak of the expedition against Dunkirk, of which he confessed himself to be one of the advisers, and for which he was willing to take his full share of responsibility—If any Gentleman believed, that the enterprise was undertaken against the opinion of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, or that the means afforded him, were deemed at the time inadequate to the purpose, he would at once assure him, that nothing was further from the fact. The attempt upon Dunkirk was connected with other objects which being of equal, perhaps of more consequence, could not be sacrificed to it—it was impossible that any one could answer for the success of every enterprise—If Dunkirk failed, there were others that succeeded—the failure was not to be attributed to any neglect in the Ordnance Department here, as had been insinuated—it was occasioned by the extraordinary and unexpected resources which the enemy were enabled to exert for its relief by that irresistible Engine of despotism which converts France into an Armed Nation—Experience however, had proved the expedition was wrong.

The advantages derived from the expedition to Toulon, he reprefended as highly important and honorable, in the manner of our becoming possessed of it, in its defence and in its subsequent necessary evacuation—We were indebted for that acquisition to the singularly good condition of the fleet which was sent to the Mediterranean A fleet than which for officers, men, stores, and every necessary appointment, none better furnished ever sailed from the ports of Great Britain—it was this excellent condition which enabled them to block up the fleet of the enemy, sometimes superior in number, in the Harbour of Toulon, and reduce it to a state which afterwards produced its surrender—The reduction of Lyons and Marseilles concurring with other circumstances, enabled the Republic to bring such a force as we were unable to resist, with those numbers which otherwise were thought sufficient for its defence.

The time of the evacuation, a blow was struck to the Naval Power of France, infinitely more severe than any that was ever inflicted on it.

With respect to the transactions in the West Indies, all was done that he expected, with so low a Peace Establishment in a first Campaign, and as to that respectable Officer Sir Charles Grey, he made no doubt, but his services would be advantageous and glorious to his country.

Much had been said upon the failure of Lord Moira's Expedition by Gentlemen who spoke with confidence, but it was certainly with little consideration on the subject—How an expedition could fail which had never taken place, they could best explain—but what the nature of that expedition was, they certainly did not know, and could hardly expect that he would give then any explanation—whether the Expedition was dropt or whether it was still in contemplation, was to them a secret, and could of course afford them little ground of argument.—As far however as it may be supposed to have any reference to the Royalists of Britain, it must be perceived that there was no possibility of co-operation—The Royalists instead of advancing to the shore, found it necessary to go back, and our strength was not such as to give any hopes of forcing our way to them.

LEGHORN—January 29.

Admiral Hood left the Isles of Hieres on the 19th—There have just arrived here a ship of the line, with three frigates and many transports, having on board a number of inhabitants of Toulon, who left that place with the Admiral.

We know beyond a doubt that on the 25th, the Admiral was with his division below Corsica, and precisely between Red Island and Calvi, perhaps to try a descent, unluckily a gale arising, obliged him to stand off, and it is thought he has made the *Prunetier*, where the landing might be effected with more ease and advantage.

A Transport Vessel which was separated from the English Squadron in this gale, is happily arrived in our Port—We learn by this opportunity, that the *Juno*, an English Frigate Commanded by Captain Hood, the Admiral's Nephew, coming from Gibraltar, without knowing of the evacuation entered into Toulon Roads—Scarcely had she cast anchor, before an armed boat, with a French Officer boarded her, giving Captain Hood to understand, that he and his Crew were prisoners of war—The Captain after some surprise submitted to the order, but was not less polite to his unwelcome Guest, whom he invited to partake of some refreshment, his Crew taking advantage of this respite, cut the Cables, and with the aid of a fresh wind, made off sufficiently quick to escape the fire of the Batteries, which bore upon them—The *Juno* received a few shots, she nevertheless made her way to the Isles of Hieres, whither she conducted the French Officer and those who had accompanied him.

JAN. 30.

We learn from Porto Ferrajo, that in one of the late nights, two English Frigates having met without knowing each other, fought for a considerable time, and did not discover their error until they had sustained a great deal of damage, many were killed and wounded on both sides, the Commander is in the number of the latter, his life is even in danger, the two Vessels have also been much shattered.

On the eleventh of March, Earl Howe took leave of the Commissioners of the Admiralty at the Board, and afterwards set off to take command of the Grand Fleet at Torbay, which is to be put into four divisions, each to consist of seven sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops, and brigs.

FROM the London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, January 15.
Captain Hill, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Dundas, arrived on the 15th Instant at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and the Major General, of which the following are Copies and Extracts:

Victory, Toulon Road, Dec. 13.

SIR,

Nothing very material has happened here since the 20th of last month, when I had the honour of writing to you, except that the enemy has made approaches nearer to us by some new-erected batteries: one against Malbousquet, another against Le Brun, and a third against the Hauteur de Grasse. The shells from two of them did us some mischief on the 9th and 10th, since which they have been perfectly silent.

The enemy is said to be 50,000, but I cannot credit their being much beyond half that number. By various deserters that have come in, who in their reports perfectly agree, we are soon to be attacked on all sides at once. From the numerous and important posts we have to occupy, the troops are at very hard duty, and without relief, some way or other, we shall soon have more men in the hospital than be fit for service. I have the honour to be, &c.

HOOD.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq.
Toulon, Dec. 12.*

SIR,

Since the affair of the 30th ult. no considerable event has taken place. By the repeated accounts of deserters the enemy are very much increased in numbers: none state the lower than 30 or 40,000 men.

They have fired of late little from any battery we were in possession of. Four of us guns were certainly disabled. They have increased the number of their mortars, which have much annoyed our two posts of Cape Brun and Fort Mulgrave, on the heights of Balaguier. We have lost some men at each from the effect of shells, which, in such temporary exposed situations, cannot be sufficiently guarded from. Against each of these posts they have opened a new battery of cannon and mortars, but at the other points they have worked little. We continue strengthening our position, though we cannot expect to give it any much more substantial form.

We have in all near 11,000 men bearing muskets, and 4000 fuzee. Deserters all report the intention of a speedy general attack.

This will be delivered by Captain Hill, a very deserving young man, who has been Aid-de-Camp to Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant General O'Hara, and myself. The opportunity of his departure is sudden, and therefore I am to beg you will excuse the shortness of this letter. I am, &c.

DAVID DUNDAS.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq.

Whitehall, Jan. 15.
This morning Sir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, and Major-General David Dundas, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Victory, Hiers Bay, Dec. 20.

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably necessary that the retreat should not be deferred beyond that night, as the enemy commanded the town and ships by their shot and shells; I therefore, agreeably to the Governor's plan, directed the boats of the fleet to assemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort la Malgue, and am happy to say, the whole of the troops were brought off to the number of near 8000, without the loss of a man; and in the execution of this service, I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Captain Elphinstone, for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off; and it is a very comfortable satisfaction to me, that several thousand of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon, were sheltered in his Majesty's ships.

I propose sending the Vice-Admirals Rotham and Coffin, with some other ships, to Leghorn, or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and provisions, which run very short, having many months to feed, and to remain with the rest to block up the ports of Toulon and Marseilles. Circumstances which had taken place, made the retreat absolutely necessary to be effected as soon as possible, and prevented the execution of a settled arrangement, for destroying the French ships and arsenal. I ordered the Vulcan fire-ship to be primed, and Sir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna, about a fortnight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put Captain Hare under his orders, with the Lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, Lieutenant Pater of the Britannia, and Lieutenant R. W. Miller, of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the Arsenal, with the Mait-house, Great Storehouse, Hemp-house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed, and before day-light all his Majesty's ships, with those of Spain and the Two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robuste, which was to receive Capt. Elphinstone, and the followed very soon after, without a shot striking her, I have under my orders Rear Admiral Trogoff, in the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant, and Pompee, of the line; the Pearl,

Arethusa, and Topaze; frigates, and several large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions, from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species or another, and now at short allowance.

Don Langata undertook to destroy the ships in the Bafon, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the bafon and arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but, instead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was entrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun boats, which I had ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were hooked to pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further particulars to General Dundas, respecting the evacuation of Toulon, and to Sir Sydney Smith, as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to Captain Hare, of the fire-ship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his Majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks, but between the seamen and soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return of officers and seamen killed at Fort Mulgrave on the 9th.

I have the honour, &c.

HOOD.

P. S. The list of the ships at Toulon that were burnt, and those remaining, has been received since writing my letter.

On Board the Victory, Hiers Bay,

DECEMBER 21.

SIR,

IN my letter of the 19th inst. I had the honour to acquaint you, that from the 30th of November to that time, no particular event had taken place, and that the fire of the enemy was less frequent. During this period they were daily receiving reinforcements from every quarter, and both sides were busily employed; we in strengthening our posts, and the enemy in establishing new batteries against Cape Brun and Malbousquet, but principally against Fort Mulgrave, on the height of Balaguier.

From all concurring accounts of deserters, and others, the enemy's army was, now between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and an attack upon our posts was to be daily expected. These, from their essential though despatched situations, had been severally strengthened in the proportion their circumstances required, having such central force in the town as was deemed necessary for its immediate guard, and for affording a degree of succour to any point, that might be more particularly attacked.

For the complete defence of the town and its extensive harbour, we had long been obliged to occupy a circumference of at least 15 miles, by eight principal posts, with their several intermediate dependant ones; the greatest part of these were merely of a temporary nature, such as our means allowed us to construct; and, of our force, which never exceeded 15,000 men bearing firelocks, and composed of five different nations and languages, near 9000 were placed in for supporting those posts, and about 5000 remained in the town.

On the 16th, at half past two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, who had before fired from three batteries on Fort Mulgrave, now opened two new ones, and continued a very heavy cannonade and bombardment on that post till next morning. The works suffered much. The number of men killed and disabled was considerable. The weather was rainy and the consequent fatigue great.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the enemy, who had every advantage in assembling, and suddenly advancing, attacked the Fort in great force. Although no part of this temporary post was such as could well resist determined troops, yet for a considerable time it was defended, but, on the enemy entering on the Spanish side, the British quarter, commanded by Capt. Conolly, of the 18th regiment, could not be much longer maintained, notwithstanding several gallant efforts were made for that purpose. It was therefore at last carried, and the remains of the garrison of 700 men, retired towards the shore of Balaguier, under the protection of the other posts established on those heights, and which continued to be faintly attacked by the enemy. As this position of Balaguier was a most essential one for the preservation of the harbour, and as we had no communication with it but by water, 2200 men had been placed there for some time past. On the night preceding the attack, 300 more men had been sent over, and on the morning of the 17th, 400 were embarked still farther to support it.

When the firing at Balaguier ceased, we remained in anxious suspense as to the event, till a little before day-light, when a new scene opened by an attack on all our posts on the Mountain of Pharon. The enemy were repulsed on the East side, where was our principal

force of about 700 men, commanded by a most distinguished officer, the Piedmontese Colonel de Jermagnan, whose loss we deeply lament; but, on the back of the Mountain, near 1800 feet high, steep, rocky, deemed almost inaccessible, and which we had laboured much to make so, they found means, once more to penetrate between our posts, which occupied an extent of above two miles, guarded by about 450 men, and in a very short space of time, we saw, that with great numbers of men, they crowded all the side of the Mountain which overlooks Toulon. The particulars of this event I am not yet enabled to ascertain, but I have every reason to think, that they did not enter at a British post.

Our line of defence, which, as I have mentioned, occupied a circumference of at least 15 miles, and with points of which, we had only a water communication, being thus broken in upon in its two essential parts, it became necessary to adopt decisive measures, arising from the knowledge of the whole of our actual situation. A council of the flag and general officers assembled. They determined on the impracticability of restoring the strong posts we had lost, and on the consequent propriety of the speediest evacuation of the town, evidently, and by the report of the engineers and artillery officers, declared untenable. Measures of execution were taken from that moment. The troops were withdrawn from the heights of Balaguier without much interruption from the enemy; and in the evening such posts as necessarily depended on the possession of Pharon, were successively evacuated, and the troops drawn in towards Toulon. The forts D'Arrigues and St. Catherine still remained, together with the posts of Sablette, Cape Brun, and Malbousquet, from which last the Spaniards withdrew in the night, in consequence of the supporting post of Neapolitans at Micilley, having left the battery there established, and abandoned it without orders. Every attention was also given to ensure the tranquillity of the town. In the night the Combined Fleets took a new station in the outer Road.

Early in the morning of the 18th, the sick and wounded, and the British field artillery, were sent off. In the course of the day the post of Cape Brun was withdrawn into La Malgue, the post of Sablette was also retired, and the men were put on board. Measures were arranged for the final embarkation, during the night, of the British, Piedmontese, and Spaniards, who occupied the town, and of the troops of the same nations, who were now at La Malgue, amounting in all, about seven thousand men, for the Neapolitans had, by mid-day, embarked.

Having determined with Lieutenant General Graving, commanding the Spanish troops, that, instead of embarking at the Quays, and in the arsenal of the town, our whole forces should assemble near Fort La Malgue, and form on the Peninsula which from thence extends into the harbour, every previous disposition was made, and every care taken to conceal our intention. The arsenal and dock-yard were strictly guarded. The troops were ranged accordingly on the ramparts, and the tranquillity of the town was much ensured from the time the enemy began to throw shells and shot into it; which they did from our late batteries at Micilley and Malbousquet.

About ten o'clock at night, fire was set to the Ships and Arsenal. We immediately began our march, and the evacuation of the Town, which it was necessary should be made with secrecy and expedition. The Fort of St. Catherine having without orders, been quieted in the course of the day, and possessed by the enemy. The consequent early knowledge of our march, had we taken the common route, through the gate of Italy, and within musket-shot of that fort, might have produced great inconvenience; we therefore, by a fallacious post, gained an advanced part of the road, and without accident were enabled to quit the town, arrive at Fort La Malgue, and form on the rising ground immediately above the shore. The boats were ready, the weather and the sea in the highest degree favorable: the embarkation began about eleven o'clock, and by day-break, on the 19th, the whole, without interruption, or the loss of a man, were on board ship.

The great fire in the arsenal, the blowing up of the powder ships, and other similar events which took place in the night, certainly tended to keep the enemy in a state of suspense and uncertainty.

As the security of this operation depended much on the protection afforded from the happy situation of Fort La Malgue, which so effectually commands the neck of the Peninsula, and the judicious use that should be made of its artillery, this important service was allotted to Major Koehler, with 200 men, who after seeing the last man off the shore, and spiking all the guns, affected, from his activity and intelligence, his own retreat without loss.

Captains Elphinstone, Hollwell, and Mathews superintended the embarkation; and to their indefatigable attention and good dispositions, we are indebted for the happy success of so important an operation. Captain Elphinstone, as Governor of Fort La Malgue, has nobly afforded me the most essential assistance, in his command and arrangement of the several important posts included in that district.

It is impossible for me to express, but in general terms, the approbation that is due to the conduct and merits of the several commanding officers, and indeed of every officer, in every rank and situation. Troops have seldom experienced, for so long a time, a service more har-

assing, distressing, and severe; and the officers and men of the regiments and marines have gone through it with that exertion, spirit, and goodwill, which peculiarly distinguished the British soldier. At Fort Mulgrave, Lieutenant Duncan, senior, of Royal Artillery, was so essentially useful, that to his exertions and abilities, that post was much indebted for its preservation for so long a time.

The general service has been carried on with the most perfect harmony and zeal of the navy and army. From our deficiency in artillery men, many of our batteries were worked by seamen: they, in part, guarded some of our posts, and their aid was peculiarly useful in duties of fatigue and labour. In all these we found the influence of the superior activity and exertions of the British Sailors.

It was the constant attention of Lord Hood to relieve our wants, and alleviate our difficulties.

The Sardinian troops, we have always considered as a part of ourselves. We have experienced their attachment and good behaviour, and I have found much assistance from the ability and conduct of the Chevalier de Revel, and from Brigadier General Richier, who commands them.

Notwithstanding the undefined situation of command, I found every disposition and acquiescence in Lieutenant General Graving, commanding the Spanish Troops, to execute every proposed measure which the common cause required.

The loss of the British on the 17th, at Fort Mulgrave, and on the heights of Pharon, amounts to about 300 men, of which, during the last four days, no exact account could be procured; and, as the troops, in embarking, were put on board the nearest and most convenient ships, till they are again united in corps, I cannot have the honor of transmitting particular returns, nor even knowing the detail of circumstances that attended the attack of those posts.

It is now about three weeks, that from the unfortunate accident of General O'Hara, being made prisoner, the Government of Toulon devolved on me; my best exertions have not been wanting in that situation, and I humbly hope that his Majesty may be pleased to look upon them in a favorable light.

I beg leave to add, that the Battalion of Royal Louis, and two independent companies of French Chasseurs, raised at Toulon, have behaved, on every occasion, with fidelity and spirit. They embarked at La Malgue, to the number of about 600 men, and are now with us.

I have the honor to be,

With the most profound respect,
DAVID DUNDAS, Lt. Gen.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Dec. 21, 1794.

SIR,

AFTER every inquiry, the inclosed is the most distinct report that can be obtained of the loss of the British Troops on the 17th of December; that of the other troops in the same posts, who greatly exceeded them in number, I do not know, but I have reason to think, was infinitely smaller in proportion.

D. DUNDAS, Lt. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq.

**RETURN OF THE MISSING, OF THE
BRITISH FORCES, ON THE MORNING
OF THE 17TH OF DECEMBER, 1793.**

ATTACK OF FORT MULGRAVE.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file and seamen.
Royal Artillery—25 rank and file and seamen.
Battalion of Royals—1 Sergeant, 1 Drummer, 18 rank and file and seamen.

18th or Royal Irish regiment—1 Ensign, 8 rank and file and seamen.

30th regiment—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 140 rank and file and seamen.

Marines—2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 50 rank and file and seamen.

Royal Navy—1 Midshipman, 28 Seamen.

**ATTACK OF THE HEIGHTS OF
PHARON.**

11th regiment—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 15 rank and file and seamen.

11th or Royal Irish regiment, 1 Sergeant, 3 rank and file and seamen.

Marines—1 Lieutenant, 15 rank and file and seamen.

OFFICERS NAMES MISSING.

11th regiment—Lieutenant Knight.

18th or Royal Irish—Ensign Minchin.

30th regiment—Captain De Vaumodel, Lieutenant Cuyler.

Marines—Lieutenants Williams, Sarry, and Lynn.

Royal Navy—Mr. Alexander Wilkie, Midshipman.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND PRESENT.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Duncan, sen.

Royal Navy—Lieutenant Goddard, and Mr. J. W. Lering, Midshipman.

(Signed) **THO. HISLOP, D. A. G.**

The fate of the above officers and men, returned missing, is not nor cannot be known; but, from all the intelligence that can be gained, it is much to be apprehended that they fell before day break, gallantly defending the post they were entrusted with, when abandoned by other troops.

D. DUNDAS, Lt. Gen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Thomas Pearce, Esq. deceased, are requested to send in their Demands to the Administrators, Lieut. Herman Nail and Alexander Phipps, Barristers, at the Office of G. Puley, Attorney at Law, Fort St. George. And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay forthwith the amount of their respective Debts.
Fort St. George: July 18th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Lieutenant Campbell Geity, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, deceased, are requested to send in the same, to Doctor Thomas Brown, 73d Regiment, as Executor to the Will and Testament of the said Deceased, on or before the 1st of August, 1794; as applications after that Date, cannot be attended to—and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount to the above mentioned Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CONTINUE to sell their highly approved FRENCH CLARET at seven Star Pages, per Dozen, and they have the pleasure to assure the Settlement, that they have found it give general satisfaction.

GROUND IN THE BLACK TOWN.
TO be Sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the 21st Instant, on the Premises, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, unless previously disposed of by Private Sale, several lots of Ground in the Black Town, the Property of Mr. Popham.

For further Particulars inquire of Mr. Popham.
Madras: July 16, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
FIVE Shroud Hawfers, of 8 and 8½ Inches, Sixteen Coils of 2½ Inch Rope and Rattling Gill.

Also, About twenty-eight Candles of Nails, of different sizes.
Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that from the situation of the Market, he has found it necessary to rise the price of his Gin, as follows, viz.

Calcutta 15 Bottles at Star Page 8½
Ditto of 12 ditto at ditto 5.
In quantities of not less than five Cases.

Excellent Brandy in Casks at S. Page 1 per Gall.
Rum in ditto at ditto 38. Ditto.
Mr. Waters has likewise come to a resolution to sell off the remainder of his English Claret, at nine and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.
N.B. He has a few Dozens of excellent Vange Grave remaining, which he is selling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

WILLIAM LEAMY.

HAS much Reason to regret the Inefficiency of his Application, through this Channel, for Payment of his Out-standing Debts;—In consequence, he has lost the Opportunity which the Bombay Fleet offered, of his going to China, which may be the only One during the Season.

LEAMY, however, is totally averse to any Mode of Application but such as may be perfectly satisfactory; and, therefore, once more Requests that the Gentlemen who stand indebted to him, will give immediate Orders for Payment, that he may be enabled to proceed to China by any Opportunity that may yet offer.

The Residue of Leamy's Investment,

Consisting of,

NANKENS, of all Kinds,

TEAS, Hottel and Sanchong,

SUGAR CANDY, in Tubs,

Five Cases of SUGAR, in Boxes of 66lbs,

Canton Cloth and China-Baglapores,

China Ware, &c.

Is now selling at his Store in the Exchange, for READY MONEY, only.

Fort St. George: July 7, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of the late Mr. R. J. Todd, having been granted to Mr. W. Betty, Assistant Surgeon.—Those who have any Claims on the Estate are requested to send an Account of them, and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the Amount to the said Mr. W. Betty.
Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

BOLD AND RIERDON.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have just received in a fine Supply of their much approved French Claret which they are now selling at six Pagodas per Dozen. Old Madeira from 4½ to 5 per Dozen. Ale and Porter, good Brandy, Rum, and Gin, also a Chest of good Perfumery.
N.B. And to be had of Mr. Reardon, Merchant, at Wallajahbad.

LIST OF SHIPS, ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM ST. HELENA, SINCE THE 23rd MARCH, 1793.

Arrival.	Ships Names.	Commanders.	Nation.	From Whence.	Where Bound.	Departure.
1793.						1793.
March 28,	Dublin,	William Smith,	English,	China,	England,	12th April,
29,	Leprieux, (Sloop of War),	Siouville,	French,	Mauritius,	Port L'Orient,	5th.
31,	Lord McCartney,	James Hav,	English,	China,	England,	12th.
31,	L' Erinco,	Balehagar Georgi,	Tuscan,	Ditto,	Ireland,	17th.
April 1,	Gutenburg,	Charles Treutiger,	Swede,	Ditto,	Gottenburg,	8th.
2,	Juliana Maria,	Schouldz,	Dane,	Ditto,	Copenhagen,	7th.
4,	Eliza,	James Worley,	American,	Mauritius,	Dover,	6th.
11,	Ponbo ne,	James Thomas,	English,	Bengal,	England,	9th Mar.
17,	Il Kaunitz,	Lanata,	Genoeze,	Ditto,	Offend,	17th April.
18,	Crown Prince,	Holm,	Dane,	China,	Copenhagen,	16th.
19,	Contractor,	John Bartlet,	English,	Bengal,	England,	24th.
19,	Melville Castle,	Philip Dundas,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	24th.
19,	Pi,	James Manning,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	24th.
19,	Fanny,	Benjamin Crowningshield,	American,	Cape of G. Hope,	Salem,	27th.
19,	De Vrow Maria Cornelia,	James Arends,	Dutch,	Ditto,	Enkheysen,	24th.
19,	Easthoeden,	James Scheller,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Horn,	24th.
19,	Refolue,	James Hendrick,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Rotterdam,	24th.
20,	Duke of Buccleugh,	Thomas Wall,	English,	China,	England,	24th.
27,	Mare (Whaler),	Aaron Sheffield,	American,	Southward,	Port L'Orient,	30th.
30,	Warren,	George Dominick,	Ditto,	Bengal,	Offend,	3d May.
May 3,	Phoenix, (Frigate),	Sir Richard Sturathan,	English,	Bombay,	England,	10th.
6,	Earl of Wycombe,	John William Wood,	Ditto,	China,	Ditto,	10th.
14,	Valentine,	Iver Mc Millan,	Ditto,	Sencoolen,	Ditto,	20th June.
19,	Babory, (Whaler),	Stephen Skiff,	Ditto,	Coast of Peru,	London,	10th.
19,	Canada, (ditto),	Alexander Muirhead,	Ditto,	Southward,	Ditto,	16th May.
19,	Rofe,	John H. Dempler,	Ditto,	Madras,	England,	24th June.
19,	Speedy, (Whaler),	John Locke,	Ditto,	Coast of Peru,	London,	24th.
19,	Balbridge,	Thomas Robertson,	Ditto,	Bengal,	England,	24th.
19,	Good Intent,	John Douglas,	Ditto,	Madras,	Bengal,	24th.
19,	London, (Whaler),	John Horner,	Ditto,	South of Georgia,	Lon,	24th.
19,	Queen Charlotte, (Cutter),	William Dunbar,	Ditto,	England,	Cape of G. Hope,	16th May.
19,	Bozicid,	William Dunlop,	Dane,	Bengal,	Copenhagen,	19th.
19,	Columbia,	Grav,	American,	China,	Boston,	28th.
19,	Queen Charlotte, (Cutter),	William Dunbar,	English,	Southward,	Cape of G. Hope,	19th.
June 6,	Leopard, (Man of War),	William Maude,	Ditto,	England,	England,	20th June.
6,	Constitution, (Prize),	Gauntner,	French,	China,	Port L'Orient,	20th.
10,	Belmont,	James Stewart,	English,	Bengal,	England,	20th.
10,	Fluiter,	Chitman,	American,	Cape of G. Hope,	Salem,	20th.
10,	Thetis, (Frigate),	F. L. Hartwell,	English,	England,	England,	20th.
10,	Mongoll George, (Prize),	Montley,	French,	Bengal,	Bordeaux,	20th.
10,	Salivan,	Robert Pointy,	English,	China,	England,	20th.
10,	General Elliot,	Robert Drummond,	Ditto,	Bombay,	Ditto,	20th.
10,	Commette, (Sloop of War),	Clarille,	Dutch,	Cape of G. Hope,	Holland,	15th.
10,	Pilgrim,	Benjamin Erid,	American,	Mauritius,	Philadelphia,	20th.
10,	La Renomoto,	George B. Vale,	Genoeze,	China,	Down,	20th.
10,	Royal Admiral,	Henry E. Bond,	English,	Ditto,	England,	20th.
10,	Princess of Portugal,	Bernardo,	Portuguese,	Goa,	Lisbon,	17 July.
10,	He ee (Prize),	Gardner,	French,	Southward,	England,	3d August.
10,	Peggy,	Amos Hilon,	American,	Mauritius,	Salem,	26th June.
10,	Hope,	Anthony Watering,	Dutch,	Cape of G. Hope,	Cape of G. Hope,	1d August.
July 1,	Earl Talbot,	Jer. Dawkins,	English,	Bengal,	England,	3d.
11,	Powerful, (Ship of War),	Thomas Hicks,	Ditto,	England,	Ditto,	3d.
11,	Princess Royal,	James Hornacalle,	Ditto,	Ditto,	China,	3d.
11,	Hamony,	James Chafe,	American,	Walwich Bay,	Nantucket,	16th July.
11,	Sally,	William Eathon,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	19th.
11,	Ld Hawkebury, (Whaler),	William Wilkinson,	English,	Southward,	London,	3d August.
11,	Hope,	Benjamin Page,	American,	China,	Rhode Island,	ed.
11,	King George,	Richard Colnett,	English,	Madras,	England,	3d.
11,	Counfels Trautimandorf,	Le Loup de Beaulieu,	French,	Bengal,	Port L'Orient,	3d.
11,	Danebourg,	Rozenwit,	Dane,	Coast of Malabar,	Copenhagen,	15th.
11,	Enterprize,	Joseph Ingraham,	American,	Cape of G. Hope,	Offend,	13th.
11,	Haverdgrace,	Dickson,	English,	Walwich Bay,	Liverpool,	16th.
11,	Hercules,	Whippy,	American,	Ditto,	Nantucket,	16th.
11,	Friendship,	William Scott,	English,	Ditto,	London,	12th September.
11,	Good Intent,	Holden Barton,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	12th.
11,	Farm,	John Douglas,	Ditto,	Bengal,	Cape of G. Hope,	14th.
11,	Brothers, (Whaler),	Timothy Goldsmith,	Ditto,	Bengal,	England,	12th.
11,	Sera Leone, (ditto),	John F. eming,	Ditto,	Southward,	London,	12th.
11,	Sea Horse, (ditto),	Obediah Clark,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	12th.
11,	Bermuda, (ditto),	Albert Hulley,	American,	Ditto,	Coast of Brazil,	16th.
11,	Adventure, (ditto),	Whire,	English,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16th.
11,	Nancy, (ditto),	Sadrach Keon,	Ditto,	Southward,	Coast of Brazil,	27th.
11,	Leviathan, (ditto),	Waterman,	Ditto,	Ditto,	London,	8th October.
11,	Venus, (ditto),	William Stavers,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8th.
11,	Hercules,	James Brown,	American,	Ditto,	Nantucket,	ed.
11,	Grand schem,	John Bazing,	Ditto,	Bengal,	Offend,	17th.
11,	Sarah,	Jonathan Carnes,	Ditto,	Cape of G. Hope,	Salem,	9th.
11,	Emelia,	Robert Jackson,	Ditto,	Bengal,	Offend,	30th.
11,	Kraay,	James Shields,	English,	Coast of Peru,	London,	14th November.
11,	Planter, (Whaler),	John Sem,	Dutch,	Cape of G. Hope,	Holland,	8th.
11,	Hope,	George Hales,	English,	Ditto,	London,	18th.
11,	Scorpion,	James Hannah,	Dutch,	Ditto,	Cape of G. Hope,	16th Jan. 1794.
11,	Prince of Wales, (Whaler),	William Selby,	English,	Madras,	England,	11th December.
11,	Get Intent,	Frederick Boulton,	Ditto,	Coast of Peru,	London,	19th.
11,	Swallow,	John Dougal,	Ditto,	Cape of G. Hope,	Ditto,	17th Jan. 1794.
11,	Fame,	George Curtis,	Ditto,	Madras,	Ditto,	19th December.
11,	Sally, (Whaler),	Walter Sims,	American,	Mauritius,	Philadelphia,	27th.
11,	William Atten Day,	English,	Cape of G. Hope,	London,	17th Feb. 1794.	
1794.						1794.
January 10,	Polly,	Laban Coffin,	American,	New York,	Cape of G. Hope,	27th January.
14,	Enterprize,	William Ward,	Ditto,	Cape of G. Hope,	Offend,	27th.
16,	Mercury, (Whaler),	William Anderson,	English,	Southward,	London,	28th.
19,	Worcester,	John Hall,	Ditto,	Bencoolen,	England,	17th February.
24,	Philadelphia,	William Dickson,	American,	Bengal,	Offend,	27th January.
26,	Queen Charlotte, (Cutter),	William Fairfax,	English,	Ditto,	England,	29th.
28,	Spirito Santo,	Gonus,	Portuguese,	Coast of Brazil,	Angola,	29th.
30,	Greenwic, (Whaler),	George Quested,	English,	Coast of Peru,	London,	31st.
February 3,	Minerva, (ditto),	Ranion Jones,	Ditto,	South of Georgia,	Ditto,	17th February.
11,	Berrington,	Thomas Ley,	English,	Bengal,	England,	17th.
11,	Franci,	Robert Burrows,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	17th.
11,	Princess Amelia,	George Millett,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	17th.
16,	Neptune,	James Clifton,	American,	Ditto,	Offend,	19th.
23,	Hercules,	James Carpenter,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	26th.
23,	Nancy,	Alexander Paterson,	English,	Ditto,	Ditto,	26th.
28,	British Tar,	Jedidiah Feich,	Ditto,	England,	Bengal,	26th.
March 2,	Hope,	Samuel Lambert,	American,	Coast of Peru,	London,	26th.
7,	Minerva, (Frigate),	Whitby, (Ad. Cornwallis),	English,	Cape of G. Hope,	Salem,	8th.
8,	Dispatch,	Andrew Newell,	American,	Bombay,	England,	9th.
8,	Polly and Sally,	Crowningshield,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Philadelphia,	10th.
12,	Venus, (Whaler),	Coffin,	English,	Coast of Peru,	London,	9th.

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