

The Courier.

N^o. 454.

FRIDAY, June 20, 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 convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 6th June, 1794.

ORDERED, that the Editors of the Courier do receive any Advertisements, the Intices may find it necessary to publish, and that the Paymaster do discharge the Bills for Postage when counter-signed by the Clerk to the Justices.—Such Bills presented to them monthly for that purpose by the Postmaster-General.

A true Extract,
J. WEBBE, Dep. Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ALL Persons holding Licences for Public Houses in the Fort or Black Town, are hereby required to deliver up their Licences to Theodore Corbett, Thomas Lewin, and George Wynch, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, on or before the 30th Instant, conformably to the provision of the Act of the 3rd of His Majesty, which requires that all Licences for the Sale of A-ack, or other spirituous liquors, within the said Town, be granted under the Hands and Seals of two or more Justices of the Peace, having jurisdiction therein.

Published by Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary.

Fort St. George: 7th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that Government have been pleased to direct, that the execution of Sea Customs on Grain, shall be continued till the 1st September next, when they will be again imposed, and collected as usual.

Published by Order of the Board of Revenue.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 7th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Canacappully Venkataramoo Nair,
Administrator of
Canacappully Sevaram Naick, deceased
deceased
Sanjeev Naick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 16th Instant, will be Sold by Auction, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground, situated in Peddo Naick's Pettah, in Covoor Videnanda Moodelliar Street, adjoining to the House of Myercaura Caulatecapah Moodelliey, measuring 60 feet by 31 1/2, or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO WEBSTER,
Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 16th June, 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 at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of James Mayo, deceased, to be granted to Henry Hall, and William John Chaver, to the former as friend, and to the latter as friend and late Attorney of the said deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: June 17th, 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 at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Cotta Bauloo Chitty, deceased, as Mortgage Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.
TOWN-HALL, June 17, 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, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Mr. John Roblor, late of Cocanade, deceased, to be granted to Messrs. Thomas Stetbens, and William Cockell of Madras, Merchants, and Messrs. Richard Ramfay, and William Anderson, of Cocanade, Merchants, at the request of Creditors, and as Friends of the said Deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 17th June, 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 Andrew O'Beirne, late a Lieutenant in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased, to be granted to the Honorable the Lieutenant Arthur Bentleger, as friend to the said deceased.

WHITE, AND RICKETS, Proctors
Fort St. George: 10th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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 Alexander Warde, deceased, late a Conductor of Stores to be granted to Samuel Chaplin, as Principal Creditor of the said deceased.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Proctor.
TOWN-HALL, 10th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Richard Jackson Todd, Assistant Surgeon, deceased, to be granted to William Be to, as friend and late Attorney to the said deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.
TOWN-HALL, 10th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application on 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 Archibald Mac Millan, deceased, to be granted to Honorable Basil Cockrane, as friend to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 17th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application on 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 Covumaboo Narrain Pillay, deceased, to be granted to Chittaroor Yagambra Mo. de v, as Friend, and principle Mortgage Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 17th June, 1794.

PASSAGE OR FREIGHT FOR EUROPE

THE Sugar Cane, Captain Mulgrave, immediately ex celled from Calcutta, will sail, direct for England—the is a remarkably fast sailer, and has elegant and commodious accommodations for Passengers, and is in every respect a well-found Vessel.

Further Particulars will be advertised at a future day, and any Commissions for the Captain will be received at the Office of the Courier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Effects of Lieutenant Lawrence, deceased, having been disposed of & his property collected, those to whom he died indebted, are again desired to send their Claims; some of these formerly transmitted to Captain Muar, who as Commanding Officer of the Corps, to which he belonged took charge of the Estate, having been from removals, and other accidents mislaid—His Creditors are therefore now desired to transmit their accounts to Major Muar, at Madras, who as soon as they are collected, will order a proportional Dividend to be made.

Fort St. George: 18th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Gentlemen who undertook to collect, and take charge of the money Subscribed to the Family of the late Ensign Todd, finding it impossible to apply to individuals for the amount of their Subscriptions, owing to the numberless removals of Officers from the Corps in which they then stood, requests those Gentlemen who have not already done so, will have the goodness to send their Agents, or Friends, to pay the amount to the hands of Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis, and Brodie, at Madras, who are duly authorized to receive and give acquittals for such money.

Pondicherry, June 10th, 1794

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee of Proprietors of the Pantheon give Notice, that they are willing to receive Proposals in writing until the 3d of July, for disposing of one or two portions of Ground, on each side of the Pantheon, (each lot consisting of between five and eight Cawnies) including the buildings thereon at present.

Further Particulars respecting the quantity and situation of the Ground, may be known by applying to the Secretary.

S. R. LUSHINGTON, Sec.

Pantheon, June 19th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MUNRO AND CO.

TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they are removed, to the House lately occupied by Mr. Melvin, in North Street, where they carry on the above business with the utmost punctuality, &c. &c.

N. B. To Let an excellent Front Shop, with three Commodious Godowns, adjoining, with other Conveniences.

Fort St. George: 19th June, 1794.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON.

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have just received from the American Ship A-erhusa, some very Superior 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, Salad 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 Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prices—viz.

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

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

French Claret of a very Superior Quality at 6 Pagodas per Dozen,
Very fine do. - - - at 5 1/2
Do. do. - - - at 4 1/2
Do. do. - - - at 3 1/2
English Claret first Growth, at 8 1/2
Do. do. - - - at 7 1/2
Gin in Large Casks - - at 7 1/2
Do. in small, do. - - - at 4 1/2

Messrs. Brown and Ashton have the Pleasure to inform the Public that their first quality of French Claret, at 6 Pagodas per Dozen, gives universal satisfaction.

MR. JAMES DOBBIN,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that he has just laid in a small supply of real genuine FRENCH CLARET, which he can warrant to be good, and which, for the sake of Ready Money, he is selling at his Godown in the Fort, at the reduced Price of five and a half Pagodas per Dozen.

Lately was Published,

A COMPLETE LIST

OF THE
KING'S and COMPANY'S TROOPS,
ON THE
COAST OF COROMANDEL.

Price two Pagodas.

TO BE HAD OF MR. MATTHEWS:

ADVERTISEMENT.

ONE of Captain Moffin's Officers having received in the River Hughly, on board the Ship Princess Frederica, four Bengal large Straw Mats, in two bundles, without mark, the Chief and second Officer not proceeding in the ship, Capt. M. could never learn who sent those Mats, or whom they were for. Capt. M. has the Mats delivered them to Mr. Christiani, with it is to deliver them to any one paying the freight, Advertisements &c. &c. and to keep them for two months, if nobody claims the Mats, then to dispose of them.

Fort St. George: 18th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. and Commissary Andrew O'Beirne, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts, to Captain J. A. Tanner, who has taken charge of his Effects, as Commanding Officer of Artillery, at Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly, 31st May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Lieutenant Campbell Gerty, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment, deceased, are requested to send in the same, to Doctor Thomas Brown, 72d 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.

WANTED,

A NATIVE WRITER, who can be well Recommended, he must write a Good Hand, and must be able to speak the Gentoos and Moor's languages, and write and translate the same into English—apply at the Courier Office, Fort St. George.

MR. WATERS,

AT HIS GODOWNS IN COURT HOUSE STREET.

IS continuing to sell his Gin of a very superior quality, in quantities of not less than five Casks, at the very low price of 48 Star Pagodas per Cask, for those containing 12 Bottles, and 74 per cask for those containing 15 Bottles, and he sends a rapid Sale at these Prices.
He has also laid in a quantity of fine Jamaica Rum, in Bottles, which he is selling at 48 Pagodas per Dozen, in quantity of not less than 12 Dozen.

AND

He has also remaining a few Chefts, of English Claret, at 9 Pagodas per dozen, and some excellent Vin de Grave, at 5 Pagodas per dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES DOBBIN takes the liberty to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that, in consequence of the many very heavy losses he has sustained by giving Credit, and to add to it, the extreme difficulty he now labours under, in getting in his outstanding Debts, obliges him to form a determined resolution to deal in future, for ready Money only.

James Dobbin also requests, that those Gentlemen who stand indebted to him, will be kind enough to discharge the Same, as his present Situation precludes him, from giving any longer Credit.

Fort St. George: 19th June, 1794.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Lachlan Mackinnon, deceased, having been granted to Captain Donald Macdonald—all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay their respective Debts, to Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE, Attorneys to the Administrator—and those who have any Claims on the Estate, are requested to state them to these Gentlemen, in the course of three Months from this Date.

Fort St. George: 16th June, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On Saturday next, the 21st Instant,
At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A QUANTITY of Dimities, and Table
Cloths—Europe Pickles, and Preserved
Fruits—Handkerchiefs, and Traces—Neck
cloths, &c.

The same Day will be sold, precisely at twelve
o'Clock, a Capital Bay Gelding—one handsome
Perque Horse—a Grey Saddle Horse, and a
Chelmut Mare.

JAMES BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that,
in order to clear his Shop for a new In-
vestment, he has resolved to sell the remains of
his late valuable Investment, (which arrived in
March last, on the American Ship John)—
which will be sold at his Shop, next Door to the
Mayor's Court, by Public Auction, by R. and
J. HENDERSON, on Thursday next, the 21st
Instant, at eleven o'Clock, and the following
Days—Particulars are stated in the 1st Courier,
and Catalogues will be distributed in the settle-
ment, and forwarded to Out-Station a few
Days.

Conditions of Sale will be exhibited at
BROWN'S Shop two Days before the Sale
begins.

GARDEN AT KILPAUK.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A VERY beautiful Spot of Ground situated
near the Village of Kilpauk, upon the
Banks of the River, contains 480 feet by 170—
with about 500 Trees, two thirds of which are
fruit Trees which bear.

PRICE 500 PAGODAS.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Robert
Henderson, Fort St. George.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Havers, of 8 and 9 1/2 Ticks,
Sixteen Coils of 2 1/2 Inch Rope and Rat-
line Stuff.
Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashon, Court
Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEKE,
AN excellent Grey Saddle Mare, that also
goes well in a Buggy—the Property of a
Gentleman leaving the Settlement.
To be seen at Mr. Blythe's Livery Stables,
Black Town.
Fort St. George; 19th June, 1794.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

I WILL not enter into a discussion of the
morality of the practice of turning a Page,
now and then, in the History of the *Four
Kings*—It has been in my way to observe
many advantages to result from an innocent
indulgence in this general amusement: it has
banished often, an hideous, ravaging kind of
propensity in Asiatic Companies, and what is
better, it has not unfrequently closed the
envenomed lips of wide-mouthed slander.
Of all other games, I conceive a round game
to be most productive of Sociality, and most
likely to lead to it, and as such kind of games
are not very various, I do not think Mr.
Editor, I shall be held to deserve ill, by
pointing out a fashionable Divertisement, of
this sort, introduced by the late Princess of
Prussia, and now the illustrious wife of one
of the brave Princes of the House of Brun-
swick—I enclose you the out lines of the
game.

Yours,

WILL. WIFFLE.

ENCLOSED IN THE ABOVE.

CONNECTIONS.

You pool guineas, & draw shillings, or pool
shillings, and draw pence.

It four play, deal eight cards each if three
play, deal ten cards each—so that twenty-
two or twenty-four cards are always left out.

The cards played in the same manner as at
Whist, and have the same value, except that
the trump never varies.

Diamonds are perpetual trump.

First Connection, the two black aces.

Second Connection, the Ace of Spades and
the King of Hearts.

Third Connection, Ace of Clubs and the
King of Spades.

For the First Connection you draw two
shillings each—for the Second Connection
one shilling each—for the Third Connec-
tion six pence each.

The winner of the greatest number of tricks,
each deal, draws six pence.

Should a trump be played in the round
in which there is a Connection, it takes the
trick; otherwise it is always taken by the
person who played the first card of the Con-
nection.

When there is a Connection, either the next
player, or the last, has a right to play a Dia-
mond, whatever the lead was, without being
subject to a revoke; in other cases the lead
must be always followed.

Whatever suit may be led, the holder of
a card if Connection has a right to play it,
without a penalty; but the next player must
show the first lead, unless he can answer
it with a card of connection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Extract of a Letter from Mounpelier"
signed "A Subscriber"—we would have insert-
ed, if we had not considered it as personal—and
additive to private History—of which, perhaps,
the least that is said, the better.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

JUNE 20, 1794.

In our Paper, of the 23d April, we announ-
ced, that Captain Newcombe had failed
from the Cape, on a Cruise to the *Mauritius*,
under the well founded expectation of inter-
cepting the French Prizes, and Privateers in
their return to the Island: we have now the
pleasure to add, that the success attendant
on the Cruise, has been equal to the hopes,
which had, so reasonably, been entertained
of it.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, in the
afternoon, arrived His Majesty's Ships,
the *CENTURION*, of 50 Guns, the *RESIS-
TANCE*, of 44, and the *CERBERUS*, of 32;
under the Command of Captain Newcombe,
accompanied with four Prizes.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn,
that one of the Prizes is the *PRINCESS ROYAL*,
Indianman, which had been metamorpho-
sed, as we noticed in a former Courier, into
the *Guay Trauien*, but her French name will
be soon liable to an English Translation.

The *Guay Trauien* was at the time of her being
captured, carried forty guns, and upwards
of four hundred men. She was taken by
the *CERBERUS*, Captain Newcombe, after an
obstinate engagement of more than an hour
and a half, in which 79 men were killed
and wounded on board the Frenchman. The
loss of the Orpheus, one Midshipman killed;
and eight men only wounded.

The Captain of the French Ship, whose
name is *Trequeart*, was wounded during the
engagement, in three places, and at several
times; and did not strike until his men
would no longer obey his commands, or ob-
serve their stations.

It appears, that in the first broad side the
Guay Trauien lost nine, and in the second ten
men, and during the Action, had sixty men
wounded.

The Action was close, and gallantly main-
tained, in very rough weather, and a con-
fused Sea; so much so that the *Centurion* and
Resistance, after a fruitless endeavour, could
not come up to partake in the engagement.

The French Captain, though his wounds
were thought at first to be desperate, is now
perfectly recovered.

The other prizes are the brig *Olivette*,
taken early in the month of April, a French
Slave ship, having on board nearly five hun-
dred slaves—and a Dane, called the *Doro-
thea Elizabeth*, Captain *Walker*, laden
with provisions and stores: the latter was cap-
tured as she was proceeding to, and immedi-
ately close to the Island.

Captain Newcombe, and his Squadron
left the Island of France, on the 5th of May;
and put in at Mahé, one of the *Seychelle*
Islands for water.

From the scarcity of provisions and water,
on board, Captain Newcombe, thought it
advisable to leave two hundred of the French
prisoners at Mahé.

The *Guay Trauien* seems to have experi-
enced no other alteration, than in name: her
sides even have not received an additional
stroke of Paint. It is said, that her former
appearance was studiously retained for the pur-
pose of her Cruise, as a decoy to any En-
glish Vessels, with which she might chance
to fall in.

The *Cybele* and *Prudent*, it is added had
arrived at the Island.

The Dane was taken under cover of a
Battery at the mouth of the Harbour of
Port Louis—and at the moment of taking
her, the Battery pointed a heavy fire against
the English, which was returned with
much good will.

It is impossible for us to form any con-
jecture of the reasons, which induced the
Squadron to quit their station, and put so
abrupt a period to their cruise before the
Isle: the public, offensive and assigned
reason, is the want of water—and which
would seem in itself sufficiently strong and
cogent.

On Thursday Captain Newcombe came
on shore, under the usual salute, and imme-
diately waited on the Governor.

On the same morning were landed the
whole of the Prisoners, from the Squadron;
who were conducted to the French Prison,
in the Black Town, where those, taken at
Pondicherry are also confined.

On Thursday the Princess Frederica,
Captain Moslin, failed for England.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. GRILLS, Mons. DE FLESSIS, and
Mr. JOHN DAY.

YESTERDAY arrived in the Roads, the
following ships from Bombay, under convoy
of the *Bombay Frigate*, Commodore Picket,
and the *Swift*, Captain Hardie.

Ship.	Commanders.
Upton Castle, . . .	William Thomas,
Travencore, . . .	Henry Frost,
Carron, . . .	Simpson,
Talbus, . . .	Stone,
Hornby, . . .	Scott,
Milford, . . .	Egan,
Anna, . . .	Horne,
Jahangear, . . .	Dennis,
Lowjee Family, . . .	Macintosh,
Gloucester, . . .	Gibson,
Liverpool, . . .	Macfarlane,
York, . . .	Robinson,

By late letters from Bencoolen, we learn,
that a Civil Servant of Rank, had absconded,
taking with him all his Official Papers &
Accounts, on board a privateer; the Crew of
which murdered him, soon after leaving the
Island; it is supposed, from the temptation
of expecting that he had also conveyed
away some of the Company's Treasure.

It is with particular satisfaction that we
can assure the Public, that the Crew of the
ELIZABETH have been treated by their
brother Rogues at Mauritius, as they merit.
The Ship and Cargo are confiscated, for
the benefit of the public, (meaning thereby
the Members of the Assembly) and the
Pirates were informed, that no part of either
would be allowed them, as the Captors,
they having navigated the vessel under foreign
colours.

Intelligence has been received from the
of France, that the *Commauneine*, a judg-
ed the Ship *Sacramento*, with her Cargo, to
be a Prize.—They have also seized and con-
demned the *Mirwa*, Captain Coulhard,
bound from hence to Copenhagen, but was
obliged to put into that Island, being very
leaky.

Letters received by the *Cronberg*, mention
the safe arrival of the *King George*, at Port-
mouth, on the 25th September;—also the
Rele, Captain Dempster.

On Thursday, the Seahorse Craizer, Cap-
tain Thomas, arrived in the river, with the
Despatches for Government from Bencoolen,
which had been sent from that Presidency
by the *Watson Hoy*, under charge of Cap-
tain John Wilson; who finding it impossi-
ble to reach Bengal in his little vessel, put into
the Andamans, from whence Major Kyd
forwarded them.

Captain Thomas saw the Sugar Cane on
the 27th in the morning, in the latitude
of False Point, standing to the Southward,
with a fresh breeze; but did not speak her.

The *Daphne*, Captain Smith, arrived at the
Andamans on the 19th May, having experi-
enced very bad weather, and been in great
danger on the Arracan shore.—She was chal-
lenged in the middle of the Bay by a long low
Ship, having thirteen ports on a side; but
escaped, by her superiority of sailing.

The *Nymph*, Brig bound from Bengal to
Madras, with rice, was obliged to put into
the Andamans, from the damage she had
suffered in a gale of wind, in which she was
obliged to throw part of her cargo over-
board.

[Cal. Chron.]

A letter from Goa, of the 12th Instant, men-
tions a ship being seen from the Alguada off
Cannanore, totally dismasted and apparently
in great distress.—From the violence of the
weather, no boats could be sent to her as-
sistance.—It is supposed to be the *Ceres*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O.—By Government.

17th June, 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel Geils, with the 1st Bat-
talion of Artillery under his Command, 500
Gun Lascars and the Royal Artillery, to be in
readiness for foreign Service.—Further Orders
regarding this detail will be issued by the Com-
mander of the Army.

Captain Cockburn, with that Company of the
Royal Artillery, under his Command at Pondi-
cherry, to embark with their Camp Equipage, on
the Favorite, Captain Mears, on the return of
that Ship to the Presidency—from whence the
Company is to march to the Mount, and join the
Company Commanded by Captain Ross.

His Majesty's 73d Regiment to march on the
1st of next month from Pondicherry, and join the
Troops encamped at Sheveram, and on the arrival
of his Majesty's 74th Regiment, is to quit
Wallajahbad, and encamp also at Sheveram.

So soon as the 72d Regiment encamps, Major
Petrie, with the Detachment of the Corps at
Arnee, is to proceed to Sheveram to join—when
Major Murray, with the dismounted detail of his
Regiment, will march into Arnee, and take the
Command of that Post.

The Officer Commanding at Wallajahbad is
to furnish every accommodation in his power for
the Sick, and Convalescent men from the Camp
at Sheveram—and so long as the Troops shall re-
main at Sheveram—(some of the Buildings at
Wallajahbad must be occupied as Hospitals for
the Camp.

Major Urban Vigors, to join the flank Com-
panies of the Honorable Company's 4th Euro-
pean Battalion now encamped at Choultry Plain,
and march them to some convenient Spot near
Marmalou.

The flank Companies of the Honorable Com-
pany's 1st European Battalion to march from Vel-
lore without delay, and join Major Vigors at
Marmalou.—As are also the flank Companies of
the Honorable Company's 3d European Battalion
from Pondicherry—these six Companies to be
considered as forming a Corps held ready for
foreign service—to be Commanded by Major
Vigors without prejudice to his Appointment to
the Command of Condapilly—to which he is to
return on his return.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell from the 5th Na-
tive Battalion to be Quarter Master, and Lieut.
Nash from the 16th Native Battalion, to be Ad-
jutant to Major Vigors's Corps.

Captain Ferguson of the Honorable Company's
3d European Battalion to proceed to Sheveram—
when the Commanding Officer there will put
under his Command the Details of the 18, 23,
24, 25, 26, and 27th Native Battalions as they come
in, which are to form a temporary Battalion of
ten Companies under his Command, for foreign
Service.

Lieutenant Young of the 12th Native Battali-
on to be Adjutant to Captain Ferguson's, or the
1st temporary Battalion.

Captain McDonald, of the Honorable Com-
pany's 4th European Battalion to proceed to
Sheveram where the Commanding Officer there,
will be pleased to put under his Command the
Details of the 6th, 10th, 21st, 24, and 31st Na-
tive Battalions as they come in, which are to form
a temporary Battalion of ten Companies under his
Command for foreign Service.

Lieutenant Bowles of the 1st Native Battali-
on to be Adjutant to Captain McDonald's, or
the 2d temporary Battalion.

Captain Kenny, from the Honorable Com-
pany's 4th European Battalion to proceed to the
Presidency where the Details of the 3d 10th
11th 19, and a Detail of two Companies here-
after to be named, will be put under his Com-
mand, and form a temporary Battalion, to be
encamped on Choultry Plain, and held ready for
foreign Service, but to be in the mean time occa-
sionally to be employed on the Duties of the
Presidency.

Lieutenant Vernon, from the 1st Native Bat-
talion to be Adjutant to Captain Kenny's or the
3d temporary Battalion.

The three temporary Battalions, thus formed,
to be considered as a temporary Native Brigade,
to be Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Sale, from the
5th Brigade, the Brigade Staff of which viz.
Brigade Major Turing, and Brigade Quarter
Master Graham, are to be attached for the time
to the temporary Native Brigade, but they are to
continue to act as Staff to the Officer Command-
ing the Camp at Sheveram until further Orders.

The Details from the 6th, and 16th Native
Battalions told off for foreign Service, to proceed to
Sheveram with out delay.

The Details of the 2d, and 19th Native Bat-
talions told off for foreign Service to encamp on
Choultry Plain, and those of the 13th and 10th
Native Battalions to join them without delay.

His Majesty's 52d Regiment, the Honorable
Company's 2d Battalion, European Infantry,
and the Native Corps of Pioneers have notice
that they are intended for foreign Service.

G. O.—By Colonel Brathwaite.

18th June, 1794.

Captain Ross, Commanding the Royal Ar-
tillery is to furnish Lieut. Colonel Geils, with a
present State of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.
Colonel Geils having ascertained the effective
strength of that Corps, is to relieve with himself
for foreign Service, as many of his own Battalion
as will when added to the Royal Artillery, make
up the complement of 900 effective Rank and

File.—All above that complement his Battalion, he is to consider as intended to remain at the Mount under charge of such Officer or Officers as shall be hereafter appointed to them.

When Captain Cockburn's Company of Artillery arrive at the Mount, Lieutenant Colonel Geils will be pleased to form the Detachment as above ordered, and which from that time is to be encamped together and be held ready to embark at a short warning.

To this end, Lieut. Colonel Geils is to retain at the Mount the Camp Equipage, brought thither by the second Battalion of Artillery, the Officers of which, must continue to occupy their Tents, till Quarters shall become vacant by the encamping of the above ordered Detachment.

The 1st European Battalion to send to Captain McDonald at Sheveram three men well qualified to be Sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant and drill Sergeant to his Battalion.

The 2d European Battalion to furnish three men for the like purpose to Captain Kenny at the Presidency.

And the 3d European Battalion to furnish to Captain Ferguson, three men for the like purpose.

The clauses No. 87, 89, 93, 94, and 103, of the late act of Parliament, respecting Trade have been published by order of the Bengal Government—and are in substance as follows:

It shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, or within the Company's Chartered limits, to export on their own risk and account, in ships freighted by the Company any ware, goods, and merchandise, from Great Britain, or from the Company's Territories; The Company are to provide three Thousand Tons of shipping annually for those specific purposes, and more if that shall be found insufficient;—The rate of Tonnage from England to India, five pounds per ton, and from India to England, fifteen pounds per ton, with an advance in times of war, proportioned to the advance made by the Company for their own freight; all persons proposing to export goods from India, to give timely notice of their purpose, specifying the kind of goods, and quantity of Tonnage required, to the officers appointed by Government at the respective Presidencies, and to deposit the whole amount of the freight, or reasonable security for the payment of it in Great Britain; the amount deposited to be forfeited on the failure of the party in the delivery of his freight at the time specified; goods not registered agreeable to those conditions, shall be considered as illicit and subject to seizure, and the parties liable to other penalties provided for by the statute.

Government have given notice, that applications for freight for 1794-5, agreeable to this act, are to be made to the Secretary to the Board of Trade, before the 30th September next. The rate per ton homeward is settled at £. 22 10s. per ton, to be understood as the consideration for the carriage of goods, from the place where the ship may be lying, when the goods are received—transportation from Calcutta to be defrayed by the ship, as in Bengal as usual.

We have been informed from a respectable quarter, that the capture of the Pigot was not effected without the degree of treachery. We have had the following account, but though the channel through which it reached us is one word of attention, yet we have not been able to ascertain the facts sufficiently to vouch for their authenticity. The Pigot had been attacked by two strong French Privateers, which she had beaten off, but Captain Ballantyne judging it probable that they might return and return, used every effort to put the vessel in a most formidable state of defence. She lay in a small creek or cove, where the passage in was so narrow, as only to admit of a single vessel entering at one time, and where such vessel must be raked fore and aft by the whole broadside of the Indianan, besides the guns brought over from the other side to aid the defence. The Captain also prepared furnaces for heating shot, and in short made every preparation necessary to defend the ship to the last. The morning after the first action, however, the men waited on the Captain, in a body, and demanded the salvage money, usual on defending a Company's ship from the enemy. Captain Ballantyne remonstrated with them, in hopes of convincing them of the impropriety of their then demanding it, and the impossibility of his complying with their request, at the same time acquainting them, that he had no doubt but they would receive it as soon as they returned home. The men retired in a discontented manner, and shortly after the French Squadron made its appearance. The La Prudente pushed boldly into the creek, and though a few shot were fired at her on her first approach, yet the colours were hauled down the moment she got in, without the knowledge of the Captain or his Officers!

NEW TAXES.

It is rumored, that a War-Tax will be paid by persons in easy circumstances, in the following manner:—Those whose expences exceed 300l. per annum, are to pay 5 per cent. towards the expence of the War; those whose expences exceed 1000l. per annum, are to pay 7½ per cent. on the whole expenditure: those whose expences amount to 200l. per annum, are to pay 10 per cent. on the sum expended; but no higher sum than this is to be levied on any expenditure whatever.—This would raise an immense sum, sufficient for the expences of the War, without any new Tax on the People.

Among the new duties spoken of for the next Session of the Irish Parliament, are two shillings a barrel as an export duty on beef, one shilling per hundred weight upon butter, and sixpence per fitch on bacon, from all which a considerable revenue will fall on the consumers abroad; nor will this duty lessen in the least the exportation of these articles, they being of such prime necessity to the Countries to which they are sent, that treble that duty would not reduce a single quintal of them in the demand.

The sums to be levied by the above-mentioned duties are thus computed:

On 200,000 barrels of beef, at 2s. £. 20,000
On 400,000 cwt. of butter, at 1s. - 20,000
On 30,000 fitches of bacon, at 6d. - 5,000

Additional Revenue - 45,000

The quantity in the above calculation, is, for facility of calling up, set down in round numbers, which however will be found very near the average export of the last seven years. Thus will an interest of one million two hundred thousand pounds of our National Debt be provided for, without raising a single penny of Tax on the People of Ireland.

[True Briton.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

A. versus B.

A. in contemplation of a marriage with B. gave her a Bond for 6000l. payable within twelve months after his death, provided she survived him. They were married on the same day the bond was given, and B. survived A. and brought an action on this bond, when it was ingeniously contended by Mr. Chambré, on the part of the Executors of A. that the marriage was an annulment of the bond, and that there ought to be judgement for the Defendant.

The Court, however, was decidedly of opinion, that the Plaintiff was entitled to recover, and that the marriage could not possibly extinguish this instrument, since it was the very cause for which the bond was given.—Judgement for the Plaintiff.

POLICY OF INSURANCE.

Mr. Justice BULLER said, he was informed, that the expence now attending an action on a policy of Insurance, was immense. When Merchant's or underwriters of the City of London were concerned in a cause, it was supposed, that they would bring forward some point of law to be determined by the Court; that they would act with the greatest openness and liberality, and would previous to the trial, agree on both sides on the facts, that were not disputed. But if instead of that, the attorneys on both sides should chafe to hold a long epistolary correspondence and contest points of practice on that Court, he, for one, should be of opinion that the attorneys, and not the parties, should pay the costs. Some evenings ago at his chambers, he had talked over this business with some of the practicers of the Court: he had informed them how Actions on Policies of Insurances were conducted by the Attorneys in the city some years ago, when they were as respectable as men could be, and when some Policies amounted to hundreds of thousand pounds.

They attended to what was said, and his Lordship hoped it would be of service to them in future.

These observations arose out of a cause lately before an English Court.

The Judges, Barristers, and other Gentlemen belonging to the Supreme Court, have resolved to go into mourning the ensuing term of Court, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Sir William Jones.

On the 10th instant, Mr. JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, was unanimously elected at Calcutta to the Free School, to succeed Mr. CHAPMAN, lately resigned, as a Governor of the Charity.

MATRIMONY.

A frightful creature, who calls matrimony a game of chance, and says, the chances of marriage may be calculated with as much certainty as the chances of lives, dice, whist, or any other game, advertises in an English Paper, A SCALE OF MATRIMONIAL CHANCES, in which the probability of a Lady's being married, is—at the age of 15, 20 to 1 in her favour; at the age of 20, but 2 to 1; and at 22, only an even chance; at 25, it is 3 to 1 against her; at 30, 14 to 1, and at 33, the desperate risk of 72 to 1.

The only comfort is, that the author says, he was lately a successful candidate for Matrimony, through the medium of a newspaper; and, consequently, it is 100 to 1 that he now finds he has been out in his calculation.

CONVENTION.

Three sessions of Paris presented their sacred vases and other valuable articles belonging to their churches, and announced that they had two whole cart loads of Saints before the door, and begged leave to take them to the mint.

The two sessions of Mutius Scævola and the red cap, also brought twenty tiers, loaded with the precious articles, taken from the Church of St. Sulpitius.

"That superb Temple, said the President of the Deputation, whose gold, marble and brass, reproach us with the tears of Widows and Orphans, shall be shut up till the moment of its re-generation, when it shall be dedicated to reason."

A numerous deputation from St. Denis, now called Franciade, offered the images of saints and kings, of which that church was the repository, and the greatest part of the silver. The bearers of these precious relics formed a circle in the Hall, and made a long speech on the triumph of reason over Superstition, and requested the Convention, to point out a proper place to keep those treasures, which they brought in six waggons. They informed the Convention they had left behind an Altar of Gold, which they could not remove on account of its weight, and which they would not break to pieces on account of the admirable workmanship.

Thureau, Representative of the People with the Army of the West, wrote from Saumur; December 8, that immediately after the raising of the Siege of Angers, the Catholic Army attempted an entrance against Saumur, and were only at the distance of five leagues from it, when the inhabitants prepared to make the most vigorous defence.

Levasseur moved, that the new civil code should be revised by philosophers chosen from the Convention, and that the Committee of Public Safety should present six Members, who should form themselves into a commission for that purpose. Decreed.

Citizens Frerejans, proprietors of a cannon foundry at Lyons, had buried in the earth an hundred pieces of cannon, that they might not be useful to the rebels. Barrere said, that these citizens had deserved well of their country, and that they ought to be placed at the head of a National foundry.

Merlin said, that the Reporter of the Committee of the Public Safety had forgot a trait which did the greatest honour to these brave Republicans. The rebellious authorities of Lyons had sent them an order to quit, under pain of death, some heavy cannon for the service of the rebellious city. These Republicans however, without suffering themselves to be intimidated, destroyed their furnaces, and rendered them useless even to their own workmen. I move, added Merlin, that honourable mention be made of this new trait of civism.

Romme moved, that notice of this noble action should be sent to the Committee of Instruction, to be joined to the collection of instances of attachment to the public cause, and that the Committee should be charged to make it known to the whole French nation.

On the 11th December, it was stated in the Council General of the Commune of Paris, that, exclusive of precious stones of immense value, the gold and silver then collected from various parts of the kingdom, amounted to more than one thousand millions of livres; or taking the livre at ten-pence to 41,666,666l. a sum in bullion almost incredible.

The new commission instituted at Bourdeaux, has produced an entire revolution in the politics of that city. It has disarmed all the inhabitants, which has furnished the Sans Culottes with 18,000 muskets, 6000 pistols, and 10,000 swords.

HURRICANE.

Letters from St. Eustatia, dated August 11, say, the Hurricane which occurred on the 12th and 13th of this month, at several of the Islands, had also been felt there, many ships having been driven on shore. Some that had put to sea, and returned again after a day or two, lost every thing from off their decks. Several ships were also on shore at St. Kitt's; among others, a number of French prizes. Forty-five vessels, out of forty nine, at St. Thomas's, were driven on shore; most of the buildings near the beach were blown down. Martinique and Guadeloupe have escaped this calamity; and there are letters from St. Martin's of the 15th, that make no mention of it.

SKETCH OF MALACCA.

From the Asiatic Mirror.

"Here I could see nothing remarkable except tyranny, practised by men who have the impudence to call themselves republicans. Like the Aristocrats, perhaps their love of liberty is so excessive, that they wish to enjoy an exclusive monopoly of it. Their domestics, are as destitute of virtue as slaves generally are, and necessarily must be—There is but one Tavern in this settlement, which is licensed by Government; it is scarcely necessary to add, that the price of a dram of Malacca discipline is worthy of notice, when the Inn-keeper happened to be out of humour during breakfast, or at any other time when hot water was at hand, he used to assuage his passion, by pouring the boiling contents from the tea pot or kettle over the heads of his unfortunate slaves."

Letter from Lacombe St. Michel, Representative of the People, sent to Corsica.

Calville, October 5.

"I have sent to the Committee of Public Safety, a journal of the attack which the English made against the town of St. Fiorent. You will see there, that the English, beaten at Dunkirk, and surrounded in Toulon, have been severely mauled in Corsica. Their flotilla, composed of three ships of the line and a frigate, approached the coast and landed some troops, who immediately took possession of a tower. The garrison consisted of 600 men. This great success induced them to believe, that they could as easily get possession of the Gulph of St. Fiorent; but we made so vigorous a sortie, that the English were put to flight with great loss, and that of the redoubts which they had constructed."

"During this time, Paoli attacked the village of Patrimonio; but the garrison of St. Fiorent and Barbagio repulsed that rebel, and the banditti whom he commanded. Notwithstanding these two checks, three of the enemy's ships drew up before Fort Leli. We set fire to one of these vessels, and had not the English employed their fire-engines, they would have exhibited to us the spectacle of a beautiful conflagration. They were two days in repairing their damage, and then re-embarked, leaving the Gulph filled with remains of various objects necessary for landing."

"It is asserted that Paoli, who imagined that he should be able to give up St. Fiorent to his good friends the English, when he found that he could not succeed, fell sick &c."

BIRTH.

Lately at Vellore—the Lady of Captain John James Durand—of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th instant, Captain JAMES MAYO, a worthy man, whose loss is universally regretted by every one who knew him—he fell a victim to the destructive Land Winds prevailing at this season.

At Bencoolen, Captain Hamilton, Commandant of that Garrison.

At Surat, Chillyaby, a native merchant of great opulence.

ARRIVALS.

June 14th. Snow, Cattle of Daneberg, Wintner, Traquebar—19th, Grab Adventure, Godfrey, Northward—Med of War, Prizes, and the Bombay Fleet.

DEPARTURES.

June 13th, Ketch St. Maria, Hoffland, Pu. licat—16th, Snow Active, Cumming, Pegue, —19th, Princess Frederica, Mollen, England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

THE manners of the ancient Irish are so justly depicted in the following extract, that you will oblige me, and two or three more of the McQuillan family, by inserting it—it accounts for our poverty, Lord help us! but says a great deal in our favour in other respects—every bit of which we deserve—and to Mr. Editor,

I am, yours truly,
AN ANTRIM LAD.

"THE original Lord of the Castle of Dunluce in Antrim, and its territories, was an Irish chief called McQuillan, of whom little is known, except that, like most of his countrymen, he was hospitable, brave, and imprudent; unwarily allowing the Scots to grow in strength, until they contrived to beat him out of all his possessions.

In the course of my excursions through this country, I met with an old manuscript account of the settlement of the Scotch here, of which I shall give you a short extract. It will serve in a good measure to shew the barbarous state of the inhabitants in the sixteenth century, and the manner in which property was so readily transferred from one master to another.

The manuscript is in the hands of the McDonalds, and therefore most likely speaks rather in their favour.

About the year 1580, Col. M. McDonald came with a small force of men to Antrim, to Ireland, to assist a Connell agent, great O'Neal, with whom he was then at war.

In passing through the Root of the country of Antrim, he was civilly received, and hospitably entertained, by Mc Quillan, who was then lord and master of the Root.

At that time there was a war between Mc. Quillan and the men beyond the river Bann, for the custom of this people was, to rob from every one, and the strongest party carried it, he it right or wrong.

On the day when Col. M. Donald was taking his departure to proceed on his journey to Tyrconnell, Mc. Quillan, who was not equal in war to his savage neighbours, called together his militia or gallogloghs, to revenge his affronts over the Bann; and Mc. Donald thinking it uncivil not to offer his service that day, to Mc. Quillan, after having been so kindly treated, sent one of his gentlemen with an offer of his service in the field.

Mc. Quillan was right well pleased with the offer, and declared it to be a perpetual obligation on him and his posterity. So Mc. Quillan and the highlanders went against the enemy, and where there was a cow taken from Mc. Quillan's people before, there were two restored back, after which Mc. Quillan and Col. M. Donald returned back with a great prey, and without the loss of a man.

Winter then drawing nigh, Mc. Quillan gave Col. M. Donald an invitation to stay with him at his castle, advising him to settle himself until the spring, and to quarter his men up and down the Root. This Col. M. Donald gladly accepted; and in the mean time seduced Mc. Quillan's daughter, and privately married her; in which ground the Scots afterward founded their claim to Mc. Quillan's territories.

The men were quartered two and two through the Root, that is to say, one of Mc. Quillan's gallogloghs and a highlander in every tenant's house.

It so happened that the galloglogh, according to custom, besides his ordinary, was entitled to a measure of milk, as a privilege.—This the highlanders seemed to be a great affront; and at last one of them asked his landlord,—"Why do you not give me milk as you give the other?"—The galloglogh immediately made answer,—"Would you, a highland beggar as you are, compare yourself to me, or any of Mc. Quillan's gallogloghs?"

The poor honest tenant, (who was heartily weary of them both), said,—"Pray, gentlemen, I'll open the two doors, and you may go and fight it out in the fair fields, and he that has the victory let him take milk and all to himself."

The combat ended in the death of the galloglogh; after which, (as my manuscript says) the highlander came in again and dined heartily.

Mc. Quillan's gallogloghs immediately assembled to demand satisfaction; and in a council which was held, where the conduct

of the Scots was debated, their great and dangerous power, and the disgrace arising from the seduction of Mc. Quillan's daughter it was agreed that each galloglogh should kill his comrade highlander by night, and their lord and master with them; but Col. M. Donald's wife discovered the plot, told it to her husband.—So the highlanders fled in the night time, and escaped to the island of Rathery.

From this beginning, the Mc. Donalds and Mc. Quillans entered on a war, and continued to worry each other for half a century, till the English power became so superior in Ireland, that both parties made an appeal to James the first, who had just then ascended the throne of England.

James had a predilection for his Scotch countrymen the Mc. Donalds, to whom he made over by patent four great baronies, including, along with other lands, all poor Mc. Quillan's possessions. However to save some appearance of justice, he gave to Mc. Quillan a grant of the great barony of Enishowen, the old territory of O'Dogherty, and sent to him an account of the whole decision by Sir John Chichester.

Mc. Quillan was extremely mortified at his ill success, and very disconcerted at the difficulties which attended the transporting his poor people over the river Bann, and the Lough Foyle, which lay between him and his new territory. The crafty Englishman, taking advantage of his situation, by an offer of lands which lay nearer his old dominions, persuaded him to cede his title to the barony of Enishowen. And thus the Chichesters, who afterwards obtained the title of Earls of Donegal, became possessed of this great estate; and honest Mc. Quillan settled himself in one far inferior to Enishowen.

One story more (says the manuscript) of Mc. Quillan—The estate he got in exchange for the barony of Enishowen was called Clannaghurkie, which was far inadequate to support the old hospitality of the Mc. Quillans. Very Oge Mc. Quillan sold this land to one of Chichester's relations, having got his new granted estate into one bag, was very generous and hospitable as long as the bag lasted. And so (continues the manuscript) was the worthy Mc. Quillan soon extinguished.

I should not have obtruded the account of the downfall of this Irish chief, but that it affords so good a reason for the utter obliteration of every ancient record and monument in this part of the country; and will plead my excuse for not adding somewhat to our collection of Irish antiquities."

DECREES.

RESPECTING THE PARISIAN PRIESTS AND CHURCHES.

1st. That all the Churches and Temples of different Religions and worship, which are known to be in Paris, shall be instantly shut.

2d. That whatever troubles may ensue in Paris, in consequence of religious motives, the Priests and Ministers of the different Religions shall each be particularly responsible.

3d. That every person requiring the opening of a Church or Temple, shall be put under arrest as a suspected person.

4th. That the Revolutionary Committee are invited to have a watchful eye over the Clergy of every denomination.

5th. That there shall be addressed a petition to the Convention, to invite them to decree, that Priests shall be excluded every public function and administration, as well as from the manufacture of arms of every kind.

6th. That the present resolutions shall be printed, posted up, and sent to the Department of Paris, to the Commons of its District, to the Sections and Popular Societies of Paris.

The Constitutional Clergy of France, are not the only men to strip the Churches of the remains of such plate and ornaments as are necessary for public worship. The Presbyterian Clergy of Paris, are in every respect their worthy rivals, Citizen Morron, a pastor of that communion, which is held in the suppressed Church of St. Thomas de Louvre, deposited on the table of the Commons of Paris, on the 13th instant, four silver cups, which were used in the administering the Lord's Supper; adding at the same time—They serve our worship, but prejudice and sometimes reason, reproach us with the extreme folly of using them.

BENGAL SQUADRON.

The 20th ultimo, arrived the Sea-Horse, at Calcutta, from the Andamans, with intelligence, that on the 10th May, the Watson Hoy, Captain Wilson, charged with dispatches from the Bencoolen Government, which place she left on the 10th April, thro' streets of weather, put into the Andamans, and confirms the capture of La Resolue and L'Avanceur, by the Britannia and Nonfuch, the 15th January.—On the 17th of the same month Commodore Mitchell's Squadron, had a partial engagement with the Princess Royal, Prudent and Sybille; the French keeping their wind, weathered the island off Pulo Baba,—to windward of which they anchored. Our fleet went to leeward of the island, and the day following got into Batavia, where the William Pitt procured guns for the upper decks, and fifty men from the Duke of Westenberg's regiment; they then left Batavia, in Company with a Dutch 50 gun ship, and the Amazon Dutch Frigate, of 32 guns, and again went into the Straights of Sunda, in pursuit of the French Privateers.

The Nautilus was dispatched to Bencoolen for information;—after cruising a few days, they fell in with two American ships, from Manila, bound to the Mauritius, with rice, &c. and upon strictly examining their papers, they were found unsatisfactory;—in consequence whereof they sent them to Batavia, under convoy of the Dutch 50, and frigate, to be further examined into.—The Nautilus joined the fleet from Bencoolen, and informed them of the capture of the Pigot; and that Commodore Mitchell immediately proceeded to Bencoolen, whence after wooding and watering he sailed for Batavia.

The English Squadron under Commodore Mitchell, arrived at Malacca on the 29th December, and left it the 1st January. On the 22d the Vangour and Resolue French Privateers, were taken by the Britannia and Nonfuch, after an engagement of about 4 minutes. The William Pitt and Houghton could not join in the action from want of wind. The Resolue had 26 guns, nine and six pounders, and the Vangour 32 guns of the same metal.

On the 23d January, the Houghton and Nonfuch, with the prizes were at Anchor at North Island in the Straights of Sunda, the William Pitt, Britannia, and Nautilus were at Anchor near Pulo Baba. At 6 in the morning, six Vessels were seen from the William Pitt, three bearing N. N. E. and three W. N. W. the latter Division standing towards the William Pitt and Britannia; the headmost Vessel was discovered to be the Resolue prize, and a quarter before 9, the other two Vessels were known to be the enemy. The bore down upon the William Pitt and Britannia, who cut their Cables and prepared to meet them. The French Frigates which were discovered to be the Sybille and Prudente, immediately attacked them, but after an engagement of between thirty and forty minutes, hauled their wind, and bore away, the English ships following.—At the same time the Houghton, Nonfuch, and Vangour were discovered standing on to join the William Pitt and Britannia, and another large Vessel of the enemy (the Princess Royal) following them. The French frigate tacked under Bantam point about 11 A. M. The Houghton and Nonfuch passed to Leeward and engaged them; a little before noon all the Vessels on both sides, including the Vangour Prize were in action. The French made sail, they consisted at that time of three large ships and an armed Brig. Commodore Mitchell chased them, the French Vessels weathered Pulo Baba and anchored; the wind was so scanty, that the English Squadron could not weather the Island, and after a Consultation of the Commanders, bore away for Batavia Roads, where they anchored on the 26th January.

It does not appear that our Vessels or their crews suffered much from the fire of the enemy, but ten or twelve men were burnt by powder on board the William Pitt, most of whom afterwards died.

Commodore Mitchell after receiving a supply of guns and ammunition, and a reinforcement of Infantry and Seamen, sailed from Batavia on the 4th February, accompanied by the Amazon, a Dutch Frigate, and a 50 gun armed ship.

On the 9th, the Squadron brought too, two Vessels under American colours, bound to the Mauritius, after an examination of their papers, which were deemed suspicious, they were dispatched to Batavia on the 10th, under the convoy of the Amazon,

an armed ship. Commodore Mitchell with the Britannia, Houghton, Nonfuch, and Nautilus proceeded to Bencoolen, where they arrived on the 5th March, and again sailed from Bencoolen on the 18th, standing towards the N. W.—Batavia was supposed to be the destination of the Squadron.

On the 7th December, the Dutch Settlement of Padang, was attacked and captured by a French Privateer, under the command of Captain Le Menu. On the 24th of the same month, Natal was taken by storm by the crews of the Resolue and L'Vangour, and ransomed by Mr. Maidman, the Resident, for 30,000 Dollars.

On the 17th, the two Privateers anchored off the Bafon, at Rat Island, and attacked the Pigot.—The action lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes, when the Privateers being much damaged, were obliged to sheer off with the loss of many men killed and wounded.

The Privateers did not think proper to renew the attack, but failed to the Southward on the 18th December.

The action was conducted with a skill and resolution, by Captain Ballantyne, his Officers and crew, that do them the greatest credit.

The Pigot was again attacked on the 7th February, at her moorings, by the French Squadron, consisting of two first gun Frigates (the Sybille and Prudente) with the late Princess Royal, of 50 guns, and a small Brig under the command of Commodore Jean Maire Renaud.

On the 10th February, Commodore Renaud summoned the Garrison of Bencoolen to surrender, threatening its immediate destruction in case of resistance; he was answered it would be defended, and the French Ships after refitting the Pigot, and burning the Godowns and other buildings on Rat Island, sailed on the 17th February to the Northward.

IN THE NAME OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE CITIZEN JEAN MARIE RENAUD.

Commander in Chief, of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF BENCOCLEN.

I send you a boat and an officer, directed to treat with you for the ransom of the place which you command, I am master of this Coast, and I can land one thousand five hundred men, who would put every thing in fire and blood; make your reflections with the shortest delay, or I bring my vessels near, and I will not answer for the mischiefs that may result from it.

One hundred and fifty English prisoners that I have on board my Squadron, will remain security for the good and bad treatment that you shall do to the men, that I send to you.

On Board the French Republic's Frigate La Prudente, at anchor in Bencoolen Roads, the 10th February 1794, and second year of the Republic.

(Signed) RENAUD.

Intelligence was received from an American Ship, arrived at Natal about the 20th March, that the Sybille, Prudente, and Princess Royal, and Vulcan Brig of sixteen guns, had gone against Prince of Wales's Island, and supposed to be joined by the Ville de Bordeaux, of forty-four guns. That two French Privateers had by request of the King of Achcen, gone against Soofia, a settlement on Sumatra to the South of Achcen, where the Rajah and Natives oppose his arbitrary government. That ten French Privateers had gone into the Straights of Malacca, supposed to attack the town of that name belonging to the Dutch. That accounts from the Mauritius in February mention, their being apprehensive of an attack from the British, that Provisions were very high.—A Barrel of Flour fold for one hundred Spanish Dollars.

We have learned from another quarter, that prior to the summons of Bencoolen by the French, Captain R. Hammiton, of the artillery, who commanded that garrison, had died, and was succeeded in the command, and the vacant seat in Council, by Lieutenant Thomas Brown, of the artillery, who we understand, has been recommended to the Supreme Government, to be retained in the command.

[Indian World.]

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS.
SUBSCRIPTION ALSO RECEIVED AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.