

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 answer official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified in the Board's Orders, or others, to whom such Orders and Regulations have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sealed Proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, from Commanders and Owners of Vessels to engage their Vessels on account of the Honorable Company, as Transports for the carrying of Troops, Provisions, Ordnance, Ammunition, or Stores as may be requisite. It is the intention of Government to take up these Vessels by the Month, the tenders must be made accordingly, and must particularly specify the Tonnage, Rate, conditions, and equipment of the Vessel, the number of hands, the Captain, and the Masters name. Owners or Masters of Vessels desirous of further information may apply to the Secretary of the Military Board.

Published by Order of the President and Members of the Military Board.

J. B. BRODIE, Sec. M. Board
Fort St. George: M. Board Office 6th May, 1794

CIVIL FUND.

At a General Meeting of Subscribers on the 7th Instant, Messrs. C. N. White, and J. D. Poreker, were elected Trustees to take charge of the Fund, in conjunction with Mr. Secretary Clerk, for the ensuing year.

The following Statement of the Fund is laid before the Subscribers at the above Meeting.

Statement of the Civil Fund on the 7th May, 1794.
Balance of Cash, 14919 7 4
Amount of a Premissory Note, dated 3d June, 1793, at 8 per cent, 14999 13 6 1/2
Amount of ditto dated 1st October, 1793, at 8 per cent, 23 59 1/2

Pags. 96; 728 20 65.

(Signed) H. C. Michell,
Robert White,
Robert Clerk.

Published by Order of the Trustees.

CECIL SMITH, Sec.

Fort St. George: 11th May, 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, with the Will annexed to the Estate and Effects of Captain Joshua Smith, deceased, to be granted to Zacharia Polack, Administrator of Mary Frances Polack, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 13th May, 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 Charles Flower, late in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company, Esquire, and now deceased Intestate, to be granted to John Sherris, and Peter Maffey Cassin, of Madras, Merchants, Creditors of the said Deceased, by Specialty and simple Contract.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town-Hall: 13th May, 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 of the Estate and Effects of Teroomachy Mootoo Comarapah Moodelly, deceased, Son and Heir of Teroomachy Ninipah Moodelly, also deceased, to be granted to Camatchyammal, as Widow, and Relict of the said Teroomachy Mootoo Comarapah Moodelly, deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 18th May, 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 of the Estate and Effects of Teroomachy Mootoo Comarapah Moodelly, deceased, Son and Heir of Teroomachy Ninipah Moodelly, also deceased, to be granted to Camatchyammal, as Widow, and Relict of the said Teroomachy Mootoo Comarapah Moodelly, deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 13th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of the late Mr. James Johnson deceased, or their Representatives, are hereby informed, that a further Dividend of the Trust Estate, will be paid, on application to Messrs. Daly and Cockburn, Attorneys to the Trustees, at Fort St. George.

Madras, 10th May, 1794.

MR. WATERS,

AT HIS COUNTRYMAN COURT HOUSE STREET.

IS continuing to sell his Cask of French Brandy for quality, in quantities of not less than five Casks, at the very low price of 45 Star Pagodas per Cask, each Cask contains 12 Bottles.

He has also in a quantity of fine Jamaica Rum, in Bottles, which he is selling at 45 Pagodas per Dozen, in quantity of not less than 10 Dozen. Mr. Waters further begs leave to acquaint his friends, that the quality of his French Claret, advertised last week at 6 Pags. per Dozen, gives general satisfaction.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM LEAMY, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the late Season, at which the Ships for China, are expected to arrive here, he will be under the necessity of proceeding by the first opportunity that may offer, he therefore entreats those Gentlemen at a distance from the Presidency, and who owe him Money, that they will have the goodness to remit the amount of their Bills without delay.

Fort St. George: 12th May, 1794.

MONRO AND CO.

TAYLORS AND HAT MAKERS.

BEG leave to inform Ladies and Gentlemen, that they intend to furnish themselves with all the best and most fashionable Masters of Cloths, Cassimere, Buttons, &c. at the ensuing season, therefore they trust, they will be able to give their Customers every Satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on the utmost punctuality. N. B. All orders from the Country will be Executed and dispatched on the same terms and manner as heretofore.

Fort St. George: 16th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Dividend of 10 per Cent. will be made on Monday the 26th of this month, to the B and Creditors of the late Mr. John Hall, and they are requested to bring their respective Bonds, to the Office Administrators at Mr. Michell's apartments in the Court House, in order that Receipts may be wrote on the back of them.

Fort St. George: May 7th, 1794.

TO BE LET.

A CONVENIENT House in the Black Town in Mr. Popham's Broadway, with Godowns, Stabling and every other accommodation for a family.

Apply to Mr. Cassin at his Office in the Exchange.

MYSORE PRIZE MONEY.

ATTENDANCE will in future be given at the Prize Agent's Office the first and third Mondays of each Month, commencing Monday the 21st Instant. The Prize Agents again request, that all Claims on them may be made without delay, as it is their intention to pay any undivided balance that may remain in their hands on the 1st of next July, to the Treasurer of the Male Asylum, for the benefit of that Charity.

Monday: 14th April, 1794.

FRENCH CLARET.

JAMES BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Settlement, that his fine French Claret, advertised last Week, has been to much approved of, that a final quantity only now remains, and which is selling at 6 Pags. the Dozen, at his Shop next door to the Mayor's Court.

JAMES BROWN,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he has just received a large quantity of Ale, and Porter, in Casks, which is now selling at his Shop, next door to the Mayor's Court, at 25 Pags. per Cask.

ALSO

A quantity of Red Port, Sherry, Perry, Cyder, Madeira, English and French Claret, to be sold cheap. For ready Money only.

FOR SALE.

AT DOBBINS COWDOWN.

FIFTY Pipes of Old Madeira, warranted, at one hundred and twenty Pagodas per Pipe.

For Ready Money only.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

Prize	Star Pags.	10,000
1 Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
2 Do. of	1,000	4,000
3 Do. of	500	4,000
4 Do. of	250	4,000
5 Do. of	100	4,000
6 Do. of	50	4,000
7 Do. of	20	50,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,	500	
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,	5,000	

Star Pagodas, 100,000

6,995

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Exchange, on the 11th of May, and at the House of Messrs. Farlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1st of June next.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE House in the Black Town, now inhabited by Mr. Popham, also several Lots of Ground situated to the Southward of Mr. Popham's House.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Farther, Redhead, and Co. or to Mr. Popham.

Madras: 15th May, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THEIR ROOMS, IN NORTH STREET,

On SATURDAY the 17th Instant,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A QUANTITY of very fine old Jamaica Rum, in Bottles; and a quantity of Bengal Cloth, thirty-six Cubits long, and two Cubits broad.

ALSO

A quantity of Fish g Tackle, Books, and sundry other Articles.

Fort St. George: 15th May, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

By order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall.

AT THEIR ROOMS.

On Wednesdays and Fridays until the whole is sold.

FINE Long cloths, 14 sizes, Panjam Long-cloths, Fine Bengal striped Mullins, Do. Dorraes, Do. Mulmuls, Woolstoe Handkerchiefs, Leekart Collars, Cambias, Vantipollam ditto, Blue Cloth, Nankeen Pantaloon, Superfine blue Broad-Cloth, One Coir Cable, Sars, and Various other Articles, Blank Interest Bonds, Responden ditto, Bills of Lading.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THEIR ROOMS, IN THE NORTH STREET,

By Order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall,

On SATURDAY the 31st Instant.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive House and Ground, at Cockatoady; likewise a large and convenient House situated at Pulicat, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall.

The terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BY MESSRS. J. SHARP & J. HEEFKE,

ABOUT one hundred Dozen of French Claret, of a very superior Quality, which they can Warrant, at 45 Pagodas per Dozen. The least quantity there will be delivered is 6 Dozen.

Fort St. George: 15th May, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Auction.

By Order of Messrs. Chase, Sewel, and Chase,

PRIZE AGENTS,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON.

AT SEPTURMAH BRAMIN'S BANKHATL,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY THE 16th INSTANT,

Precisely at five o'clock in the Afternoon.

THE Good Ketch-Sree Leache Narasimuloo, with all her Stores and Tackle, as the now lies in Madras Roads, being a Prize to his Majesty's Ship Heron.

A List of her Stores may be seen on Application to R. and J. Henderson.

Conditions of Sale will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

To be sold by Auction.

By Order of Messrs. Chase, Sewel, and Chase,

PRIZE AGENTS,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

At Mr. Jones's Office, at the Sea-Gate,

ON FRIDAY THE 23d MAY,

Precisely at 12 o'clock.

THE Brig, Sree Venkatesaloo, with all her Stores and Tackle, as the now lies in Madras Roads, being a Prize to his Majesty's Ship Heron; the Brig was built at Coringa, and is well known by the name of the Active, burthen about 1200 Bags, is Coppered, and a prime Sailer.

A List of her Stores may be seen on Application to R. and J. Henderson.

Conditions of Sale will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

To be sold by Auction.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant,

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES:

TWENTY-THREE pieces of Bengal Neck-cloths, thirty Table Cloths, six Cubits by four, four pieces of flowered Mullins, six pieces of plain Mullin, fifty pieces of Dimity Towels, four ditto of Dimity Satin, one piece of Black Silk, four pieces of Coloured Silk, two pieces of Coloured Satin, six Women's Cloaths, seventeen pieces of Red Striped Handkerchiefs, nine ditto Mullin Handkerchiefs, six pieces of Gingam, a quantity of Lucknow Hooks Snakes, four pieces of Cambric, twenty-nine pieces of Handkerchiefs, twelve dozen Europe-bottled Porter, forty dozen of Perry, thirty dozen of Cyder, twenty dozen of Cherry, and Raspberry Brandy, ten dozen bottled Fruits, twenty dozen of Anchovies, fifteen dozen of Claret, a quantity of Mustard, a Table Clock, and an Iron Chest, two pair of elegant Looking Glasses, three feet by one foot nine.

The same Day will be Sold, precisely at twelve o'clock, a handsome Chariot, and a Europe Carriage, with Harness complete.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

ON THE PREMISES,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

ON SATURDAY THE 24th INSTANT,

Between the Hours of five and six in the Afternoon.

A HOUSE situated in the North End of Stringer's Street, the House consists of a Hall, three Rooms with good Offices, the Ground measuring in Length from East to West, fifty-eight Feet and a Half, and from North to South, thirty-nine Feet.

Conditions of the Sale will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

MR. CHATER.

HAS for Sale, a few dozens of good BEER, at two Pagodas the dozen.

ALE in Casks—Thirty Pagodas each.

MR. CHATER, has the pleasure to inform the Public, that he has some of the best FRENCH CLARET now on sale in the Settlement, at 45 Pags. the Dozen. EUROPE ORANGE SHRUB, in sealed Quart Bottles, at 9 Pags. the Dozen. Batavia and Colomado Arrack in Leaguers.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS.

BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BILLS OF LADING, RESPONDENTIA BONDS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF ADVICE, Where also may be had the MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year 1794.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPARTIALIST is received and is under consideration.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MAY 16, 1794.

BY a Vessel, the Bombay Merchant, which arrived a few days since at Pondicherry, last from Batavia, which place the left on the 27th February, we learn, that some time in the middle of that month, the Squadron under Commodore MITCHELL, were in chase of two French Frigates, and the Princess Royal, which appeared to be standing for Bencoolen: at the time when the English and French Squadrons were last seen, they were within a few Hours sail of each other.—The English Squadron are said to have previously taken two Privateers of considerable force.

Since the receipt of the above Intelligence, we have been favored with a more particular account of Commodore Mitchell's Squadron, in an Extract from a Letter, yesterday received from Pondicherry; which we subjoin.

Extract of a Letter from Pondicherry.

DATED 12th MAY, 1794.

"It is with much satisfaction, I find it in my power to communicate to you, the following Articles of Intelligence, brought here yesterday by Captain Holmes of the *Grab-Bombay Merchant*; who left Batavia the 27th February last.

"On the 15th January, the Bengal Fleet under the Command of Commodore MITCHELL, arrived at Batavia, and brought in with them two French Privateers—the one of 32, and the other of about 26 Guns, the first carrying 300 and the second 250 men; they were taken after an engagement of half an hour, by the *Britannia* and *Nonfuch*, and in which the French had a great many men killed and wounded. In the *Britannia* and *Nonfuch*, only one killed, in each.—The Captain does not recollect the name of the Ships, but they are the two Privateers which ranfomed *Natal* for 30,000 Dollars, and he says he saw the ransom Master (an Assistant Surgeon) at Batavia.—The Captain of the largest Privateer, was mortally wounded in the beginning of the action; which circumstance, together with the other two Ships of the Bengal Squadron being in fight, is said to have caused the speedy surrender of the Privateers.

"The English Squadron had hardly got to anchor at Batavia, when the French Squadron consisting of three Frigates, and one Privateer hove in sight; but not liking the appearance of the English Fleet, stood out again to sea. Captain Holmes further says, that the English Squadron, after having taken the Guns out of the two Prizes, and having received a reinforcement of 250 Dutch Troops, set sail from Batavia; after remaining there twelve or thirteen days; and that four days before he failed in the *Grab*, a Portuguese Vessel had arrived there, the Captain of which mentioned, that he had a short time before, ran through the French Fleet consisting of four Ships—standing towards Bencoolen, and Commodore Mitchell's Fleet was within two hours sail of them, handing the same course.

"The *Canton*, Capt. Mackie, was at Batavia, when the Bombay Merchant left it. In Lat. 6° S. he had fallen in with the *Danfortrier* and a French Snow bound for the *Mauntins*; in which the Snow had foundered and Capt. M. supposed that the *Dumourier*, had encountered a similar fate. Being in want of provisions on board the *Canton*, the French Prize Master was making the best of his way to the E. Fleet in the Straits of Sunda, when a Dutch Frigate came across him, and recaptured the *Canton*: the property Capt. H. says, he believes was not given up by the Dutch, but the Ship was refitted to Capt. Mackie.

"A rich Dutch Ship bound from Japan to Batavia, said to have been taken, had arrived, after a smart engagement with a French Privateer.

"I find I have mistaken Capt. Holmes in part of his Narration, instead of the French Fleet finding the English Fleet at anchor at Batavia, I now understand, that the E. Fleet standing in to Batavia, perceived some Ships at anchor off point Angria, which they took to be their two prizes, but on a nearer approach, they proved to be French Frigates; they did not get under way, but suffered Com. Mitchell, to pass unmolested."

We have given the preceding Intelligence in the words, in which it was conveyed to us: the importance of the information received, is too obvious to stand in need of any comment.

On the sixth instant the colours of the 1st Battalion, a Corps lately raised, were presented to them by COLONEL FLOYD, with an address suitable to the occasion.

Capt. TORRENS, Commandant of the Battalion, afterwards entertained the Garrison of Trincomopoly, and the Cantonment of Warriore, with a Public Breakfast, conducted with great taste, and liberality.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O.

Fort St. George: 7th May, 1794.

Lieutenant R. H. Fotheringham, of the Engineers, to do Duty under Captain Boag, in the Baramahal and Salem Countries.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 12th May, 1794.

G. O. By Colonel Brathwaite.

The following Appointments and Removals to take place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sale, to the 5th Brigade,
Lieutenant-Colonel Bonnevaux, do. 2d Brigade,
Major U. Vigors, do. 4th Brigade,
Major B. Vigors, do. 1st Brigade.

We are happy to hear of the arrival of Major Gowdie, at his Command at Madura—the well earned reward of his important services.—A fairer Laurel is not worn than what adorns the brow of this Gallant Veteran.

On Wednesday the 8th instant—THEODORE CORBETT, THOMAS LEWIN, and GEORGE WYNCH, Esquires, were Sworn before the Court of Sessions, into the Office of Justices of the Peace, or Fort St. George, Madraspatnam, and their Dependencies, agreeably to the provisions of the New Bill.

The MADRAS SESSIONS of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal delivery, which commenced on the 30th ultimo, ended on Saturday the 10th instant.

On the last day of the Sessions, the Convicts were brought up for Sentence; when JACOB SMITH and PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, for *Murder*, received sentence of DEATH.

David Nugent, Charles Mayher, and John Mackenzie, convicted of *Manslaughter*, were Sentenced to Imprisonment; the first for three months and the others for one month, and each to pay fine of five Pagodas to the King.

Pencos and Narros, convicted of Petty Larceny, were ordered to be publicly whipped on Thursday the 15th instant, in the China Bazar, and afterwards to be discharged.

THE MARKET—continues without any material alteration from our statement of last week; Rice still slowly rising.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

On Sunday morning the 17th Ult., after a few days illness, departed this life Sir William Jones, Knight, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. On Monday morning his remains were interred with the following solemnities:

At a quarter before seven o'clock in the morning, the body was moving from the house lately occupied by the Honorable Mr. Justice Hyde, at Chourinchee, and being placed in the hearse, the procession advanced towards the burying ground, accompanied by a very numerous attendance of the Settlement, in their carriages and palanquins; and preceded by all the European Troops in Garrison, with arms reversed, drums muffled, and the Artillery band playing sacred music; while miniature guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

When the procession had arrived so near the gate of the burying ground, as just to leave sufficient room for the troops to be drawn up on each side of the road, forming a street, and resting on their arms, the whole halted, and the corps, being taken out of the hearse, and placed on men's shoulders, was carried to the place of interment, followed by all the attendants on foot: The Hon. Mr. Hyde and Sir William Dundas as chief mourners, and the pall borne by the barristers and other gentlemen of the Supreme Court. The funeral service was performed by the Reverend Mr. Blanchard, and the body being laid in the earth, the solemn ceremony was concluded by the troops firing three volleys of musquetry over the grave.

The plate upon the coffin stated the age of the deceased to be 44.

When a name of such eminence as that of Sir William Jones (twells the obituary list, it is a duty we owe the public, and respectful to the memory of departed worth, to do something more than simply to record the event; among the ordinary occurrences of the day; worthy indeed it were of a more permanent vehicle than the fleeting page of a News-paper;—worthy still of more dignified mention than our humble scale of talent can bestow.

Daily accustomed to view the ravages of death, man, while he beholds his contemporaries gliding before him into the grave, is, in ordinary cases, but little affected by its occurrence; but an example like that which we now deplore, deeply impresses the mind with the infatigability of human life, and leads us to meditate on death, with an emotion beyond the force of precept or the power of philosophy to communicate.—In the swift career of intellectual attainment; in an high public station; and in the full vigour of life, from the remainder of which the world anxiously expected the boundaries of knowledge and oriental literature, would have been widely enlarged, we see our hopes prematurely perish, and the inexorable arm of death hurrying from existence, a genius that seemed for the instruction and ornament of man.

Endowed by nature with a mind of extraordinary vigour, Sir William Jones, by unwearied industry, aided by superior genius, successfully explored the hidden sources of Oriental Science and literature, and his attainments in this interesting branch of learning, were such as to place him, far beyond all competition, the most eminent Orient scholar in this, or perhaps any other age. In his public character, the labour he afforded in the dispatch of business, the clearness of his discernment, and his legal abilities, well qualified him for one of the guardians of the laws, and the rights of his fellow Citizens. As a scholar, his name is known wherever literature is cultivated. In private life he was companionable, mild, gentle, and amiable in his manners; and his conversation rich and energetic. In fine: in all the relations of an high administrator of justice, a scholar, a friend, a companion

and a husband.—although the death of such a man may justly warrant us exultingly to exclaim, "O Death, where is thy sting? yet how shall society contemplate his fall, and the deprivation of such virtues, without mourning the silent victory of the Grave? But let us not murmur at the dispensations of Divine Providence, which has called hence to a better world those virtues, there to meet their reward. Rather let the example inculcate, as it ought, the uncertainty of all terrestrial good, and by shewing the precarious tenure of human life, awaken us to the active prosecution of those duties, which render existence valuable and immortalize the name of the virtuous and worthy.

EXTRACTS from the ENGLISH PAPERS.

The EMPRESS of RUSSIA, it is said, has procured leave from the Ottoman Porte, to send 12 sail of the line through the Dardanelles, on condition that they shall be fully employed against the French.

M. PERIGORD, *ci devant* Bishop of Autun, failed for Baltimore in America, about two months since.

Yesterday His MAJESTY in Council was pleased to prorogue the Meeting of Parliament to the 21st of January next.

Yesterday the Naval Claimants, their Heirs, Executors, and Assignees, received the first Dividend of the prize money upon the capture of the island of Chinburgh, in the East-Indies, in the year 1780, according to the decree in the Court of Admiralty.

A gentleman who advertises in one of the papers for a wife, expresses himself chiefly anxious respecting the mental endowments of his future partner; and desires only that she should be possessed of a handsome fortune, as a pledge of her other excellent Qualities, and a security against Accidents.

Towards the conclusion of the session of the French Convention of the 25th ult. Chenir made a report respecting the crimes imputed to the memory of Count de Mirabeau. After entering into a relation of his political career, and enumerating the services he had rendered his country, he accused him of being a partisan of Royalty, under the veil of being a zealous advocate for the people, for the purpose of advancing his own interests, and moved that Gabriel Riquetti Mirabeau should be removed from the *Pantheon*, and that *Marat* be placed in his stead, which the Convention decreed.

A deputation from the Commons of Paris requested, that the Priests might be excluded from all civil and military employments; that the prisoners in the Temple might be removed to the common prison; and that those citizens who originally belonged to Paris, but had retired to the country, should return and live in town, under penalty of the confiscation of their fortunes. These petitions were referred to the respective Committees.

Barrere explained the conduct of the Committee of Public Safety, with regard to the secrecy which they had observed as to military systems, which he considered as indispensably necessary. In the course of his report, he spoke in high terms of the system, adopted by the French armies, of making an attack, as he termed it, *en masse*, that is, with various corps collected together, on every point of the enemy's force; a system which, if properly executed, would have infused the French arms universal success. He concluded by observing the great contradiction in the accounts received by the Committee, respecting the Royalists: One account stated their defeat at Dol, the other the discomfiture of the Republicans. He added, that Castagne who commanded the floating batteries at Dunkirk, was gone to Toulon. He afterwards moved, and the Assembly decreed, that the Representatives of the People on commissions, the Generals, &c. should obey and execute the resolutions of the Committee of Public Safety at all times.

Captain, now Sir Edward Fellow, at first wished to decline the honour of Knighthood, offered him by his Majesty; but the King would not be refused. That the honor conferred on Captain Fellow, should be no expence to him, his Majesty ordered all the fees to be paid by his own Chamberlain, and has settled 150l. a year on Lady Fellow during her life.

The Naval list laid before the King by the Earl of Chatham, in his Majesty's closet on Wednesday last, makes the total number of ships of the British Navy, now in Commission, two hundred and eighty-nine, which are rated as follows:

Of the line, from 110 guns to 64	88
Fifty-gun ships,	10
Frigates from 38 to 24 guns	110
Sloops and Cutters of all descriptions,	81

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The Ordinary of the Navy also is fifty-five ships of the line, nine of fifty guns, twenty-two Frigates, and twenty-four sloops.

Vienna, Nov. 15.—The States of Italy, it is said, mean to take 20,000 Swiss into their service and pay. The Imperial troops who are marching from Galicia, will be replaced by some Russian troops. They are busily employed at the Arsenal in making 10,000 fusils, which will be sent to Toulon by Trieste. It is asserted, that before the end of March next, the Army in the Low Countries, will be re-enforced with 60,000 men.

LIST OF SHIPS.

TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

FRENCH SHIPS TAKEN.

Le Golan	14 guns	by the <i>Penelope</i> .
Le Curieux	14	by the <i>Inconstant</i> .
La Cleopatre	36	by the <i>Nymph</i> .
La Promte	28	by the <i>Phaeton</i> .
L'Eclair	20	by the <i>Leda</i> .
Pyton loop	16	by the <i>Pluto</i> .
La Reunion	36	by the <i>Crescent</i> .
La Blonde	28	by the <i>Phaeton</i> .

BRITISH SHIPS TAKEN.

The Hyana	24	by Le Concorde.
Thames	32	captured in her passage from Gibraltar.

Mr. Burke, the younger, is appointed a Receiver of the Crown Rents, in the City of London, and Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Norfolk, and Huntingdon.

Leghorn, Nov. 1. An express has arrived here from Florence, with the important news, that, on the 28th of October, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, a treaty of alliance was concluded between the Courts of England and Tuscany. Although the articles are not yet known to the public, it nevertheless appears to be one of the principal articles in it, that the Grand Duke shall not be obliged to contribute any thing, in pushing on the war against the present Government of France, whilst England is to guarantee, that Tuscany shall be comprised in every future peace.

The Empress has given a public audience to Rachid Mutaspha Bacha, Ambassador of the Sublime Porte; upon which occasion, nothing which luxury or magnificence could provide, was spared.—Among the presents offered by the Turkish Minister, was a tent, the inside of which, was entirely embroidered with pearls.

Vienna, Nov. 16.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany having joined the coalition against France, the city of Leghorn will be the Arsenal and general magazine of the maritime Powers in the Mediterranean. The Republic of Genoa, which has also declared against France, will obtain, as an indemnification, the island of Corsica, which formerly belonged to it.

The Hungarians have given a fresh proof of their devotion to their Sovereign, by a free gift of 3,000,000, and raising three new regiments from 4000 to 5000 men each.

Coblenz, Nov. 23.—We are in daily expectation of the arrival of 22,000 Prussians.

According to letters from Lorraine, the French have drawn a body of troops, from the garrisons from Metziers to Metz, to form an Army of 40,000 men, which has a train from 50 to 60 pieces of artillery. This Army will march to the Rhine, and support the Levy in a mass of men, women, and children. The women have 4 sous a day, and the children 15. They are going to publish the third requisition throughout France.

Ollioules, Nov. 12.—The Patriots are disappointed at the tardiness of the operations before Toulon. Three months are now elapsed since the commencement of the siege, and nothing has been done; not one Fort is in our Power, or even a redoubt, except two or three which the English would not take possession of; the enemy, instead of abandoning any of their posts, work with redoubled ardour in erecting new batteries, and fortifying themselves on all sides.

We have almost finished our new redoubt, which will be mounted with 36 pieces of cannon; but that will not do; we must get possession of Cape Ceqe. to prevent the enemy from receiving any succours; and the English are so conscious of the importance of that post, that they have fixed their camp there, which is protected by a redoubt of 4 pieces of cannon.

Paris, Nov. 22.—In the session of the National Convention of the 22d, a Member presented a plan for granting pensions to those Priests, who abjure, and after much debate for and against it, the following was decreed:

Bishops and Vicars who have abdicated, or shall abdicate, shall receive pensions of from 800 to 1200 livres per ann. in proportion to their ages; that is to say, 800 livres to those under fifty, 1000 to those from fifty to seventy, and 1200 to those above seventy, without any augmentation taking place, on their advance from one stage of life to another.

In the same session it was decreed, to raise all the battalions of Infantry to their full complement, and that all Citizens of the first requisition, who shall not join their respective corps, shall be considered as Emigrants, and themselves and their relations amenable to all the laws against Emigrants.

A letter from Salicetti, representative of the people of Toulon, states, that the Army is increasing, and artillery and ammunition arriving daily, and that they will soon be able to press Toulon with vigour.

In the sessions of the 23d, a letter was read from the representatives of the people at Strasburg, mentioning, that they had attacked the enemy on the 18, at three points, and, after a brisk action, took a redoubt, and had hopes of being at Weissenbourg by the next day.

Decreed, upon the proposal of Ruhl, that advantage should be taken of the advance of the victorious armies into Germany, to make the inhabitants of Frankfurt pay the two millions imposed upon them by Cistine.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The London Gazette Extraordinary,
PUBLISHED AFTER NOON, THIS DAY.

Whitehall, December 9.

The despatches, of which the following are copies, extracts, and translations, were received this day, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Copy of a letter from Major General Williamson, dated Jamaica, October 24, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 8th of September, that the next day the 13th regiment, the two flank Companies of the 49th, and a detachment of Artillery, were to sail, to take possession of Jeremie; the propositions or capitulation having been accepted.

Commodore Ford, in whose praise I cannot say too much, failed with the expedition. The greatest part of the troops were embarked on board his Majesty's ships.—Transports were necessary for the provision and stores.

The whole arrived at Jeremie the 10th in the evening; and a deputation was sent from the Council, requesting the English colours, that they might be immediately hoisted; but it was judged best to land early the next morning, when the whole disembarked, and the colours were hoisted at both forts, with two salutes of twenty-one guns, and answered by the Commodore, and his Squadron. The troops were received with the loudest acclamations from all ranks.

I mentioned in my letter, that a Monsieur Carles, of the Etat Major of the Mole, was on board of the Commodore.

The Commodore only remained a few hours at Jeremie, after the troops were landed, and failed for the Mole, where he arrived the 22d, and sent Mons. Carles on shore. The next day, at seven in the morning, a deputation of twenty persons came on board the Commodore, who was enquiring of the entrance of the Mole, to inform him, that they wished to accept of the same capitulation as Jeremie, and begged the Commodore to grant them, which was accordingly done, and the Europa failed up the harbour.—When the fort at Presque Isle saw the ship under weigh, they fired three guns as a signal, and hoisted the English colours, the same at Fort Orleans; and when the Europa came to anchor, she was saluted with twenty-one guns from all the forts, and all the vessels in the harbour, which was answered by the Commodore. Fifty Marines were landed, under Captain Robertson, who took the command of the garrison. The Commodore sent a fast sailing schooner to Jeremie for some troops: The grenadier Company of the 13th regiment was immediately embarked, and arrived at the Mole the 28th.

It being a place of such importance, and literally the Key of St. Domingo, I judged it necessary to strengthen the garrison; accordingly Lieutenant Colonel Dansey, with five companies of the 49th regiment, failed the 7th on board two of the frigates; and I shall order the remaining three companies, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on board of another frigate.

The packet not failing till the 21st, and two ships failing the 10th, one for London, the other for Liverpool, I have the honour to send you a short sketch of our operations, and shall be more explicit by the packet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Right Honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

ARTICLE I.—That the Proprietors of St. Domingo, deprived of all recourse to their lawful sovereign to deliver them from the tyranny, under which they now groan, implore the protection of his Britannick Majesty, and take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to him, and supplicate him to take their Colony under his protection, and to treat them as good and faithful subjects till a general peace, at which period they shall be finally subjected to the terms then agreed upon, between his Britannick Majesty, the government of France, and the Allied Powers, with respect to the sovereignty of St. Domingo.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. II.—That, till order and tranquillity are restored at St. Domingo, the governor appointed by his Britannick Majesty, shall have full power to regulate and direct whatever measures of safety and police he shall judge proper.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. III.—That no one shall be molested on account of any anterior disturbances, except those who are legally accused in some Court of Justice, of having committed murder, or of having destroyed property by fire, or of having instigated others to commit those crimes.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. IV.—That the Mulattoes shall have all the privileges enjoyed by that Class of inhabitants in the British Islands.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. V.—That if at the conclusion of the war, the colony remains under the sovereignty of his Britannick Majesty, and order is established therein; in such case, the laws respecting property and all civil rights which were in force in the said Colony, before the Revolution in France, shall be preserved: nevertheless, until a Colonial Assembly, can be formed, his Bri-

tannick Majesty shall have the right of determining provisionally upon any measures, which the general good and the tranquillity of the Colony may require; but that no assembly shall be called till order is established in every part of the Colony; and till that period, his Britannick Majesty's Governor shall be assisted in all the details of Administration and police, by a Committee of six persons, which he shall have the power of choosing from among the Proprietors of the three provinces of which the Colony consists.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. VI.—That, in consequence of the devastations which have taken place in the Colony by insurrections, fire, and pillage, the Governor appointed by his Majesty, on taking possession of the Colony, to satisfy the demand of the inhabitants in this respect, shall be authorized to grant, for the payment of debts, a suspension of ten years, which shall be computed from the date of the surrender; and the suspension of all interest upon the same shall begin from the period of the 1st of August, 1791, and terminate at the expiration of the ten years above mentioned, granted for the payment of debts; but all sums due to minors by their Guardians, to absent Planters by those who have the management of their property, or from one Planter to another, for the transfer of property, are not to be included in the above suspension.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. VII.—That the duties of importation and Exportation upon all European commodities, shall be the same as in the English Colonies.—*Answer*.—Granted. In consequence the tariff shall be made publick, and affixed that every one may be made acquainted therewith.

ART. VIII.—That the manufacturers of white sugars shall preserve the right of exporting their clayed sugars, subjects to such regulations as it may be necessary to make with respect to them.—*Answer*.—Granted. In consequence the duties upon white sugars shall be the same as were taken in the Colony of St. Domingo, in 1789.

ART. IX.—That the Catholic Religion shall be preserved and maintained, but that no mode of Evangelick Worship shall be excluded.—*Answer*.—Granted. On condition that such Priests as have taken the Oath prescribed by the persons exercising the powers of Government in France, shall be sent away, and replaced by others.

ART. X.—The local Taxes destined to acquit the expenses of Garrisons, and of the administration of the Colony, shall be affixed in the same manner as in 1789, except the alleviations and remittances which shall be granted to the Inhabitants, whose property has suffered by fire, till their possessions are repaired. An account shall be kept by the Colony of all the sums advanced on the part of Great Britain, for supplying the deficiency of the said Taxes; which deficiency, as well as the publick expenses of the Colony, except those of his Majesty's Naval Forces destined for its protection, shall always be defrayed by the said Colony.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. XI.—His Britannick Majesty's Governor of St. Domingo, shall apply to the Spanish Government, to obtain restitution of the Negroes and Cattle, sold upon the Spanish Territory by the revolted Slaves.—*Answer*.—Granted.

ART. XII.—The importation, in American bottoms, of Provisions, Cattle, Grain, and wood of every kind, from the United States of America, shall be allowed at St. Domingo.—*Answer*.—Granted. On condition that the American ships, which shall be employed in this trade, shall have only one deck, and this importation shall be allowed only as long as it shall appear necessary, for there establishment or subsistence of the Colony, or until measures have been taken for putting in this respect upon the same footing as other English Colonies; and an exact account shall be kept of the said Vessels, with the description of their Cargoes, and shall be transmitted every three months to the Right Honorable, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, as well as to one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and on no account whatsoever, shall any of the said Vessels be allowed to take in return any production of the Colony, except molasses, and Rum.

ART. XIII.—No part of the aforesaid conditions shall be considered as a restriction to the power of the Parliament of Great Britain, to regulate and determine the Political Government of the Colony.—*Answer*.—Granted.

The Address from the Members of the Council of Publick Safety, at Jeremie, to his Majesty.

SIR,

PERMIT your new subjects to offer their first homage to your Majesty, and to pay to you the tribute of gratitude due to your kindness to us.

Fame had long ago informed us of your Majesty's many excellent virtues, by which your Majesty has been guided in the generous part you have taken, respecting the misfortunes of France, and the Island of St. Domingo.

We were informed by Mons. de Charmilly, one of our Countrymen, who came to this part of the World, with orders from your Majesty's Ministers, of the deep concern your Majesty had felt at our misfortunes, from which we have been delivered by the goodness of your Majesty, to whom we owe our present happiness.

Governor Williamson, Commodore Ford, and Colonel White Locke, animated by the same sentiments as your Majesty, have already made us sensible of the great advantage of belonging to your Majesty.

We humbly supplicate your Majesty to be persuaded, that our gratitude will be equal to the kindness we have experienced, and that your new subjects will emulate those who have long lived under your laws in obedience, submission, and respect.

We are, Sir,

Your Majesty's very hum. and faithful subjects,
The Members of the Council of safety.

(Signed) Lacombe, President. Chapeau, Mathieu, Dubigier, Tattegrain, Foverange, Cattegrain.—P. Troze Magnan, Sec.

Extract of letter from Lieutenant-Colonel William Danjoy, to Major-General Williamson, dated Cape Nicolas Mole, October 18, 1793.

IN consequence of the commission you honored me with, I took the command of this town and garrison on the 12th instant. I found every thing properly arranged by Major Robertson, and I had then nothing to do, but confirm his orders and regulations. I have since been menaced with an attack by Mr. Santhonax, who is come into the neighbourhood, and continues his threats. No exertions of mine shall be wanting on that head.

You have already heard, from Commodore Ford, the situation and importance of this post, which nothing can more manifest, than his remaining here to protect us.

Admiralty Office, December 9.

Letters were this day received from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens; of which the following are extracts, together with the copies of papers therein referred to.

Europe, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas, Sept. 26.

IN my letter of the 8th inst. I informed their Lordships, that I was proceeding to Jeremie with a detachment of troops, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel White Locke, of the 13th regiment, to take a post at that place in the name of his Britannick Majesty, agreeable to a capitulation signed by General Williamson, and M. de Charmilly; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the Squadron arrived there on the evening of the 19th, and that the troops landed the subsequent morning, and were received by the inhabitants, with every demonstration of joy and felicity, and the British colours hoisted under a Royal salute, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions. No time was lost in landing the artillery and stores, and, as the weather was suspicious, the anchorage bad, and a heavy sea setting in, I judged it best to quit the Bay in the evening, there being no danger to be apprehended from the naval force of the enemy; and, in order to give Colonel White Locke an opportunity to secure himself as soon as possible, I directed Captain Rowley, of his Majesty's ship Penelope, to take the Iphigenia, Hermoine, and Spitfire schooner, under his command, and proceed to Bay des Flamands, near St. Louis, on the South side of the Island, and endeavour, by way of a diversion, to take or destroy some merchant-ships that were to remain there, during the hurricane months, and I proceeded myself, with the Europa, Goelan brig, and Flying Fish schooner, toward the Mole, with Major Carles, a French officer belonging to the town of the Mole of Cape St. Nicholas, who had been captured, and carried into Nassau, by a Providence privateer, and afterwards sent by Lord Dunmore, to Jamaica, where he arrived the day before the Squadron failed, with letters to the Governor and myself; upon examination of the Major, it appeared that the Garrison and Inhabitants would surrender themselves to the arms of Great Britain, provided a certain number of Troops could be sent to support them; and it was agreed, that I should carry him up in the Europa to Jeremie, and when the Troops were landed, to send him in a Flag of Truce to the Mole, to sound their dispositions, and then for him to return to Jamaica and fix on the plan, but as I found at Jeremie, that a speedy attack on the Mole was meditated by the Civil Commissioners, I thought it would be most conducive to His Majesty's service to proceed there myself, in order to give all possible countenance to the mission; and, in consequence, I sent Major Carles, on the evening of the 21st, on board the Flying Fish Schooner, to be landed in the night at a certain spot, and directed the Goelan, to keep between the Flying Fish and Europa, to give him support if necessary. Soon after day-light, a signal that an enemy was in sight, was discovered on board the Flying Fish, and upon the Europa opening the South Point of the Mole, several armed vessels were seen in chase of her, but which returned to the town immediately, by which circumstance Lieutenant Prevost was enabled to join me, and from whom I was informed, that the Major, with three other French Gentlemen, a Midshipman and boat's crew, had been taken, in landing, by an armed Schooner and carried to the town, from which I drew a conclusion not very favourable to our views, and the day passed in silent apprehensions for the Major's safety; but, about five P. M. a gun was fired from Presqu'île, and, with joy I discovered a private signal, which I had previously concerted with the French Officer; on which I approached the battery as near as possible, under the necessary precautions, and about nine o'clock, a boat came off with several Officers belonging to Dillon's regiment, with professions of friendship and fidelity to the King of Great Britain; at the same time assuring me, that unless they receive immediate support, all would be lost; that the Blacks and Mulattoes at Jean Rabel, amounting to eight or ten thou-

sand, were expected every hour to attack them; that the inhabitants, from severe duty and extreme misery, were divided and relaxed into despondency, and in contemplation to fly to America, and that their goods were embarked in the vessels in the Port for that purpose; that the Troops of the Line (through the intrigues of the Civil Commissioners,) manifested strong symptoms to a general mutiny, and that they had sent fifty-five mutineers of Dillon's Regiment to Charlestown the day before:—From these circumstances I evidently saw that no time was to be lost, and I determined, from that moment, to try what could be done with the force of the Squadron; to which end I sent the officers on shore to get the capitulation signed, (it being exactly the same as that of Jeremie, with the addition of the last article respecting the officers and troops of garrison) with which they returned soon after day-light in the morning; and, having publicly accepted it on the quarterdeck, with *Vive le Roi d'Angleterre*, and three cheers on each side, I proceeded to the anchorage without hesitation, hoisted the British flag on several batteries, and took possession of the town and its dependencies (the parish of Bombarde and Platform included) in the name of his Britannick Majesty, with the marines of the Europa, commanded by Capt. Robinson, an officer of distinguished merit and abilities in his profession, and whom I have directed to act as Brevet-major for the present, in order to give him superior rank to the late commandant, till General Williamson can make the necessary arrangements; holding 2000 seamen in readiness to land, if necessary, at a moment's warning; and I have the satisfaction of informing their Lordships, that we are in full possession of the finest harbour in the West Indies, guarded by batteries incredibly strong.

I cannot conclude my letter without expressing my approbation of the firm and regular conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of the Squadron under my command, particularly Captains Gregory and Wolley, whose zeal and attention have been unusually conspicuous on this occasion: and I should be wanting in justice to the officers and troops of the garrison, if I did not state their merit, in having so long resisted the dangerous principles of the Civil Commissioners, and maintained, with firmness and energy, those of Monarchical Government, which no perfusion could shake or intrigue confound.

I am, &c. JOHN FORD.

ART. XIV. Being the last of the Capitulation referred to in the preceding Letter.

THE Staff, the detachment of the corps of Royal Artillery, and the second battalion of Dillon, composing the garrison of Cape Nicholas Mole, accept the above conditions, request to continue upon their establishments, and to be taken into the pay of Great Britain; and if, at the general peace, the Colony of St. Domingo shall remain in the possession of his Britannick Majesty, and that the above-mentioned French Officers cannot, by the laws of England, continue in his service, they shall, in such case, be entitled to half-pay for life.

We, the Commanders and Staff-Officers of Cape Nicholas Mole, Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers of the second battalion of Dillon, Officers and Soldiers of the corps of Royal Artillery, Inhabitants and Proprietors of the Town of the Mole, accept, as far as we are individually concerned, and for all other Inhabitants of the same, the Fourteen Articles of the above Capitulation, promising faithfully to adhere to every part of them.

Done at the Cape Nicholas Mole, the 22d of September, 1793

Signed by the Staff Officers, the Officers of the Royal Artillery, and those of Dillon, and several Inhabitants of Cape Nicholas Mole, and accepted by Commodore Ford.

Europe, Mole Cape St. Nicholas, October 27, 1793.

IN Addition to my letter of the 26th ult. you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that the Flying Fish Schooner, which I sent to Colonel White Locke, at Jeremie, with a requisition for a small force for the present, returned on the 28th ult. with the grenadier company of the 13th Regiment; and his Majesty's ships Penelope and Iphigenia arrived on the 11th and 12th instant, from Jamaica, with five companies of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey whom Governor Williamson has appointed Commandant of this district. On the arrival of these ships, I was informed of the success of the frigates, which I had ordered to make a diversion at Flammard's Bay, near St. Louis, and have inclosed an account of the captures they made, though their merchant ships, to a considerable amount, had escaped to Aux Cayes, upon their receiving intelligence of the British troops being landed at Jeremie.

I have also to acquaint their Lordships, that we have hitherto remained in security; but the Civil Commissioners, upon their receiving accounts that the Mole was in our possession, had prepared an expedition to attack it, and had actually proceeded as far as Port a Paix, with the Hyama, and several other armed transports and small craft, with all the troops that could be collected, amounting to 5000 or upwards; but the frigates arriving very opportunely from Jamaica, I was enabled to block them up in that port, where they still remain; and, as Mr. Santhonax has in consequence gone by land to Port au Prince, I am in great hopes, that by this means, the expedition will be entirely frustrated.

I am, &c. JOHN FORD.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 13.

Second reg. foot, William Augustus Halliday, to be Lieutenant.
 18th reg. foot, John Jenkinson, Ensign.
 42d reg. foot, Charles Cameron, Lieutenant.
 Charles Criggen, and ——— Holwell, Ensigns.
 48th reg. foot, William Taylor Ganeau, Lieut.
 Robert Skerret, Ensign.
 54th reg. foot, Benjamin Rowe, Captain of a company. John Gordon Hiven, Captain Lieut.
 Thomas Bentley, Lieutenant.
 51st reg. foot, James Short, Ensign.
 56th reg. foot, Richard Stanhope Bakewell, Ensign.
 57th reg. foot, Bigoe Armstrong, Ensign. ———
 Barrowes, Surgeon.
 67th reg. foot, Capt. James Fitter, Major Clement Kirby.
 68th reg. foot, Henry Leigh, Ensign.
 Major Gen. Edmonstone's reg. foot, Tho. Timms, Clerk, Chaplain.
 Major Gen. Cuyler's reg. foot, Charles Edward Tollev, John Charles Tuffnell, and Charles Dod, Lieutenants. Richard Jackson, Quarter-master.
 Major Gen. Balfour's reg. foot, Edward James Woods, and Hugh Bailie, Lieutenants. Robert Stephens, Quarter-master.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

The Hon. Robert Clive, Captain of an independent company of foot.
 Lord Charles P. T. Townshend, Lieutenant.
 Moore Hovenden, Lieutenant in Capt. Houghton's independent company of foot.
 William Horn, Lieutenant in Capt. Bruce's independent company of foot.
 John Ughurst, Ensign in Capt. Powlett's independent company of foot.
 Nicholas Messervy, Lieutenant in Capt. Robert Hall's independent company of foot.
 Edward Sankew, Ensign in Capt. Ogle's independent company of foot.
 John Charles Tuffnell, Ensign in Capt. Dundas's independent company of foot.

GARRISONS.

Nathan Ashby, to be Surgeon to the Garrison of Dominica.
 William Gibbs Strahan, Surgeon to the Garrison of Barbadoes.

STAFF.

Major Robert Browning, of the 49th foot, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General, to the forces on the Continent, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Dr. ——— Manheve, to be Physician to the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira.
 Surgeon Thompson Farrier, from half-pay, Surgeon to the said forces.
 Surgeon Adam Turnbull, from 57th foot, Apothecary to the said forces.

BREVET.

Colonel Walpole Ellis Doyle, of 14th foot, to be Brigadier on the Continent of Europe only.

Office of Ordnance, November 28.

Royal Horse Artillery, John Hall, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant in the army.
 Corps of Royal Engineers. E. Hope, First Lieutenant. W. Fives, Captain. L. Hay, Captain-Lieutenant. Wm. Mulcaffer, First Lieutenant.
 Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aubant, Colonel. Captain Harteup, Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain-Lieutenant Chiles, Captain. First Lieutenant Smart, Captain-Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Gravely, First Lieutenant.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Colonel Joseph Walton, to be Colonel on Second-Major William O'Huadeflon, Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Robert Lawton, Major. Charles Robinson, Captain. L. H. Newton, Captain-Lieutenant. Major Thomas Paterfon, Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Edward Fage, Major. F. L. De Ruyven, Captain. G. F. Koehler, Captain-Lieutenant. Major John Lemaine, Lieutenant-Colonel of the companies in the 1st Light Infantry. Capt. Fra. de Dixon, Major. Thomas Judson, Captain. M. Paulon, Captain-Lieutenant. Major George Fead, James Sowerby, Thomas Blomfield, and Thomas Brady, to be Additional Lieutenants-Colonels in the battalions to which they belong.

Corps of Royal Engineers. Captain G. Mann, Lieutenant-Colonel. T. Slammer, Capt. P. Couture, Captain-Lieutenant. Thomas A'Ann, First Lieutenant.

Commander signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.
 23d Regt. foot, John M'Evra, Captain. Philip X. Skinner, Captain-Lieutenant. Henry Edwards, First Lieutenant. James Richardson, Second Lieut. Blaquiere Signy, to be Ensign in Capt. William Blaquiere's independent company.
 5th Regt. dragoon guards, John Stracie, Cornet.

MAINHEIM, November 23.

According to the last accounts from Deux-Ponts, the French have advanced to Landstuhl, and the Duke of Brunswick has retired to Lautern, where he has re-taken his former advantageous position. General Kalkreuth has also made a retrograde movement, from before a numerous body of French, who passed the Sarre. The retreat of the Prussians is supposed to be momentary, to draw the enemy into a disadvantageous situation.

The French commit a thousand excesses in the country of Saarbrück and Deux-Ponts. All the castles of the Princes are ruined and burnt, and the inhabitants fly on all sides. The Austrians attacked the enemy for many successive days, and daily beat them, taking from them men, cannon and howitzers. They occupy the same position at Brumpp, and in the environs; but General Wurmer's head-quarters are at Haguenau, since the retrograde movement of the Prussians.

MAINHEIM, Nov. 24.

The ill success of the Prussians upon Birche, arose principally from a deception practised by the enemy. The Republicans being informed that Prince Louis meditated to take that place by assault, conveyed by a spy, the watch-word of the day to the Prussians, to inspire them with greater confidence. The latter approached fearfully, and made use of the watch word at the out posts, which succeeded, but when they were arrived within musket shot, they found themselves suddenly assailed by a shower of balls, and a most terrible fire from the cannon of the fortlets. The retreat was not effected without considerable loss, as the Republicans seemed disposed to attempt a pursuit. The Prussian army retired to Lautern, where the head-quarters now are. Prince Louis was slightly wounded in the arm. Several French emigrant gentlemen, in the Prussian service, were killed or taken in this affair; they are particularly regretted, as they fought like heroes.

General Wurmer having thought necessary to order the right wing of his army to retire, as it was no longer supported by the Prussians, it at present occupies the bank of the Rhine. The Prussians are still in possession of Pir-mafens.

Nothing has happened before Landau. The Palatine Light horse are cantoned in the villages about Haguenau. Skirmishes are frequent between the corps of Condé and the enemy. Several wounded officers of that corps, which is always first in the field of honour, were brought in yesterday.

November 25.

For some days past a crowd of fugitives has successively arrived here, with what effects they had time to save. The greatest part of them come from Deux Ponts, and its environs, that city having been in the power of the French ever since Thursday last. The different Prussian corps which were in that quarter, although they had almost constantly repelled the attacks of the enemy, have retired towards Lautern; as much from fear of being unable in the end, to resist the furious numbers of the French, as for the purpose of occupying the passages, through which the enemy might pass to succour Landau, which might have placed the Prussian army, and even General Wurmer's in a very precarious situation. We are now assured that a part of the first army has been detached from Lautern, towards the valley of Neulatr, and another part in the neighbourhood of Bergzabern. As the French likewise threaten to make an irruption on the side of Kusel, and Melsheim, it is probable that the rest of the Prussian army has marched towards those parts.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3

DORVILLE, President of the Revolutionary Tribunal at Lyons; in a letter, dated the 29th November, states, "Every day the law cuts off a number of conspirators. The two Tribunals have already sent more than 200 Counter-revolutionists to the guillotine. The greater number during their interrogatories affect a violent attachment to the Republic, but they soon in the course of their examination discover what are their real sentiments, several of them upon being condemned have signed, 'I hat they died for the King'; others upon mounting the scaffold have exclaimed, 'no doubt with a view of exciting the people.' 'L'air for Louis XVII!! Long live Louis XVII!!'

The Popular and Republican Society of Chalons upon the Marne states upon a letter, "that it is not sufficient to imprison the perfidious administrators, and other disaffected persons; the safety of the Republic requires a further measure — you ought to decree, that the property of suspected persons be sequestrated for the advantage of the State; without this precaution the Emigrants will continue to receive assistance from those of their relations who have remained within the bosom of the Republic.

The Commune of the Department of Seine Oise demanded, that the agents and domestics of the ci-devant Seigneurs, should not be admitted to any place till the peace.

MERLIN de Thionville demanded, that this proposition should be referred to the Committee of Legislation.

Paris, November, 28.

It was generally imagined, that Madame du Barrie was arrested for the purpose of making her give an account of her fortune, but some papers are said to be found in her possession, relative to a plot to destroy the pretended Republic, together with letters from a number of Emigrants whom she supports. These papers have been sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and she will shortly be tried.

The Council General of the Commons have resolved, that the Poor shall be lodged and fed at the expence of the Rich, who are to pay a revolutionary tax, in proportion to their fortune or lucrativity. Those who refuse to obey, will be regarded as suspected persons.

The Convention have decreed, that the ramparts and castle of Avignon shall be destroyed.

The salaries of the Guillotiniers [Executioners] throughout France, are to receive an addition of 6000 livres.

TOULON, Oct. 16.

The Citizens of Marseilles have been forced to enroll themselves in Carteaux's army, being threatened with the guillotine in case of refusal. No sooner are these unfortunate people put to guard the out-posts, than they take the opportunity to desert thither. They assure us, that Carteaux has no more than 5000 effective men, the greater part of whom are forced volunteers. They are dreadfully circumstanced for want of provisions, and are obliged to live upon the fruits of the climate. Very few of them have tents to sleep under.

Six thousand Portuguese are daily expected.

Brussels, Nov. 29.

The city of Antwerp has followed the Example of the other towns, who have adhered to the requests of His Majesty.—His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary received the agreeable intelligence last night.

The infamous Drouet, who stopped the unfortunate Louis the XVIth, has declared, that he has kept up a constant and safe correspondence with Bartere, whom he considers as the man, who has the greatest influence in the Convention, and the greatest influence over the people of Paris; that the life of the young King is not, in his opinion, in danger; that he voted for the death of the King; and that the Convention did not consider itself to reprehensible, as the first authors of the Revolution, that if ever the people rose, it would not be an easy matter to restrain them; that the levy in a mass was impolitic, because the inhabitants were discontented with it; that the French, at the time he was taken, were in great want of arms, horses, &c. that Agriculture is very much neglected, not owing to any want of hands, but because the peasants find it much more to their advantage, to employ their horses in carrying transports to the army, &c.

Madrid, Nov. 1.

The Spanish Government has issued a Proclamation, promising a reward of six per cent. to all those who shall discover any personal or landed property, belonging to such French as are embarked in the present system of rebellion. In consequence of which offer, immense sums have been discovered, which are employed to defray the expences of the war.

Fifteen sail of the Line, and three Frigates, commanded by Admiral Borghese, are cruising off the Azore Islands, to protect the return of the fleet from Vera-Cruz, which brings a patriotic gift of Eighty Millions of Piastras. The Province of Lu-noi- yres, has subscribed Fifteen Millions.

MALTA, Oct. 27.

MANIFESTO BY THE GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

The Court of Naples having caused to be notified to the Grand Master of the Order of Malta, hat, not having any further connexion with those who actually govern France, he had sent off all its agents who had resided near his Sicilian Majesty, or his ports; his most Eminent Highness, in consequence thereof, has caused the ports of Malta to be shut to all French ships or privateers, as long as the present war shall continue.

The Grand Master, by this proceeding, would make known, that the government of Malta has no correspondence with France, after the horrid events which have successively taken place in that kingdom, which have deprived it of a Sovereign universally lamented.

His most Eminent Highness—also having learnt with sorrow, that one Aymar, is Chargé d'Affaires for France, and that he is on his way to Malta, declares formally that he will not receive that person, nor any other who may come to reside at Malta, as Agent of the pretended French Republic, which the Grand Master ought not, cannot, and will not acknowledge.

The Emperor will speedily publish an Ordinance against the French, now resident in his dominions. It is actually in the Press, and will give them but little satisfaction. No Frenchman, whatever his principles or rank may be, shall henceforth be entrusted with the education of Youth.

GENOA, November 4.

Our Republic has not for this half century been in so critical a situation as it is at present. The Commanders of the English and Spanish forces in our port (which in the course of last

week, have been augmented with some ships of the line, frigates, sloops, and cutters, English, Neapolitan, and Spanish) persist in urging our Republic to join the coalition against France, and even use threats on the occasion. There is, however, a strong party here who oppose them, in favour of the Conventionists. The latter are charged with the most sinister designs, and Government have again ordered a triduo of public prayers, which finished on Monday last, to return thanks to Heaven for preserving the State from the danger which threatened it.

A conspiracy, it is said, had been discovered, formed by men who, by means of a seditious anarchy, thought to reap the advantage of a general disorder. One of those conspirators has been arrested at Pozzuolo, and amongst his papers, they have found the names of all the conspirators, or at least those who were to assist in the business; their number exceeds 300. They have found at the same time, the expenses already incurred, and those which they were still to incur, to procure adherents and abettors. The chief of the conspirators, whom they say also is arrested, is one Poli Roman, who was in the service of one Tilly, the pretended Minister of the Convention. It is further asserted, that, in the list seized amongst the papers of the prisoner, there are the names of 14 Patricians, all young men, some of whom have already quitted Genoa under pretence of the Villegiature; that is, according to the Italian custom, to go and spend some time in the country. The plan, it seems, was to set fire to Porto Franco and the Hospital for the poor, and during the general confusion, whilst the inhabitants were employed in extinguishing the fire, 600 of the conspirators were to proceed to the Bank of St. George, and pillage it; 300 more were to get possession of the fort and battery of St. Benigno, 250 of the battery of Della-Cava, 250 of the battery of La Striz, and 200 of the arsenal of the Palace; the rest of them were to disperse themselves round the city, and pillage and plunder every thing they came near. We are at present, however, uncertain as to the truth or falsity of all these reports.

Constantinople—Oct. 16.

Last month arrived here, on board a French ship bearing Turkish colours, some effects belonging to Semonville, which was considered as a kind of importation, directly violating that neutrality, which the Porte has pledged itself rigorously to observe. The foreign Ambassadors, therefore, presented a Memorial in which they demand of the Porte, an explanation of a conduct contrary to its sacred obligation, and the delivery of the effects of Semonville, as most of those effects belonged to the Crown of France, whose rights his Royal Highness, the Regent of France, was bound to preserve.

The Turkish Ministers were much puzzled at this occurrence, and finally returned for answer,

"That no flag had been mentioned in the Firman, which the Grand Signior had granted to the above mentioned French ship to sail from Smyrna to Constantinople; that the hoisting of the flag, must have been concerted at Smyrna; that the Port, neither ordered nor wished it to be done, and that on this account, the necessary enquiries should be made; that with regard to the effects brought by the said vessel, the Porte had not the smallest legal proof of the property, that the Porte could not therefore interfere in the matter, and that the further decisions would depend on the inspection of the passports of the Captains," &c. &c.

Warsaw, Nov. 13.—In the sitting of the Diet on the 16th, an ordinance was passed, by virtue of which it was resolved: That, 1st, No General commanding on the frontiers shall suffer any Frenchman to enter the Polish territory, without he can produce sufficient testimonials, that he is no Jacobin. 2d, All vagrant Frenchmen, who are not able to produce a respectable certificate, shall be put under an arrest. 3d, The French actually settled and domiciliated in Poland, shall abjure the principles now ruling in France, acknowledge Louis XVII, as King, and promise not to Correspond with any Jacobin. All those who shall refuse to take that oath, shall quit the Polish territories. But those who shall transgress hereafter, are to be conducted beyond the frontiers, and to forfeit their honor and property. 4th, The circulation of all new French books, Journals, Gazettes, as likewise the printing of any works offensive to Government, are prohibited under a penalty of 600 florins.

In the sitting of the Diet on the 5th; all the public and secret resolutions of the Confederation of Targowica, were annulled. All the inhabitants who forfeited their estates, in consequence of these resolutions, are to retake possession of them without any trial or law-suit.

The Protestants have obtained leave to erect churches throughout Poland.

All the Commissions and Departments of state, especially that of Police, are to be put upon the ancient footing.

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