MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th. 1795. NUMBER 5[illegible]1.

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 authoriſe to Publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE *are meant, and muſt be deemed, to convey Official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame manner, as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a reference.*

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary*

Advertiſement.

Meſſrs. Porcher, Redhead & Co.

ACQUAINT the Public that the Intereſt which Mr. THOMAS REDHEAD, holds in their Houſe will Ceaſe and Expire on the 31ſt December Inſtant, when Mr. PORCHER will alſo Seceede from it, in Conſequence of his early Embarkation for England

On the 1ſt of January 1796 Mr NATHANIAL EDWARD KINDERSLY, will ſucceed to Mr. PORCHER'S Intereſt and Situation in the Houſe, and with the remaining Partners of the former Firm, Mr. EDWARD WATTS, and Mr. HENRY BURNABY, will Conduct the buſineſs under the Firm of—

MESSRS. KINDERSLY WATTS & CO,

Advertiſement.

Sporting Intelligence,

Race Stand, Dec. 5th, 1795.

THE MADRAS RACES will commence in January next, the Days of Running as follows:

Monday, the 27th,

The MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY POUNDS each, (P.P.) Weight for Age and Inches, ſitting at 9 Stone, One 3 mile Heat

The Subſcription will be kept open until the 20th January, when it will be finally cloſed.

The ſame day,

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY PAGODAS for all untrained HORSES, MARES, &c. carrying a Feather; the beſt of Three 2 mile Heats.

ALSO,

The MATCH between Captain GRANT'S Horſe TOBY, and Lieut. FREND'S Horſe TRIM, Once round the Courſe carrying a Feather.

Wedneſday, the 29th,

The LADI[illegible]TE, [illegible] Hu[illegible]RD POUNDS, fo[illegible] &c. —Weight for Age and [illegible] een Hands, Aged, carrying 9 Stone [illegible] beſt of Three 2 mile Heats.

Saturday, th[illegible]

ONE HUNDRE[illegible]NDS for all HORSES, MARE[illegible]ing 10 Stone, the beſt of T[illegible]

The Running [illegible]ing's *Plate Articles;* [illegible] eventually ariſe, will be [illegible]ciſion the Committee.

All Horſes to be ente[illegible] prior to each reſpective Day o[illegible] paying Five Pagodas Entrance; [illegible] t the Poſt.

The ENTRANCE [illegible] compoſe a SWEEPSTAKE f[illegible] on the laſt day; free to all [illegible]S, MARES, &c. that neve[illegible]rſe, or *Sweepſtake,* One 3 [illegible] Heat, catch Weight.

The Horſes intended for [illegible] eepſtake muſt be enter[illegible] the Day bef[illegible] none will be permitte[illegible] t the

The Clerk [illegible] Cou[illegible] ill open a Match Boo[illegible] purpo[illegible] egiſtering Horſes, [illegible] Ma[illegible] pti[illegible] matche[illegible] for t[illegible] eeti

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[illegible]IS DAY IS P[illegible]D,

THE ARM[illegible]

FOR 179[illegible]

To be had at the Circ[illegible]

FOR READY MO[illegible]

Price Two Pa[illegible]

On Saturda[illegible]

WAS PUBLI[illegible]

A CATALOGUE

[illegible]

Madras Ci[illegible]L

WITH CON[illegible] ADDI[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES.

By Robert Henderſon,

This day, WEDNE DAY, the 9th of Dec.

Between five and ſix in the afternoon,

A DWELLING HOUSE, ſituated at Peddah Naick's Pettah, on the Eaſt of John Pareira's Garden — meaſuring in length from North to South, fifty-two feet, and in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, thirty-two feet.

BELONGING TO

Mr. John Maddox.

Conditions of the Sale as uſual.

To be ſold by Public Action,u

By Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Inſt.

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

Alexander Ponton, Eſq.

Amongſt which there is

A CAPITAL Gold Watch,
A Diamond Breaſt Pin,
A Horſe and Bandy,
A Bengal Palankeen,
Two Black-wood Cots,
A handſome Bureau, and Book-caſe,
Some Plate,

AND

BOOKS.

The ſame day will be ſold,

Four Pipes of London Particular Madeira Wine, that has been two Years in India,
A few Caſes of Gin,
Some boxes of China Dried Fruits,

AND

A ſtrong Pyebald Saddle Horſe.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Inſt.

At 12 o'Clock,

THE WRECK

OF THE

Snow Radah Kiſtnah Perſaud,

As ſhe now lyes near St. Thome River,

WITH ALL HER STORES,

A Liſt of which may be ſeen at the Auction room.

The Purchaſe Money to be paid within five days after the ſale, in default thereof, the Veſſel will be re-ſold at the riſk and expence of the firſt Purchaſer.

To be ſold by Public Au[illegible]

By Robert Hen[illegible]ſon,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJA[illegible]E,

On SATURDAY next, t[illegible] Inſtant,

Preciſely at twel[illegible]

A HOUSE and G[illegible]ND, near Mr Drake's Gard[illegible] the [illegible]uz, in Churc[illegible]eet;—the G[illegible] meaſures in length fr[illegible]th [illegible] Hundred and Seven[illegible] and a H[illegible]d in breadth from Ea[illegible] Weſt at th[illegible] End, Fifty-ſeven Feet, at the [illegible]nd, Fifty-five Feet, together with a Piece of Ground, adjoining, [illegible]in len[illegible] from Eaſt to Weſt [illegible] Feet and a Half, and in breadth [illegible] to South T[illegible] Feet [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Auction room,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On SATURDAY next, the 12th Inſtant,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

viz.

QUEEN'S WARE, Conſiſting of long and Covered Diſhes,
S[illegible], Flat, and Deſert Plates,
Baſons and Gurglets, &c. &c. &c.
A few Good Hams,
Fifteen Dozen of good Pale Ale,
Thirteen Reams of Gilt Paper of different Sizes, from No. 1 to 13.

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Auction Room,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On MONDAY next, the 14th Inſtant.

THE WEARING APPAREL,
A SILVER WATCH,

AND

Other EFFECTS,

Of a Gentleman, Deceaſed.

To be Sold,

A L[illegible] Old, and warranted ſound, and an Elegant Bandy, almoſt new, with Copper Panels, Horizontal Springs, and lined with Europe Cloth—The Price 140 Pagodas.

Enquire of Mr. Gaudoin, at his Auction-rooms in the Fort.

For Sale on Comm[illegible]

By Brown a[illegible]ton

A FEW CHES[illegible]ARE[illegible] Stockdale [illegible] or quality, at per Dozen, Twelve P[illegible]s

OLD RED PORT, at per Dozen, Six Pagodas.

Brown [illegible] Aſhton,

Ha[illegible] for Sale,

A LARG[illegible]NVESTMENT

OF

EUROPE GOODS,

BROUGHT OUT ON

The Kiobenhaven.

Par[illegible]culars as in a late Courier.

Greg[illegible]y Marcar Calder,

HAS [illegible] Honor to preſent his moſt re[illegible]ful Compliments to the Ladies and [illegible]ntlemen of the Settlement, and begs [illegible]orm them that the

CA[illegible]ET OF CURCIUS,

AND

THE GR[illegible]AT OPTIC of ZALER,

Which [illegible]re lately exhibited at Mackay's Gar[illegible], are [illegible]moved to the Black Town, in [illegible]n Street, in that Commodious [illegible]y Houſe lately occupied by MR. [illegible] WILKINSON.

The [illegible]xhibition [illegible]k place on [illegible] Dec[illegible]er, at ſeven [illegible] Evening and may be [illegible]ry Week.—viz. Tueſdays and Satur[illegible] —If any Ladies or Gentlemen [illegible] wiſh to ſee it in Private, on [illegible] d[illegible] of the Week, they will be [illegible]ify their pleaſure on the [illegible]y —The Tickets for ad[illegible] ONE STAR PAGODA, [illegible] the above-mentioned Houſe. [illegible]LDER, begs to inform the [illegible] that the above Exhibition will [illegible] till the middle of January [illegible]ill be conveyed to another

[illegible] December, 8th 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION,

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By J. L. HEEFKE,

At his Rooms,

On SATURDAY next, 12th Inſtant,

At 12 o'Clock,

By Order of the Adminiſtrators.

OF THE LATE

MR. J. SHARP,

The Undermentioned Houſehold Furniture

Conſiſting of

CLOTH PRESS,
SIDE BOARDS,
ARM CHAIRS,
A ſet of MAHOGANY DINING TABLES,
A Pair of SOPHAS,
One MAHOGANY LIQUOR CASE,
TEAKWOOD, and China COUCHES,
One Large MAHOGANY COTT, with Bedding and Pillows, &c
A Pair of Blackwood CARD TABLES, with Backgammonboards,
Nineteen LIQUOR CASES,
Two Large China Cheſts,
Seven SADDLES and BRIDLES,
Two ſmall Silver Handle SWORDS,
A quantity of different ſorts of Liquors,

ALSO

GLASS WARE,

Conſiſting of

GLOBE LAPMS,
Cut Glaſs TUMBLERS,
GLASSES,
A Quantity of Silver PLATE,

AND

WEARING APPAREL,

AND

Sundry other Articles.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By J. L. HEEFKE,

At his Rooms,

On SATURDAY next, the 12th Inſtant,

A CAPITAL CHARIOT

AND

TWO HORSES.

WITH HARNESS COMPLETE.

8th December, 1795.

For Private Sale,

By J. L. Heefke,

A REMARKABLY good, large, and new Piano Forte,
One ditto ſmall ditto,
A Capital New Hand Organ, with Tabor and Pipe;
A pair of French Horns, complete,
A pair of C. Clarinets, with Spare Reeds,

AND

A very capital Fowling Piece, by Twigg.

ALSO,

Excellent Brandy to be had in Caſks at 36 fans. per Gallon, and per Dozen at 3½ Pagodas.

TO BE SOLD,

By Mr. HEEFKE,

By Private Contract,

A PAIR of MARES,
A CURRICLE and HARNESS.

The Mares are ſpirited, and perfectly gentle; ſerve equally for a Phaeton, Poſt Chaiſe, Bandy, and Saddle.

The Curricle is very neat, and the Harneſs plated.

A Card.

The ſale Advertiſed at the Houſe

OF THE LATE

MR. LENHAM,

On THURSDAY the 9th Inſtant,

IS POSTPONED

To FRIDAY, the 11th,

At Eleven o'Clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurſt,

At their Auction room,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inſt.

At 12 o'Clock,

A STRONG, BEAUTIFUL,

BAY SADDLE HORSE,

Warranted ſound, and perfectly quiet.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurſt,

At their Auction-room,

On WEDNESDAY the 9th, and SATURDAY the 12th Inſtant,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

The undermentioned Articles,

PART OF AN INVESTMENT,

LATELY IMPORTED.

Mahogany Furniture

Conſiſting of

BUREAUS and Bookcaſes,
Wardrobes,
Sets of Dining Tables,
Pembroke ditto,
Ladies Working ditto,
Library and Office Deſks,
Baſon Stands,
Handkerchief Preſſes,
Cellerets, and Bird Cages.

Plated Ware,

Tea and Coffee Urns,
Tea Pots,
Muffineers,
Sugar Baſons,
Table Croſſes,
Wine Funnels,
Chamber Candleſticks with Snuffers,
Table ditto.

Drinkables,

Port Wine, Cyder, and Bottled Porter.

Sundries,

Dried Sweet Meats
Oatmeal,
Sallad Oil,
Muſtard,
Capers,
Olives,
Caſes of Pickles,
Fiſh Sauces,

A variety of Queen's Ware in Setts.

To be ſold by Public Auction;

By Wright and Hurſt,

At thier Auction-room,

On SATURDAY next, the 12th Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock,

A VERY NEAT LIGHT

PHÆTON.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurſt,

At thier Auction-room,

On SATURDAY next, the 12th Inſtant,

At 12 o'Clock,

A PAIR OF YOUNG DUN

CARRIAGE HORSES

WELL BROKE IN:

They are Strong and Serviceable; have a fine appearance in or out of Harneſs; and warranted perfectly Sound.

For Private Sale,

By Wright and Hurſt,

FOR READY MONEY.

LONDON MARKET MADEIRA, warranted two Years old, at per Pipe, : : Pagodas	140
India Market ditto, imported on the Kiobenhaven, at per Pipe, : ;	85
Pale Ale, in Butts, at : :	34
Ditto ditto, in Hogſheads, at :	17
Gin in 15 Bottle caſes, at per caſe,	7-22
Brandy in Caſks, at per Gallon, 38 fanams and : : :	1
Ditto in Bottles, at per dozen,	3, 4, & 5
Old Jamaica Rum, per ditto, :	5

Dec. 1ſt, 1795.

For Private Sale,

By Wright and Hurſt,

A FEW Cheſts of BROWN and WHITFORD's CLARET, at Ten Pagodas per Dozen,

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BILLS ON LONDON,

For £. 1000 each ſett,

At nine Months Sight, and 7s. 6d. per Pagoda,

To be had on application to

Meſſrs. DALY AND COCKBURN.

Fort St George, *Nov.* 26, 1795.

Madeira Wine.

Meſſrs. ROEBUCK, ABBOTT, & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

	St. Pags.
BEST LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, per Pipe, .	150
Ditto ditto MARKET ditto ditto, .	130
Ditto ditto EAST INDIA ditto ditto,	120
Ditto ditto WEST INDIA ditto ditto,	100

Fort St. George, November 5th, 1795.

Madeira Wine,

Warranted of a very Superior Quality,

FOR SALE

At One Hundred and Twenty Pagodas per Pipe;

LIKEWISE,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

Very good French Claret,

At Six Star Pagodas per Dozen,

APPLY TO

DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON.

MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 9th, 1795.

ON Monday the 7th Inſtant, arrived the Ship BODDAM, Captain Macarty, from Calcutta, which ſhe left on the 24th Ultimo. From Capt. Macarty we learn, that the SURPRISE, had ſailed for England, on the preceeding day, and that he ſpoke the ſhip FAVORITE, Captain Mears, and the Ship ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Capt. Smart, as they were going up the River, to Calcutta—all well.

On Sunday afternoon, arrived the Ship *Perſeverance*, Captain Howden, from *Bencoolen*, but laſt from Coringa; in which Port, Captain Howden had rode out the late tremenduous Gale, in perfect ſafety, and without the leaſt alarm for the ſafety of the Veſſel.

Captain Howden had touched at Pulo Penang on his Paſſage, where he delivered a part of the Deſpatches with which he was in charge, from the Hon. Company's Reſident at Bencoolen.

On the 25th Ultimo the American Ship GANGES, Captain Tingey, arrived at Calcutta, from Philadelphia and Madeira,—ſhe left Madeira on the 24th of July, but brings no Intelligence; except of the increaſing Commerce, Proſperity, and Happineſs, of the United States.

The violence of the late dreadful Storm we find to have been univerſally experienced at every ſtation and Contonment to the Weſtward. Accounts from ARNEE mention that [illegible] le of the Sepoy and Officers Qu[illegible] ters [illegible] e were deſtroyed on the ni[illegible] f th[illegible] timo. That during the ſucceeding day t[illegible] ged with unremitting violence, u[illegible] deſtroying the adjacent Country: numbers of the natives have periſhed, three Sepoys were *killed* by the falling buildings; and an European Serjeant, and ſeveral Sepoys were [illegible] *wounded*.—A letter of the 2d Inſta[illegible] ns, that COLONEL NIXON, and h[illegible] e family, were ſaved with great difficu[illegible], that they at that time lodged in the Grainery, as the only remaining building which afforded the ſmalleſt ſhelter, and that the Officers of the Garriſon were in *Tents* on the Parade.

The Drake, Cruiſer, has lately captured a Ship, on the Malabar Coaſt; whoſe diſcription is truly ſingular—Her Commander is an *American*; the Crew, *French*, *Danes*, and *Portugueſe*; and her Colours, thoſe of *Tippoo* Sultaun. It is ſaid ſhe [illegible] been deſpatched for this Port, for Cond[illegible] tion.

The Ship Darius, Captain [illegible] hell, ſailed from Bombay, for Madras, [illegible] the 18th Ultimo.

On Friday laſt a PACKET [illegible] ſed at the Poſt Office, to be forwarded to England, on the JOHN Schooner, lying at Trincomallie,—to which Veſſel the Packet was conveyed by a Long B[illegible] equipped for that ſervice, and commanded [illegible] Daniſh Gentleman, late third officer of t[illegible] Hercules.

JAMES DALY, Eſquire, was [illegible] Tueſday laſt, the 1ſt Inſtant, elected [illegible] of [illegible] dras for the e[illegible] ing Yea[illegible]

The Benga[illegible] Tapall, of th[illegible] Ul[illegible] has been loſt in the Maſuli[illegible] ſtrict, the man in charge of it havi[illegible] en drowned in attempting to croſs a R[illegible] r.

The Nonſuch, freighted wi[illegible] Rice [illegible] he Bengal Government, for Eu[illegible] ine, [illegible] with the firſt fleet of Indiame[illegible]

Letters from COCHIN menti[illegible] are nearly two hundred pieces mounted on the Ramparts of that

A very fine Ship, named the [illegible] launched near Calcutta, on the 18

The Ships *Mentor* and *Aberc*[illegible] at Calcutta on the 18th Ulti[illegible]

We are particularly requeſted by CAPTAIN SAUSSE, to inſert the following, Narrative, relative to the Ship HERCULES.

◆

"On the 21ſt November, I embarked on the ſhip Hercules, Capt. Jones, as a Paſſenger for Bengal, and for my Paſſage I duly paid him one hundred Pagodas—we ſailed the ſame day: after we had been ſome time under weigh, I requeſted Capt. Jones to permit me to keep watch and do duty as a Mariner, for my own ſatisfaction, which he readily granted. On the 25th Nov. being in Latitude 12-43 N. Longitude 83-35, diſtance 62 ½ Leagues, the wind came on to blow a heavy Gale from N. N. W. At 5 P. M. the wind increaſing, we took in the Maintopſail, and ſcudded before the wind, under the Foreſail—at 11 the Gale had increaſed with a terrible Sea which laid the ſhip on her beam-ends, and we ſoon found ſhe was Water-logged—the Mizen-maſt was then cut away, and Capt. Jones requeſted my advice, for what was further neceſſary to be done, directing me to act as I thought proper: we then cut away the mainmaſt, which in its fall ſtove in the Long Boat, but the Ship did not right, until the Foremaſt had fallen by the board—At this time both of our Pumps were found to be choaked, and of no uſe the Deck was conſequently ſcuttled in two places, and the Crew continued bailing throughout the whole of the night.

"On the morning of the 26th. the Gale yet continued with undiminiſhed force, and we found, notwithſtanding every effort, that there was eight feet water in the Hold—At this time Captain Jones, called his Officers, and directed them to hoiſt out the ſmall Boat, telling the Crew to loſe no time in making a Raft for their own preſervation—I remonſtrated with Capt Jones on the impoſſibility of ſaving himſelf in ſo ſmall a Boat—but in vain—he took me by the hand, moſt kindly, and without ſpeaking, deſcended into the Boat with his two Officers, and a young Engliſh Sailor: ſcarcely were they two Cables length from the Ship, when I ſaw the Boat overwhelmed by the Sea—and about half an hour afterwards, to my great ſurpriſe I ſaw the Sailor ſwimming along ſide, we got him on board, and he informed me that the reſt were drowned.

"The Crew now came to me, and requeſted I would take the Command of the ſhip, ſaying they would obey my orders. I then exhorted them to take courage, and to aſſiſt me in reparing the Long Boat, which ſome of them did, but with ſeeming reluctance. I then directed the Carpenter, in nailing on Hides and Canvas, and with the Hen-coops, I directed the Gunwales to be raiſed; in fact, I did all that many years experience dictated for the general preſervation of the Crew. After 48 Hours working on the Boat ſhe appeared to me Sea-worthy; but I am ſorry to add that during this period of labour, a part of the Crew had broke open Capt. Jones's Lockers, Bureau, and Trunks, drank his Liquors, and plundered every thing which came to hand—I feared a revolt, and only remonſtrated mildly with them. Having fixed tackles to the ſhips helm, I at length prevailed on a few hands to aſſiſt me in getting out the Long Boat—it was effected; and I put on board a few Pumpkins, to alleviate the Droughth occaſioned by labor and anxiety, for, not a drop of Water could we come at in the ſhip, had there been Water, I would not have left her; for I doubted not of being able to have brought her again into theſe Roads by ſeaman-like exertion.

"Taking as many people, as I thought conſiſtent with ſafety, I directed the reſt to proceed in making a Raft, but they ſeemed intent only on their Plunder—I had in my Trunk 1230 Spaniſh Dollars, a Gold Watch and Chain, Silver Spoons, Buckles, and other articles of value—I came to the Trunk, found it broke open, and nothing left of all my property but a few Shirts. I however ſaved Capt. Jones's Timekeeper, which with ſome other things I delivered to the Maſter Attendant, immediately on my arrival here.

"It is aſſerted in the laſt *Gazette*, that I have been "*amply recompenſed.*" I have been in no ſhape recompenſed—I did not aſk or deſire [illegible] eward, for having been inſtrumental in [illegible] g the lives of my fellow creatures; and [illegible] el a ſatisfaction which is in no reſpect di[illegible] ſhed, even by the reflection, that thoſe [illegible] hoſe exiſtance I labored, have ſtripped m[illegible] y all. I did my duty manfully, and [illegible] eflection, I am indeed very AMPLY RECOM[illegible] NSED."

(Signed) [illegible] I. SAUSSE, *Capt.*

◆

The Hon. Company[illegible] hips *Thurlo*[illegible] *Minerva*, *Hillſborough*, an[illegible] *ances*, and t[illegible] Country Ship Caledonia, are taking in M[illegible] litary Stores at Calcutta, for this Preſide[illegible]

The *Princeſs Amelia* [illegible] *ndon*, and Indiamen, were to be diſpatched f[illegible] bay, for Europe direct, about th[illegible]

[illegible] eet

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

G.O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 24th Nov. 1795.

Captain POOLE appointed to the command of Aſka, until further orders.

Fort St. George, 27th Nov. 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Captain ADAM LINDSAY, appointed to the Command of Attore, and the 24th Battalion of Native Infantry, vice Beale, deceaſed.

Lieutenanant WILLIAM WILSON, to be Captain of a Company, vice Beale—date of Commiſſion, 23d November, 1795.

Lieutenant FRANCIS AISKILL, Senior, appointed to the Command of Mellore.

Lieutenant STAINFORTH JOHNSON, to be Perſian Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Detachment ſerving with His Highneſs the Nizam.

Lieutenant THOMAS GURNELL, to be Adjutant to the 6th Battalion Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Preſton, permitted to reſign.

December 2d, 1795.

The Right Hon. the Preſident in Council, is pleaſed to notify that in Conſequence of Orders, from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, for the War Department, the SWISS REGIMENT of MEURON, has been transferred from the Dutch to the Britiſh Service.

This Corps is to be conſidered with reſpect to Pay and Allowances, as the King's Regiments ſerving on the Coaſt.

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ORIENTAL STAR—21ſt *Nov.*

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction we communicate the following information to our MILITARY READERS:—particularly ſo, as we have not the leaſt doubt of its authority, and we have good reaſon to believe that the Regulations, when made public, will give general ſatisfaction to all parties.

We are informed by good *authority* that the *Governor General* has received a *letter* from *England*, by the laſt over-land packet; mentioning, that the long expected ARMY REGULATIONS, will certainly come out this ſeaſon, either by the coming fleet, or by a frigate ſent expreſsly for the purpoſe.

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BOMBAY COURIER—21ſt *Nov.*

In the courſe of laſt week, a Portugueſe inhabitant of Mangalore named Lewis Patcheek attended by a Mopla arrived from that place at Bombay: among the objects of their viſit we underſtand there is one if it can be depended upon, and we ſee no immediate reaſon to diſcredit it, that muſt have no little intereſt with our *Mercantile Readers*; it is ſaid that TIPPOO SULTAUN perceiving the importance of *Mangalore*, and the advantages that might accrue to the Myſore, by a liberal encourgement of trade, had reſolved *to open that Port to all Nations*; that in order to protect the infant commerce of his nation, and make his flag reſpected, he had begun to eſtabliſh a Marine, of which *two ſix and thi*[illegible] *Frigates* were in a very advanced ſta[illegible] on the ſtocks, the more immediate purp[illegible] es for which Mr. Patcheek and the Mopla ar[illegible] me hither, we believe to be the purchaſe [illegible] nage; they repreſent the ſtate of the ma[illegible] to be at preſent little favorable to the [illegible] tation of European Staples with whic[illegible] is tolerably well provided, that [illegible] bear a good price, that Peppe[illegible] as much as at Mahè, and [illegible] ant and extremely chea[illegible]

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The tw[illegible] *ing Extracts, detailing the melanc*[illegible] *ts of the late Storm, at* Arcot *and* [illegible] *bad, are copied from the laſt Gazette.*

EXTRA[illegible] ER *from* ARCOT, *dated* [illegible] *ſt*, 1795.

[illegible] ſtuous weather, which ſet in here on [illegible] night of the 29th ultimo, you muſt hav[illegible] rd; of many of the particulars attendin[illegible] ou are, probably, unacquainted.

"The [illegible] commenced at eleven o'Clock at night, [illegible] the N[illegible] nd continued with uncommon [illegible] ence, [illegible] on the morning of [illegible] xt day, a[illegible] with very [illegible] avy [illegible] etween eleve[illegible] velve, at [illegible] on, it [illegible] with increaſed [illegible] and a[illegible] this [illegible] veral perſons, in [illegible] deavor[illegible] paſs [illegible] e part of the Cantonment [illegible] oſed to be leſs expoſed to [illegible] carried before the wind, and [illegible] petuoſity to the ground. [illegible] ree o'clock, on the morning of [illegible] ſt of the quarters in the Cantonleveled with the earth; and the [illegible] od the tempeſt, were crouded by thoſe who had eſcaped [illegible] own habitations. [illegible] ven others, I had the good [illegible] ind [illegible] ge in Colonel Younge's the ſituation of which you are [illegible] nted with.—Here we were every inſtant called upon to adminiſter to the neceſſities of perſons who were brought to us in a breathleſs, and almoſt lifeleſs ſtate.. Before four o'clock in the morning, we were cut off, by a ſudden inundation, which rapidly encreaſed on us, from the reſt of the Contonment.

"The current of the Nullah ruſhed violently along, and led us to expect that the corner of the houſe adjoining it, would be every moment ſwept away; and the riſe of the water, which at this time was nearly two feet an hour, made us apprehend, if we ſhould eſcape the ſtream, that we ſhould be ſuffocated within doors. The water ſoon penetrated the hall, and when it had riſen to one foot over the floor, we bethought of contriving a ladder, to aſcend the roof, which was effected without much difficulty.

"While we were ſtationed on the roof, we heared the piercing cries of perſons carried by us in the ſtream, at every inſtant; whom we had not the power to relieve, and in this ſtate, awaiting with reſignation, the fate which ſeemed to threaten us, we remained for ſome time, when a ſudden craſh alarmed us, and ſhortly afterwards the veranda of the houſe fell in:—at the ſame inſtant of time, from a neighbouring houſe, belonging to Major Dallas, we heard and felt, a moſt tremendous noiſe and ſhock, and ſhortly afterwards, by an aweful ſhaking of the earth, we were convinced that it had fallen. To add to the deſpair of our ſituation, the bank of the Nullah near to us, gave way, and the water burſt afreſh, on the houſe, which now trembled in every part:—this was a ſignal for our deſcent, which we obeyed on the moment, and on the next, the roof of the hall gave way.

"In this ſituation, we were intent upon making rafts; and this employment, leſſened the ſenſe of our miſery; but heaven knows how little uſe they could have been to us, from the ſtrength of the torrent, which ruſhed irreſiſtibly paſt us, if we had been obliged to put them to the trial. But the kindneſs of providence rendered theſe weak efforts for our own ſafety, almoſt needleſs.—The morning dawned upon us, and the water retired, in proportion to the rapidity of its approach.

"From the appearance of the clouds, about us, and recollection of what we had ſuffered, at nine o'clock on the 30th, we ventured to ſwim acroſs the River, with the aſſiſtance of thoſe on the oppoſite ſhore, who had been anxious all the night, for our welfare. They received us with joy, and beheld our delivery, not without aſtoniſhment. If the gale had continued two hours longer, the currents of the River and Nullah, muſt have met, and would have rendered an eſcape impoſſible.

"The Cantonment, this morning, holds out a lamentable proſpect. Not a houſe in the Lines or Pettah, is ſtanding.—The Stores are blown down, and the Trees every where rooted up.—No veſtige, even of a village, remains.—The ground is torn up, and wherever you turn, nothing but chaſms and quickſands are to be ſeen.—In ſhort, the devaſtion beggars all deſcription.

"The loſs on this melancholy occaſion, to the officers and people, of all denominations, is truly ſerious, though every poſſible meaſure was adopted, [illegible] ſecure property and prevent theft—I am [illegible] vever, happy to add, that there is n[illegible] le European life loſt, and fewer of [illegible] e natives, than might have bee[illegible] d, under all the circumſtances [illegible] s night."

EXTRACT of a L[illegible] WALLAJAHBAD, dated [illegible] 1795.

"On the night of t[illegible] Ultimo, a moſt ſevere gale of wind, [illegible] rom the N.E. attended with deluge[illegible]; and continued without int[illegible] for upwards of twelue hours—[illegible] nged more eaſterly in the mo[illegible] oſſible, blew ſtronger then in [illegible] receeding night:—It has [illegible] the Barracks, and Quarters [illegible] fficers, and has likewiſe thrown dow[illegible] of the Buzar; with almoſt all the tre[illegible] r this place.

"At 10 o'clock a[illegible] ght, on the 29th, the River overflowed [illegible] d nearly covered the Buzar; [illegible] d the B[illegible] lows ſituated near the River have eight [illegible] nine feet water in them:—we ſuppoſe, t[illegible] er muſt have riſen at leaſt ſixteen feet.

During the nigh[illegible] heard t[illegible] of [illegible] ne people in th[illegible] r; whi[illegible] morning, we fou[illegible] proce[illegible] Bungalow near the [illegible] al, wh[illegible] geant had left his Wife and Fam[illegible] human efforts could have no ava[illegible] attempting to reſcue them from the[illegible] ous ſituation:—we likewiſe diſcover[illegible] people, on the tops of Bungalows, [illegible] ght whom, were ſome of [illegible] from the favorable appearance o[illegible] er, we hope ſoon to ſave them a[illegible]

"About 9 A. M. [illegible] the 30[illegible] ters began to ſub[illegible] e; an[illegible] we ho[illegible] few hours more, will eneable [illegible] ren[illegible] aſſiſtance to the poor ſuff[illegible] on the B[illegible] galows, particularly the Women and Children, in the Bungalow abovementioned, who are in a moſt deplorable ſituation, and if the Bungalow gives way, they muſt inevitably be cruſhed to pieces in the ruins.

"About 3 P. M. we ſent ſome men who were daring enough to croſs the ſtream, and got ſafe to the Bungalow, where they found the Women and Children all alive, and in an hour and a half, we ſucceeded in getting the whole of them to the Barracks.

"I cannot, at preſent, tell you how many natives have periſhed; we have only loſt two men, of the 73d Regiment.

"The waters, this morning, are confined to the bed of the River; ſo we hope, the worſt is paſt."

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HINTS reſpecting WOOL-BEARING ANIMALS, addreſſed to the BRITISH SUBJECTS in INDIA, by JAMES ANDERSON, L. L. D. a Director, and one of the Conſtituent Members of the SOCIETY inſtituted for the *improvement* of BRITISH WOOL.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Neither ſhould we ſuffer ourſelves to be diverted from beſtowing a minute attention to any of theſe kinds of Animals becauſe of the improbabity we may think there is of meeting with any thing of the kind now in queſtion among the particular claſs of Animals that engage our notice at the time. Few Animals appear at firſt view leſs likely to afford fine wool than the goat, yet we ſee that it affords it of a very fine quality of two different ſorts, ſcarcely any one will think that there would be the ſmalleſt proſpect of ſucceſs in looking for wool among the Hog, (Sus) tribe of Animals, yet true it is that there is a breed of this Animal in the Northern parts of Scotland, that affords a conſiderable quantity of wool among the briſtles that is far from being of a coarſe quality, and might be employed in manufactures, nor is it a thing in the leaſt beyond the line of natures walk if a breed ſhould yet be diſcovered which, like the Angora goat, inſtead of being covered with coarſe ſtiff hairs, ſhould afford an abundant fleece of ſoft ſilky wool, ſeveral varieties of the Camel tribe, that are capable of bearing a cold climate are known to afford very fine though impure wool, inſtance Vigonia wool. There is another kind of ſoft ſilky wool very long, ſold in London under the name of Peruvian wool produced by an Animal which is not known to us: we know of no animal of the Deer kind as yet that affords wool; but this is no proof that no ſuch animal does not exiſt, and lathough it would be abſurd in any one from this poſſible contingency to place any reliance on the probability of finding ſuch an animal, yet it would be ſtill more abſurd in us to reſt ſatisfied of the impoſſibility of ſuch a thing being in exiſtence, untill every corner of the Globe ſhall have been ranſacked, not ſuperficialy; but by men who are capable of diſcrimination with accuracy and who are willing to deſcribe to the public the individual objects they have ſeen. It is now ſeveral Centuries ſince our communication with the Eaſt Indies has been laid open to all Europen Nations, yet I do not find that ever it has been publickly made known till the preſent hour among European nations, that ſuch a thing as a breed of ſheep carrying only ſhort ſtiff hair like that of a horſe exiſted any where, and there are many other animals in India and other parts of the Globe that have been curſorily mentioned by travellers and never yet fully diſcribed. The *Nil Ghau*, was known in Europe only in the deſcription by Bernier, which on that account was deemed fabulous for a century and more, and many other animals obſcurely mentioned remain at this hour in the ſame degree of uncertainy.

But if we ought to be attentive to diſcriminate the breeds of animals which are but little uſed as food among us, we ought to be ſtill more careful to make ourſelves fully acquainted with thoſe which are known to afford the moſt nouriſhing and ſavoury food, yet ſo it is, that though the cattle (Bos) tribe have been for ages employed as food. I know not if ever an attempt has been made to try if it was poſſible to find a variety of that claſs of animals which like ſome varieties of the ſheep kind, are wool bearing-animals, and though a ſneer muſt be the conſequence, among moſt people, at hearing ſuch a Propoſal. The tit proceeds nearly upon the ſame principle, as the laugh might be raiſed in the Iſland of Madagaſcar againſt a Native there who ſhould in the intimate the poſſibility of rearing wool bearing ſheep inſtead of the ſhort haired ones now in uſe to be reared among them, if it be ſuppoſed that this notion occurred to him from having tranſciently heard from travellers that ſuch kind of creatures did really exiſt [illegible] ſome diſtant parts of the Globe. The fa[illegible] already known in Europe that the varieties [illegible] ttle may be nearly arranged under the ſame [illegible], in this reſpect, as thoſe of ſheep above [illegible] ated, viz.

Firſt. The ſhort ſtif[illegible] ſort of this kind, the ſhorteſt and ſtiffeſ[illegible] nd the thickeſt ſe[illegible] on, I have ever ſeen [illegible] of a *Zebu* bu[illegible] India now exhibited here as a ſhow. H[illegible] does not ex[illegible] half an inch in length, [illegible] ſtiff but [illegible] though firm, and exce[illegible] cloſe in [illegible]. To the ſame ſhort haired claſs muſt be [illegible] d all the cattle reared in Britain, though t[illegible] vary conſiderably in the length and ſoftneſs of hair in different breeds.

Second. Thoſe that carry a cloſe coat of ſhort, [illegible] criſped hair reſembling in a good meaſ[illegible] the fleece of [illegible] ep that yield cloathing w[illegible] which may be ſhorn and [illegible] dmits of being [illegible] up into c[illegible] Be[illegible] [illegible] en made; [illegible] hair as a

Third. Cattle producing a long and thick fleece of wool, or if hair which could be applied to many uſes in manufacture to which wool is uſually appropriated, to this claſs ſeems to be referable the *Sarluce* or grounting Ox, as it is ſome times called, an animal of the higher India bordering on Tartary, which has been obſcurely deſcribed, this creature is of the *Bos* tribe, repreſented as being covered all over with a thick coat of long ſoft gloſſy hair nearly trailing upon the ground when it walks, which is applied to various uſes by the natives where it is reared: but of this animal we are ſtill more ſuperficially informed than of the other. The *Chittigong Cow*, a native of a lower diſtrict in Hindoſtan, and more within reach of certain information, has been repreſented to me as poſſeſſing ſome of the qualities of fleece with the former; but hitherto the information is too ſlight to be further relied upon than as affording reaſons for more particular enquiry.

But there is one other animal of this kind of which I can ſpeak with greater certainty, becauſe I have often converſed on the ſubject with a gentleman who has ſeen many thouſands of them alive and dead, and who is at this moment living in Edinburgh, Mr. Graham formerly Governor of Hudſon's Bay. This is the Muſk Bull and Cow of Hudſon's Bay. This creature is not of very large ſtatute, but it is covered all over with a very cloſe pile of long ſoft hair, which is on an average about half a yard in length, in ſome places longer, which often touches the ground under the belly as the creature walks, among this hair, which of itſelf could be eaſily worked up into various manufactures, there is found a conſiderable quantity of very fine wool, nearly in ſoftneſs, he ſays, to ſilk, of which ſtockings and Gloves have been made of great beauty. The fleſh of this creture is excellent food as he is well able to atteſt having lived chiefly on it for nearly twenty years, yet this animal though known to exiſt, has never once been tried to be domeſticated though from this gentlemen's account, the animals are nothing like ſo wild or ferocious as the native breed of wild cattle ſtill allowed to roam at large in the park of Whittingham in Northumberland, and it has been often aſcertained by experiment that if a calf of this breed be ſtolen away when very young and put upon a common tame Cow to be ſuckled, at groes up as gentle and tame as her own calf would have done.

From theſe ſlight notices it appears, that although the ſociety for the improvement of Britiſh wool has already done ſomething, eſpeoialy in the way of deſpelling that miſt which uſed to prevent as from perceiving the objects that were around us and within our reach though unattended to, yet the light that has been as yet thrown upon the ſubject, can only be compared to that of the opening dawn, which enables us juſt faintly to perceive that there is a number of objects that will require the ſplendor of the Meredian ſun fully to illuminate ſo as to enable us to aſcertain their uſe and value completely. The field for inveſtigation is of immenſe extent, many of the Gentlemen in India are in very favorable circumſtances to derive honor to themſelves by conferring a benefit on this Country, if they engage in this exploratory carrer, and they are hereby invited to co-operate in this grand National Undertaking.

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BROTHERS THE PROPHET.

The following paſſages [illegible] cted from one of the Pamphlets publiſh[illegible] the [illegible] will convey a competent ide[illegible] aders of the Propheсies, of this [illegible] God, and Deſcendant from David, King [illegible] Iſrael.

"The very loud and unuſual kind of Thunder that was heard inthe beginning of January, 1971 was the voice of the Angel mentioned in the Eighteenth chapter of the Revelation, proclaiming the judgment of God, and the fall of Babylon the great; it was the loudeſt that ever was heard ſince man was created, and ſhook the whole earth every time the angel ſpoke; it roared through the ſtreets, and made a noiſe over London like the falling of moun-tains of ſtones.

Many buildings were damaged at the time of this thunder, and many perſons were frightened by it; the great flaſhes of lightning proceeded alſo from the angel, and was, according to the firſt verſe reflect ed from the brightneſs of his glory.

The Lord God was ſo exceeding angry at the tim[illegible] this thunder that he determined to leave his [illegible] Judgements unfulfilled relative to Lo[illegible] do[illegible] burn her immediately, with fire from he[illegible] Soon afterwards I was informed by Reve[illegible] what the thunder meant, and was c[illegible] ded to go from London beyond the di[illegible] eighteen miles. I had, *ſimilar to the [illegible] Daniel at Babylon*, an attending Angel to exp[illegible] all the Viſions, and ſupport me under the g[illegible] was loaded with for its approaching fall.

Th[illegible] d knowing that I loved him with [illegible] heart, and, had often reſiſted the calls [illegible] ger, and diſtreſs, rather than comply with [illegible] oms that would offend him, pitied me, for [illegible] d beſeeched him to let me inform the peo[illegible] London of the danger, and try by all po[illegible] to ſave [illegible] m; but was refuſed pe[illegible] becauſe they wouldimpriſon and uſe [illegible] ver[illegible] l for it.

In [illegible] ion to [illegible] at God had promiſed and repea[illegible] by his angel to make me happy, he was now pleaſed to give me another proof of his unalterable regard, and convince me by it, that *although he could not in juſtice to his recorded judgment [illegible] are London*, ye[illegible] for my ſake, he would [illegible] cy to ſome; [illegible] take care, that by ſick[illegible] and other cau[illegible] move the perſons I [illegible] d ſhould be [illegible], to a ſufficient diſtance [illegible] d the limit[illegible] be deſtroyed and ſunk After [illegible] king the Lord God, I mentioned ſeveral, [illegible] h men and women, and called the remember[illegible] ce of his mercy to others whoſe names I did [illegible] ow, butpo inted them out in my mind.

Among thoſe I mentioned, was William Pultney, *William Pitt*, Gilbert Eliot, Charle sGrey the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, the Marquis of Lanſdown, the Earl of Chatham, Maitland, onw calledEarl of Lauderdale; Henry Phipps, for I remembered his brother to have done me an act of friendſhip; John Dalrymple, John Griffin Griffin, Alderman Pickett, *becauſe that during his mayoralty he oppoſed by a public advertiſement the frequency of taking oaths*; in doing ſo he honored that all remembering God, who will in due timeas publickly honor him for it. Wilberforce, Baſtard, *Sheridan*, PhilipStephens, Charles Fox, John Luke, a pool Quaker; Samuel Hood: the King and his family, for they were to be gathered into London; Ponſonby, for whom I conceived an eſteem, from oblevrſing in his countenance openneſs and honeſty, and poſſeſſing as I thought, e heart ſimilar to my own, I was led to intreat for him: until laſt year I could aſſign no other reaſon for mentioning that name than what I have given; but the true one is, that as God had determined not only to keep in London the people then in it, but likewiſe to allow great multitudes to be drawn to it from all parts of the country, he would be found among the number to be deſtroyed; for which to prevent his death in ſuch a place, the Lord God influenced me to regard him, that I might afterwards remember ſuch a perſon and be mindful of his ſafety.

I am not in the leaſt acquainted with the man I have mentioned, whom God was pleaſed to diſtinguiſh by ſo great a teſtimony of his regard, but although I am not, and our names are different, *he is—as well as myſelf*, deſcended from DAVID KING of ISRAEL. The Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, whom I am no more acquainted with than the ſtranger I mentioned before, is likewiſe deſcended from David, King of Iſrael; the family ſhe is married into are alſo of the Hebrews, and are deſcended from JOSEPH, the once Preſident of Egypt.

There are many families of the ſame origin as thoſe three I have named, made known to me by revelation, but I am forbidto mention any of them at preſent for public knowledge.

RICHARD BROTHERS.

MARRIED.

At Maſulipatam on the 22d October, LIEUTENANT JOHN DIGHTON, to MISS BOYD.

BIRTHS.

At Negapatam, on Tueſday morning the 1ſt of December, the LADY of GEORGE THOMPSON, Eſq. of a DAUGHTER.

On the 2d. Inſtant, Mrs. WILLIAM HUNTER, of a SON.

DEATHS,

On Monday laſt, Mrs. BOSC, a Lady whoſe amiable qualities, goodneſs of heart, and engaging diſpoſition, had endeared her to Society, of which ſhe was an Ornament—Poſſeſſed of liberal and expanded Sentiments, her converſation equally enlivened as her affability charmed thoſe, who had the happineſs of knowing her. She felt and inſpired the moſt refined enjoyments of Friendſhip, and although cut off in the flower of her Life, ſhe yet lived long enough to be univerſally beloved.

Lately, the Infant SON of the late CAPTAIN LEE, of his Eſtabliſhment.

At Bombay, JAMES WALES, Eſq.

And LIEUT LAMBE, of that Eſtabliſhment.

Alſo at Bombay Mr. DUTTON, formerly Quarter Maſter of the 19th Dragoons.

At Calcutta, RICHARD PIERCE, Eſq.

At Benares, Mr. ADAM TURNBULL.

MADRAS LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Military Male Aſylum, &c.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

Wedneſday, the 2d December, 1795.

No. 3444 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas,
No. 9002 a Prize of 80 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 2665 and 3535 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

6237 4085 5946 5374 860 8096 8639 4161
9699 8858 649 3007 1914 9937 3189 8428
4979 5477 569 5223 5276 949 8944 5095
1819 8729 7083 861 2769 6522 276 3354
5667 3973 1620 9843 8452 9180 9114 6095
1028 1718 8594 4865.

TWENTY FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING

Friday, the 4th December, 1795.

No. 9496 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas,
No. 8002 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas,
No. 2586 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 8426 6408 2884 3301 and 7928 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 6184 and 5262 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

3998 7403 9849 5041 5405 6962 3055 8591
31 9211 6492 7772 8469 5370 7334 2754
4917 3942 43 5343 9613 6565 1645 9541
7798 8113 8420 3590 6383 852 1940 4368
3871 2970 1110 9265 2523 9955 1142 8795
430.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, the 7th December, 1795.

No. 5332 Prize of 80 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 5988 9209 8904 3715 7757 1454 & 7369 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

9980 6513 4607 1840 3774 9459 1116 4051
8053 7656 8349 143 5100 1921 9522 3739
7782 6070 4134 4326 5995 8390 6681 9884
4135 5404 4537 1505 6526 8485 359 3469
4071 6660 5907 2529 3578 5384

Government Advertiſement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT THE RIGHT HON. THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL *has been pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following* REGULATIONS *for the* COLLECTION *of* CUSTOMS *upon* IMPORTS *and* EXPORTS *by* SEA, *at the* PORT *of* MADRAS.

REGULATIONS for levying CUSTOMS on IMPORTS and EXPORTS, at the PORT of MADRAS.

The following Rules for conducting the buſineſs of the Cuſtoms are to be in force from the 1ſt of January, 1796.

IMPORTS.

1.—The Cuſtom-Houſe is to be open every day (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon.

2.—The Sea Cuſtomer ſhall receive from the Maſter Attendant a report of every Veſſel, which may come to anchor in the Roads of Madras, and ſhall enter in his Book, her Name, the Nation to which ſhe may belong, the Name of her Commander, from what Port ſhe may laſt have failed, and every other particular concerning her.

3.—The following Notification ſhall be given, under the Signature of the Sea Cuſtomer, to the Commanders of all Veſſels arriving at the port of Madras, viz. "You are hereby directed to "tranſmit to my Office, a true Manifeſt upon "oath, of all the Goods and Merchandize loaded on board your Veſſel, ſpecifying at what "Port they were received, and to whom they "belong either on account of the owners or on "freight, together with their marks and numbers—agreeably to the annexed form."

(Signed) A.B Sea Cuſtomer.

The following is the form of the Manifeſt to be ſubjoined to the Notice :

Manifeſt of the Cargo of the Ship A. from B. Commander Captain C. under Engliſh Colours.

Marks.	*Numbers.*	*Packages.*	*Quantity of Goods*	*Quality of Goods.*	*Where Shipped.*	*To whom conſign'd.*	*Coſt.*

4.—As ſoon after the arrival of a Veſſel as may be practicable, the Maſter or Supercargo is to deliver on his Manifeſt at the Sea Cuſtomer's Office. The Sea Cuſtomer or his Deputy is to annex the following form of an affidavit to the Manifeſt, viz. "A. B. Commander of the "Ship C. Maketh Oath and ſaith, that the an"nexed Manifeſt, contains to the beſt of his "knowledge and belief, a true and juſt account "of all Goods and Merchandize, imported on "the ſaid ſhip C. into the Port of Madras, and "that the ſums written oppoſite to the articles "are the true and juſt Prime Coſt."

5.—This Affidavit muſt be made by the Maſter or Supercargo, of every Veſſel, before a Magiſtrate, and no Merchandize ſhall be permitted to land until the above rules ſhall have been obſerved: ſhould any Goods not included in the ſaid Manifeſt, be afterwards landed, they ſhall be liable to confiſcation.

6.—When the above forms ſhall have been complied with, and ſufficient ſecurity taken from the owners or freighters of the cargo by the Sea Cuſtomer, for the Duty, which muſt be paid within ten days, they ſhall be permitted to land the Goods.

7.—Every article of Goods and Merchandize landed, to be carried immediately to the Cuſtom-Houſe for examination, except ſuch Goods as from neceſſity are landed in the Black Town, of which however a particular account ſhall be taken and entered in a Day Book to be kept for that purpoſe by the Sea Cuſtomer or his Deputy.

8.—A particular account muſt be taken by the Sea Cuſtomer, of all Goods and Packages, without exception, imported from Europe, on their being landed.

9—The duty on Ships Manifeſts is to be finally ſettled by the Sea Cuſtomer.

10.—In landing the cargo, every boat load ſhall be accompanied with a note, addreſſed to the Sea Cuſtomer, ſpecifying the quantity and quality of the Goods, the Sea Cuſtomer ſhall ſign an order on each ſeparate note, to weigh or examine the Goods ſpecified in it, and to paſs them.—No Goods ſhall be landed without a note or permit, and great care ſhall be taken that no more Goods are paſſed than the quantities ſpecified in the permits.

11.—When Goods are to be tranſhipped, from one Veſſel to another in the Roads, the forms above eſtabliſhed for authenticating the Manifeſts are to be obſerved.

12.—When the cargo ſhall have been landed, the boat notes or permits ſhall be compared with the Manifeſts; after which the Sea Cuſtomer is to make out bills for the duty, agreeably to the following rules.

13.—The rate of duty is two and a half per cent. to be levied *ad valorem*, that is to ſay fifteen per cent. will be added to the invoice price, and the duty collected upon the aggregate ſum.

14.—The following exceptions are however to be obſerved.

15.—The owners or Commanders of all ſhips under foreign Colours, importing from Europe, or elſewhere, ſhall be requiredto deliver a Manifeſt of their Import cargo upon oath, and an advance of ſix per cent. is to be added to the prime coſt of the articles imported on ſuch Ships, and the duty levied on the aggregate.

16.—Europe and all other Goods, imported into Madras, from the foreign Settlements, are to be aſſeſſed in the ſame manner as if imported directly from Europe.

17.—The duty is to be levied upon the Inveſtments of the Captains and Officers of the Honourable Company's Ships, on the amount of their Invoices, without adding the uſual per centage.

18.—All Goods of whatever deſcription imported from Bengal ſhall be exempt from all duties whatever, upon producing a regular Certificate of their exportation from thence, and of their being the produce and manufacture of the Company's territories under that Preſidency.

19—Copper imported from Calcutta or Bombay with a Certificate ſpecifying that it has been taken from the Government of thoſe Preſidencies, in payment of advances, due on contracts with the Company, to paſs free of duty.

20.—As the prime coſts of Imports, by American Ships, the produce of America, cannot always be ſworn to, the duty in ſuch caſes is to be levied on the account ſales properly atteſted.

21.—The duty is to be levied on China Goods, at an advance of thirty per cent. on the invoce price.

22.—The duty on cargoes, imported on Macao Ships, is to be levied agreeably to the account ſales delivered in on oath In caſes, were the owners refuſe to authenticate their account ſales by Affidavit, an advance of forty per cent. on the prime coſt is to be added, and the duty levied on the aggregate.

23.—The Sea Cuſtomer is not to refund any part of the duty on Certificates from Bombay, except in the forgoing caſe of Copper.

24.—Batavia Arrack is to be aſſeſſed at the rate of thirty Pagodas per leaguer.

25.—Arrack imported into Madras from Bencoolen, is to be exempt from duty.

26.—The duty upon all Goods, the produce or Manufacture of the Company's poſſeſſions, under this Preſidency, is fixed at one per cent.

27.—No duties are to be levied upon the importation of Horſes at Madras.

28.—The uſual deduction of ten per cent, is to be made in conſideration of Leakage, &c. of Liquor, all ullages, or parts of Caſks, are to be filled up, and their quantity aſcertained before they are removed out of the Cuſtom-houſe—No deductions or ullages are to be allowed after the Liquors have paſſed the Cuſtom houſe.

29.—No goods ſhall be removed from the Cuſtom-houſe, until the duties ſhall have been paid, or ſatisfactory Security for the amount of them lodged with the Sea Cuſtomer, who is to be anſwerable for the Securities he may take to the Company.

30.—Should any perſon refuſe payment of the import duty, or ſhould not the Security tendered for it be ſatisfactory, ſuch part of the Goods as may be deemed, equivalent to the duty, ſhall be ſecured and depoſited in the Cuſtom houſe, until the duty ſhall be paid. If the duty ſhould not be paid at the expiration of two Months, the Goods detained on that account, ſhall be ſold by Public Auction, and after deducting the Cuſtom-houſe charges, the Sea Cuſtomer ſhall pay the balance of the Sales to the Owners, on their application for the ſame.

31.—The Sea Cuſtomer ſhall report to the Board of Revenue, the Goods remaining unredeemed at the expiration of the two Months, previous to his proceeding to the ſale of them.

32.—The Sea Cuſtomer ſhall report to the Governor in Counci[illegible]irectly, whenever any arms or Military ſto[illegible]rivate property are about to be imported [illegible]xported from Madras, ſpecifying the nature[illegible]ner, and quantity of ſuch arms and ſtores, together with the name of the Ship, and of the Commander or Conſigner.

33.—The Sea Cuſtomer is to grant receipts on application being made for them, for all goods landed from Ships and lodged in the Cuſtom-houſe. The Sea Cuſtomer will be held reſponſible to deliver all Goods from the Cuſtom-houſe for which receipts ſhall have been ſo granted, ſhould the Owners omit to take ſuch receipts upon their Goods being landed and lodged as abovementioned they ſhall not be entitled to an indemnification for any part of them, which may be loſt in paſſing through the Cuſtom-houſe—The receipts are to be returned on clearing out the Goods.

34.—All the duties collected on imports are to be entered in a book to be kept in the following form :

Fort St. George, Regiſter of Cuſtoms, collec[illegible] by Imports, by Sea, in January, 1796.

1796.	*Number and nature of Packages.*	*Veſſels.*	*From whence Imp.*	*Veſſels under what Colours.*	*Merchants Names*	*Quality of Goods.*	*Quantity of Goods.*	*Amount of the Invoice.*	*Amount of the Account Sales.*	*Amount of Cuſtoms.*

35.—No packages. caſks, bales, [illegible]heſts [illegible] parcels of any kind are to be received in[illegible] Cuſtom-houſe Godowns unleſs marked or nu[illegible]ered, no receipt is to be given for any packa[illegible] not marked or numbered.

36—If any goods r[illegible]n more than [illegible]ys in the Cuſtom houſe Godowns, they [illegible] be liable to a charge for Godown rent.

37.—An account is to be kept by [illegible]e Sea Cuſtomer's Aſſiſtant, of all packages [illegible]eceived into and delivered out of the Godowns.

38.—The following Anchorage duties are to be collected for the Company on every

	P.	F.	C.
Ship from Europe, . . .	9		
Do. from any part of India, . . .	5		
Snow, Brig, Ketch, or Schooner, .	3		
Sloop, ...	2		
Large Boats, ...	1		
Small Do.		18	

EXPORTS.

1.—The following rules are preſcribed for the collection of Duties on Exports.

2.—The rate of the duty is to be two and a half per cent, to be aſſeſſed without any deduction on the prime coſt of all Goods, the following excepted, which are exempt from duty, viz.

Grain, of all ſorts,
Copper, purchaſed at the Company's Sales,
Sugar, Indigo, Raw Silk, } Exported on the Company's Ships for England.
Braſs and Copper Utenſils,—Plate, Sheet, and Japan Copper,—Iron, Lead, and Steel—Salt.

3.—All goods of individuals for exportation, ſhall be ſhipped from the Cuſtom-houſe, with a permit from the Sea Cuſtomer, and all goods ſhipped without regard to this form ſhall be liable to confiſcation.

4.—All applications for permits are to be made to the Sea Cuſtomer in writing, ſpecifying the name of the veſſel on which the goods are to be laden, the name of the Commander, and the place to which the veſſel is bound, and are to be accompanied by an invoice, ſpecifying the numbers and marks of the packages, the ſorts and quantities of goods in each, the place of manufacture, and the prime coſt.

5.—Should the Sea Cuſtomer have reaſon to ſuſpect any bale of Piece Goods not to correſpond with the invoice, he ſhall ſummon the ſhipper, and in his preſence, ſhould he think fit to attend, cauſe the goods to be examined by the Company's examiner, and appriſer of Piece Goods; who, ſhould they appear to him rated below the prime coſt, ſhall proceed to appraiſe them according to the beſt of his judgment, and certify his appraiſement in writing under his Signature to the Sea Cuſtomer, agreeably to which appraiſement the Sea Cuſtomer, ſhall aſeſs the Goods: ſhould the Shipper refuſe to pay the duty upon ſuch appraiſement, the Goods ſhall be taken on the Company's Account to be paid for according to the appraiſement. Each caſe however ſhall be reported by the Sea Cuſtomer to the Board of Trade, and their determination obtained previous to the transference of any private property to the Company.

6.—Should any bales be found to contain a greater quantity of goods than was ſpecified in the invoice, the whole of that day's deſpatch ſhall be liable to confiſcation, and whatever goods the ſame perſon may have been before permitted on the faith of his invoice to ſhip on the ſame veſſel without examination, ſhall be ſubject to double duty.

7.—On exporting gruff or all other but piece goods, one or more cheſts, bags, &c. may at the diſcretion of the Sea Cuſtomer, be examined or weighed with the ſame penalties in the caſe of a difference from the invoice as in the preceding clauſe.

8—Whenever Goods may be ſtopped on the ground of their being liable to confiſcation, the Sea Cuſtomer ſhall report the caſe without delay to the Board of Trade for their determination.

9.—Goods for exportation free of duty are to be entered at the Cuſtom-houſe in the ſame manner as is required by the clauſe in the caſe of goods paying duties.

10.—Individuals will not be permitted to load goods for exportation on the Company's tonnage, until the duty ſhall have been paid or ſatisfactory Security given,—or in the caſe of their exemption from duty, until the entry directed in the preceding clauſe ſhall have been made. The ſame to be certified by the Sea Cuſtomer at the foot of the manifeſt to be delivered at the Export Warehouſe.

11.—Goods imported declaredly for re-exportation ſhall on re exportation be allowed a draw-back of the whole duty paid upon importation.

12.—A draw back of the whole duty ſhall be allowed on indigo imported into Madras, from Manilla, which may be re-exported to England, on the Company's Ships.

13.—Parcels for individuals and neceſſaries are to be paſſed at the deſcretion of the Sea Cuſtomer.

14.—Official bills ſhall be made out for the duty and the amount be paid, or ſatisfactory Security given for the payment of it, in ten daps, before the Goods ſhall be permitted to be ſhipped

15.—The Sea Cuſtomer ſhall not grant a port clearance to any veſſel until the duty on her Cargo, both import and export, ſhall have been paid or ſettled, or until her export cargo, (if exempt from duty) ſhall have been entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, as d[illegible]ected in the aforementioned clauſe.

16.—The Maſte[illegible]ttendant ſhall not grant a boat to carry on boa[illegible]y Maſter or Commander, unleſs he ſhall prod[illegible] his port clearance from the Sea Cuſtomer.

17.—All duties [illegible]d on export goods are [illegible] be entered in a b[illegible]e kept in the following [illegible]m:

F[illegible] George, Regiſter of Cuſtoms, collected on [illegible]xports, by Sea, in Janu[illegible]6.

[illegible]796.	*Num. and nature of Packages.*	*Places of Manufacture.*	*Merchants names.*	*Quality of Goods.*	*Quantity of Go[illegible]*	*Am[illegible] Invoices.*	*Amount of Cuſtoms.*

18.—All Goods exported free of duty ſhall be entered in a book to be kept in the following form :

Fort St. George, Regiſter of Goods, exported free of Cuſtoms, in January, 1796.

1796.	*Num. and nature of Packages.*	*Place of Manufacture.*	*Merchants Names.*	*Quality of Goods.*	*Quantity of Goods.*	*Amount of Invoice.*	

19.—In the event of merchantdize or goods ing confiſcated, the net ſale proceeds are to be divided in the following proportions :

One Fifth, between the Sea Cuſtomer and his Deputy, in the proportion of ⅔ to the former, and ⅓ to the latter; two fifths to the informer or ſeizer; and two-fifths to the Company.

20.—The following fees are eſtabliſhed for the Sea Cuſtomer.

	P.	F.	C.
Five per cent. on the amount of every bill for import or export duties.			
For every port clearance, on every Veſſel, except Paddy boats	1	24	0
For every Paddy boat.	0	20	0
For every bale imported or exported on foreign bottoms, -		1	

21.—For the landing of all grain brought in bulk to Madras, the Sea Cuſtomers two Aſſiſtants are to ſupply gunny bags and charge for every boat load, containing twenty five bags at the rate of two fanams.

In addition to the foregoing regulations for the port of Madras, the following reſolutions for the regulations of import and export duties by Sea at all the ports ſubordinate to this Preſidency, except at Nagore, where the duty upon imports and exports of every deſcription is fixed at one per cent. are publiſhed for general information.

1.—That the collection of all cuſtoms ſhall be in the hand of the collectors only.

2.—That no cuſtoms nor fees of any deſcription whatever ſhall be collected except ſuch as may be authorized, and that theſe the collectors ſhall take effectual means to publiſh for general information.

3.—That the office of Beach Maſter is put under the controul and ſuperintendance of the Commercial Reſidents, but that no Commercial Reſident is to act as Maſter Attendant, or to derive any fee or emolument whatever from this part of his public appointment.

4.—That receipts ſhall be given upon the payment of all cuſtoms, duties, and fees.

5.—That the duty upon the exportation of Salt and Grain from the Company's poſſeſſions, under this Preſidency is aboliſhed.

6.—That the duty upon the importation of grain the produce of any part of the Company's poſſeſſions on this Coaſt is fixed at one per cent. and that a draw back of the whole ſhall be allowed upon re-exportation.

7.—That the general principal of the Regulations for the port of Madras, ſhall be applied to all the ſubordinate ports.

8.—That the following Regulations ſhall continue in force at the port of Coringa : viz.

1.—That on all Veſſels, (if application for pilots be made but not otherwiſe,) the Beach Maſter ſhall be allowed to charge the following rate of pilotage :

On Ships, : : : 5 Pags.
Snows, : : : 3
Sloops, : : : 2

2.—That all Veſſels failing from the port of Coringa, ſhall take out from the Beach Maſter's office, a port clearance, for which the following rates of charges ſhall be paid, viz.

Ships, : : : 12 F[illegible]nams.
Snows, : : : 6 ditto,
Sloops, : : : 3 ditto,

3—That all applications for Workmen, ſhall be made to the Bea[illegible] Maſter, who ſhall not charge any Commiſſi[illegible] on their Wages

4—That the fol[illegible] anchorage duties be collected by the Co[illegible] Collector, on all Veſſels, that may ent[illegible]thern branch of the Godavary, for the[illegible]airing, or riding out the Monſo[illegible]

For a Sh[illegible] 10 Pagodas,
For a Sn[illegible] 8 ditto,
For a Sloop, : 5 ditto,

5.—This duty[illegible]t to be levied more than once a year up[illegible]ſame Veſſel, nor repeated unleſs the Veſſ[illegible]ave quitted the river.

6.—That all v[illegible]s under the burthen of twenty Coringa G[illegible]all winter and repair, free of all Anchora[illegible]

9.—That the [illegible]tions for the port of Coringa, [illegible]cting Pilotage and port Clea[illegible] in force at all the other ports under this Pr[illegible]ency.

10.—That all [illegible]orage or river duties of whatever deſcript[illegible] except at Coringa, and the Preſidency (as alr[illegible] explained) ſhall be aboliſhed.

11.—That there ſ[illegible] be no difference in regard to duties, or fees, bet[illegible]en Native and European Traders.

15—That the ex[illegible]tation in the Vizagapatam diſtricts [illegible]f Punjum [illegible]loths, ſhall be confined to the p[illegible]f Vizagapa[illegible], and that Goods of that de[illegible], exported from any other place, in th[illegible], ſhall be liable to confiſcation upon d[illegible]

[illegible]ned by Order of the Right Honourable the [illegible]ent in Council,

J. WEBBE, *Sec.*

For[illegible]. GEORGE, 27*th Nov.* 1795.

MADRAS:—PRINTED B[illegible]LLIAM U[illegible]QUH[illegible]RT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, BL[illegible]K-TOWN,
AND BY MR. LEONARD JACQUES AT [illegible] FERRIS, CALCUTTA,