MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th. 1795. NUMBER 528.

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

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary*

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

Government Advertisement.

THE following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 10th June, 1795 is published for the Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

88.—"We acquainted you in our Letter of the "5th Instant, that we had thought it proper to revoke "our Orders of the 5th June 1793, directing that "all Private Letters for Europe, Weighing more "than Two Ounces, should be subject to a Cer- "tain POSTAGE, and we further direct that no "Postage be charged on the delivery at FORT "ST. GEORGE, of any Private Letters or Par- "cels containing News Papers from Europe."

By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE, Secretary.

Fort St. George, 14th November, 1795.

THE AGENTS FOR

Pondicherry Prize Money,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

The Subjoined Official Extracts,

WITH PERMISSION FROM

GOVERNMENT

TO PUBLISH THEM,

FOR THE INSPECTION OF

THE ARMY.

Extract of a General Letter to England, dated 18th February, 1794.

PARA. 48. "WE have the honor to send "in the Packet, a List of "Ordnance and Military Stores captured at "Pondicherry, de[scr]ibable to be retained "on account of [the] "count Current [of] "provided [for] "Forces are acting [in] "and C[o-operation] "cert, I of the Bounty and Plu[nder] "shall [be] "How[ever] "and [we] "fore[go] "Pon[dicherry] "to [us]

ACT, C. JACKSON Secretary.

From the Honorable [Court] ors in the Military [Line] ed 6th May, 1795. [Extract] "ion will be preferred [to] "subject of the Bounty "Pondicherry, and we "grant you with his Ma-

EXTRACT, W. C. JACKSON, Se[cretary]

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

TWO MAHOGANY BUREAUS and Dressing Cases,
One Table Clock,
One sett of Europe Mahogany Dining Tables,
Bacons Abridgement of the Law 5 Vols folio
Histori Philosophique, 9 vo.
Buffons Natural History 6 vo.

AND

A Few more valuable Books.

Five Pieces of Scarlet, Buff, and Yellow Cassimeres,
Some Iron-mongery,
A few Pieces of fine Northward Long Cloth,
Six Dozen of Mustard,
Eleven Pieces [illegible]zaries,
Eight ditto of Superfine Arnee Doreas,
Four ditto of Arnee Muslin,
Five ditto Handkerchiefs,
Eight ditto of Aprons,
A few Casks of BRANDY,
Some China Ware,
Two Dozen of new Ganjam Chairs,
Four Pair of Shade Stands.

AND

[illegible] Casks of GIN,

[illegible] Public Auction,

[illegible]EFKE,

[illegible]morrow, THU[illegible] the 19th Inst.

At 12 o'clock,

A QUANTITY of Superfine Brow[illegible] Nankeen,
Fine Hyson [illegible] in Chests,
A large Bi[illegible]ock and a Teak-wood Cott[illegible],
A large Bi[illegible]d Cloth's Press,
A set of [illegible] Dining Tables, and
a few [illegible]
quantit[illegible]e Northward Palampores,
and di[illegible]sorts of Piece Goods,
[illegible]rious other Articles.

[illegible]ld by Public Auction,

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION,

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction room,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

A PART OF THE CARGO OF

THE KIOBENHAVEN,

CONSISTING OF

A GREAT Variety of Useful FURNITURE,
CONFECTIONARY,
STATIONARY,
QUEEN's WARE,
HATS, &c.

Particulars will be mentioned in a future Paper.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction-room,

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November Instant.

A Capital, MOUSE-COLOURED SADDLE MARE, active, gentle, and spirited, is a remarkable good goer, has been frequently Hunted, and is complete Mistress of fifteen Stone.

ALSO

A bright BAY SADDLE MARE, perfect in all other places, high metled, and free from vice.

These Mares would answer extremely well for Hood Mares, as they are Bony, and of great [illegible]

[illegible] Private Sale.

[illegible]ight and Hurst,

[illegible] PIPES OF

[illegible] Market Madeira,

IMPORTED ON

KIOBENHAVEN,

[illegible] per Pipe, Pagodas 100

[illegible]ARKET ditto, per Pipe, 85.

November, 1795.

[illegible]nty Pagodas Reward,

[illegible] hereby offered for the apprehending, and lodging in safe Custody of any one [illegible]IGHTEEN LASCARS, the CREW of the [illegible]now RADAH KISTNA PERSU[illegible] in Madras Roads, and [illegible] board of the said Vessel the night of the 10th Instant, and after destroying part of the Rigging, and behaving in a Riotous manner, hoisted out and ran away with the Boat of the said Vessel, from which they landed near St. Thome, and it is imagined proceeded by land to the Southward—It is supposed that the Mutiny and Desertion took peace from the Lascars having a knowledge of Treasure being on board the Snow.

[illegible]SERANG, named SADIC, is a dark complexioned Man, a native of [illegible] where his Family is said to live.

[illegible]NDAL, named AMUMDY, is a fair complexioned Man, appears to be an Arab.

One of the Deserters, Captain Parker's Servant, is a Portuguese Boy, about twelve Years of age.

The Reward will be paid, on the apprehending of any of the above Persons, at the Courier Office, in the Black Town.

To be Let,

THAT large and commodious Upper-roomed HOUSE at the Luz, lately occupied by Mr. Christiani. Apply to Mr. Caffin at the Exchange.

[illegible]rson attends to shew the Premisses.

Madras, 10th Nov. 1795.

EUROPE INVESTMENT.

Brown and Ashton

Are now receiving, and will expose for Sale in the course of a few days,

ON COMMISSION,

A LARGE, EXTENSIVE AND WELL-CHOSEN INVESTMENT OF

EUROPE GOODS,

BROUHT OUT ON THE KIOBENHAVEN,

CONSISTING OF

The following, and Sundry other

VALUABLE ARTICLES,

CLARET, from Stockdale, and Brown and Whitefordl,
Old Red Port, from Beatson and Co.
Ale and Porter, in Butts and Hogsheads, with a proportion of Corks,
Hams and Caeese, from Morgan.
Grocery, consisting of Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, — French Plumbs, — Currants, and Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate,
Oilman's Stores, an Assortment,
Hosiery,—Hats,
Plate and Plated Ware,
Cutlery,—Stationary,—and Perfumery,

ALSO,

An Invoice of

CAPITAL WATCHES.

BROWN and ASHTON, are obliged to account for the above GOODS, before the Departure of the Ship, in consequence of which, nothing can be delivered without Payment: — the Goods in consideration of READY MONEY, will be sold at a very MODERATE RATE.

Orders from the Country, enclosing Bills [illegible], at a short sight, will be punctually attended to.

TO BE SOLD,

By Captain Gay,

At Negapatam,

A FEW PIPES OF VERY GOOD

MADEIRA,

At 235 Star Pagodas per Pipe,

AND

A FEW TUBS OF FINE

SUGAR CANDY,

At 9 Star Pagodas per Tub.

For READY MONEY or GOOD BILLS.

Waddle, Stewart, & Rannie,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A LARGE Quantity of excellent Brandy, in Casks, from Thirty-six Fanams to One Pagoda per Gallon.

AND

A few Bags of Bengal Pease for Seed, just landed.

Fort St. George, 14th Nov. 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.

Advertisment.

MR. JOHN HUTCHINSON begs leave to inform the Public, that he is now landing a Choice assortment of EUROPE GOODS, which will be expoſed for ſale, at the Godown under Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. on Thurſday next, the 19th Inſtant.

THEY CHIEFLY CONSIST OF

Ale and Porter,
Small Ale,
Pickles,—Anchovies,
Caveeri,—Oatmeal,—Barley,
Herrings, and Salmon,
Confectionary, from Hoffman and others,
Preſerved fruits,
Cherry, and Raſpberry Brandy,
Hoſiery,—Hams,—Cheeſe,
Setts of Queens ware

AND

A variety of Glaſs Ware.

ALE and PORTER is now ready to be delivered at the Sea Gate, at twenty Pags. per Hhd Ready Money.

Hope, Card, and Reynolds,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have purchaſed, and are now receiving a valuable and extenſive Aſſortment of EUROPE GOODS, per the KIOBENHAVEN, conſiſting of

CLARET, from Steckdale, Brown and Whitford, and Barnes,
Liſbon and Port Wine,
Pale Ale in Butts,
Cheeſe and Hams,
Tongues and Pickles,
Salted Salmon,
Confectionary from Hoffman, conſiſting of Jams and Jellys, Dry Fruits, Tart Fruits, &c.
A general aſſortment of beautiful Glaſs-ware,
Large Pier Looking Glaſſes,
Furniture, Conſiſting of Wardrobes, Book Caſes, Cheſts of Drawers, Waſh Hand Stands, Writing Deſks, &c.
Hats and Hoſiery.
Perfumery from Smyth, Briſtow and Morſley,
Plate, conſiſting of Bread Baſkets, Bottle Stands, Fiſh Trowels, Toaſt Racks, Muffineers, Tea Pots and Stands, Table, Deſert and Tea Spoons, Salt Cellers, &c.
A ſmall aſſortment of Jewellry, conſiſting of Diamond Rings, Bracelets, Gentlemen's Gold Watch Chains,
Elegant Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,
A ſmall aſſortment of Books, Whips, Horſe Cloaths Complete, Rugs, for Horſes, Bandy Springs, Axle-trees, Steps for Carriages, &c.
Plated Mouldings for Bandy's,
An aſſortment of Hardware, conſiſting of Filming and Shooting Jacks,
Stationary,
A few Boxes of French Plumbs, Almonds, and Raiſons,
Wrights and Stourghtons Bitters.
Coloured Morocco Skins, for Ladys and Childrens Shoes,
Plated and Queen's Ware,
A few Journals, and Ledgers,
An aſſortment of Manchester Dimities,
Coloured Jeans for Breeches, of faſhionable Patterns,

Hope, Card, and Co.

Have a few Pipes of London Particular MADEIRA, that they warrant Five years Old, brought from London on the Hillborough, and warranted to have made a VOYAGE to the WEST INDIES, at per Pipe, Pagodas 200

London Particular Madeira, coſt on the Iſland £36, at per Pipe, — — 150
London Market, do. — — 120
Wine, lately imported, — — 110
Beſt Brandy, per Dozen, — — 5
Very good, Ditto, — — 4
Beſt Brandy, per gallon, — — 1
Ditto, ditto, — — Fanams 36

Mr. Arthur Irwin,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from No. 5, to No. 6, Anderſon Street, where he continues to carry on

Copper Plate Printing,
Engraving, and
Book Binding,

In all their various Branches.

Madras, 10th Nov. 1795.

Arthur Irwin,

Has for ſale on Commiſſion,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

GIN in large Caſes, equal if not preferable to the beſt in this Settlement, at ſeven and a half Pagodas per Caſe, ſmall do. at three and three quarters per ditto, Brandy of a ſuperior quality at four and a half Pagodas per Dozen.

Arrack in Leaguers, and half Leaguers on moderate terms.

FRESH EUROPE GOODS,

Stephen Gillman,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Settlement, that his Inveſtment by the Ship Kiobenhaven, is now Landed, and expoſed for ſale, at the Shop and Godowns of MONRO and CO.—North Street,

CONSISTING OF

The following Articles.

Engliſh Claret, from Brown and Whitfold,
Madeira in Pipes, London Particular,
Ditto, ditto, India Market,
Pale Ale in Hogſheads from Hodgſon,
Wine, and Beer Corks,
Cherry and Raſberry Brandy,
Rum Shrub,
Eſſence of Anchovies,
Hams Cheeſes and Tongues,
Hats and Hoſiery,
Military, Hunting, and Half Boots,
Ladies, Gentlemens, and Childerns Shoes
Jewelry and Cutlery,
A Choiſe aſſortment of Books,
Ditto, do. Perſumery,

AND

A Variety of other Europe Articles,

STEPHEN GILLMAN, will ſet Moderate Prices on the above Articles as his ſtay will be but ſhort.

Ready Money, in courſe, will be expected, or good Bills at a Short Date.

Advertisement.

ROBERT HENDERSON begs leave to inform the Public, that there will be Expoſed for Sale, at his Godowns, in the Fort, on Thurſday next, an Elegant aſſortment of Plate, that was Commiſſioned out from one the firſt Houſes in London, and may be depended on to be of the Neweſt Faſhion.

THE PLATE,

CONSISTS OF

Coffee Urns,
Tea Pots and Stands,
Table Croſſes,
Cruet Stands,
Salt Cellers and Muſtard Pots, with Spoo and Spare Glaſſes,
Soup Ladles, with Table, Deſert, Tea, a Marrow Spoons to Match.
Gravy Spoons and Salvers,

Where will likewiſe be expoſed for Sale.

A few ſets of Handſome Ivory Hand Knives and Forks,

AND

Patent Cheeſe Knives.

The Letter reſpecting the Inoculati cole, for which, we of our beſt thanks, ſhall our Subſ tooſate for inſertion in our The Lines from Pondicher ably poſtponed to our next Paper.

MADRAS COU

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18th, 1795.

EMBASSY,

FROM THE KING OF CA

TO

GOVERNMENT C

FOR the following intereſting particu of the reception of the CYNGALESE A BADORS, by Col. STUART, at Trincoma we are indebted to a CORRESPONDENT, w picturesque and neatly-written Letter, we leave to lay before our READERS, in prefer ence to any formal Detail, which might have been comprised from its contents.

TRINCOMALLIE, 29th *Octob*

"Mr. ANDREWS, the Ambaſſador vernment, arrived here on the even 24th—and on the morning of AMBASSADORS from the KING O were received in the Fort, under thirteen Guns. Their audience with the NEL continued for about two hours; and they ſeemed in every reſpect pleaſed with their reception.

"Commodious Tents for their followers and Marquees for themſelves, had been previouſly pitched, at a ſhort diſtance from Head Quarters. This morning they have again viſited the Colonel, accompanied by (it is ſaid) a very great man, no leſs than the Brother of the Candian Monarch: their number is now four of the firſt rank, and a moſt reſpectable elderly man who, appears to be the SECRETARY of the EMBASSY.

"They were preceeded by a great number of Flags, very little different from thoſe I have ſeen attendant to the Rajah of Tanjore, except one of *ſilk netting* which had a pleaſing effect after the Flags came, *of ſounds completely horrid*, a number of Tom Toms, and various country inſtruments—then a ſmall guard of Spearmen; and after them His Majeſty's LETTER, under a large cloth, followed by the firſt Ambaſſador, who in elegance of appearance far ſurpaſſes any native of Aſia I have heretofore ſeen—he appears to be about thirty-ſix or thirty-eight years of age, with a ſtrong, expreſſive countenance, and a flowing black Beard—his eyes large, and his complexion rather fair.

"His dreſs I can hardly venture to deſcribe. I ſhall begin with that part of his head on which he wore a red kind of Cap or Turban, perfectly circular, with a ſmall erection of the centre, richly, but plainly embroidered with Gold in flowers, which from the novelty of its appearance, drew univerſal attention—Around his neck was ſuſpended an immenſe chain of Gold, but not the leaſt ornament whatever in his or any of their Ears—He alſo had around his neck, a Ruff of fine Cloth on Cambrick, neatly plaited in ſmall folds, it projected from each ſhoulder, and looked like thoſe worn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His outer Robe was of very rich Brocade, with large flowing Sleeves, buttoned in the front with Gold ſtuds, he had a rich Gold and Green Girdle, within which was placed a Dagger or Creeſe richly ornamented—About his Waiſt he alſo wore a piece of fine Muſlin fixed very like the manner of men of high Malabar caſt—(the ſecond and third Miniſters were dreſſed in the ſame manner but not quite ſo rich); on the fourth and fifth fingers of his right hand he wore Rings ſeemingly of great value, particularly on the fifth finger, on which he had three, conſiſting of a Diamond, an Emerald, and a Ruby, all ſet ſeperately; the Ring on his fourth finger was very large, and conſiſted of various coloured ſtones. On their intering the Fort, the Main Guard fell in with ſhouldered Arms, and oppoſite to them was placed the Band of the 52d; the firſt Miniſter ſtopped to look at the Guard, but the attention of the ſecond was entirely fixed on the Band.

"Their curioſity led them on the works, which they viewed with much attention; the BREACH was particularly pointed out to them, and from whence the attack commenced, their curioſity indeed appeared highly gratified; and it alſo appeared to be inexhauſtible: they wiſhed much to be ſome of the Guns fired, in their preſence; a Slute of 15 Guns was accordingly fired. I ſtood cloſe to the firſt Miniſter deſirous to obſerve, on his countenance, and of that of the ſecond who was next him, which paſſion moſt preponderated—it certainly extended with the ſmalleſt *fear*.

"The Honorable C[ompany's] ſhip lying in Great Bay, it would have been deſpatched with the Ambaſſadors, if the ſeaſon, it is ſaid, does not this inclement ſeaſon of the Year, for that reaſonable they would be here for ſome time longer."

His Majeſty's Ship the HO[RT], arrived at Trincomallie on the night of the 24th Ultimo, and on the Morning of the [Captain] PAGE got the Ship under [way] and proceeded to join the COMODORE [on] Expedition to the Eaſtward.

The HEROINE and BOMBA[Y] frigates, were expected to ſail on the 29th [inſtant] for the Ports of Point de Galle and Co[lombo].

The Ship *Ann*, Captain HA[RVEY] arrived at Calcutta. The Ships *Neptune* [and] *Rose*, and the *Dolphin Grab*, Captain [HOPE] Ships; for whoſe ſafety, [fears] entertained.

[The] Ship loſt at [Good] boned in a form[er], we *Robert Morris*, ha[ving] board a 70,000 pound[s] ſterling. *French Pri*[zes] at Calcutta.

Perſian[s] the Officer[s] who[m] the, then [en]gaging [in] and being [ſhip] which [had] brought [him] the Boat[s] the Veſſel they have p[ro]ceeded [to] Pondiche[ry].

From the ſeveral Sheets of the preſs of the Courier Office, we have been obliged to poſtpone the Publication of the Military Orders, and the Advertiſements for the Sales belonging to the Honorable Company's Sale day at Noon when the Fort Supplementary Gazette.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

Pray allow me one Corner of your entertaining Paper for the accompaning Lines, ſhould you think them worthy of your Notice.—And oblige a conſtant Reader, and a

SUBSCRIBER.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

MID twenty Maids, the charmer you may tell,
Unerring ſigns deſcribe her form ſo well;
High glows her Cheek with beauty's purple dye,
And keen and piercing is her fiery Eye;
Smooth are her words, but treacherous is her heart,
And far her thoughts from what her Lips imparts
Soft flows her Voice, as Hybla's honey mild,
And mark the manners of the ſeeming Child;
But woe to him, whom fond belief beguils,
To ſhare her favour, or to truſt her ſmiles!

Pondamallie, 9th November, 1795.

The SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER were holden at the Court Houſe, on Thurſday laſt purſuent to adjournment; when a Native, arrained for *Forgery*, was, after a ſhort Trial acquitted. The Court was then farther adjourned to this day the 18th Inſtant.

In the 13th Days Drawing of the Aſylum Lottery, publiſhed in the laſt Courier, No 2027, was by an Error of the Preſs, inſerted as a Prize of 500 Pagodas, inſtead of No. 5027 the Number actually drawn.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived at Calcutta, on the Honorable Company's Ship WA[RRINGHAM].

Mrs. ELLERTON, Mrs. M. LYON,
Miſs S. HOGAN, Miſs M. C. INNES,
Mr. G. FRAZER, Mr. ELLERTON,
and two Children.

FASHIONS FOR May 1795.

An EVENING DRESS.—The hair dreſſed in eight curls and ringlets, Turban of light blue crape: *bandeau* of gold foil, ſet with diamonds and pearls: the head hair turned up, mixed with the turban, and the ends returned in ringlets.—Jacket and petticoat of ſprig muſlin; four plaits across the petticoat; the jacket turned on the back with lace; ſhort ſleeves. Small handkerchief, trimmed with lace. Saſh of blue ſatin ribband. Three ſtrings of pearls round the neck. Pearl Earrings. Blue ſatin ſhoes. White gloves. Swandown muff.

I. MORNING DRESS.—The hair combed into light curls; plain *chignon*; white *bonnette* round the head. Bonnet of black velvet, lined [with] black, the top [ſe]veral parts with black [ſa]tin ribband, [and] a button on the top, [tr]immed with pink ribband, [and] a large [bo]w in front, and behind, [ſu]rmounted [by] a large [bu]nch of oſtrich [fe]athers in the front. Rou[nd] [dr]ess of chintz, with long ſleeves, and tr[im]med [at] the bottom with a narrow flounce. F[ull] ruff and the neck. Black ſatin ſhort [ca]pe and the broad lace. *Iſabella* bea[ver] hat with Red Morocco ſlippers. [Muff].

II. MORNING D[RESS]. [Hair] curls and ringlets: w[ith] light [ha]d, tied with a bow [and] the black velvet, lined wit[h] bonnet of forming a large bow [on] ribband, one ſmall bow of [the] ſame ribband; ſide. Petticoat of worke[d] muſlin; dyke ſcollop at the bott[om] blue cloth, edged with [a] ace round the neck. P[air] York tan gloves.

HIS MAJESTY

On the 4th June, be[ing] the King's Birth day, w[hen] he his 57th year, it wa[s] of *loyal feſtivity*. [The] adjourned, [and]

ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

Royal Sovereign, at Sea, June 19, 1795.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th in the morning, ſtanding in with the land, near the Penmarks, I ſent the Phæton a head to look out for any of the enemy's ſhips upon the coaſt. I ſtood after her with the reſt of the ſhips. At ten ſhe made a ſignal for ſeeing a fleet ahead; and afterwards that they were of ſuperior force.—Upon her bringing to, I made the ſignal to haul upon the wind upon the ſtarboard tack. At this time I could not ſee the hull of the ſtrange ſails. Thirty were counted and ſome of them had all their ſails out upon a wind, bore directly to leeward of us. I hoiſted the ſtarboard tack with all our ſail, keeping the ſhips collected. Upon enquiring by ſignal the enemy's force, Captain Stopford anſwered, thirteen line of battle ſhips, fourteen friates, two brigs, and a cutter; in all thirty ſail. Near half of them tacked in ſhore in the afternoon; the wind fell very much, and came to the Northward, off the land, and of courſe brought thoſe ſhips of the enemy (which had tacked) to windward, and the others laid up with us.—They were ſeen in the morning before it was day-light, upon both quarters of the ſquadron.

At nine in the morning one of the ſtarline of battle ſhips began to fire upon the Mars.—Their frigates were ranged up a breaſt of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward, and ran up on the larboar quarter of the Mars, yawed and fired, which was frequently repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. The line of battle ſhips came in ſucceſſion, and a teaſing fire, with intervil, was kept up the whole day. In the evening they made a ſhew of a more ſerious attack upon the Mars, (which had gotton to leeward) and obliged me to bear up for her ſupport.—This was the laſt effort, of any thing that can deſerve that appellation. Several ſhot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before ſun ſet their whole fleet had tacked and were ſtanding from us. The Mars and Triumph being the ſternmoſt ſhips were of courſe more expoſed to the enemy's fire: and I cannot too much commend the ſpirited conduct of Sir Charles Pocton and Sir Erasmus Gower, the Captains of thoſe ſhips. Lord Charles Fitzgerald alſo in the Brunſwick kept a very good fire from the after-guns, but that ſhip was the whole time obliged to carry every ſail. The Bellerophon being nearly

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *June 26.*

Admiralty Office, June 27.

The following Diſpatch was this morning received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

SIR, *Royal George, at Sea, June 24th 1795*

It is with ſincere ſatisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line, attended with eleven frigates and ſome ſmaller cruizers, on the 23d inſtant, cloſe in with Fort l'Orient. The ſhips which ſtruck are, the Alexander, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, which were with difficulty retained, if the enemy had not been protected and ſheltered by the land, I have every reaſon to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line of battle ſhips, would have been taken or deſtroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this ſervice, I am to ſtate, that at the dawn of day on the 22d inſtant, the Nymphe and Aſtræa, being the look out frigates a head, made the ſignal for the enemy's fleet. I ſoon perceived that ther wase no intention to meet me in battle; conſequently I made the ſignal for four of the beſt ſailing ſhips, the Sans Pareil, Orion, Ruſſel, and Coloſſus, and ſoon afterwards for the whole fleet, to chaſe, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning of the 23d inſtant, the headmoſt ſhips, the Irreſiſtable, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Ruſſel, Coloſſus, and Sans Pareil, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before ſix o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ſhips ſtruck, the Britiſh ſquadron was near to ſome batteries, and in the face of a ſtrong naval port, which will manifeſt to the public, the zeal, intrepidity and ſkill of the Admirals, Captains, and all the other Officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers, employed upon this ſervice; and they are fully entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments.

I beg alſo to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Capt. Domette's conduct, ſerving under my flag, for his manly ſpirit, and for the aſſiſtance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewiſe great ſatisfaction in doing juſtice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every claſs, as well as the braver of the ſeamen and ſoldiers in the Royal George, upon this event, and upon former occaſions.

I judged it neceſſary, upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy to put the Robuſt, Thunderer, and Standard, into my line of battle; but their diſtance from my ſquadron, and under the circumſtance of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over.

I ſhall proceed upon my ſtation as ſoon as I have ordered a diſtribution of the priſoners, and made other [illegible] arrangements for the ſquadron. It [illegible] keep at ſea, in order to fulfil [illegible] inſtructions.

[illegible] ſend Capt. Domett [illegible] give their Lordſhips [illegible] have occurred to [illegible]

[illegible] of the killed [illegible] belonged to and [illegible]

I am, &c.

[illegible] Captain Cranſtoun, [illegible]

[illegible] happy to [illegible] Captain Cranſtoun, [illegible]

[illegible] Domett reports that the ſeamen and ſoldiers [illegible] made their eſcape into L'Orient.

[illegible] *aded on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Queen, in action with the enemy's fleet, June 23d, 1795.*

Grindall—2 ſeamen killed, [illegible] ers wounded—Captain Griffiths, the Maſter, wounded.

[illegible] Saumarez—5 ſeamen and [illegible] ſeamen and 1 ſoldier wounded.

Sir A. S. Douglas—4 ſeamen and [illegible] and 5 ſoldiers wounded—Mr. [illegible] maſter's mate, and Mr. Horton, [illegible] maſter, wounded.

[illegible] P. Lawrence—8 [illegible] ſeamen and [illegible] ſeamen wounded.

[illegible] Monkton—[illegible] ſeamen and [illegible] and John [illegible]

then in latitude 47 deg. 28 min. longitude 3 deg. 57 min. In the morning of the 7th a ſail was ſeen again to the Eaſtward. I made the ſignal for the Phæton, Pallas, and King's fiſher to chace, and followed them with the line of battle ſhips: it was blowing freſh from the North. As we came in with the land ſeveral large ſhips were ſeen under ſaid, which proved to be a French ſquadron, conſiſting of three line of battle ſhips, ſix frigates, a brig, a ſloop, and a cutter. Some of them were at firſt ſtanding off ſhore, but unfortunately the wind was fair for them to get into Belliſle Road, where I ſaw ſeveral large ſhips at anchor. We had got very near the enemy's ſhips, and I had hopes at firſt we ſhould have got up with them before they would have reached their port, and I made the ſignal for the ſhips to form for their mutual ſupport, and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phæton fired ſeveral ſhot, which the line of battle ſhips returned from their ſterns. I followed as faſt as I thought it prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I ſaw three ſail ſtanding in, I made ſignal to chaſe. They were two French frigates, and a large Dutch built ſhip in tow of one of them. They ſtood round the South end of Belleiſle. The headmoſt ſhips got within gun-ſhot, and ſeveral were exchanged. The King's fiſher fired ſeveral broadſides at the frigates. They were obliged to caſt off the ſhip in tow; and rounding the point of the iſland we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken; but the frigates running in ſhore among ſhoals, the Triduph and Phæton having made ſignals to me of danger, were obliged to give over the purſuit.

By what I can learn the convoy came from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, and under the charge of the three line of battle ſhips and eight frigates. A brig corvette had anchored cloſe in with the South end of the iſland in the evening whilſt the frigates were chaced. At night I directed Captain Stopford, in the Phæton, to work in ſhore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery upon the ſhip which he had not ſeen; and the brig having been hauled very cloſe in ſhore during the night, Capt. Stopford very properly thought it was not an object of conſequence enough to balance the loſs if the ſhip was likely to ſuſtain, and therefore returned, having had one man killed, ſeven wounded, and two of his guns diſmounted. I find the veſſels have naval ſtores as well as wine. The ſhip has cannon, and I underſtand is laden with naval and ordnance ſtore.

Two American veſſels, laden with proviſions of different kinds, have been detained by the ſquadron; I ſend them in by the King's fiſher. I have ordered Capt. Goſſelin to join me again immediately.

WEST INDIES.

EXTRACT FROM THE BERMUDA GAZETTE,

May 9th 1795.

[illegible]day arrived the Schooner Peggy and [illegible] Wainwright, Maſter, from Tri[illegible]ouched at ſeveral Iſlands, among [illegible]s, where every kind of trade [illegible] the white males either in [illegible] or camp. At that [illegible] all the Infamous [illegible] Britiſh had given [illegible] they had no place to [illegible]e Mulattoes and Negroes [illegible]romiſe freedom to), againſt the [illegible]n offending Engliſh inhabitants, [illegible]y thought themſelves ſecure from [illegible]and by that means ſuffered them[illegible]urprized.

[illegible]undred Regulars arrived to their [illegible] ſixteen days ago, with the Quebec [illegible]er Frigate. This was a ſeaſonable [illegible]d as ſoon as landed, carried the Ene[illegible]mp, making great ſlaughter, and tak[illegible]at number of priſoners, which were [illegible]ard a priſon ſhip.

[illegible]excurſion the Regulars and ſailors are [illegible]ſt 100 men but did not ceaſe pur[illegible]Enemy [illegible] they drove them into [illegible]y remained in great [illegible]night ſailed, on which [illegible]rter came into Town, and gave in[illegible] that the inſurgents had hanged the [illegible] of Grenada, and Alexander Camp[illegible] whom they had in their poſſeſſion [illegible] before

[illegible]reaches give no quarter to age or ſex, [illegible]er all they find at the different Eſtates, [illegible]; however, retaliation will un[illegible]take place.

[illegible]amous Victor Hugues of Guadaloupe, [illegible]ne to aſſiſt the inſurgents with a veſ[illegible] with ammunition and arms but ano[illegible]en by one of His Majeſty's cruizers [illegible]e Chiefs on board, whom they [illegible] as landed in Grenada.

[illegible]er of very valuable Eſtates are alrea[illegible]troyed in Grenada by the Inſurgents, [illegible] when Captain Wainwright ſailed from that Iſland, fires were ſeen in every direction.

The Principal Officers who ſerved under Sir *Charles Grey*, in the *Weſt Indies*, have preſented an Addreſs, entirely exonerating him from the Charges preferred againſt him by certain intereſted perſons, who have been endeavouring to ruin his fortune and his fame, becauſe he happened to be on *the other ſide of the queſtion*.

Admiral *Forbes*, who is now Admiral of *England*, is a remarkable inſtance of longeviſy in a dangerous and fatiguing Profeſſion; he has Eighty years in the Service, and was made Captain in March 1736.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

For the following letter from CONSTANTINOPLE, *we are indebted to the* BOMBAY COURIER, *of the 17th, Ultimo.*

CONSTANTINOPLE,—*30th of April.*

The ſhips laden with Grain that were expected are at length arrived to the great ſatisfaction of the Government and Public. The Porte is continually employed upon the diminution of the very high price to which objects of the firſt neceſſity had riſen; another meaſure of no leſs importance is alſo upon the Carpet; it is known that the Laws of the Koran in a great meaſure interdict the Turks from the ſtudy of European manners, but the Grand Seignor ſuperior to ſuch barbariſm in uſing all his endeavours towards the civilization of his Coubtry; for this purpoſe he is about to form different eſtabliſhments of Public inſtruction, and among others a new corps of Engineers, one of Military Tactics, an Italian School, a French School; and ſimilar inſtitutions which will be formed upon the European principle; ſkilful Tutors will be ſelected, and proportionate rewards will be allotted to ſuch as ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves by their atrainments; beſides this, by an order from his Highneſs the new Militia has been conſiderably augmentated and its uniform changed to the preſent ſyſtem, by ſhaving the Beard, and aſſuming altogether a more military appearance; theſe innovations have occaſioned much diſcontent among the advocates for long ſtanding prejudices: the Janiſſaries complain vehemently, becauſe they ſee in theſe meaſures, if not the total abolition, at leaſt the decline of their corps, inſomuch they will no longer have an influence in the Ottoman Empire which is preciſely the view of the Grand Seignor; whoſe grand object has been to remove the preponderance they have ſo long maintained, their oppoſition is of little importance, ſince the profeſſors of the law are devoted to the reſolutions of the Sovereign, and perſuade the Public that the changes introduced into the Military, Marine, and the Sciences, will be productive of the greateſt advantages to the Nation, and enable it the better to reſiſt its enemies.

It has alſo been reſolved that the Porte ſhall follow the examples of the other Powers of Europe in the exchange of Ambaſſadors; conſequently it will in future maintain a Miniſter in each of the foreign Countries that ſends one to it; it is already ſaid, that he who is at London, and who had only the character of Envoy Extraordinary is about to be declared permanent Ambaſſador in ordinary; There will alſo be ſent a Turkiſh Miniſter to the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, Berlin, Madrid &c. to remove every kind of obſtacle, the Porte will aboliſh the ancient cuſtom of *Daim* uſually preſented to Foreign Miniſters, and the European Powers will equally be liberated from the expence to which they were expoſed, when they were viſited by Turkiſh Envoys.

Citizen Verninac, Envoy from the French Republic is expected here every day; we are not yet certain, whether he will ſupport the diplomatic character, or whether he is charged with ſome extraordinary Commiſſion; we knew however, that he has brought with him a Secretary of Embaſſy, a head Interpretor and a very numerous ſuit; it is ſuppoſed, that if Citizen Verninac preſents himſelf [illegible] mediately for Paris.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JUNE, the 6th

Doulcet, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.—Repreſentatives of the People, I am now enabled, in the name of the Committe of Public Safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the laſt ſitting.

"Toulon like Paris, has had its 20th of May, but it has alſo had, like Paris, its 23d of May—Our Readers will recollect that the inſurrection broke out at Paris on the 20th of May, and was quelled on the 23d.

"Republicaniſm triumphs in the ſouth; terroriſm is deſtroyed: many Rebels have bit the duſt; three hundred of them have been made priſoners, others have taken refuge in the neighbouring Communes. They will not have time to miſlead them, they will be inſtantly purſued, and the law will ſtrike them. There only remains to the Convention one pleaſing duty to fulfil, that of paying a juſt tribute of applauſe to the Citizens of the South, and to the Troops of the line, who, at the inſtigation of the Repreſentatives of the People, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which juſtice has now obtained.

The Repreſentatives of the People on miſſion in the South have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the French nation, and the principles you profeſs.

"Nion, who remained on board the ſquadron, has not diſplayed leſs energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and juſt proclamation, worthy of the occaſion, recalled to the ſtandard of the Republic many citizens, compoſing the crews, whom, for a moment, he inſurgents had ſucceeded in miſleading.

SURRENDER OF LUXEMBURGH.

Cambaceres, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.—"Your Committee have received moſt important diſpatches, dated the 19th Prairial, from the head quarters before Luxemburgh—Luxemburgh has ſurrendered, and that fortreſs, the moſt formidable in Europe, is in the poſſeſſion of the Republic."—(The plaudits with which this intelligence was received, laſted for ſeveral minutes. The Members roſe, with repeated acclamations of *Vive la Republique, indiviſible et invincible!*)

Our colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows:

"June 7.

"Luxemburgh belongs to the Republic. This day, at three o'clock, the Republicans are to be put in poſſeſſion of Fort Charles. I ſhall ſend you, in a few days, the colours of the garriſon, which is compoſed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, ſtores, and cannon, found in the place.

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with Marshal Bender, the Governor, is to march out with the honours of war, on the 22d; to lay down their arms on the Glacis; to surrender their horses and Artillery; and to take an oath not to serve against the Republic, or her Allies, until they have regularly been exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross that river at Coblentz."

Cambaceres then read the Articles of capitulation, proposed by Marshal Bender.

ART. I. The Garrison shall march out with the honours of war.—ANS. Granted.

II. The Garrison shall march out on the sixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces each battalion—ANS. The Garrison shall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the glacis, they shall lay down their arms, take an oath not to serve against the Republic or her Allies, unless regularly exchanged.

III. There shall be granted eight covered waggons, which shall not be searched.—ANS. Refused.

IV. The inhabitants of Luxemburgh shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion.—ANS. The liberty of faith is insured to them, they conforming to the laws of the Republic.

V. Their properties shall be sacred.—ANS. The inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French Nation. They shall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

Be another article, it is expressly stipulated, that the Emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French Troops.

A letter from the Representative Talot confirmed these details. The garrison of Luxemburgh consisted of 12,000 men.

Talot moved for some mark of national gratitude for the Adjutant General Alix, who, by his talents, had greatly contributed to the conquest of the place.

This officer, who was at the bar, was received with repeated acclamations; and the fraternal kiss was given to him by the President.

Cambaceres then proposed the following decree:

ART. I.—The troops who have made the conquest of Luxemburgh, and the army of the Moselle, which had paved the way for that conquest, have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

II.—The Committe of Public Safety is charged to provide for the advancement of the Adjutant-General Alix.

III.—The Representative of the People, Joubert shall immediately repair to Luxemburgh.

This decree was adopted with acclamation.

NEW TRIBUNAL

The Military Commission, established by virtue of the law of the 4th Prairial, met this day; the 5th Prairial, in the Sessions House, caused to be brought before it Nicholas Joseph Gentil, aged 38 years, a native of Attigney, in the department of the Ardennes, &c. convicted of having entertained seditious purposes, of having wilfully borne upon his hat the rallying signal of the rebels, viz. "Bread and the Constitution of 1793," on the 2d of this month at eight o'clock in the evening, and of having been one of the authors and accomplices of the conspiracy that has been set on foot against the National

The Law having been read to him, the Military Commission condemns the said Nicholas Joseph Gentil to the pain of death. Orders, that the said Gentil shall be delivered up to the Executioner of Criminal Justice, that the present sentence shall be executed in the course of this day, on the Square of the Revolution, printed and fixed up in the proper place.

ROMANET, President.

Jean Jeaques Legrand, aged 37 years, native of Morcornet, Lieutenant of the Gendearmes, 1st division, convicted of.

1. Having abandoned in a cowardly manner, with his Gendearmes, without making any resistance, the important post of the Arsenal, which had been entrusted to him, and of having there left the representative of the People, Denizel exposed to the fury of the rebels.

2. Of having fled into the suburb Antoine yesterday, there having mixed with the rebels, among whom he was found, and where he was arrested with his detachment, when the suberb was restored.

3. Of having by this conduct taken an active part in the rebellion.

The Commission condemns the said Jean Jeques Legrand to the pain of death.

Luc Boubet, aged 26 years, native of Montdidier wine merchant at Paris street and suburb of St. Martin, No. 36, convicted on trial, and by his own confession, of having cut off the head of the Representative of the people Ferrand, assassinated the 1st of this month, at his post in the National Convention, and of having been one of the authors and accomplices of the conspiracy, the object of which was to annihilate the National Convention, and ruin the commonwealth.

The Commission condemns the said Luc Boucher to the pain of death.

Orders, that the said Boucher shall be delivered up to the executioner of Criminal Justice, that he shall be executed in the course of the day, in the Square of the Revolution. That the sentence shall be printed and fixed up in proper places, to the number of 1000 copies: — Done at Paris, the 6th Prairial, &c.

Twenty three Persons were afterwards tried: all were found guilty, and condemned to surffer death, except Crochet, Debret, Desgarcins, Payen, and Gaboyard, who were sentenced to a year's imprisonment in irons. The others were executed the same day on the Place de la Revolution.

DESCENT OF THE EMIGRANTS,

28TH OF JUNE.

Our enterprise could not have been commenced under more happy auspices; the only contrary wind we experienced upon our expedition occasioned our meeting with the enemy, and blocking them in a Port from which they cannot depart, as soon as we perceived them off the heights of Penmark a gale of wind drove us from the Coast, and favored the Manœuvres of Admiral Bridport, who interposed himself between the enemy and us. *Villaret* in the room of proceeding as he might have done into Quiberon Bay whereby wearing his fleet, he might have been impregnable made a ridiculous Manœuvre, and thus threw himself into the hands of the English Squadron; the consequence of which is already public: the Republicans saved their melancholy remains in passing between the Isle of *de Croix* and *l' Orient* where they took shelter, from this moment our gallant Commodore concerted with General *Puyfaie* every thing which might secure the success of the expedition. A very thick fog occasioned our navigating in the midst of danger and obliged us to anchor between Belle Isle, and Point Croisic; we weighed again the day after with weather a little more favorable to penetrate into Quiberon Bay, while a line of battle Ship, a Frigate, and two Gun-boats went to cruise off Belle Isle and summond it to surrender.

We anchored on the 26th at noon, and we were reported to by the good people of the Coast, who came to offer their services, the 27th was passed in preparations for the disembarkation: at eight o'clock in the evening Monsr. T— returned to make his report to General Puyfaie, this morning at one o'clock we embarked on small boats to the number of 1200 men, and at four o'clock we were off a flat of Sand, between the Peninsula of Quiberon and Carac river; we saw 200 Republicans armed with double barrelled Carbines, who marched in columns towards a neighbouring eminence, we divided our boats into two columns, and had orders to land all at the same time, the Republicans intimidated by the display which we presented, and the shouts of *Vive le Roi* repeated, a small party of Chouans, who watched their movements, fell upon them, killed twenty and took five prisoners, the white flag is already flying upon the several small Forts of the Coast, it is now one o'clock in the afternoon, we are all ashore, and have already ten guns mounted, and although our views have been known eight hours, five thousand Chouans, have joined us, and we are expected with [illegible] every quarter, there is little doubt [illegible] short time we shall have eight [illegible] resolute and well armed Royalists [illegible] to the report of the inhabitants, [illegible] wherewithal to supply an army of [illegible] thousand men, and they prove [illegible] cause which they espouse by [illegible] pay. I can scarcely [illegible] to see the Chouans [illegible] *Vive le Roi*, and Mun[illegible] *peut on être mieux qu'au sein de sa* [illegible] sing round Monsieur *de Puyfaie*, [illegible] the tender names of Father and B[illegible] good Bishop of Dol landed in [illegible] weather to perform mass, and re[illegible] our first successes.

MONDAY, 29.

The *Chouans*, continue to assemble they already exceed ten thousand, fou[illegible] of the inhabitants of *Auray* came in [illegible] to take up arms, they have informed [illegible] the little sea port Town at four lea[illegible] Vannes, which was to have been at[illegible] day, has been evacuated by the Re[illegible] who appear to have repaired to *Port Louis*, in order to [illegible] terror proceeds us wh[illegible] rison of *Vannes* flee [illegible] fowler, the officers themselves are [illegible] mount guard to stop the contagion, it [illegible] that, the Town soon will be in our

TUESDAY THE 30.

The Frigate which was to have sa[illegible] day with our dispatches to England depart untill this evening, which aff[illegible] opportunity of giving you a further [illegible] our proceedings.—Yesterday evening [illegible] the scarlet uniform to three thousand [illegible] *ans* who came to join us, *Monsr. Le d[illegible] Monsr. de V.* have each a body of 12[illegible] evening we expect to rally a[illegible] Chouans, who are animated with [illegible] to attack the enemy, who it is said are [illegible] against us in two columns the one from [illegible] *nnes*, and the other from *L'Orient*, the latter composed in a great measure of the crews of those vessels that have taken shelter in Fort Louis, they have gained little credit by sea, and I am disposed to believe they will scarcely come off better by land, one of the objects which they are in view is to seize the Peninsula of *Quiberon*.

Charette has resumed his arms eight days ago, he began his first hostilities by seizing several vessels, between *Angers* and *Nantz*, *the Vendeans* are separated into three divisions, the one Commanded by *Charette*, the second by *Stoffet* and the third by *Sapineau*; on board the fleet that is blocked up, eight hundred have died of their wounds within a short time.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11th, Snow Radaperfad Capt. Parker, Mafulipatam, — 14th Ship Kiobenhaven, Bloom, Sea.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY's DRAWING,

Thursday, the 12th November, 1795.

No. 4894 a Prize of 8500 Star Pagodas,

Nos. 724 and 1694 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas,

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas,

8103 2641 5758 4018 388 329 7842 1968
8883 7210 4391 1813 8515 7778 5389 8966
1188 6701 9511 8023 7783 1087 4495 8981
6607 826 5418 3848 9559 4761 749 4246
8683 9411 4940 6333 6693 859 2186 4196
9376 5228 1983 7410 5883 4538 1779 961
2004 465 6112 8068 5686 5610 9159 3420
4267 4824 3148 2263 6018 5761 9258 7963
9188 5532 5848 7795 5687 9106 3415 6857
8866 4428 9876 1956.

THE FORTIETH DAY's DRAWING,

Monday, the 16th November, 1795.

No. 8950 a Prize of Star Pagodas 10,000

No. 8836 a Prize of 20 Pags. but as last drawn entitled to Pags. 5000

No. 5077 a Prize of Star Pags. 100

Nos. 250 9857 Prizes of Star Pags. 50

Prizes of 20 Pagodas each.

6056 2427 3[illegible]8556 4368 8364 6183 6258
5115 588 [illegible]78 7869 4778 8975 5815 9772
2764 6837 3321 827 9162 4370 8823 2464
6405 1574 569 8562 6037 9116 5008 513
4003 2810 462 1201 9408 8889 6561 2662
283 3789 968 3367 4561 5831 2292 4674
3677 9693 95[illegible]7260 6963 6944 1780 1648
6484 6574 7174 4731 3839 1758 2034 7845
2888 3901 4698 3303 1257 2704 7851 3217

MADRAS LO[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED AND [illegible] AND
STAR PAGO[illegible]

THE FIRST [illegible]
BEING DRAW[illegible]
AINS THE [illegible] CLA[illegible]

CONSISTING OF 5,638

AND THE FOLLOWIN[illegible]

1	Prize of	Sta[illegible]
1	Ditto	
1	Ditto	
5	Prizes of	1,00[illegible]
10	Ditto	50[illegible]
30	Ditto	200
70	Ditto	80
100	Ditto	40
1150	Ditto	20

Also allotted to the L[illegible] Ticket,

1,368 Pri[illegible]es in the Third Clas[illegible] amounting to Star Pags.

[illegible] amounting to [illegible]s in the Third [illegible]

[illegible]kets, being near[illegible] PRIZE [illegible] 148[illegible]

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR TH BENEFIT OF

The Military Male Asylum, &c.

FOURTEENTH DAY's DRAWING,

Wednesday, the 11th November, 1795.

No. 502 Prize of 200 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 83 9948 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 479 90 1611 4419 Prizes of 40 St. Pagodas,

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

71 28 766 987 1054 1338 1617 1838
1958 241 2544 2707 2709 3585 4635 4808
4969 5091 5020 5182 5529 6192 6316 7004
7410 757 7686 7843 8315 8794 9548 9733
9759 988 9986 6142.

FIFTEENTH DAY's DRAWING,

Friday the 13th November, 1795.

No. 700 Prize of 15,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 482 Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 87 Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 547 8623 3196 Prizes 200 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 11229418 8513 7971 861 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas.

No. 6198 Prize of 40 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas

959 385 6536 9894 2942 2809 885 7800
6511 563 9303 3469 6898 7893 7554 1094
5165 101 5708 1412 937 6848 1357 1849
6501 954 959 6095 5527 7889 1028 5875
5817 373 7499 8455 6942 9302 8611 4885
6886 5416 876

SIXTEENTH DAY's DRAWING,

Monday, the 16th November, 1795.

Nos. 1641 6095 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 5617 7580 9915 Prizes of 80 St. Pagodas,
Nos. 4643 5050 Prizes of 40 St. Pagodas,

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

878 1235 1323 1523 1540 1591 1601 1788
1072 3081 4098 4182 4525 5907 5706 5789
6039 6190 6218 6226 6285 6433 6617 6846
7091 7128 7368 7705 7927 8016 8059 8086
9095 9931 9640 9950

Price of Tickets warranted undrawn 17 Pagodas.

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, the 16th November, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN IN THE THIRD CLASS.

1	Prize of	. . . .	15,000
1	Ditto of	. . . .	10,000
1	Ditto of	. . . .	5000
1	Ditto of	. . . .	1000
2	Ditto of 500 each,	. . .	1000
17	Ditto of 200 [illegible]ch,	. . .	3400
	Ditto of [illegible]	. . .	3440

MADRAS: — PRINTED BY
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURER OFFICE, BLACK
AND BY MR. LEONARD

Supplement to the Madras Courier.

WEDNESDAY, 18th November, 1795.

INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON—JUNE 8.

Extract from Mr. DUNDAS's SPEECH respecting the ARMY in INDIA.

After proving to the House the prosperous state of the Company's affairs, he says, before dismissing the subject, he thinks it necessary to say a few words to guard the house from being misled as to the charges to be deducted from the revenues in India: he does not mean to hold out the surplus in future years will be so great; for just to the India Army requires that they should be a great variation. That Army was on a footing contrary to the Establishment of other Armies: originally it was extremely small, and intended only as a guard to particular Factories, but now, when it was increased to size as large as the Armies of European Monarchs, it was impossible that the first establishment could answer for it—Yet this was now the case: they were *deprived* of the power of rising higher than the Office of *Colonel*, and were *bereft* of all *hope* of *Rank*, which was essential to the feelings of Military men: there was still a *stagnation* in the *succession* of the lower ranks of Officers: he therefore intends to have established a list of FIELD OFFICERS, and to set on foot an UNIVERSAL PROMOTION.

This could not fail of creating additional expence, but *justice, fairness and Policy*, demanded it. There were other disadvantages of a more cruel nature under which the India Army laboured: An Officer after perhaps a slow and dreary progress of thirty years, during which time he was continually combating all the dangers of a dreadful climate, and of an enemy, must, as things are now conducted, make up his mind to be an exile from his native country, or return without any acknowledgement or reward from those he had served, to starve perhaps, unless fortune enabled him to lay up something for the support of old age.

He therefore thought that after a certain number of years service, they should be enabled to *return home* with the *full pay* of their rank.—But this was not all—It often occured that at the very first outset, the climate makes it necessary for an Officer to return for the recovery of his health instead of which he is obliged to remain, for if he returns without means, he must starve, or be dependent on the charity of his Friends, a state ill fitted for the mind of a soldier: if then an Officer should be obliged by bad health to return for ever, or for experiment to get restored, he should do so *without loss of either rank or pay*: it was politic to keep in their minds, the thoughts of their native Country, and to give them, not wantonly, but on fair occasion, the power to visit their friends *(once without sickness)* without forfeiting either rank or pay. All these points he conceived to be great and important rights that should be no longer postponed; and *before the last ships* of the Season *sailed* he would suggest to the Company the adoption of those measures; *and had not a doubt of their being effected*;—he concludes by making a string of resolutions, conformable to the statement already made, which were favored by every member who spoke on the subject.

ed on account of the Collections, (viz. Batta and other Extra charges) and hitherto paid from the Military Pay Offices shall in future be discharged by, and appear in the accounts of the Collectors. Military Officers are therefore hereby directed to present the seperate Abstracts they make out, for such Payments to the Collectors respectively, on whose requisition, Troops have been furnished, instead of drawing the Amount from the Military Paymasters as at present.

The Revenue Troops to which Lieutenants Riddle and Barclay, have been appointed in the Vizagapatam District, are now Paid by the Collector, and the same Rule is to be observed with respect to the Revenue Corps, ordered at Muggletore in September last, and all others of the same description that may hereafter be raised, observing however, that when they shall be formed, (as in the case of the one at Muggletore,) by a mixed detail consisting of Invalids or other part of the Military Establishments, joined to a detail of Sibendies, the pay or other allowances of the Military detail issuable Monthly, with the exception of Batta, are to be drawn for in a seperate Abstract by the Officer Commanding the Corps of which the Military Detail shal form a part, and to be paid by the Military Paymaster, in the same manner, as if such Detail had not been made a part of the Revenue Corps.

The off Reckonings on the Military Detail of the Revenue Corps will necessarily continue to be computed, and comprehended in the Military charges, but whatever charge of the said description, may arise on the Sibendy part of the Corps, will be discharged in the Revenue Accounts as well as their pay or other allowances, and the Batta issuable to the whole of the Corps.

This Order is to be inforce on and after the first day of next Month, that is to say, the Pay and allowances which have hitherto been paid by Military Paymasters subject to be brought to account at present under the Head of "charges Collection"—are to continue to be so paid, and brought to account for no later period than the 31st of October inclusive, whereby it will follow that the Payments of the same discription to be made by Collectors will commence on the first of December for November, and be the rule of the service hereafter in regard to all such Payments.

In consequence of the foregoing regulations the Military Auditor General, is directed to furnish the Accountant General, as early as possible with a statement of the expence made up to the 31st October inclusive in the Military Accounts, under the Head of "Charges Collection."

The Details stationed in the Ramnad and Shevaganga dist[ricts] and at Shevalapatore, which were continued [in] pay of the Company by special Orders [of] 13th October and 21st November 179[5] to be considered as part of the Militar[y] [a]res the 31st of October, but com[prised] [in] tion of Payments now made by [the] included in the Instructions [of] on the present occasion to [be] [m]ade by the advances [for] European of those Detach[ments] Natives by October [next] issuable [only] that those detachments [of] the Army expences incurred from Commercial Residents [to] the Military Accounts [of] the Board of Trade, [and] to the Board of Revenue, Government having come to the resolution that no expence otherwise than for Charges Military, shall appear in the Military Accounts, will be continued but the Military Paymasters will be re-imbursed for the Amount by application to the Commercial Residents on whose requisition the expence has been incurred.

The several Military Paymasters at the out Stations are to furnish the Collectors with Tables of the Authorized rates of Pay and Batta, or other allowances, issuable on account of the different ranks, and also with Copies of the Orders transmitted to the Pay Offices concerning the Establishment of the Corps that are to be paid in the Revenue Department, a similar communication is also to be made by the Paymasters at out Stations to the Commercial Residents in regard to the Rates of Batta.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Tyrrel, to remain in the Command of Barrampour until further Orders.

Captain Bong, to proceed immediately to the Presidency, and to do Duty under the Orders of the Chief Engineer until the further pleasure of Government.

Mr. Samuel Barber, Assistant Surgeon promoted to the Rank of Surgeon, and appointed to do the Duty of the Black Town and the Jails.—vice Mr. Ponton deceased.

Mr. William Todd, Assistant Surgeon appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion of European Infantry—vice Mr. Barber.

Mr. George Baillie, to do the Duties of the Black Town and Jails until the arrival of Mr. Barber.

Mr. Charles O' Niel, Assistant Surgeon appointed to act with the 3d Battalion of Native Infantry until further Orders.

The Honorable Court of Directors having been pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Little late Surgeon of the Princess Royal Indiaman, to be an Assistant Surgeon under this Presidency he is according admitted on the Establishment, and to rank from the 8th July 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the President in Council is pleased to [d]ir that a *Battalion* of *Native Infantry* be raised [w]ith for the service of the *Presidency*, to be call[ed] e Madras Battalion.

The Na[tive] Commissioned and non Commissioned Office[rs] for this Corps to be drawn from the Native Invalid Establishment, and the Commander of the Army will issue the Arrangements by which they are to be furnished.

The [Ma]as Battalion to be on the same footing in regar[d] pay, allowances, and Clothing as the Revenu[e] rps lately raised at Muggletore.

To C[ol] and the Madras Battalion, *Lieutenant Joseph* Adj[utant] do. *T. K. Crewe.*

Lie[utenant] to be Adjutant of the 2nd Batta[lion] vice Hill.

4th November, 1795.

G. O[RDERS] BY GOVERNMENT.

LIEUT[ENANT] COLONEL DUGALD CAMPBELL [to] be Commandant of the 3d Regiment [of] Native Infantry [in] consequence of the [re]signation vably to the [or]ders [of] Command[er] in Chief.

Lieutenant [Ca]mpbell vice Lieut[enant] Colonel [Mu]rray resigned.

[Ca]PTAIN CAMPLE to resume his Com-

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that on Tuesday the 15th December next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Undermentioned Articles, will be Exposed to Public Sale at the Sea Gate, for Ready Money.*

	bales	pieces	yrds.
B.C. Superfine Scarlet, thin,	2		
Ditto Blue, thick,		3	
Ditto Buff,	8		
Ditto Wine colour,		3	
Ditto Sky Blue,			64
Fine Yellow,	40		
Ditto Purple,			41 16
Ditto Saxon Green,			
Ditto Buff,			
Superfine Medley Cloth,	6	3	
Cassimires,	8		
B.C. Ordinary Buff,		3	
Ditto French Yellow,	3	5	
Ditto Popinjoy,		2	
Ditto Wine colour,	8		
Purpetuanoes Ordinary Blue,			
Ditto Red,	5		
Bays—Red, Broad,		3	
Yellow, ditto,		2	
Blue, ditto,		4	
Red, Narrow,		2	
Yellow, ditto,		2	
Blue, ditto,		1	
Shalloons—Pink Colour, Broad,		8	
Green, ditto,		8	
Camblets—Yellow,		2	
Welch Flannels—Scarlet,		6	
Blue,		2	
Embrossed Cloth,			361
Velvets—Yellow,			18
Princess Stuff,			87 61
Jeanets,			2308

	cay.	md.	lb.
Marine Stores,			
Cast Steel,	1		9
	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Anchors, 43 N	5	1	13

Cooper's Tools,	
Froes, N	7
Drawing Knives,	50
Heading ditto,	10

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Revetts,	1	2	21

Naval Stores,	
Iron Potts, N	6
Blocks of Stores,	16
Ditto Brass Sheaves,	
Dead Eyes,	
Rod for Pumpborer,	
Ironmonger's Ware,	
Setter Bolts, N	9
Mould or Nepper, N	45
Wheel Wright Tools, Chest	1
Iron Rams, N	
Iron Crocs,	12
Hand Jacks,	65
Nails Small—Breads, lb.	1000
3d	6100
Nails Middling—Dick, lb.	1000
Sheathing,	1632
Nails Large—Spike, lb.	200
Broad head,	740
Carpenter's large Tools,	
Carpenter's Tools, complt. chests	13
Carpenter's Lesser Tools,	
Ragstones, N	87
Marking Irons,	39
Planes,	50
Ditto Irons,	86
Turkey Oil Stones,	90
Caulker's Tools.	
Raming and Horsing Irons,	40
Compasses.	
Brass Boxes,	15
Wooden ditto,	24
Share Cards,	82
Ditto Glass,	37
General Stores.	
Copper Dishes,	16
Brass Cocks,	17
Lascar Knives,	27
Smith Tools,	
Files,	400
Fileshafts	300
Two feet Sgd. Square,	10
Screw Plates,	40
Rubbers,	84
Wire—Brass, lb	450
Lanthorns.	
Dark,	11
Spare Horns,	530
Oil.	
Drying, Cask	1

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Cordage,			
Europe Cables, Hawsers, and Coils, 800 Pgs.	3755	2	5

Locks,	
Brass Padlock,	1
Cupbord Lock,	6
Brass Chest Locks,	12
Iron ditto,	11
Ironrimmed Locks,	162
Brass Door Locks,	65
Padlocks,	119
Splinter Lock,	397
Stock Locks,	84
Hinges.	
Iron Dovetael, Pr.	48½
Ditto Chest,	22
Brass ditto,	14
Side,	12
HL.	26½
Tin Ware.	
Tin Lamps, N	13
Garden's Tools.	
Spades,	881
Bricklayr's Tools.	
Iron Wire Ine Seaves,	3
Scrums for the with Iron Wire-back,	2
Bevits,	6
Squares,	4
Time Glasses.	
One Hour,	300
Half and Charter Minute,	100
Ditto Solit Joint,	69
Lines.	
Hambro	61
Seizing,	1
Painters Colours,	
Coal Varnish, Cask	1
Green Coal Tar, Cask	10
Turpentine, Jars	4

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Red Lead,	26	1	14

Materials for Weighing,	
Iron Weights, N	500
Steel Yards, larg, N	1
Iron Beams, N	8
Brass Weights, N	47
Iron Weights from 50 Cattys down, Sett	1

By Order of President and Members of the Board of Trade,

J. GREENHILL, *Import Ware-house Keeper.*

Fort St. George, 10th October, 1795.