



IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the ADVERTISEMENTS which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT, properly authorized to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, 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, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.
THE Right Honorable the President in Council having resolved to FISH the PEAKS BANKS at MANAR, from the 15th February to the 15th March next, employing 150 Boats with 10 Divers to each Boat, and a many other people as may be required to manage it, subject to the former forms and conditions as heretofore observed by the Dutch Government.

Notices is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received, at the Office of the Secretary to Government, on or before the 15th December next, for renting the Fishery, subject to the following Conditions viz: That security shall be given for the amount of the Bonds proposed, and payment be made thereof within three months after the Fishery may be completed.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

A. FALCONAR,
Sub-Secretary.

Fort St. George, 29th Oct. 1797.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the Town of Madraspatnam have for the present, Licensed the undermentioned Persons as Tavern Keepers, Punch House Keepers, and Victuallers.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Robert Barlow, | Joseph Baptiste, |
| Edward Bent, | Francis D Cunha, |
| William Bofo, | Lucas D'Rozaire, |
| John Standiver Sherman, | John D'Silva, |
| Richard Perriman, | Pedro D'Sil Velloms, |
| Charles Ferris, | Mrs. Chaplin, |
| Anna D'Alyd, | Josnick Mokerich, |
| Francis Xavier, | Mrs. French, |
| Andre Moraes, | Joseph Burghall, |
| Leona Perry, | Leonard D'Silva, |
| Jean Louis, | Francis D'Silva, |
| Joseph D'Crux. | |

And whereas his Majesty's Justices of the Peace have received Information, that several Houses are opened for the purpose of Victualling and Lodging Seafaring People and others, by Persons who have not any Licence for that Purpose, all such persons are hereby informed that they are subject to all the Penalties specified by Act of Parliament upon unlicensed Victuallers, and which Penalties will in no Instance be Mitigated after this Public Notice.

BY ORDER,
S. D. TOTTON,
CLERK TO THE JUSTICES.

Fort St. George, 31st October 1797.

Spring Races.

FOR 1798,

RACE STAND,

THE Committee who had the Superintendance of the last Races, beg leave to propose a renewal of that interesting amusement, and as their endeavours, at the last Meeting were such, as to afford general satisfaction, the Committee indulge the hope that a liberal subscription will be made this season.

The Annual Subscription Book, will be immediately opened and sent into circulation.

When a sufficient Sum appears on the Book, a Meeting of the Subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing a Committee to receive and apply it in the manner intended. The account of Receipts and Disbursements for the last season will be produced for public inspection.

October, 24th 1797.

To be Sold.

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite.)

BY
Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell.

WHO HAVE RECEIVED

A Consignment

OF VERY FINE

HYSON TEA,

AT FORTY PAGODAS PER CHEST.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a General Family: apply to Mr. Cassin, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18th. August 1797.

For Sale.

AT
Messrs. Stephens & Cockell's
A FEW CHESTS OF
CHAMPAGNE WINE,
OF
ASUPERIOR QUALITY,
EITHER BY THE
CHEST or DOZEN,
ALSO
SOME LA FITE'S
CLARET,
LATELY IMPORTED
At 55 Pagodas per Chest.

For Sale by Private Contract.

THAT WELL FINISHED,



New Built, UPSTAIR
HOUSE, with sufficient
Ground for excellent Go-
downs, in the possession of

Mr. THOMAS BLYTH, No. 1 Davidson Street, Black Town.

Particulars may be known by applying as above.

Madras, 31st October, 1797.

Advertisement.

To be Let.

SEVERAL LARGE and COMMODIOUS
APARTMENTS,
IN THE
EXCHANGE,
Apply to
Mr. CASSIN,
October, 3d 1797.

Brown and Ashton.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A SMALL QUANTITY

OF

HYSON TEA,

OF A QUALITY EQUAL,

If not Superior to any in the Settlement.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Mayors Court, having granted Letters of Administration to STEPHEN GILMAN to the Estate and Effects of the late JOSEPH EVANS, it is requested that all Claims on the said Estate under the Firm of

Gilman & Evans.

be transmitted to Mr. Edward Hancock, Court House Street, in order to be placed in a Train, of Liquidation with a Little Delay as possible. And all Debts due to the said Estate and Firm, are requested to be paid immediately to Mr. Stephen Gilman, at Trichinopoly, or to the said Edward Hancock, at Madras, who is legally empowered to receive the same.

31st October 1797.

Advertisement.

THE CREDITORS

OF

HIS HIGHNESS WALAJAH, the late NABOB of the CARNATIC, are requested to meet at the Exchange on Friday the 1st day of December next, to take into Consideration such measures, as may be deemed advisable and necessary to their interest, tending to obtain a just settlement of their Respective Claims.

Fort St. George, 31st October 1797.

For Private Sale.

AT
Mr. Henderson's Rooms,
IN THE FORT,
A CAPITAL CONCERT
PIANA FORTE,
BY
Samuel Bury and Company.
WITH ADDITIONAL
KEY'S
FOR THE
German Flute, English Flute,
AND THE
Organ,
The Instrument is in completest repair.

Sales by Auction.

By Order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late ANDREW ROSS, Esq.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 2d November,

At 12 o'Clock;

THREE Sapphire Rings,
Two Emerald Ditto,
Two Diamond Ditto,
One Garnet Ditto,
One Onyx by Adams,
One pair of Globes,
One Marble Slab, 6 feet by 3,
A fast trotting Acheen Horse, with Bandy and Harfels.

ALSO
A handsome Chestnut Poney, with Saddle and Bridle.

After which will be sold at the House possessed by the late Mr. Ross.

A quantity of Sadras Stones for pavements, and China Tyles for floors.

By order of the Administrators,

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th. November,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

At 11 o'Clock.

THE LIBRARY,

OF THE LATE

Andrew Ross, Esq.

CONSISTING OF

Several Thousand Volumes,

AMONGST WHICH THERE ARE MANY

RARE and CURIOUS BOOKS.

Catalogues are printed

Stitch

A LARGE CAVALRY SWORD, Wooden Hilted, and mounted with the Blade of Whose I will deliver the same to Serjeant W. H. 1st. Battalion Artillery, shall be sold, and the same is recommended.

The SWORD is the Regiment of the 19th Light

Mount, 30th Oct. 1797.

A Card.

EVERY one of the Valuable sets of Books in the Library of the late Andrew Ross, being incomplete, it is requested of those who have borrowed Volumes, to send them to Mr.

THEATRE

At Mrs. Ormsby's Benefit,
On FRIDAY, the 3d Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED,

The Opera Of
ROSINA,
WITH THE DRAMATIC PROVERBS,
SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Ormsby, at her apartments near the St. George's Gate in the Fort, till 4 o'Clock on the day of performance; after that at Mr. Chafe's Office, and at the Theatre as usual.

* N. B. The Curtain to draw up precisely at ½ past 8 o'Clock.

Advertisement.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the premises lately occupied by Mr. UMPHERSON, in the Broad way, Black Town, are now opened by

William Frazer & Co.

Coach and Ornament Painters, Gliders &c. &c. Pictures Cleaned, Varminated, and repaired.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Brown and Ashton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY the 1st. November,

At 11 o'Clock;

The following Articles,

VIZ:

EUROPE Corded and Striped Dimity, of various Patterns, one Baton, two Trum-pets, two French Horns, some Pipes, seven hand- some Lacker'd Tea Chests, four Ditto Witters, Lacker'd Tea Chests, with Canteens, China Plates and Dishes, three China Octagon Wine Coolers, one large Table with Drawers,

ALSO
A quantity of White, Red, and White with Red Tops Military Feathers,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Anthony Gaudin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY, the 2th November,

At 11 o'Clock;

CONSISTING OF

JEWELRY,

GOLD and Mettle Watches of sizes, Gold Watch Chains, Ditto Keys, Ditto Trinkets, Ditto Lockets of sizes, Ditto Bracelets of sizes, Ditto Breast Pins, Ditto Rings of sizes, Elegant pairs of Silver Shoe Buckles,

ALSO
Fine Bengal Flowered and Plain Handker- chief Shawls.

At the same time will be sold without reserve,

The Remainder of Dimity Table Cloths, 4 by 4. Advertised in the Courier, No. 629.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On FRIDAY, the 3d November,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED,

WINES.

ONE HUNDRED Dozen of French Claret, Twenty-six Dozen of good Madeira, warranted three years old,

AND

Ten Dozen of Madeira, of another Quality, At the same time will be sold, The Remainder of the Invention as Advertised per last Courier,

ALSO

A few Dozen of White, Black, and Coloured Patent Silk Stockings.

GENERAL DE BOIGNE.

GENERAL BENOIT DE BOIGNE, is one of those singular characters, whose forms in their whimsical moments, to garbise mankind; and whose diversity of her materials, and the variety of her execution;—If small objects may be introduced to draw a simile for grand ones; I would observe, that the same motif which induced a Spinosa, a Machiavel, or a Rousseau to compose their eccentric productions, influenced nature to mould a Confucius, a Marlborough, and a De Boigne;—he was by birth a Savoyard,—of Parents who were reputed respectable and poor; his first career was under the direction of arms, in the service of his prince: fond of novelty, and restless with ambition; he changed the poor prospects of a Sardinian service, for the splendid views offered by France, and entered into her Irish brigades as an ensign:—

This was an harbinger of his subsequent conduct, the calm life, the inflated poverty, and the fertile hopes of a Sardinian officer, were ill calculated for De Boigne's mind, which was never at rest;—he had seen the banners of the French banners, but imagine, it was no unworthy motive; as he had enemies alert enough to revivify every tale, and amplify every anecdote which was to his disparagement; could he have been censured, many voices would have vociferated his condemnation.

The next period, in his diversified life, was as an ensign in the Russian army, serving against the Turks: in an action on the frontiers of Turkey, a small party to which he was attached, was cut off near a man, and De Boigne taken prisoner;—he was led to Constantinople, and sold as a slave for 50 dollars: could he have seen him carrying pots of water from the Hellespont to his master's house, we should perhaps have perceived, not much difference between De Boigne, and other water-carriers.

Great Julius, on the mountains bleed,
A Rock perched, or herd had led;
He that the world subdued, had been
But the best wrestler on the green."

At the conclusion of the war, he was redeemed by his parents; who went to Peterburgh, and had the honour to be introduced to the Emperors; some superficial retailers of anecdotes say, that her Majesty then prophesied his future rise, by remarking that he was born to be a great man;—perhaps, like most prophecies, it was pronounced after the event, or an unpremeditated observation distorted to suit the circumstances.

At Peterburgh, he was admitted to the acquaintance of Lord Macartney, the English ambassador, and received as a reward for his slavery the rank of lieutenant.—From Peterburgh he was detached to France by the Emperor's Archipelago, and was so fortunate as to accompany Lord Percy with a Russian escort, in a tour which his lordship made through the Grecian islands, this was the embryo of De Boigne's future success; and produced those grand scenes, in which he has been so conspicuous, and so brilliant an actor;—such is the oddity of human events;—such is the effects of chance.

De Boigne formed no idea of his intimacy with his Lordship, being adequate to his success; he passed over it as a trivial, fortunate circumstance, and not as that forcible, dominating cause, which would elevate him to be the De Boigne he now is; and Lord Percy in giving him a letter of recommendation to Lord Macartney, the governor of Madras, and one to Mr. Hastings of Bengal; little imagined he should raise the subaltern, who commanded his guard, to the subduer of kingdoms equal to Britain.

But a truce with digressions; we now know, that the dutches of Marlborough's glove, saved France, produced the revolution, beheaded Louis, nearly annihilated christianity, will probably subvert every monarchy in Europe, and give its history a different aspect.

It is probable from the circumstance of De Boigne's procuring letters of recommendation for India, that he even at this early period of his career, had formed the idea of visiting this continent of wealth and speculation; for his life has been a series of ambitious plans; his mind was ever viewing the splendid heights of fortune, and every step ascended, only acted as an incentive to proceed.—Shortly after this fortuitous circumstance, I believe, he went once more to Peterburgh, and proposed through the Russian minister to the Emperor, the execution of a voyage to India, and a circuit through the Caspian, Tartary, the borders of the Caspian to Russia; Catharine, who ever relished and encouraged adventurous travellers, approved of the scheme, and De Boigne received the commission of a captain, previous to his departure.

On his arrival at Madras, he was fitted under the banners of the Company as an ensign; this is a part of his conduct, for which I can assign no reasonable motive, from the general tenor of his life;—however, he soon quitted a situation so ill adapted to his mind; not, as some have imagined, by the diffusion of a court martial; it is true, that a court martial was held on his taking some improper liberties with an officer's lady, but he was honourably acquitted;—of this I have been assured by one of the members of the court.

De Boigne often said, that a progressive fire held out no enticing prospect to his mind; from Madras he came to Calcutta, and was cordially received by Mr. Hastings, who paid every attention to Lord Percy's recommendation; De Boigne declared the plan of his intended tour to the governor, who to promote his views, gave strong letters to the Nawab of Lucknow and the residents;—De Boigne on his arrival at Lucknow, was introduced to the Nawab, and received a khelut, which he sold for 4000 rupees; also, as an encouragement to his intended travels, a bill of exchange on Calcutta for 6000 rupees, with this considerable sum he purchased some arms, cloth, &c. came to Agra, and entered into the Rajah of Jaipur's services, on 2000 rupees per annum.

Intelligence of this transaction being sent to Calcutta, De Boigne was ordered down by Mr. Hastings, though he was not liable to the governors orders; consequently might have disobeyed them, yet to ingratiate himself still more with Mr. Hastings, he went without hesitation to Calcutta, exulted himself, and was once more permitted to proceed to Lucknow.

Having realised some money, he set up in the cloth trade, at that place, and was very successful. He might have continued the pursuit of commerce with ease and prosperity, but his mind then formed those vast prospects, which were afterwards realised.

He came to Agra, and to evince his military talents to the princes of India, he proposed a plan of defence to the unfortunate Nana of Ghode, then closely besieged by Scindeha, in his fort.

De Boigne offered to the Nana, a proposition by which he could extricate himself from his difficulties and distress, and defeat the hostile operations of his enemy. That if the Nana would send him a sum of money, he would raise 1000 men at Agra, 1000 at Jaipur, 2000 at Dhallee, and 1000 near Ghode. These troops should meet with all imaginable secrecy and preparation, at an appointed time and place, on the borders of the Nana's territories, attack Scindeha in the rear, and make a diversion, to enable Ghode to be relieved. The raising of men, at different places, obviated many chances of discovery; and the plan would probably have been successful, had not the correspondence between the Nana and De Boigne, been intercepted by Scindeha. What De Boigne then considered as a disadvantage in his plans, for Scindeha formed to high an opinion of his military talents, his resolution, and his integrity, from the plan that he consulted with Mr. —, (the English Resident at his court) to take him into his service. De Boigne had good recommendations to Mr. —, who sent for him—introduced him to Scindeha, and procured for him the command of two regular battalions, to be raised by himself, and disciplined according to European tactics.

Such are the leading circumstances, which gave De Boigne a footing in the Maharatta dominions. You will perceive, that fortune conspired with De Boigne's talents and perseverance, to open to his view, the magnificent scenes, in which he was soon to be a conspicuous and important actor.

I will, in my next, pursue the narrative.

Telegraph.

FRENCH FINANCES.

At a period when the Directory in its Message to the Council, of Five Hundred, depicts in the darkest Colours the ruinous State of the Finances of the French Republic, and the Legislature daily deliberates on the means of restoring the public credit, it will not, we trust, be unacceptable to our readers, to find here a brief sketch of the state of all the various sorts of Paper-money issued by the French Government, which we extract from Sir Francis D'Almeida's History of the French Finances of the year 1796.

ASSIGNATS.—This first Paper-money, to which the National Domains were intended to serve as a security, should originally not exceed the value of 4,000 millions of Livres Tournois; and as yet upwards of 45,000 millions were issued in the course of the Revolution. This paper currency, was at last reduced to the 300th part of its nominal value.

TERRITORIAL MANDATS.—The national domains were likewise to serve as a security for this paper-money. It was ushered in with a proclamation, stating that it was to have a free circulation only; but it had scarcely been issued, when the proposition of the Directory, by which the circulation was converted into a forced one, was adopted. The former vast security assigned to the Assignats, even at the rate of 1000 per cent, was not able to prevent the depreciation of that paper-money; it was not expected that at a time when it was exalted and graded by revolutionary measures, it should ensure a permanent and fixed value to the new assignats, dignified under the name of Mandats. We find accordingly, that they have sunk to the 100th part of their nominal value; and are sold in all parts of the country at 1000 per cent. When we took the Mandats in the language of the Directory, but in properly speaking, promises of Mandats, we have

hitherto only been issued; and it may therefore be justly said of the Territorial Mandats, that they have not preceded their birth. RESCRIPTIONS.—A new sort of paper-money issued by the Directory, and intended for circulation in the interval between the annihilation of the Assignats and the issuing of Mandats. They were to be reimbursed within three months time, in hard cash, from the produce of the Forced Loan, and for this reason received the name of Rescriptions. The French Government had promised to throw into circulation no more than 30 millions of this paper currency, and yet, on the 24th of May, 1797, six millions were already circulating. On the 24th of February, the very day they began to be issued, they lost 50, and soon after 75 per cent. As the national treasury, which was falling in the morning a Rescription of 100 livres for 50 livres in specie, received it in the afternoon at par, in payment of the Forced Loan, it soon discovered that it actually boreered at 50 per cent, and therefore exchanged them for Mandats.

BONS.—A fourth description of paper-money issued by the treasury, for the purpose of falsifying the claims of the heirs of condemned Federalists, and of citizens erased in the list of Emigrants, respecting their immoveable property or real estates, sold for the benefit of the Republic. According to their original destination, they were only to be made use of in the purchase of national domains; but they were soon universally received.

ORDONNANCES.—This paper-money was defined for those government contractors whose demands the national treasury was unable to satisfy. The holders of these Ordonnances were authorized to exchange them for the estates of the Clergy in Belgium, which were to be adjudged to them without any public sale, at a price scarcely equal to the fourth-part of the ancient value of similar estates in the Low-Countries; and yet these Ordonnances, a few days after their creation, could not be disposed of but at a very considerable discount.

INSCRIPTIONS.—These are perpetual annuities registered and inscribed on the great national book, in favour of a peculiar class of contractors, whose claims on government were thus satisfied. This expedient afforded an opportunity of obtaining a perpetual annuity, exceeding four times the sum which was either claimed by contractors, or paid into the national treasury. Thus, for instance, some merchants at Genoa and Havre whose demands amounted to 120,000 Livres Tournois in specie, obtained an inscription of perpetual annuity for 480 millions. The public treasury being unable to discharge the debt originating from these inscriptions, the Legislature decreed, that a moiety of the purchase-money for national estates might be paid in inscriptions, provided the price offered was equal to 20 years rent, pursuant to which decree, the above Genoa and Havre merchants received for their original demand of 120,000 Livres Tournois in specie, national estates to the value of 203 millions."

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1797.

PACKET OVER-LAND.

LETTERS have been received from Coombey, which mention the arrival at that Port of the Ship LAUREL, Captain Poggo, from Bussorah, which she left on the 7th of September.

Immediately prior to the Laurel's departure from Bussorah a Packet over-land had been received by Mr. MANSBY from England;—whether the Despatches for this Presidency were forwarded by the Laurel we have not yet ascertained; we learn however, that a second Packet, in charge of Mr. GRIFFITHS, and who we are informed had been appointed to the CHAIR, at Bombay, was daily expected to arrive at Bussorah; where one of the Company's Cruisers was waiting to convey Mr. Griffiths to Bombay.

In addition to the above particulars, we learn, that on the day of the Laurel's leaving Bussorah, Mr. GRIFFITHS had arrived with the second Despatches, in twelve days from Aleppo.

The only intelligence, that has yet transpired, is that the FRENCH had taken possession of the Island of ZANTE, and indeed of the whole of the Venetian Islands and territories; and that at the period of Mr. GRIFFITHS's departure from Europe the Negotiations for PEACE, at Basle, were so happy a train, that a GENERAL PACIFICATION was hourly expected to take place, the terms however, on which it was finally to be established, were unknown. It was added, that MARQUIS CHATELAIN had relinquished his intended Voyage to India.

Monday last arrived the Honorable Company's Tender the BARK, Lieut. Lawrence, from Penang.

The Barks is now landing a quantity of Gunpowder, after the completion of which service she will proceed for Trincomalle.

Our Letters, both from the Northward and Southward, mention the fall of Rain as being ample and continual.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

DATED at Sea; 8th October, Latitude 7°—27' North, Longitude 95°40 East.

"WE arrived at Penang in 12 days from leaving the Pilot—the HEROINE having arrived a few hours before us—every thing was forwarded with alacrity and despatch, but Penang being small, such Ships as were ready were ordered to Malacca. We failed, and were hardly clear of the Island when the HOBART arrived with the unwelcome news that the Expedition was laid aside.

"THE CERES, on the passage to Penang, ran on board the ECHO Transport, whittling four knots, and carried away her Main and Mizzen Masts by the board; when the Crew of the ECHO concluding that she would instantly founder, jumped on board the CERES, all but one man who was intoxicated and asleep.—The fellow on awaking, the next morning, was admitted to find himself, promoted from the Admiral's Posters, (his Station) to the Commander of the ECHO.

"THE TRIDENT, however, bore down to her assistance, took her in tow, and by the assistance of Jury Masts, proceeded with the Fleet.

"THE Army and Navy continued in the purest harmony—it was astonishing ality to observe how well and amply they were both supplied at the little Island of Penang; with Provisions and Vegetables of every kind.

"On the 24th of Sept. the MACARTNEY—LUSHINGTON—GODDARD—CAMDEN—& HAWKESBURY failed from Penang for Bengal, and the HOBART—ECHO—NANCY—MUNSTER—LASS—ABERCOMBIE, and UNION, for Malacca, and Amoyana.—These latter Vessels had on board a part of the 33d Regiment, destined to Garrison the places to which they are proceeding.

"The following Ships all proceeded for China, under convoy of the FRIENDS—SIBILLE—and FOX.—Namely, the ASIA—TALBOT—CERES—ARIZON and FAIRLIE.

"Our own Fleet failed from Penang on the 26th of September—we were 13 days in clearing the Straits of Malacca—and on the 7th of October, the wind being against us, and blowing very hard, CAPTAIN CLARKE ordered the HEROINE to proceed to Madras; and put back with the following Ships to Penang.—Viz. His Majesty's Ships VICTORIOUS, and GOONON APT—the MINERVA, PHENIX, and PRINCESS MARY Indiamen—and the CALCUTTA—KING-CROSS ROYAL—HERCULES—ATLANTA and ELIZA Ann Transports.

"THE CERES, which was at Malacca and expected to arrive at Penang;—the BARK TENNER, is a missing Ship, having parted Company in the late bad weather.—You may depend on the above as a faithful account of every Ship of the Expedition."

Extract of a letter from Fatty Gbur, dated the 29th ultimo.

"I have just time to inform you, before the dawks close, that ZEMAUN SHAH has arrived at Peshawur.

"That a definitive treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed, sealed, and delivered, between the Shah and the Seicks, the leading points of which are as follow:—

"The Seicks, are to furnish 40,000 horse, which are to be paid for, by the Shah, at the rate of 8 annas per diem, for each man and horse.

"They are to pay an annual, stipulated tribute to the Shah; but are to remain in possession of their country unmolested.

"They have agreed to form the advance guard of the Shah's army, so that in all probability, they will have the first brush with the Marattas."

About 120,000 horse, are ready at Muttra; and the Marattas are collecting their forces as fast as possible."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George 24th October, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.

Major James Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Ansdon deceased, date of rank 24th October, 1797.

Captain Donald Mc Donald, to be Major vice Campbell promoted, date of rank 24th October, 1797.

Captain Lieutenant Robert Munton Grant, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mc Donald promoted, date of rank 24th October, 1797.

Direct Captain George Hadow, to be Captain Lieutenant vice Grant promoted, date of rank 24th October, 1797.

Ensign George Spay, to be Lieutenant vice Hadow promoted, date of rank 24th October, 1797.

Ensign John Elliot, to be Lieutenant vice Mackay deceased, date of rank 24th October, 1797.

The Detachment of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry proceeding to the Southward under the Command of Major-General Macdonald and to be quartered there till further orders.

Major General Floyd, will issue such orders to Major Oram as he may deem advisable for securing his Camp...

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Port St. George, 20th. October 1797. Captain Lieutenant J. G. SCOTT, appointed COMMISSARY of STORES at the Presidency...

Mr. Henry Hill, appointed to do duty with the Corps of Pioneers, during the absence of Mr. Crilly.

BIRTH.

Of a Daughter, at the Mount, on Wednesday the 18th. ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Stone, of the 2d. Battalion Artillery.

MARRIAGES.

At Tranquebar, JOSEPH KITSON Esq. to Miss MURDOCH, Daughter of Major Melchior, Commander of His Danish Majesty's Troops, and a Member of the Danish Council at that place.

On the 20th. ultimo, CHARLES WETHERELL Esq. of the Civil Service, to MISS FRANCES STEVENSON.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatan, on the 23d. ultimo, Lieut. Colonel PERCIVAL, of the Corps of Engineers.

At Waterloo, Mrs. MARGARET GRAVE, Assistant Surgeon to the 4th. Light Dragoons.

At the Presidency, on Saturday last, Mrs. LANEY, Milleress. By the Decree of this indolent Woman, two Orphan Children are left unprovided for.

MORNING POST.—13th OCTOBER.

We have received a letter from our correspondent at Rangoon, dated the 11th ultimo, as follows:—

An order was received in the morning, from Ava, for one thousand men to march without delay, to join the army there, and to go against the Siamese.

It appears that a war between the BURMALES and the SIAMESES, is unavoidable; though the cause of it is not known by myself, or by any of my friends in this quarter—a very trivial matter is however sufficient to set them at war with one another.

CAPTAIN W. ALLEN, of the extra ship Avia-Zee, who was going down the river on Tuesday, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, we are sorry to announce, fell overboard, from the boat on which he took his passage, and was unfortunately drowned.

Mr. Cantelo, the purser of the LASCELLES, arrived in town last night, having left that ship on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, off the Baraballa, making the best of her way for Diamond Harbour.

INDIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY 7th OCTOBER.

Yesterday morning a ship named the ELBE, Captain Junger, arrived from Hamburg, which she left the 20th of May.

We were in hopes of receiving some late English intelligence by this ship, but the mails the Notular passage round the British Isles and touched no where, from her leaving Hamburg, till she arrived at Teneriffe.

At Teneriffe Captain Junger learnt the following particulars.

That the different ports on the Coast of Holland being completely blocked up by the English Squadron under the Command of ADMIRAL DUNCAN, the Dutch found it impossible to send a single ship to sea, with any prospect of obtaining them, and being very desirous of sending some important dispatches to BATAVIA, they were entrusted to a Gentleman who proceeded with them, by land, to Brest, where, at the request of the Government, a Corvette had been prepared to receive him on board and convey him to India.

Having failed from Brest, they escaped the British cruisers in the Bay of Biscay and arrived safely at Teneriffe.—While lying there, two British Frigates, LA MINERVE, and LIVELEY, appeared off the Island and sent a boat in, with a Flag of Truce, proposing to land some prisoners belonging to a Spanish ship, which they had taken a few days before.—The Frenchmen on board the Corvette seeing the Boat pass, invited the crew on board, which was complied with, and upon their going on board, notwithstanding their carrying a Flag of Truce, they were used extremely ill both by the officers and sailors.

Upon the return of the Boat to the British Frigate, the Officer represented the treatment he had met with, the consequence of which was as may be readily supposed, an immediate determination to revenge the insult they had met with, and notwithstanding the Corvette was anchored under the guns of a strong Fort, the Boats of the Frigates, manned and armed, were dispatched under cover of the night, and with very little loss attacked and soon brought her off in triumph.

The Dutch Ambassador being on shore at this time, was about engaging another vessel to carry him on to India; but, on the arrival of the Elbe, the Governor of the place insisted upon Captain Junger's receiving him on board, which he accordingly did and brought him with him as far as the Latitude of 10° S. when the Gentleman, very anxious to fulfil his mission as

early as possible, agreed with Captain Junger for the purchase of his Long Boat, in which, accompanied by his Servant and two Sailors only, he left the ship and shaped his course for Java.

In the latitude of Cape St. Vincent the Elbe was chased by a French Cruiser, which upon the appearance of some English ships immediately made off.—The Elbe was spoken by one of the British ships, from whom he learnt that they were one of two flying Squadrons, detached to Cruise off Admiral Jervis's Fleet, which was lying off the entrance of Cadix Harbour, which was completely blocked up by them.

Another ship failed from Hamburg three days before the Elbe, bound to Bengal, which intended to pass thro' the English Channel, for the purpose of receiving on board some passengers, but as she would not be detained long on this account, we may look for her immediate arrival.

In addition to the Elbe, whose arrival we have stated above, the following vessels have arrived in the course of yesterday and this day, viz. American ship, Harmony, from Madras, which she left 17th ultimo.—Nobob of Arcot's ship Surprise, from Madras, left 20th ultimo—ship Pearl from Masulipatan, left 16th ultimo—ship Hip Herostrata, from West Coast of Sumatra, left 20th of August.—American ship Sally, from Bencoolen, left 12th September.—Rajah of Travancore's ship Cananlanobon, from Bencoolen, left 1st September.—Honorable Company's ship Queen, Captain Craig, from Bencoolen.

INDIA GAZETTE.

MONDAY 8th OCTOBER, 1797.

In our Extra-paper of Saturday last, we submitted to our Subscribers such intelligence as had then reached us from the Kronberg, lately arrived at Tranquebar and from the Hamburg ship the Elbe;—we have since been favored with the following articles communicated by a Gentleman who came out in the latter ship.

The Elbe, Captain Daniel Fred. Junge, left Hamburg the 20th May, and came North about, did not see a single French ship but one off Lisbon—and the soon freed off of the approach of some of Admiral Nelson's cruizers, a 74 and two Frigates, which the Elbe spoke. They reported that Admiral Jervis had completely blockaded the Spanish Fleet in Cadiz—he had brought his Fleet to anchor across the Bay, and amused the Dons every evening with a few Bombs; he was strongly reinforced, to 27 ships of the line and was able to destroy two small Squadrons look out for the regular ships.

The Commanders of the Spanish ships in the Action with Sir John Jervis were treated by the populace at Cadiz worse than Treasoners, bespattered with dirt and heated, when they ventured abroad, so that their situation is little better than when between the Captain and Blackbeard,—that is, between two fires.

A day or two before the Elbe arrived at Teneriffe, two of our cruizers had cut out a very rich register ship, and a little time before that they had taken a similar liberty, at the same place, with a small Brig also of the same Nation.

Buonaparte had requested as the reward of his services, a Squadron and 200,000 men to invade England, with the view as he expressed it, of humbling PITT.

The Dutch had 18 ships of the line riding in the Texel and the French 39 at Brest; an invasion of Ireland was still expected.

A ship, named the Brothers, Captain J. G. Smith, left Hamburg, three days before the Elbe, for Bengal, and the American ship John Captain Jackson, was to sail in the beginning of June, for this Port; these ships proposed touching at some of the Ports in the English channel, and as their arrival may be looked for daily, we expect they will bring intelligence of later date than any yet received and most probably of much importance.

In addition to the above, several other ships, whose names we have not learnt, were fitting out at Hamburg, for India, when the Elbe left that Port.

We understand that a Gentleman possessing a moderate fortune and of very respectable connections in North Britain, together with his family, has relinquished the comforts he enjoyed there, and taken his passage on the ship Brothers, which failed from Hamburg a few days before the Elbe, for India, with the charitable intention of making converts of the Hindus to the Christian Religion; what success he will enjoy in this undertaking we shall not presume to anticipate, but we fear the natives of this Country are too much prejudiced in favour of their present forms of worship, to admit of any great innovation.

By the Elbe, our former accounts of the depredations committed by the FRENCH on the trade of the United States of AMERICA, are fully confirmed; it is said, they take almost every American ship they fall in with, and condemn them with hardly the form of a Trial;—it was the general opinion at Hamburg that a WAR between the two Republics could hardly be avoided, altho' the American Government extremely anxious to ward off so severe a calamity upon their carrying trade, overlooked the innumerable infants that had been offered to their Flag.

Sugars, Indigo, and piece Goods the produce of India, had risen very considerably in their value at Hamburg and were continuing on the rise.

So great was the confidence placed in the Security of the English Funds, by the monied interest on the Continent that, notwithstanding the late embarrassments of the Bank, large sums of money had been and were daily shipping off from Hamburg for London, for the purpose of investing in Government Securities.

The marriage of the Daughter of the late unfortunate King and Queen of France, to the Arch Duke Charles, was expected to take place on the final adjustment of the Peace between Austria and the French Republic.

The Emperor of Russia, Paul I. it is said, was on his way to, or had actually arrived at, Berlin on a visit to his Prussian Majesty.—What the real purpose of this visit is, if true, time alone will develop.

On Saturday Evening, Captain Fellowes of the Honorable Company's ship Royal Admiral arrived in Town, having left his ship safely moored at Diamond Harbour.

The ROYAL ADMIRAL failed from Madras on the 20th ultimo, in company with the La Felice, from which ship she parted off Point Palmaria, on the 1st instant, in a hard gale of wind.

The Passengers on the Royal Admiral are, Captain Wile of His Majesty's 75th Regiment—Lieutenant Tulloh of the 36th Regiment—Mr. Hudson, Writer Messrs. Smith, Carruthers and Anderson, Cadets.

SUPPLEMENT to the INDIA GAZETTE.

OCTOBER—9th.

It is with extreme concern we announce the loss of the Honorable Company's Extra ship the ROYAL CHARLOTTE; accounts were received at a late hour last night, that she blew up in Calcutta Roads, about half past two o'clock on Sunday morning; and that every soul on board perished.

The Royal Charlotte had upwards of five hundred Barrels of Gun-powder on board, and the explosion it occasioned was sensibly felt by many persons in Calcutta, a distance of nearly forty miles, in a direct line.

The Extra ship Britannia, which lay at some distance from the Royal Charlotte, had all her Cabin windows broke, and every thing that was loose upon the Decks, was thrown from it's place; it was very fortunate that was at such a distance, as she also a large quantity of Gun-powder on board.

It is not known by what accident the Royal Charlotte was set on fire, but, as it lightened very much at the time, it is supposed the mull have been struck by it.—Captain Smith happened very fortunately to be in Town.

TELEGRAPH EXTRAORDINARY.

OCTOBER—8.

Yesterday, when we heard of the arrival of the Royal Admiral; we heard also, of the capture of BENCOCLEN, by SERCY'S Squadron;—but on making particular enquiry into it, this morning, we find that the report had originated in a gross mistake, with one of our commanders, and that there is not one word of truth in it.—Bad, bad wit, in war time!

Last night, six boxes of private letters were received at the Post-office, from the Royal Admiral; one of the ships supposed to be Indians, whose arrival we announced on Friday last.

These are the packets, of two other ships of the Honorable Company, brought round from Madras by the Royal Admiral;—viz, that of the L'Esperance, and of the Hilborough.

The Royal Admiral, failed from Madras, on the 20th ultimo.

Yesterday the Queen, Captain Craig, arrived from Bencoolen, which she left on the 28th of August.

On the Queen, are passengers, two officers of this establishment;—a French gentleman, and Mr. Andrews.

The American ship Sally, also from Bencoolen, is arrived; she left that port on the 12th of September.—The letters by her, are not arrived; those by the Queen have been received, and contain nothing new.

The Herostrata, from the West Coast of Sumatra, which she left on the 12th of August, is likewise arrived.

For Private Sale. By J. L. H. EXCELLENT COGNAC ARRAC IN WHOLE & HALF LB. For Private Sale. By J. L. Heefke, VERY FINE HYSON TEA IN QUARTER CHESTS IN CATTLES.

To be sold by Public Auction. By Wright, Hurst & Co. Branston, AT THEIR ROOMS. This day WEDNESDAY, the 1st, November, At 11 o'Clock.

The property of a Gentleman, gone to Europe. The Following Articles, VIZ.

PLATE,

ONE Gilt Stand, One Coffee Pot, One Tea Pot, and Stand, Two Pair of Candlesticks, Five Manila Boxes, Two Sugar Urns, One Tea Caddy, Two Sauce Boats, Two Pair Sals, Two Salvers, Two Pye Dishes, One Milk Bowl and Cover, One Mustard Pot, One Table Crost, Two Muffiners, One Fifth Knife, One Strainer, 18 Table, 5 Desert, 10 Tea, and 2 Gravy Spoons, One Salad Fork, and One Soup Ladle.

FURNITURE,

One Set Mahogany Dining Tables 12 feet by 5 feet, One Mahogany Penroke Table, Two Mahogany Book Cases, One Blackwood Cot, One Teak Camp Cot, One Side Table, One China Wine Cooler, One Safe &c.

A QUANTITY OF Glass Ware, China Ware, and Cooking Utensils. AND A small Collection of BOOKS, OF WHICH Hand-Bills, will be Published.

Sale Postponed.

From Saturday, the 28th Instant, UNTILL Saturday, the 4th day of November.

The Public are informed, that owing to the HEAVY RAINS, THE REMAINS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

Colonel George Hall,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, By Wright, Hurst & Branston, AT THEIR ROOMS, On SATURDAY, the 11th November, Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock; CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF The following Articles. TEAK FURNITURE, Wearing Apparel, Table Linen, Musical Instruments, Music, Cooking Utensils, Wines, Spirits, Prints, &c.

To be Sold.

A PAIR of very valuable ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES, lately imported from Bombay, and also a Europe built CURCULE. APPLY TO Messrs. Colt Baker Day, & Co.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made, before the Kings Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayors Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lieutenant James Davis, deceased, to be granted to Charles Carpenter, as friend to the said deceased. GILBERT RICKETTS, PROCTOR.

Administration. PROBES of the last will and Testament of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, late of Masulipatan Deceased, having been granted to Messrs. SAMUEL B. JAIN and RICHARD ALEXANDER, of Masulipatan, aforesaid, two of the Executors in the Said will named. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims on it to State such claims to the said Acting Executors. Madras 31st October 1797

MADRAS COURIER,

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY 6th. NOVEMBER 1797.

PACKET OVER-LAND.

THE following interesting particulars are derived from the highest Authority: Presenting them to our READERS, without arrangement or comment, we trust that the next Post from Bombay will enable us to give them a more circumstantial detail.

HEADS of Intelligence received at Bombay, on the 16th October, 1797, per the ALERT, which left Bufforah on the 19th September, extracted from LLOYD'S EVENING POST, to the 17th July, 1797.

12th APRIL.—The EARL of MORNINGTON accompanies MARQUIS CORNWALLIS to India. He is appointed, we understand, to succeed LORD HOBART at Madras, in the first instance, and on the return of Lord Cornwallis to take his Station at Bengal, Mr. Hugh Ingles appointed Chairman, and Mr. Jacob Bofanquet, Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.

28th APRIL.—A NEW LOAN for eighteen Millions. Supplies required for the service of the year 1797, voted by the Minister at 42,786,000 Pounds.

5th MAY.—A General Court was held to take into consideration, the power to be vested in Lord Cornwallis as Governor General.

The original question negatived, and the amendment agreed to, with only four dissenting voices.

15th MAY.—Petition presented to the House of Commons from the Shipwrights, belonging to the different Dock-yards, against a pending Bill, giving the East India Company the power of building Ships in India, which should be entitled to all the privileges of British-built vessels. Opposed by Mr. Dundas.

The Contractor, from India, arrived at Plymouth, 7th May.

22d MAY.—LA FAYETTE released.

27th MAY.—Sir John Jervis created Earl St. Vincents.

Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Howard de Walden, dead. Arrived at Portsmouth, the Cronberg from Calcutta.

Renewal of Mutiny in the Navy at Sheerness and Plymouth.

Mr. FOX, announced his intention of no longer attending Parliament.

2d JUNE.—Twenty-four Ships of War, hoisted the Flag of defiance, at Sheerness.

On the 31st May the King's Proclamation issued for the suppression of meetings at the Nore.

6th JUNE.—Official accounts from Sir Ralph Abercromby, of the failure of an attempt against the Island of Porto Rico. Sailed from Portsmouth, the Intrip, Man of War, with eighteen Ships under Convey for the East Indies. The Seamen call on the King, for an answer to their resolution in 54 hours.

Sir A. S. Douglas died.

14th JUNE.—MUTINY in the NAVY, totally at an end without Coercion or concession. Parker the head Ringleader and seventy Delegates secured.

19th JUNE.—Intelligence received that the FRENCH REPUBLIC had appointed Mr. Letourneur, Pliville de Pelay, and Malet; Cochin, Secretary General, Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a separate PEACE between GREAT BRITAIN, and FRANCE, at Lisle.

20th JUNE.—Court at the India House. The draught of a Bill transmitted to the Court of Directors by Mr. Dundas, for the reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and for granting pensions to such of them as shall retire under the circumstances therein mentioned, for abridging the proceedings in certain suits described, for enabling Government there, to lessen the expence of the said Court, and for amending the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Courts at Madras and Bombay, and also for other purposes was read and referred for future consideration.

PAY of the ARMY INCREASED.

24th JUNE.—Earl Lauderdale, Citizen and Needle-maker offered himself to the livery of London, as Sheriff, but was rejected.

26th Ditto.—Mr. Secretary Dundas, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to make allowance to judges and other officers of the Supreme Court of judicature, in India, who might be disabled by age or other infirmities from the discharge of their functions, as well as to make several other Regulations relative to the judicature of India.

He stated in explanation, that the Judges in India proposed to adopt such Regulations concerning the number and appointment of Clerks in Subordinate offices, as would produce a saving nearly adequate to the additional expence of the measure now proposed, leave was given to bring in a Bill accordingly.

28th JUNE.—The Cronberg, Tenant, from Bengal, stranded near Hornbeck.

30th JUNE.—Petition presented by the Company against the East India Judicature Bill. The King of Prussia dangerously ill:—Parker executed.

1st JULY.—Lord Malmesbury appointed Plenipotentiary at Lille. Arrived in London dispatches from Calcutta of 2d March and from Bombay of 26 March Overland.

2th JULY.—Lord Malmesbury arrived at Lille.

8th JULY.—Mr. BURKE died.

10th JULY.—Earl Mornington's appointment to go to India, did not pass unanimously in the Court of Directors, 5 or 6 voted against it. East India Judicature Bill passed the House of Commons.

Macklin and Count Bornstorff died.

12th JULY.—Bill brought into the House of Commons, to allow foreign Nations to Trade with our possessions in the East Indies.

14th JULY.—A General Court of Proprietors was held and Mr. Dundas brings forward India Budget and concludes, with observing that in 1796, the Company's Affairs were eleven Millions, better than in 1786. and their assets exceed their debts in six Millions.

15th JULY.—Very favorable advices received from St. Domingo, of the failure of attacks, made by the French, on our Posts. A revolution expected at Naples.

16th JULY.—Sailed from Portsmouth, the Pompee, Men of War, and CONVOY for the EAST INDIES.

17th JULY.—Three per cent. Consols 52½.

Bevidere stationed for Bombay:—Cadix continues closely blocked up by Lord St. Vincents.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD.