



IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of His Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and may be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a Reference.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the President in Council being desirous of raising a sum of money for Bills upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, hereby gives notice that proposals will be received for this purpose until Friday the 24th Instant.

The proposals to specify their own terms as to the date and exchange at which the Bills are to be made payable.

No right however will be fixed at a shorter period than six months, and no proposal for a sum less than five hundred pounds, (£ 500) will be attended to.

The bills will be drawn payable at the time agreed on, without option in the Honorable the Court of Directors to postpone payment.

Fort St. George, 9th September, 1797.

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

J. FAICONAR,
SUS. SECRETARY.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

The following Letter, containing the true site of the ROCK lately discovered in FALSE BAY, is Published for general information.

Tremendous in Simons Bay,
June 26th 1797.

SIR,

EVERY dangerous ROCK, upon which there is only Twelve feet Water, having been discovered in False Bay, directly in the fair way to this, I have caused a BOOY, to be placed down N. W. by W. from it, distant about a Cable length, but as the Ground about the ROCK is exceedingly foul, the possibility is that more danger may be there than is yet discovered, therefore Ships should not approach it nearer than half a Mile, the bearings of Land from the ROCK are as follows,

Viz.

Cape Point, S. W. 1/2 W.
Cape Hanglip, S. E. 1/2 S.
Maitland Point, N. 1/2 W.
White Sand Hill, in Simons Bay, N. W. by N. 2 S.
South Hill of Poulter's, W. 1/2 S.
Small Island, N. E. by N.

You will be pleased to communicate this information to the different Prefidencies in India for general Information.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) J. PRINGLE.

Resd Adm. Rainier,

Sec. &c. &c.

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) PETER RAINEER.

Fort St. George, 26th August, 1797.

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

J. WEBBE,

Sec. to GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta,

THIRD

GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence on Friday, the 15th. September agreeable to the,

SCHEME,

As Per a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, Star Pagodas 32
Halves ditto, ditto, 17
N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment,

Advertisement.

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

Madras 18th August 1797.

For Sale.

BY
Messrs. Hunter and Hay,
FINE BENGAL
MULMULLS,
FIT FOR
LADY'S GOWNS.

Fort St. George: 15th August, 1797.

Bills on England,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

AT

Six, Nine, & Twelve Months Sight,

FOR PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

Messieurs.

Tulloch Brodie and Co,

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN Lieut. LEESON REILY, late of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. dying intestate, MAJOR Mr. LEAN, Commanding the Corps, has in Conformity to the usage of the Service ordered an inventory to be taken of his Estate and Effects, and they are now ready to be Delivered to such Person or Persons, as may be duly authorized to demand them.

Fort St. George, 29th August, 1797.

For Sale on Commission,

BY HUNTER & HAY,

ENGLISH CLARET, from different houses, in Chells and half Chells, at Pagodas 7 and a half per dozen.

ALSO

MADEIRA WINE, at Pagodas 135 and 150 per Pipe.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By J. L. Heefke,

AT HIS ROOMS

On SATURDAY next the 16th, Instant

At 11 o'Clock;

The Undermentioned Europe Articles,

WITHOUT RESERVE

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

TWENTY-ONE Dozens of Paxtons Claret, four Dozens of Mountain and four Dozens of Lilbon Wine, a few Bottles of Red Port, one Jar of sweet Oil, eleven Dozen Mustard, nine Tin Cans of Dried Sweetmeats, twenty-three Coach Glasses, two Cut Butter Bats, Seven Wall Lamps, six Spare Shades, one Case containing six pair of Wall Lamps Double Brackets, and twenty-seven Dozen of Coat Buttons.

At the same time will be sold
One Almira, one Chest of Drawers, one Do. with Almira, one Teakwood square Table, one Black-wood Round Do. and one Wine Cellar.

ALSO

A Black fast Trotting BANDY HORSE

For Sale for Ready Money.

WARRANTED FRESH

CLARET.

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Brown and Whitford,

AT Seven Pagodas per Dozen for a Chest of Six Dozens. For smaller quantities 74 Pagodas per Dozen.—Please to Apply Mr. RANDALL, at the Exchange.

For Sale on Commission,

By Anthony Goodwin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

THE REMAINDER OF

VELNO'S ORIGINAL VEGETABLE

SYRUP,

AT ELEVEN PAGODAS PER BOTTLE,

AND

FEW DOZEN OF

FIRST SORT, MASULIPATAM

SNUFF.

CARGO OF THE SHIP

WHITE EAGLE.

For Sale,

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite,)

OF

EXCELLENT QUALITY,

IN

Twelve & Six Dozen Chells,

AT PER DOZEN,

FIVE PAGODAS,

OLD HOCK,

Twelve & Six Dozen Chells,

AT SIX PAGODAS,

BEST STOCKHOLM,

TAR,

AT Eight Pagodas per Barrel,

An allowance to those who purchase a quantity.

APPLY TO

CAPTAIN BERG,

AT

Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell's,

Fort St. George, 1st. September 1797.

Advertisement

MR. JOHN JERVIS owing to his removal from the Presidency, and the uncertainty of his return to it, having intimated his desire to withdraw his name from our Firm, his interest therein will accordingly cease and determine on the 31st. Inst. and the business of the House will from the 1st. of September next be conducted under the firm of TULLOCH BRODIE and Co.

Tulloch Jervis & Brodie.

Madras, 29th August, 1797.

Brown and Ashton.

leave to inform the Public that they have just received a quantity of CLARET House of Brown and Whitford which they intend to be of a very superior quality at 8 Pagodas per Dozen.

Advertisement.

leave to inform the Public that they have just received a quantity of CLARET House of Brown and Whitford which they intend to be of a very superior quality at 8 Pagodas per Dozen.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY

AKADIAN HORSE,

SOUND AND QUIET

HE WAS ORIGINALLY VALUED AT

Four Hundred Pagodas,

and has only been in the present proprietors possession seven or eight Months.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Mr. William Spence,

at the Office of

Messrs. Stephens & Cockell,

who will dispose of him on reasonable terms.

Fort St. George: 30th August, 1797.

Advertisement.

This day was Published,

A COMPLETE LIST

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S,

AND THE

HONORABLE COMPANY'S

FORCES,

(Corrected to the first Instant,)

PRICE,

Three Pagodas,

TO BE HAD AT THE
GAZETTE PRESS, Court-15th Street.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst, & Branfon,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock

A SECOND Hand Piano Forte by Pohl-

man,

A Piano Forte by Pendergast nearly new,

A Bengal Phatton Harness, with plated Fur-

niture nearly new,

AND

A few Tubs of Sugar Candy, second Sort,

some in Strong Teak Tubs, with Locks and

Keys.

At 12 o'Clock

A Strong Bay Horse Rising Seven Years Old,

Fourteen hands One Inch high, fit either for

Saddle, Bandy, or Carriage.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst, & Branfon,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

ONE pair of 18 Inch Concave Mirrors in

Burnished Frames,—One 24 Inch Ditto

Ditto ditto,

Three Cases Bottled Fruit for Tarts, Sauces of

Sorts and a few Jars of Jam and Jelly.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst, & Branfon,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

CREAM Colour'd HORSE, warranted sound

and fit, answers either for PHATTON

or BAY.

AND

A Serviceable BAY MARE,

A. Goodall.

leave to inform the Public that he has

at Sale on Commission excellent Hyson Tea

pagoda per lb. also an assortment of

some Wedgwood—ware Tea pots, and

Maunds of Bengal Candies.

On the 15th, this General passed the Tagliamento and His Royal Highness collected into a more central position the troops posted upon that river, leaving upon the right bank only a few Cavalry to observe the motions of the Enemy.

On the 16th, the Enemy advanced from Valvasone, its vanguard forcing the small body of Cavalry upon the right bank to retreat the Tagliamento. As this river at the present season is fordable both by Cavalry and Infantry, their Cavalry which was much more numerous than ours first passed and cleared the road for the Infantry: upon this occasion an action took place between our Cavalry and that of the enemy, but finding them too numerous retired. General Schulz was wounded and made prisoner.

His Royal Highness true to the resolution that he had taken of not attempting a decisive action until he should receive his expected reinforcements, retired towards Gorz and Gradisca. While these things were doing, the Corps under General Lusignan posted near the Lago had also been attacked by a superior force and after a vigorous resistance being obliged to submit, the Battalion of Wallis had also suffered much in his action. General Lusignan and Lieutenant Colonel Ude were missing and probably taken prisoners.

From a subsequent report from His Royal Highness dated Weppach the 20th, the army marched on the 17th, to Palmanova a place in a very weak state of defence, without artillery and destitute of every necessary, beside that the neighbourhood offered no advantageous position. In consequence His Royal Highness conveyed his army behind the Ronco occupying Gradisca to cover his further retreat which was made advisable on two accounts, because the Ronco although navigable generally up to Gorizia is now to dry as to offer several fords, and again because it was not eligible to hazard an action without reinforcements—these reinforcements were at hand and by our last accounts expected on the 21st, at Villach.

MANTUA.

Some Details relative to the Siege of this Place, by an Officer, who was an eye witness.

When Buonaparte on the 30th of May, 1796, beat Gen. Beaulieu on the banks of the Mincio, Mantua was blockaded for the first time; and Buonaparte immediately collected his heavy artillery to besiege the fortress in due form. The garrison commanded by the Intrepid Gen. Vukassowich upon Beaulieu had succeeded in sending into the town with 5000 men undertook on the 6th and 16th of July two vigorous sorties which cost the enemy 1400 men. Buonaparte had appointed the 17th of July to surprise the town, it was to have been executed by water by 800 of the most determined men of his army, but the sudden filling of the water made the enterprise abortive.

On the night of the 18th the siege began in all quarters and trenches were accordingly opened; the enemy fired red-hot balls, which reduced to ashes the houses of the Merchants, the Coloured palace and several Convents. On the 26th of the same month, the second parallel was finished, and Buonaparte summoned Lieut. General Count de Canto d'Yries, commandant of the Fortress.

At this time Marshal Wurmser arriving from the upper Rhine, and collecting all our troops in the Tyrol, defended the mountains on the 28th and the following days directed to the relief of Mantua.

On the 18th of August at day break Gen. Buonaparte raised the siege, being in the trenches of Borgoforte, his battering train with one hundred guns, 12 mortars and 60000 balls, beside that we made 600 Prisoners.

Our fortune however smiled but for a short time, Wurmser was obliged to quit the banks of the Mincio which surrounds Mantua; on the 6th of August we left this key of Italy to its fate, it was accordingly blockaded again on the 9th—Wurmser who knew the importance of the Fortress, quitted the Tyrol a second time, bringing down with him some very considerable reinforcements; a second time he raised the Siege, but on the 20th of the same month, the greater superiority of the enemy compelled him to throw himself with a part of his troops into Mantua, which was again blockaded on all sides—"The old hero made several sorties with a persevering impetuosity, which not only called forth the admiration of the enemy, but was made the subject of eulogium in their reports to the Directory; in short, after repeated blockades and reiterated attacks, hunger, that formidable enemy, compelled the surrender of the place. Such is an authentic and impartial sketch of the fall of this important Fortress, before which the French lost at least 22,000 Men.

The great vaulted and bomb proof Church of St. Andrew was filled with the families of the Towns people, who dwelt there day and night. The French fired with such a force that the balls went from the trenches of St. George to the Paduana gate, where a Citizen was killed while sleeping upon the bench, this distance is three quarters of a league; the Colored palace, was reduced to ashes because the besiegers conceived it a Powder Magazine.

All the Cattle in Mantua were devoured by the Soldiers and Inhabitants, many of these last eat their dogs. Thirty or forty persons generally died every day of fatigue, as well Soldiers as Citizens. The men who conveyed them off at night in his cart received four lives a head, and in the day time he was employed in removing disabled horses from the streets and stables, inasmuch that he might be said to have grown rich upon the misfortunes of his country.

To give an idea of the scarcity which prevailed in the Town for the last six weeks, the following Anecdotes may serve. General Sebastiani killed and served up at his table, a beautiful Transylvanian horse, which he valued much and had possessed eleven years. Marshal Wurmser had every day thirty Officers at his Table, where the best dishes were the brains and livers of horses, served up with spices; but for the last fortnight they had neither spices, vinegar, milk, nor any such delicacies. Some Citizens who kept fowls in their cellars, sold Eggs at twenty-two Kreuzers each, and at fall even fowls, Medicines and Herbs failed them, a small measure of wine sold for five livres, but at length no wine remained, nor was any provision to be had but Turkey Wheat and Rice. The Casualties are calculated at 18,000 Soldiers and 6000 Citizens.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The first act of the new Emperor, after receiving the oaths of allegiance, was to nominate Count Orloffman Chancellor of the Empire. Count Morsini, who was the principal adviser of the late Empress, was certainly to be dismissed. This is the only change of any importance which was expected to take place at the date of the last dispatches.

Paul I. has ordered the corpse of his deceased father to be taken from its sepulchre in the church of Novitski in Petersburg, to be interred near the remains of his mother, in the family vault of his ancestors. This ceremony was performed under the fire of 21 pieces of cannon. The bodies are to lie in state three weeks in St. George's Hall in the Palace, and three in the Cathedral. And in order to show the highest honours to his father, the new Emperor has sent ten *Chevaliers de Garde* to Moscow, which is 700 miles from Petersburg, to bring the Imperial Crown from thence to place over his father's coffin while it lies in state. The day after the death of his mother, he ordered three pictures of his father to be hung up in the Palace.

Immediately on his accession to the Throne, he ordered the edict for recruiting more troops to be revoked; the tribute of 40 roubles, which each Lord had a right of exacting from his vassals, was reduced to five; every person (Foreign Ministers and travellers excepted) was interdicted from driving more than two horses in his carriage through the streets of Petersburg, instead of four or six, as was usual. This has been done to promote agriculture in the country, and prevent too many horses being sent to the luxury in the capital. The new Emperor, who has been always very popular among the lower class of people, has shewn himself daily about the streets, and been uncommonly well received.

To shew that he bears no enmity to the family of Prince Subow, his mother's favourite, the Emperor has conferred on the brother of that Prince the First Order of St. Alexander. Another Order has been conferred on three Bishops, the fifth dignity of the kind ever bestowed on the Greek Clergy. Prince Constantine has been named Colonel of the Guards, the first post of honour; and the Grand Duke, his eldest son, is appointed Governor of Petersburg. The Naval Uniform has been changed from white and blue to blue and white; that of the Guards has also been changed.

The present Emperor of Russia is said to be strongly partial to Prussia. A similar partiality in the late unfortunate Peter III. reduced the Great Frederick to the most imminent danger to which he was ever exposed. In 1763, when that unhappy Prince mounted the Russian Throne, he immediately relinquished the system of his predecessor, the Empress Elizabeth, withdrew his victorious armies from the Prussian territory, made Peace with Frederick, and changed the whole face of affairs in Germany.

The new Emperor of Russia, PAUL I. is short in stature, and even approaching to the diminutive; his face is round and concave, his nose turned up, and his chin sharp. Having been surrounded by Frenchmen in his youth, he has acquired a considerable portion of their manner, which he strongly marks the French character, and he is frequently in his gait and movement gives him the appearance of one of France.

The present Empress of Russia, the wife of WURTEMBERG, sister to the intended wife of our Prince Royal, is said to possess considerable ability and address, and to exert much influence over the mind of her husband. It seems to be the fate of the Russian Empire to be governed by women. For females have occupied the Throne of that country within the last 80 years, a circumstance unparalleled in history.

The character of the Emperors of Russia was none of those which we view with indignation and doubt: It had nothing little, nothing petty in it; it was all grand—all decisive; the features of it were marked and manly; the lines broad and deeply indented. She had none of those qualities which fluctuate between vice and virtue—Her virtues and her vices were all conspicuous. We admire the magnificence of her enterprises; the commanding vigour with which she wielded the energies of her mighty Empire; the liberal encouragement which she afforded to the arts and sciences, and the attempts she made to polish the manners of her people. But our admiration is converted into dereliction and dread, when we contemplate her on the theatre of her vices. What an unbroken series of horror and havoc did her immeasurable ambition create—an ambition restrained by no considerations—limited by no laws, human or divine, which pursued its purpose through blood and carnage; which seemed to be ever craving and never satisfied; *whose appetite increased with what it fed on!* What hall have we to the Methodist at Massachussetts, to say to *Ungnad* and to *Waymouth* to the shocking oppression exercised upon Poland, and to the savage dismemberment of that insulted country! a dismemberment, whose authors seemed to have rivalled the Huns in cruelty, and to have surpassed the pre-eminence of guilt with Attila himself. Perhaps there never was a Sovereign who was more systematic in her ambition, more persevering in her projects, than the Empress of Russia.

EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR, Having been invited to dine at Portman's square Edinburgh, on Tuesday last, with a party of Gentlemen, who met there to celebrate Mr. Fox's birthday, and as no letters were allowed to be read at the meeting, and as I am anxious to make known my reasons for not going to a party where there were so many Gentlemen whom I shall ever be proud to call my friends, I beg that you will give the following letter, sent to the Chairman of that meeting, a place in your useful Paper.

I am Sir, your friend,
SEMPILL.
SIR, AS I cannot have the honour of attending you at the celebration of Mr. Fox's birthday, I feel myself called on to assure you, that my not accepting your invitation does not, in the smallest degree, proceed from want of respect for Mr. Fox, or for you and the other Gentlemen who have invited me, whose public conduct, at a late eventful crisis, derived the thanks of every friend of his country.

I feel it doubly incumbent on me to make this declaration, because, having been lately of a party, where there were several very enlightened friends of liberty, I was asked if I intended to attend a meeting to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Fox; to which I answered, without a moment's hesitation, that I would; that in my opinion, Mr. Fox's conduct entitled him to be considered, not as a party, but as a public man; that therefore, I held it to be my duty, in common with every lover of liberty, publicly to testify my high sense of his public merits, my assent to the principles which he built, my unfeigned respect for, and attachment to him, as the ablest defender of that constitutional liberty, which was so long the pride and the comfort of Britons.

When I made this declaration, I understood the meeting was to be public.

Were I to attend the private meeting, to which I am invited, I might be held to approve of the measure of calling a private, in preference to a public meeting, which, in my conscience, I cannot do.

Dissenting, as I do, from a measure, countenanced by Gentlemen of such respectability, the duty which I owe to myself, as well as a due deference to their opinion, makes it incumbent on me to state my reasons of dissent.

I conceive, then, that the calling a private, instead of a public meeting, on such an occasion, in the present situation of the country, by Gentlemen, matters of constitutional law, and what we perhaps have more weight, some of them eminent predictors, must tend, however contrary to the intentions of those Gentlemen, as my knowledge of many of them, I am sure, is to impress all those who take part in it, for the sanction of names, with the dangerous ideas, that the innovations of the last Parliament have not left them the right of meeting in a hall, that there is a authority higher than the law, and that a "union" is to be maintained.

It is to be observed, that the calling a private meeting, is to be held at Portman's square, to celebrate the Birthday of Mr. Fox.

I beg, Sir, that you will honour these reasons with a few moments consideration; and, if you find them not unfounded, I trust you, for the sake of that constitutional liberty, which we all love, to adopt such measures as may effectually prevent the mischief of such impressions on the public mind.

I cannot close this letter, Sir, though perhaps it is already too long, without taking the opportunity to repeat the avowal of my abhorrence of a system which has left so little remains of our ancient free constitution, as to make the lovers of British liberty fear, that the military Government, into which it is changing will be too firmly established, as to enable its authors to set aside the remaining forms, and openly to practise a despotism, more intolerable than that from which our ancestors emancipated themselves by the Revolution of 1688.

When I review the alterations, unfavourable to public liberty, which the Constitution has undergone since the Revolution, the gradual relinquishment of the principles on which it was founded, and of the fundamental laws, and the forms, well adapted to defend, and to preserve them, when I review the history of the Parliament during the last forty years, the rapid progress of corrupt influence, and the perfecting of the system of WALPOLE, under the auspices of BURKE and PITT; when I review the alterations which have taken place, within my own observation, the daring breaches of unconstitutionality, particularly since our Government has been constituted with the Deposits of the Continent; when I consider how effectually the nation has been deluded into alarm, and terrified into acquiescence; when I consider that all this is owing to a defective representation, and that the country cannot be saved without a thorough Reform, of which, in the present aspect of the public mind, there can be no hope, for the bulk of the nation submits, almost without a murmur, to abuses which a Minister could not have practised, soon after the Revolution, without being impeached.

When I compare the Constitution of 1797, with the Constitution of 1688; when I observe how little of the latter remains, and how near we are to the state in which the patriot Fletcher said he should leave his country, fit only for the slaves who sold it, I feel little prospect to those, who taught from their infancy, to consider themselves as members of a free State, and liberty as their birth-right, have sworn, to live free, and to educate their children as citizens of the world, of being enabled to fulfil their vows, but by means of the most unending sacrifice, and the most adding deprivation, by changing their country to follow Liberty, where it has fled, to the new world, to those, as lovers of their country, it can be but a place of exile, though it were a paradise; but where, it is hoped, liberty and philosophy will long have an asylum, beyond the flight of the eagles of Philiz.

These, Sir, are the melancholy reflections that occurred to me, as soon as I heard that the friends of constitutional liberty had neglected to fair an opportunity of recalling to the minds of the people the liberty they have lost, and of rousing them to recover it, by exercising the little that remains, in calling a public meeting on the birthday of that most enlightened friend and defender of the CONSTITUTION, who has so often advised them not to rest, or be silent, one moment, until they shall have procured a repeal of PITT and GREYVILLE'S disfranchising acts; the suffering of which to pass, with so little opposition, certainly reflected more disgrace on the country, than his spirited remonstrances against them, as a total change of the Constitution, reflected honour on Mr. FOX. And I hope, that even the private celebration of his birthday, if the account of it should find its way into the public prints, will recall to the minds of the people those sentiments which have entitled him to such marks of gratitude and respect, and that his advice will yet be followed. I am sure that the exertions of those who celebrate his birthday will not be wanting; for no man who is the friend of Mr. FOX, and of constitutional liberty, can be neuter, or passive, while those acts remain in force.

I beg, Sir, that you will forgive the length of this letter. If I had been aware of so much matter occurring to me, I should have taken time to compress it.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,
SEMPILL.

St. Andrew's Street—Tuesday.
To the Chairman of the Meeting to be held at Portman's square, to celebrate the Birthday of Mr. Fox.

A list of the distances between Sea Ports in F. and Sea Ports in Ireland and Great Britain.

Brest to Galway,	180 leagues.
Calcutta to Bombay,	100
Plymouth to	600
Torbay,	70
Portsmouth,	100
The Downs,	100
Boulogne to Portsmouth,	130
Isle to Brighton,	100
Isle to Dover,	20
Isle to Ramsgate,	17
Isle to Margate,	17

AMBOYNA.

THE THEATRE.

The Swedish Ship *RESOLUTION*, Captain Pendock Neale, which some time since put into the Isle of France, (as it was said for Ballast,) has been condemned as a Prize to the Republic. There is an air of Mystery which pervades throughout this transaction, and which time may perhaps discover.

PLATES.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BIRTHS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given

Advertisement.

Advertisement

Fort St. George, 12th September, 1797.