

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1793.

THIS DAY the HONOURABLE THE MAYORS COURT will be adjourned to the 21st of January, on which day, business will again commence. The MAYORSHIP of JOHN MITFORD Esq. expires this day. The MAYOR, for the ensuing year, is HENRY CRICHELBY MICHELL, Esq.

Capt. HALIBURTON is the fortunate holder of the Ticket, drawn a prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas, on Saturday last.

The left drawn Ticket, and as such, entitled to 5000 Pagodas, is held by a Native.

THE MARKET—the following Statement, received by the Principal Merchants, may be depended upon as the exact State of the Madras Market this Day.

	PAGAS.
Pachette, or the Finest Rice, per Garce	80
1st Cargo do	80
2d do do	73
Wheat do	75
Bengal Pease do	80
Do Gram do	85
Do Dholl do	80
Coat Horse Gram do	80
Cingalee Oil Seeds do	85

Exchange on Calcutta Arcot Rupees 350 for 100 Pagodas.

PASSENGERS.

ON THE WARREN HASTINGS, Arrived at Bengal 28th Ultimo.
Mr. C. Plowden, of the Civil Service,
Mr. Freeman, Mr. Hutchins,
Mr. Dawes, Free Mariners.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

BERRINGTON.
Major and Mrs. Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Reidhead, 2nd Ensign Parry.

PRINCESS AMELIA.

Lady Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Smout, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Delmar, Mrs. Fifth, Sir John Kennaway, Lieut. Col. Duncan, Lieut. Brown and Mr. Proby.

FRANCIS.

Major Woodhouse, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Bladen, Mr. Gentile.
The above homeward-bound Indianer, failed from Bengal on the 31st Ultimo.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

The Governor General in Council has appointed Mr. George Cunningham Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

OPINION.

The average price of this article, at the Company's office at Calcutta, on the 30th ult. was from 50 to 600 Rupees the chest.

The sales have particularly affected the discount on Paper, no private Bills selling for more than 25 per cent. at two months.

Captain Wilson, an experienced commander in the country trade, and well acquainted with the navigation of the different Straights to the Eastward, has been appointed Master of the William Pitt.

The Queen Charlotte Packet, left the Pilot and failed for England on the 17th Ultimo.

A Dutch Indianer is said to be arrived at Surat, from Baravia, but without having seen a single French vessel on her passage.

SHIPWRECK.

The Hampshire, Captain Reid, is reported to be left on the Island of Diego Garcia. Captain Reid, with about twenty of his people, is said to have arrived at Cochim, in the ship Long Boat.

RAVIA.

Extract of a Letter, dated September 20.

I mentioned to you in a former letter, that the Malay pirates had become very troublesome, they are fitted out from the Celebes and Borneo, are very large, and carry a great number of men, they have lately been more daring than ever, frequently coming close into the roads: as we have no men of war, here, government have fitted out one of the Indianer, and stationed her off Edam.

Ridgway and Symmonds the Publishers of the Jockey Club, &c. have been sentenced—Ridgway to pay a fine of two hundred Pounds, and to be imprisoned four Years in Newgate—Symmonds to pay a fine of one hundred Pounds, and to suffer one year's imprisonment in the same goal.

The Spanish Troops destined to act against the French, amount to 77,480, exclusive of 59,101, stationed in Catalonia.

The Troops of the Emperor of Germany, now in actual service, amount to 370,000 men. The Duke of Clarence is appointed to the command of the Duke of 98 guns.

Three thousand Pounds have been offered in the Treasury, for the relief of the French fugitive Clergy.

The Dutch have presented Captain Berkley, who commanded the Gun Boats on the Scheldt, with a Gold Medal and Chain, worth 1300 Florins, and three hundred Florins, to each Lieutenant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O.

11th December.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Durand, placed on the Invalid List at his own request, and at the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Army on the Coast, is appointed to the command of the fort and garrison of Malapattam, vice Patterson, deceased.

Capt. Hector Maclean, appointed to the command of the 3d N. I. vice Flint, permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. R. M. Strange, to be Captain of a Company, vice Flint, date of commission, 3th December, 1793.

Mr. A. Anderson, to be Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, in consequence of the 15th article of the Medical Regulations, published on the 4th instant.

Mr. Mackenzie, assistant Surgeon, now doing duty at Pondicherry, to take charge of the Sick in the Hospital at that place, so long as it may be necessary.

Lieut. J. Leith, to be deputy Judge Advocate, in the centre of the Carnatic, vice Capt. Wright, resigned.

14th December.

The following Promotions to take place:
Major Robert Sale, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Durand, placed on the Invalid List, date of commission, 11th December, 1793.

Captain George Muat, to be Major, vice Sale promoted, date of commission, 11th December, 1793.

Lieutenant Thomas Higinbotham, to be Captain of a Company, vice Muat promoted, date of commission, 11th December, 1793.

Ensign Joseph Halsewood, to be Lieutenant, vice Higinbotham promoted, date of commission, 11th December, 1793.

17th December.

The following appointments and removals to take place:
Captain R. M. Strange, to the 1st European Battalion.

Lieutenant Joseph Halsewood, ad extra ditto, Lieutenant Francis Thompson, 8th native ditto.

Ensign Alexander Fair, 1st European ditto.

Thomas Pollock, ad extra ditto.

Anthony Monin, 4th native ditto.

John Patterson, 8th ditto ditto.

CALCUTTA THEATRE.

Mrs. Centlivres Comedy of the WONDER, was performed, with unbounded applause on the 20th ultimo. Among the characters, which were in general very happily sustained, Mr. LEWIS in Lissardo, and Dr. FLEMING, in Gibby, were pre-eminently distinguished.

A CARD.

The Editor of a Bengal Print, relayed the INDIA GAZETTE, having presented the amateurs of sporting with the description of that *Rara Avis*, in the annals of Asiatic Gunners—A WOODCOCK, and which he asserts was not only shot, but secured, very lately, in the environs of Calcutta, an old Sportsman, begs his Brethren of Madras, to fill their Pouches, rub up their Pieces, and set out immediately; and investigate every bush, brake, and quagmire from the Red Hills, to Purnanalle, in search of this new inhabitant of Asia.

JUNGLE.

Mr. Jungle begs his friends to be careful, and by no means, to mistake a Bat, Owl, Goose, or Gull, for the Bird in question; which he is inclined to believe, has been the case with the Bengal Gentleman, and his sportive friends; the Editor, therefore, to avoid all undue comparisons, and to prevent all such misapprehensions, begs to be understood as disavowing all such comparisons.

Amphora capite
Tithulu, Curvante Roid car, Urcus xipho

The HIRCARRAH, of the 10th of December, states the general loss of the French at 150,000 men—but, as he has not since given a particular account of "the numbers slain," although promised, *five* of these 150,000, may turn out, like *Palmyra* or *Combatus*, to be mere *Mosses Backward*, or *Kendal Green*—seen in a night, *dark as pitch*, when a man could not discover his own hand.

It is to be wished, that the HIRCARRAH was well over his task of recounting actions and skirmishes, in which such mighty Numbers fell, or that he would repent of the promise, perchance, too rashly given—that he would endeavour to give them in detail, though for many had occurred, that it would not be easy, *just* so much on account of the difficulty of recounting them, for that could readily be obtained by talent and industry, such as he possesses, but that his *HUMANITY* might be disgusted with being obliged to dwell on the multitude and magnitude of their miseries, &c. &c. &c.

It is allowable, and perhaps commendable in a PUBLIC PRINT, to represent the situation of our hostile power, in its extreme state, where it may tend to nerve the sinews of the War, and stimulate to enterprise; and under this impression, the COURIER, if he were nearer the immediate seat of warfare, might be induced to shew the unhappy affairs of France, in the most striking point of view. But, fortunately, so distant and remote from the seat of War, and where Military ardour requires not any stimulus, it would be deemed somewhat like inhumanity, to heighten the distresses of a nation by warm and glowing colouring, and certainly not pardonable to place them in a false light. The COURIER, it is hoped, may deposite his good wishes for the welfare of his country, without outraging the feelings of humanity; and discharge his duty to his READERS, by contenting himself with a description of "THINGS as they ARE."

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Letters have been received by the late ships, which give us to expect a speedy cessation of Continental Hostilities, founded on the pacific disposition of the British Court.

It is announced also in an *English Print* of some respectability, that Lord Yarmouth had been actually charged with a special Commission to the King of Prussia; which Commission had, in its immediate view, a termination of the War.

The PRELIMINARY to a general pacification intimated on, it is said, was—

That the CONVENTION of FRANCE should deliver over to the ALLIED POWERS, certain frontier Towns; to be held as cautionary Posts, for the security of the neighbouring nations, which Posts were to be restored to France, so soon as a permanent Government should be established in that country.

In the event of the CONVENTION's agreeing to such Proposition, it was stipulated, that no molestation should be offered to France, in the formation of her internal Constitution, be it what it would.

The moderation of such a proposition, if offered, could not fail of producing the desired end.

KING OF POLAND.

"See Jibi gladio hunc jugalo!"

They who have admired the sacrifices of this PATRIOT KING, to the Liberty of his Subjects, and viewed him gallantly bearing up against prejudice and power, to secure that inalienable blessing to his oppressed people, will be concerned to learn, that the truly ROYAL STANISLAUS has been obliged to journey to *Grano*, under an escort of Russians, *humanely* furnished by the *Empress*, to be present at the alienation, and partition of his *own kingdom*!

It is well for humanity, that history does not present many such instances.

SPAIN.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the agitated state of mind of the people of this country, in consequence of the proceedings in France, or to express the detestation in which Frenchmen are held by the common people. To be supposed one of that *unfortunate nation* is enough to expose to the utmost danger.

The order of the Spanish Government for the expulsion of all Frenchmen who have not been naturalized or domiciled in the country for ten years, has been most rigorously enforced in Cadix, Carthage, Valencia, &c. &c.

Several small ships of war are under cruising orders, others of the purpose of carrying troops to Barcelona. They have at that city 35,000 infantry and 6,000 horse, a force superior to any thing there is to oppose them in the neighbouring countries of Roussillon and Langueadoc. They are immediately to act upon the offensive.

GENERAL PAOLI.

It would appear, that the Politicians of the Continent, not content with the Powers acting against the devoted Republic of France, have added the old Partizan of Liberty—PAOLI to their list, rather prematurely—at least, so the following letter—seems to import.

Letter from the Corsican General Paoli, to the Convention.

"The General regrets, that extreme old age, and bodily infirmities make it impossible for him to cross the sea, and afterwards to travel two hundred leagues by land, to appear at the Bar of the Convention, where he would readily confound his Adversaries. He concludes thus:—If Citizens Representatives, you deem it necessary to the safety and peace of this country, and to the strengthening of Liberty and Equality in Corsica, that my presence may be no longer here a subject of mistrust, hatred or jealousy, speak, and I will, without a murmur, retire from the country which has given me birth, and which has honoured my life and my name. By this new sacrifice, I shall consummate those I have had the satisfaction to offer to France and the Revolution, carrying off with me, as the sole consolation of the remainder of my days, the esteem and regret of my Countrymen, and a conscience void of reproach.

(Signed) "PAOLI.

Form of a PASSPORT given at Samara.
WE, Commanding the Christian Armies of Royalty and inflexible victory, give this Passport to A. B. a Captive Democrat, who having acceded to a capitulation, has promised upon his honour, never to carry arms against His Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVII, whom he acknowledges.

(Signed) BEAUCHARAIS.

PARIS—June 7th.

The following list has been published here, of the Generals, in command of the armies of the Republic.

Army of the North, and Army of the Ardennes—General Custine.
Army of the Moselle—General Houchard.
Army of the Rhine—General Beauharnais.
Army of the Alps—General Kellerman.
Army of Italy—General Brunet.
Army of the Eastern Pyrenees—General Dille.
Army of the Western Pyrenees—General Dabouquet.
Army of the Coasts of La Rochelle, from La Gironde to Nantz—General Biron.
Army of the Coasts of Breit from Nantz to St. Maloe—General Cancloux.
Army of the Coasts of La Manche, from St. Maloe to Dunkirk—General Wimpfer.

POETRY.

FAREWELL EPIGRAM.

FROM WIDOW WARREN TO YOUNG DORRITO.

"SWEET, Sentimental Sir—it seems, we part,
Oh! fallen "Monarch, of a bleeding Heart!"
You thought, perhaps, that I should whine, and cry,
But mark what Goldfinch say—"I call my Eye—
Sweeping he'd make me happy by the Gods,
And when I doubted, offered—"the long Odds!"
He's now my "Monarch"—and I'd have you know
That I'm his Queen—the Queen of Rats—Rats!
Where'er you neighbour City, wide-gaping stand,
Whirl I and Goldfinch, dash it—"Sin in hand!"
Know, we are married—Yes we are—in short,
You're welcome to Miss Sophy—"that's Your fort!"

AT A MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BOMBAY COURIER, OF THE 23D ULTIMO THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO:—

FROM the great Stagnation in the Trade of this Port, occasioned by the present War, the use protracted date of our Shipping, the overflow of money arising from the Honorable Company, being enabled to make a rapid progress in the discharge of their Bonded Debt, the difficulty and infelicity in employing money, except by investment in Company's Paper, which now bears an interest only of six per cent. per annum, and that subject to the inconvenience of not being realizable when wanted; WE, the undersigned, find it necessary, to resolve on a reduction, FOR THE PRESENT, of the interest on money in our hands, belonging to our Constituents, from the hitherto current rate of one per cent. per month, to 1/2 per cent. per month, of thirty days, to commence from the 1st of August last.

FORBES, SMITH, AND Co.
BRUCE, FAWCETT, AND Co.
ALEXANDER, ADAMSON,
JAMES TATE.
RIVETT, WILKINSON, AND Co.
ROBERT HENSHAW,
JOHN TASKER,
PATRICK HADDOX,
JOSEPH HARDING,
MIGUEL D'ALMEIDA SOUZA.

SINGULAR INDIAN LAW CASE.

A cause of some novelty, we understand, is likely soon to come before the Calcutta Court. It is an action brought by a Musselman, against an elder male branch of his family, who has become a convert to the Christian faith, and who, according to the plea of the Plaintiff, has brought irreparable disgrace on the family, by thus abandoning the doctrines of the Koran, and agreeing to whole law, he may be disposed of all his property, and which shall revert to the next heir to him from whom it devolved. Such is the relative situation of the Plaintiff and Defendant; and the case is thought to be so secure in favour of the former, that the Christian defendant has been advised by some of his friends, to surrender the property to his Musselman brother without a legal struggle, and such we are informed must be the decision of the Court, respecting his property, provided the Plaintiff establishes his case. This will be a singular, though a strictly legal decree, in an English Court of Judicature, to dispossess a subject of his property on account of his becoming a Christian. Such is the Mohammedan law, and by that must the cause be decided.

The above we are well informed, is the first action that has ever been commenced on similar grounds in India. [Cal. Pap.]

ARTILLERY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Duke of Richmond, it is said, has devised a species of flying artillery, for the service of the English Coast. It is a gun placed on a light carriage, calculated to proceed at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Without stating that "these things are managed better in France," it is our duty to state how this business is managed in that country. The gun generally a brass four Pounder, is conveyed between four horses on a canvas sling. Four horsemen are behind to relieve their fellows at necessary intervals. The last bear the Carriage and the trunks on which the guns are placed in lieu of a carriage.

With these guns the French Engineers have frequently travelled ten and twelve miles an hour. And it is to the surprise of those shaking an enemy in an unexpected situation, that they were indebted for many of their victories in Flanders and Germany.

List of the French Navy, reported to the Convention, fit for service, on June 10th.
BEST DIVISION.
Six of 100 Guns—Forty of 80, and 74 Guns—Thirty-two of 40, and 36 Guns.
TOUTON DIVISION.
Three of 120 Guns—Twenty of 80 and 74, Guns—Twenty of 40 and 36 Guns.
ROCHFORT DIVISION.
Eleven of 74 Guns—Thirteen of 36 Guns.

The Executive Council has septan order to all the Sea Ports of the Republic, to suffer all American ships to pass and re-pass, without examining either the whole or any part of their crews or cargoes.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.
JUNE 27.LORD STANHOPE'S MOTION RESPECTING
LORD AUERLUND'S MEMORIAL TO THE
STATES GENERAL, OF THE 5TH OF
APRIL LAST.

LORD STANHOPE, in his best, most energetic and yet collected manner, called the attention of their Lordships to the extraordinary Paper which he had moved for; not so much upon account of any intrinsic merit or importance which it possessed, but as it seemed to develop the views of His Majesty's Ministers in the prosecution of a War deplorably defective to the last interests of this Country, and which if not speedily terminated, must bring the severest calamities upon the nation. He did not wish to enter into its origin or progress. Both might have been, and he believed were justifiable and meritorious for a time. Some good object, however, ought to be kept in view for its prosecution, and the end of it should be secured, as soon as the purpose for which we engaged in it had been obtained. But when he had examined the engagements we had entered into with different Foreign Powers, and which, if we meant to fulfil, he was entirely at a loss to know what we would be at, or with what views we were exchanging the blood and treasure of the Nation. Our Ministers had stipulated with the King of Sardinia to provide a sufficient fleet, and to maintain it in the Mediterranean for the preservation of his dominions. In return for this kind act of ours he had engaged to maintain an army of fifty thousand men; for what purpose? To protect our West India Islands; to resist the invasion of Ireland, or Great Britain by the French; or to suppress the pretended and much dreaded insurrections of the dissatisfied subjects of this Country? No; nothing like this for this purpose only; and most fully expressed, to resist the dreaded invasion of his own dominions by the French.

It is not equally clear that we have greater advantages, said his Lordship, by our connections with other Powers, whose connections we seem to value. Prussia is to send an unlimited number of troops, but for what purpose we have yet to learn. The Monarch of that Country has pledged himself of a large portion of the Kingdom of Poland, whether with or without the connivance of this Country, is not for me to say; but of this your Lordship are all perfectly well aware, that England can derive no benefit from that atrocious act, which has outraged the feelings of every good and brave man in every Country where it has been mentioned. Of Russia, little was necessary to be said. The Emperor had in defiance of all the world, rapaciously seized upon another part of that devoted nation, and Britons had never intervened, nor have any of your Lordships gone beyond expressing a cold disapprobation of her conduct. What are we to get by any connexion with her? Will your Lordships have the goodness to point out what advantages we are to obtain if all her fleets and armies were in motion. She has attained her object, and we seem to have none in view but the prosecution of a War for some wild purposes, that may serve all the world but ourselves. With respect to Austria there is no difficulty in our conjectures. The Emperor, it may be fairly said, that it is righting for something. Chouffed of his share of Poland he means to make up his loss by the acquisition of a part of the French territory. But permit me, my Lords, to ask again what is Great Britain to obtain? What are the United Provinces our good Allies for to receive? The former will have the honour of fighting the battles of Europe at her own expense without the hope of compensation; the latter is perfectly satisfied with having got rid of her invading enemy, and is extremely anxious to get rid of her Allies and Protectors. The inference from all this is, that the views of those who wish to continue this nefarious War are selfish—they mean not what they profess, self defence and safety; but destruction and extirpation. The paper which has given rise to what I have troubled your Lordships with, gives full proof of this. I read it with the faculties of a man possessed of common sense, and I can put no other construction upon it than an invitation to put to death those Members of the National Convention that had been delivered into the power of their enemies, by the treaty of their General. I shall therefore submit, by a motion to your Lordships, that this is the meaning of that Memorial, and if your Lordships agree with me, I shall move, secondly, that this House address His Majesty to disown and repudiate it.

LORD GREVILLE, in a long, tedious, and ambiguous speech, alternately controverted and supported the positions of Lord Stanhope. He inveighed bitterly against the regicides, and insisted that the Paper in Question could mean no more than that the persons in captivity should be delivered over to the punishment due to their crimes, to the Government that should be established in France by our arms, and those Powers with whom we co-operated. He could not help observing the hand of Providence in this business, the men who had destroyed their King, had been delivered to their Enemies by the man whose hand had invaded the Enemy's country, and that man was a vagabond and wanderer here, shortly to be sent to seek an asylum wherever he could find it.

LORD CARLISLE assured their Lordships, that he should not have trespassed a moment upon their time, if allusion had not been made in, and out of doors to his conduct respecting the part he took in America. It was enough for him to say that by the Vote of that House, his conduct was approved of; and, however, the Proclamation in America, which he had a hand in drawing

up, had been disapproved of by many in this Country; he was acquitted by their Lordships' Resolution.

LORD GUILDFORD approved of the commencement of the War, but was clearly of opinion that it ought to be put an end to, as we had obtained every good purpose for which we had entered into it. The Paper in question he disapproved of, but he thought it would be wise not to submit any motion upon it. He should therefore move the previous Question.

LORD SYDNEY deprecated their Lordships from drawing into the discussion his speeches made upon a Manifesto in America, similar to the present. He pleaded his former youth and inexperience, when he was only a Member of the House of Commons.

LORD TOWNSHEND was of opinion that we ought to have some security against the revival of the levelling Principles of the French. With the openness of a Soldier, with the magnanimity of a Peer, and good humour of a Gentleman, he deprecated the calamities of war. But where hostilities had become unavoidable, he thought they ought to be continued until their end was answered.

LORD LAUDERDALE, in a speech which we have no room to detail, animadverted on the conduct of Lord Carlisle and Sydney, in a way which gave high gratification to all those who heard it, except the Noble Lords themselves.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE fixed the attention of the House by a speech delivered in a manner infinitely superior to his former performance. His voice was clear; his language good, without any hesitation. He gave his opinion without reserve. The war was good in its commencement, but it ought to be put an end to. We had honorably protected our Allies, and driven the French into their Country. There we ought to leave them; but he was sorry to say, that His Majesty's Ministers knew no more than the Man in the Moon why they were to pursue this disastrous War any longer.

N. P. The Duke could not obtain a Squadron.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 15.

MR. FOX'S MOTION AGAINST THE WAR.

MR. FOX began by observing, that he thought it a duty which he owed to himself, as well as to the people of the Country, to state before the rising of Parliament his desire for Peace; and he conceived it also a duty incumbent on the House, to state their marked sentiments also with respect to the continuance of the present ruinous and unpopular War. It was not his intention this day, he said, to rely on those arguments used by him on former occasions, when the present war was the subject in debate. In avoiding a repetition of his sort, he hoped, that the House would not be uncandid enough to attribute his silence with respect to those arguments, to any change in his former opinions. He would on this evening, merely for the sake of argument, assume those propositions offered on former occasions by the Advocates of the war; and he would even, if they pleased, acknowledge their arguments prudent, just, and wise. The measure he would even admit was prudent and necessary, as fulfilling their engagements with our Allies.

There was another ground stated, and that was, that France had actually declared War against us, and thus it was said that the present was purely a Defensive War; if it were so, why then, cried, when the enemy is no longer capable of affecting its designs. With respect to Holland, he thought she was in infinitely a worse situation at present than at the time this Country interfered. The ambition of other Powers and their objects of aggrandizement, would render her less secure than if this Country was in the present convulsed state of France to make a separate Peace.

France, he argued, had been attacked, because she manifested a spirit of Aggrandizement that threatened other Powers; but while we condemned her, why co-operate with those who had been too successful in their scandalous schemes of plunder and aggrandizement? He called the attention of the House next to the tyrannical conduct of those Powers, that in violation of every degree of good faith, seized on Poland. Were we not now, from the Treaty laid on the table, and signed at Petersburg, giving strength to the Emperor, and participating in her infamy, with respect to Poland, without partaking of her profits, which God forbid (he exclaimed) that we should!

AFTER an extension of this excellent speech to a considerable length, MR. FOX moved,

That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to lay before his Majesty the humble representations of his faithful Commons, on the present awful and momentous crisis; a duty which they feel themselves more especially called upon to perform at this juncture, as a long and eventful period may probably elapse before his Majesty can again have an opportunity of collecting, through their Representatives, the real sentiments and wishes of his people.

In the name of the people of England, his Majesty's faithful Commons are bound to declare, that they concurred in the measures necessary to carry on the present war, for the objects of defence and security, and for those objects only.

That any plan of aggrandizement, founded on the present distressed situation of France, much less any purpose of establishing among the French people any particular form of Government, never would have had their concurrence or support.

In expressing these their sentiments and opinions, on entering into the present War, his Majesty's faithful Commons, are sensible, that they are only repeating those benevolent declarations, which policy, and a careful attention of the real interests of the British Nation induced his Majesty to use in his Most Gracious Speech, from the Throne, at the beginning of the present session of Parliament, and in repeated Messages to this House.

To represent to his Majesty, that though his faithful Commons have the most perfect reliance on his Majesty's sacred word and promise, solemnly pledged to this Country, and to Europe, not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, or to enter into the views and projects of other Powers, who in the present War may be actuated by motives far different from those which govern the conduct of his Majesty; yet they feel it to be their indispensable duty to call his Majesty's most serious attention, to some of the circumstances which have occurred since the commencement of the present unfortunate contest.

The French arms, which after a successful invasion of Brabant, had threatened the security of his Majesty's Allies the States General, have since been confined within their own territory, and are now occupied in defence of their frontier towns against the united forces of his Majesty and his Allies. The danger apprehended from the former conquests and aggrandizement of the French Nation, appears therefore to be no longer a subject of just uneasiness and alarm.

Some of the Powers engaged in the Confederacy against France, have, on the other hand, openly avowed and successfully executed plans of domination and conquest, not less formidable to the general Liberties of Europe. The rapacious and faithless dismemberment of the unhappy Kingdom of Poland, without having produced, as far as it appears to this House, any remittance from his Majesty's Ministers, has excited in his Majesty's faithful Commons, the highest indignation, at so daring an outrage on the rights of independent nations, and the keenest solicitude to rescue the honour of the British Government from the suspicion of having concurred or acquiesced in measures so odious in their principles, and so dangerous in their example, to the peace and happiness of mankind.

The severe calamities, which since the commencement of the present War, this Nation has already experienced—The shock given to Commercial Credit, and the alarming consequences which the failure of mercantile and manufacturing Interests threatens to the public Revenue, and to the general prosperity of the Country, cannot have failed to attract his Majesty's attention, and to excite in his benevolent Commons the most anxious solicitude to remove from distress of what they cannot hope for a termination but in the speedy re-establishment of peace.

His Majesty's faithful Commons make it, therefore, their earnest and solemn request, that his Majesty, taking into his consideration all the above circumstances, will not fail to employ the earliest measures for procuring peace on such terms, as are consistent with the protected objects of the War, and with that good faith, strict justice, and liberal and enlightened policy, which have hitherto so peculiarly distinguished the British Nation.

MR. BURKE and MR. PITT spoke against the motion at some length, and MR. FOX replied.

AFTER which, the Question was loudly called for, and the House decided, when the address was lost.

ATES 47, NOES 187, MAJORITY 140.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

HEADS OF THE AMENDED BILL FOR THE
RELIEF OF UNFORTUNATE, AND THE
PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDULENT INSOL-
VENT DEBTORS.

The preamble sets forth, that the present law and practice of imprisonment on *mesne process*, &c. requires such amendments as will protect debtors and unfortunate Debtors, as well as supply a remedy to Plaintiffs and Creditors, and detect and expel dishonesty.

The Bill in the first place enacts, that no person shall be held to special bail on any process where the cause of action shall not amount to the sum of 20*l.* or upwards. In these cases, the defendant and defendants shall not be arrested, but served with a copy of process. The terms at present employed in cases of arrest for debts to be otherwise observed.

Every person arrested for a sum not exceeding 50*l.* may, before he is committed to prison, deposit in the hands of the Sheriff, or under officers, the sum for which he is arrested, with the additional sum of 10*l.* Should the sum not exceed 10*l.* the additional sum to be 5*l.* In these cases, the defendant is to be freed from this custody.

Persons arrested are no longer to be conveyed to what are called *lock-up houses*, but, though they be unable to make the above deposit, to be conveyed to such prison as the writ or process may direct, within ten days at farthest after the arrest.

The defendant arrested on *mesne process*, is to be discharged from custody, provided the plaintiff shall not, either in the original affidavit, or in an additional one, have made oath, that he or she (the defendant) shall have given a false account of himself or herself with intent to deceive, or is about to abscond beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts of England, or, badly intends fraudulently to conceal his or her effects.

In cases of the arrest of infirm persons, on application in their behalf they are to be discharged out of custody on filing common bail.

Sick persons are to remain in the house where arrested, on the affidavit of a Physician or Surgeon, till their removal shall be judged safe, it being presumed that they have not in the interim made the deposit above mentioned.

On making the deposit above stated, any one imprisoned on *mesne process* shall be discharged. Where the defendant is at large without bail, or has been discharged on common bail, he may be afterwards committed to prison, unless he shall put in special bail, or make the deposit. In taking special bail, not more than two securities shall be demanded; and these shall not be required to exceed that they are worth more individually than the amount of the debt, and the deposit, as above specified.

Any defendant who shall have been arrested, may require the plaintiff or plaintiffs to deliver a declaration in the action within twenty days of the notice being served. If he or they shall fail to do so the defendant shall be discharged on common bail.

Persons imprisoned, not able to provide their own support, may, on the first Monday of the month following their commitment, swear to their inability, and within twenty days after, may be discharged from custody, unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall have agreed by writing to allow them 4*s.* 8*d.* weekly for their subsistence. When payment has been thus made, if fifteen days should elapse without their being renewed, the prisoner shall have a right to discharge, but proceedings shall go on without any interruption.

If the plaintiff, after having made such allowance, shall prove that the defendant had since become capable of his own support, the preceding article is not to apply.

The Judge, in case of a *supercedas* or discharge of the defendant out of custody, may order the plaintiff or plaintiffs to pay the expense of the said discharge, and may, on refusal cause his or their goods to be attached.

To prevent the ill effects arising from what are termed the Rules of the King's Bench and Fleet; Prisoners, are by this Act to be strictly confined within the walls of those prisons, and, if suffered to go out, the Marshal or Warder to be liable as in cases of escape.

The lands, goods, or other effects of prisoners, to be equally liable for the debts or debts as if they were not imprisoned. The sums levied in execution shall be notified to them; and when they amount to the sum of the debt or debts, they shall be discharged, provided, however, no detainers shall be lodged against them. In default of due notice, an action is to lie against the creditors.

Within ten days after three months imprisonment, the prisoner is to deliver to the Keeper a full statement of his or her affairs, with the causes of insolvency.

No person arrested on a debt, or discharged, shall be imprisoned for a debt contracted prior to the period of such discharge. Any execution on goods, estates, &c. not to be prejudiced however, by this clause.

The Keepers of all the Gaols in Great Britain shall publish in the Gazette, on the 1st Saturday of every month, a list of all the debtors, six months in their custody, and taken in execution, with the amount of their respective debts in figures.

Prisoners whose debts amount to upwards of 300*l.* or to be discharged by their creditors, without a previous order from the Lord Chancellor, or other High Officers.

The insolvent's discharge shall not affect the execution of the creditor or creditors against his or her estates or effects.

Insolvents are to be examined by the proper Courts, as to their estates or effects upon representation of the creditors.

Such insolvent debtors as have no intrinsic property whatever, are to be discharged by the Lord Chancellor or other High Officers, unless their creditors shall show good causes for their further detention.

All debtors who shall misrepresent the state of their affairs with a fraudulent intention, or shall leave the Kingdom to avoid the course of the Law, shall, on conviction, be fined, imprisoned, placed in the pillory, or transported for the term of seven years, as the Court may adjudge.

Perjured debtors, on conviction, are to suffer the penalties awarded against perjury.

Debtors imprisoned on Bankruptcy shall be discharged, provided they take parts in five of the creditors in number and value (it being understood that the debt to each creditor amounts to 20*l.* at least) shall have signed the certificate. One or more of the creditors having refused to sign, shall be no argument against the discharge.

This Act not to extend to that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An abridgement of this Act to be hung up in all the Gaols of the Kingdom.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, CAPTAIN CLARSON, to Mrs. Maxwell.

DEATHS.

At Ellore, on the 11th Instant Captain Thomas Hignbottom.

At Calcutta on the 30th Ultimo Lt. Colonel Skeiv, severely regretted.

A. Chaturaj, J. Mowbray, Esq.

A. Dispersed, Lt. Pygmy.

A. Chaturaj, J. Mowbray, Esq.

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