



SALES BY AUCTION.

JAMES DOBBIN begs Leave to inform the Gentlemen and Merchants of the Settlements, that he has taken the large and commodious House in the North Street, formerly known by the Name of the Noah's Ark, or Mr. Card's Tavern, which is now open as a Commission Ware-house, and for the reception of all sorts of Goods for Public Sale, which will be conducted by E. Bent, for him, and who is authorized by him to advance Money to any Amount, upon Notes, Goods, Ships or their Cargoes, that are to be sold by public or private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

Under the Direction of E. Bent,

ON THURSDAY THE 13th INSTANT AT 10 O'CLOCK SIXTY Boxes of Sperm-cet Candles, one hundred Tubs of second Sort of Sugar, some Jars of Bengal Biscuits, thirty Sides of Bengal Bacon, two Chair Palanquins, a Horse and Bandy, a Bandy and four good Bullocks, and a variety of other Articles.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E. BENT.

By Order of the Executor, the Effects of the late Captain Philip Salween at his House in North Street, on Friday the 15th Instant at 11 o'Clock.

Mr. DUNDAS'S BOOK.

THE following Extract from a Publication much in Vogue in England, and generally supposed, and, it is said, since acknowledged to have been written by Mr. DUNDAS—and considering that Gentlemen's knowledge of Oriental Affairs, and the subject treated of, it can scarcely be supposed, that the Information can need any other preparatory Comment.

Having brought into view principles arising out of the History of Hindoostan and of the East India Company, and shown, that from the nature of the case, a system of Government for the Asiatic possessions of Great Britain, in their connexion with the trade to the East Indies, must necessarily rest on them; and having pointed out, that the state has a right to dispose both of the East India possessions and trade, in the manner that it may seem most advantageous for the public interest; two questions necessarily come forward, viz. Upon what plan is the Legislature to dispose of this valuable branch of the Empire, and of its resources?—And, supposing it to vest them in the East India Company, what system of Government will be best fitted for the preservation and improvement of both?

When the Legislature shall examine the first of these questions, it will have to take into consideration the circumstances from which the political and commercial principles, already treated of, are obvious inferences, viz. that land and industry in the British Provinces in India ought to be affected, and the revenues collected upon a plan, that shall strengthen the attachment in the Natives to the British Government; but that this plan ought to be calculated to invigorate and more fully to establish our Asiatic Commerce, and to render the Provinces and Trade a resource to the Public: that the Company, by whom the territories have been acquired, and the Trade brought to its present extent and magnitude, should (if their exclusive privilege is to cease and determine) be left in a situation, after paying the debt due to them by the Public repaid or liquidated, to recover the value of their home quick and dead stock, and a compensation for their foreign dead stock; and that they should be enabled to discharge all their lawful debts, and to recover an equitable value for their proprietary stock.

Upon a general view of all the existing circumstances, and of the consequences which might be experienced from any alteration of the established system of India Affairs, it may be fit and expedient that the Company's Charter should be renewed to them, under certain conditions and regulations to be specified in the act, from which the prolongation of their privileges is to proceed, and upon such terms as shall enable the Public to receive an equitable consideration for the grant.

It is impossible to say, with any precision, to what number of years it may be expedient to extend the new exclusive privilege of the Company, but it will be equitable in the Public to grant, and in the Company to accept of, such a term as may, with proper management, enable the one to resume its right of disposing of the territorial possessions in India, and privileges of trade, at the expiration of that period; and the other, to improve the revenues from the territories, in such manner as to introduce and establish, under the controul of the Executive Power (responsible to Parliament), a system of finance, suited to the nature of the Countries and to their Administration, and a system of trade, which shall progressively invigorate the domestic Manufactures and Commerce of Great Britain.

For these purposes, it may become necessary for Parliament to declare, that the territorial acquisitions of Great Britain in the East Indies, with the revenues accruing from them, shall remain with the East India Company during the term to be granted them of an exclusive privilege of Trade.

Supposing that this should be the Resolution of the House, the other question, respecting the plan of Government, will call for equal deliberation and wisdom to resolve it. The

privileges of the Company to be continued to them, Parliament to devide and an Indian Province, fitted to pre-Empire, and a note Trade and Navigati

A Plan for India must necessarily be studied the subject, and to those, who have only taken a general view of it. To the Work, as well as to the Regulations introduced by the Legislature, and in Acts of Parliament, may appear the later, these necessary repetitions. To particulars upon which they will have to read and to form their opinions. That we may, to meet the general object, and wishes of the Dominions and subject to be proposed, and the particular Articles regarding each, to be examined, adopted or rejected, as the wisdom of Parliament may deem expedient.

The kind of Government which seems to be adapted to the British possessions in Hindoostan, must arise out of the leading facts in the History of that Country.—It has been found from experience, that however perfect a system of Government may appear in speculation, unless it shall accord with the manners and prejudices of the People for whom it is intended, the attempt to reduce it to practice has uniformly met with opposition, and frequently ended in the destruction of those who have endeavoured to establish it. In every Age, and among every People, opinion and prejudice have been an overmatch for arms: hence, the most wise Legislators of Antiquity found it expedient to accommodate Government to the usages of a People, rather than to attempt the accommodation of their usages to a system of subordination, though apparently more perfect in its character. The British Government in India, then, must take its character from the kind of subordination which the Natives understand, and to which they have been habituated.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITORSHIP of the MADRAS COURIER being again committed to those Hands, where, except for a short Interval, the Controul and Management of that Paper had been confided for the two last Years, it is humbly hoped by the EDITOR, that the kind Indulgence, for he dares not call it Patronage, which the PUBLIC were pleased to shew him in the Commencement and Progress of his former Undertaking, will not be withdrawn from him in the recommencement and renewal of his Labours.

The EDITOR would not only think it presumptuous, but highly perilous, in him to promise, that the COURIER will gain any Thing by the Change which has been ventured: what, however, he thinks himself licensed in observing is, that not any Pains of his, nor personal Activity shall be spared, in endeavouring to maintain the Character of the Concern, which is intrusted to his Care—and when, unhappily, he shall fail in supporting what has been acquired by Others, he trusts that his READERS will attribute such failure, rather to the want of Ability in himself, than of respect towards THEM—for although the EDITOR is sensible, that many of those, who have gone before him, have far exceeded him in the Talents requisite for carrying on an Office, like that, in which he is embarked; yet he cannot willingly confess, that any one has, or could go beyond him, in the cheerful discharge of the Duties of his Situation, or in Acknowledgements for Favors received in it.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1793.

We are happy to announce the arrival of COLONEL FLOYD at the Presidency.

The Defiance, Captain Berry, one of the vessels driven out of the Roads in the last gale, returned to the Roads on the 10th instant, from Masulipatam.

MICHAEL TOPPING, Esq. and LIZARD CALDWELL, of Engineers, came passengers on the Defiance, from that place.

The SNOW, which arrived on the thirteenth instant, and which left Bengal River on the seventh ult. saw three Ships of large burthen entering the mouth of the River, at the time of her sailing out.—They were supposed to be Indians.

The WEATHER—has been extremely unsettled during the last week—there has been a much Rain, accompanied by frequent Lightning and heavy Thunder.

The return of the HOSTAGE PRINCESS to Seringapatam, has been for some time talked of, although no day is yet mentioned for their departure.

From Bengal we learn that CAPTAIN RYLANDS, of the Bombay Establishment, is proceeding with his survey of the Northern Frontiers of Hindoostan—which seemed principally wanting, to complete the geographical information of our territorial possessions in India,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. 7th November, 1793.

The following Appointments and Removals to take place. Lieut. Samuel Dalrymple, ad Batt. Artillery. Lieut. Fireworker P. B. Haddon, 1st do. Cornet Fitcher ad Regt. Cavalry. Lieut. Preston, ad European Battalion. Pierce, 8th Native Battalion. Benn, 12th do. Hewitt, 28th do. Wallace, 28th do. James Campbell, 29th do. Mr. Lewellyn, Conductor of Stores, is stationed at Trichinopoly. Watfou, do. do. at Ganjam. Ficker, do. do. at Kinnaherry. Wynn, do. do. at Pondicherry. Johnston, do. do. at Dindigul.

BATAVIA

A Packet arrived at Batavia on the 15th of August from the Cape of Good Hope, and brought Intelligence, that the Commissioners who had been so long expected, would remain at the last mentioned place for some time longer.

One of the Dutch Company's Vessels, laden with Spices lately took fire in the Harbour, and though not entirely consumed, yet has been so much detrimented, that the probable loss is estimated at sixty thousand Dollars.

BOMBAY.

OCTOBER 24.

The Ship Anna, Captain Horn, arrived at Bombay, from China, on the 21st ultimo; at Batavia she first learnt news of the war, and when off Prince of Wales's Island, was chased by a French Brig, Privateer; but, outlasting her, she luckily escaped.

The MARKET—Sawte any article has undergone so great a fluctuation in its price as MADIRA—It is now sold at nearly forty per Cent. above what it stood in June last.

We are happy to hear, that it is in contemplation, and the plan originates from a quarter the most respectable, to erect a separate Public Building, at, or near this Presidency for the exclusive use of LEGATIONS; and it is reported, that the Site, on which the building is to be erected, is already marked out. The want of an institution of this sort has been long lamented; although, perhaps, it were the most benevolent that could be suggested.

The reception of insane persons has ever been considered as the greatest of all human charities, as insanity has justly been esteemed as the greatest of all human calamities. Persons who are afflicted with ordinary diseases, are able to challenge the charity of their fellow-men—but madmen are insensible of their own misery, and of course make no demands upon the humanity of the public—the first excite compassion, the last terror only, being frequently hostile to their best friends, and cruel even to themselves.

To what has been previously said respecting the nature of insanity, as distinguished from other human sufferings, it may be added, that persons, who are visited with common disorders, are benefited in proportion, as they are attended by their relations and friends: but to cure the insane, the first thing to be done is, to remove them from their friends, and to commit them to the care of strangers.—So that a peculiar place, furnished with extraordinary conveniences, should seem indispensable necessary for insane persons, and in no other way can they be governed, protected or cured, or society be secured from the outrage and violence, which often characterize them.

LAUNCH.—A very fine Ship was lately launched at the yard of Messrs. Foreman & Bacon, at Calcutta, she was named the EXTRA, and is the property of Captain Whitford, who commands her.

Accounts from PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, lately received at CALCUTTA, state, that the Privateers on the East Coast were, from certain information, increased to Fifteen: their stations were chiefly in the straits of Malacca and Sunda; but no intelligence, of further Captures having been made by them, had then transpired.

When the last accounts left the ISLAND, the Dumourier, and Egalite, were cruising off it, and, at times, sufficiently near, for their Guns to be counted from the shore.

The Ships, Liverpool and Huffer, in sailing down the Malabar Coast from Bombay, which they left on the 17th ultimo, saw a large French Ship to windward, nearly off Cochin; they immediately stood in shore, and anchored in two fathoms; about 10 in the forenoon of the 8th Inst. an engagement began, which lasted till half past eleven, when the enemy's ship stood out to sea.

On the afternoon of the same day the again bore down upon them, and renewed the action, but on receiving the well directed broadsides of the English Vessels she was obliged to cheer off.

The Liverpool had one man killed, and six others severely wounded.

Letters from Poona of the 12th ultimo, mention the commencement of the Grain Harvest, and the abundance of the Crops,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

IMPELLED by a kind of dramatic necessity to intrude upon your leisure, I have to request your patronage and recommendation to the Managers of the MADRAS THEATRE; the recital of the progress of which, serves to adorn the capital of one of your lately erected colonies—but it were necessary perhaps, that I also should recite the varied and various qualifications I am master of, to entitle myself to the recommendation I solicit—so "up go"—but not to the regions of Tragedy, Mr. EDITOR, for I am not a fellow for pathos or any faces—but that, "entre nous"—"I our finger on your lips I pray!

Comedy, Farce, and a little Pantomime, are my Craft, if I mistake not, Mr. EDITOR—and apropos of the latter—I do not recollect the party-coloured Hero's ever being introduced on the Indian Boards—Now Sir, I propose to "make him known to you" in my own proper person, and though I do not boast, (for I detest boasting as you may have perceived,) nor deem myself equally meritorious with Rich of former, or young ASTLEY, of modern times, yet I doubt not of acquiring myself, not only to the satisfaction of the managers, and the audience; but to the gratification of any sweet, little Columbine, they may be pleased to allot me as a partner for the night.

In Farce, MR. EDITOR, they may say in safety, that "hercubants be dwells!" Dick in the Apprentice—Jimmy Jumps, (for I am a bit of a long—Tim Tarver or Goldfinch—ah! "That's your sort!"—Then Sir, for the delivery of a prologue, or an apology for the sickness of a lame performer, but Heaven forbid that any of the performers should be lame, or in courting the Public's indulgence to my humble efforts, you could say "Richard, live self alone"—I wish you had seen my fine bow on my debut, in Hogarth's happiest curve, at once becoming, and persuasive—O, "I do the thing gently"—I assure you—but talking of the gentle, "I think I may be said to joy," that in Gentle Comedy, and such sort of things—

"Norval, never will shame thy favour."

It were not amiss, and "I shall nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice,"—to give you a true account of my properties—So—"about it Goddies, and about it."

I am a plump, joyous-looking fellow, and have a sweet insinuating countenance, formed as it were on purpose for a love-scent; and believe me, I make love, by the great Jove! in a manner quite my own, and as the Papers at home would express it, "beyond any thing that had appeared on this or any other Stage."

And now MR. EDITOR, to crown the list of my accomplishments, let me inform you, that I am a great mimic by nature; and if you would but invite me to a friendly hob and nob, I will do myself the pleasure to take you and all your friends off; and you can't think how ridiculous I will make you all look.—Although I have before apprised you, that of all things, I am most capital at an entrée, yet amongst all good, and jolly fellows, and I dare say MR. EDITOR, you would be sorry to be excluded from such a party, I am reckoned not very ready at an exit; and when the Curtain is dropped, it does not often happen, but that there is some kind fool, or other, who would wish to be better acquainted with,

Yours, BOBADIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR Some late occurrences, which I shall not trouble you with, have almost convinced me that common sense, is an Evil—a strange aphorism you will say, but nevertheless I can scarce help thinking it true. The Fool is happy in his ignorance, the Projector in his dream, the Lover in his Myths—and the Coxcomb in himself—yet in what do our pleasures really consist, are they not every one of them imaginary? Is it in the sound—the Fiddle, the Song, or the Game? Is it not in the idea we affix to those objects? And, if so, is not imaginary? Ask the Merchant whose chief pleasure it is to fettle his Books, his opinion of Hounds or Fiddles, or the like, he will tell you that his own is Fifty per Cent more rational—Ask the Puritan his opinion, he will cut your Hunting an unrighteous work, your Fiddle a vain piece of wood, and your ladies the working of the Old Adam. What is the reason of this? but that our pleasure, may our more serious pursuits, are only reasonable and good from the ideas we affix to them.

If I have embraced a Doctrine too hastily, I can only say, that I am ready to lay it aside when any one will furnish me with a better.

I am yours Sir

SCRUTATOR.

MALAY FROGS.—The Fleet of these Piratical Vessels, which has so long infested the Straights of Banca, continues in full force, and equipment. In number they are nearly two Hundred, and are under the command of a Dane, who formerly served on board several Ships in the Country Service.

Their attacks have been principally directed against the Dutch, from whom according to report, they have taken several Boats, and small Vessels, laden with Spices, Sugar, and other valuable articles.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

An improvement has been suggested, according to a Publication of the late TRANSACTIONS of a PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, highly respectable, in the formation of the Conductors of Lightning, by making the top of the rod of black lead, formed into a fine conical, or rather pyramidal point; that part of the rod under ground to be made of brass or copper, which is far less liable to rust or corrosion, by being in earth, than iron. Or, if of iron, to be coated over with a thick crust of black lead previously formed into the consistence of paste, by being pulverized and mixed with melted sulphur, and then applied to the rod while hot; and finally to increase the surface of the lower part of the conductor, by furrounding it at a convenient depth under ground, with a considerable quantity of charcoal.

The advantage proposed, at the point of the conductor, consists in the indefectibility of the black lead, either by the acid of the air, or the sudden application of a strong heat: To obviate the objection of brittleness, it is proposed to cover the black lead with a metallic pyramidal covering, within so small a distance of the point as to render it secure against ballstones, and in case the point was broken off, the injury, it is supposed, would be trifling; as the metallic covering would still present a point, and filled with black lead, it could not be melted by an explosion.

At the lower end, the improvement consists in the preservation of the metal from decay, and in the increase of a surface by charcoal, whose conducting power is equally good, whether it be moist or dry,

NAUTICAL.

Whether what is proposed by the subjoined Plan, "for diminishing the Labor of Seamen, and other practical uses," can be effected, there is some doubt, but not any of the Ingenuity of the ARTIST who was bold enough to plan so extensive an innovation.

It is recommended, that each sail be placed within a large frame, turning round on pivots at the top and bottom. At the extremity of the upper pivot, or cudgion, be fixed a cog or spur wheel, which is to be turned by another wheel having half the number of teeth, and this to support a large vane, about one fifth of the sail, to be turned round with the wind. By this means the angular motion of the sail will be but half that of the vane. Hence if the wind be directly a-stern, and then at right angles with the plane of the sail, a side wind will strike the plane of the sail at an angle of 45 degrees, and a wind four points before the beam, will strike the sail at an angle of two points and an half; and thus, it is presumed, that the mere action of the wind upon the vane, will always turn the sails into their proper position, without any manual operation whatever. A method is proposed of furling the sails by means of rollers, to be worked with cranks.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, which has been so often the topic of political marvelling and conversation, would not have been without some rational favourers, if the people had only exhibited a little moderation on their success over the former Government. But moderation perhaps, is at all times incompatible with popular prevalence; for the multitude of all nations are illiterate, and often vicious: and what more monstrous junction can be formed than of ignorance with vice—and what could reasonably be expected from such an union, except a French Revolution?

There is perhaps no opinion in which mankind are more generally agreed than this, that Knowledge and virtue are the only durable basis of a free government. An ignorant and ferocious people, from a strong sense of personal or general injury, will often be induced to rouse from a stupid apathy under the power of despotism, and in a paroxysm of their frenzy may turn their oppressors to perdition—but like men in a storm, who have thrown their compasses overboard, after effecting the destruction of their oppressors, they are perfectly at a loss what course to steer next—the consequence has been, almost invariably, that those who have distinguished themselves the most in the work of destruction, however incompetent to contrive, a system for the security of the freedom thus acquired, are veiled with powers, which they seldom fail to exercise for their own particular advantage, and in the end establish a worse despotism, than the people have just demolished.—These reflections may enable us to account for the unhappy issue of many of the revolutions which have taken place in the world—Ignorance can destroy what is bad, but it can never effect what is good.

CHINESE EMBASSY.—By Letters received from Macao, Dated the 10th of June, we learn that LORD MAGARTNEY had not arrived at that time, though he was daily expected. Great preparations were making by the CHINESE GOVERNMENT, for his LORDSHIP'S reception.

Two principal Mandarines, with their Interpreters, were stationed at Macao, by their Orders, to receive his LORDSHIP on his landing, and conduct him to Peking.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq. the Orientalist, has succeeded to the Title of Baronet, by the Death of his Nephew, only Son of the late Sir George Richardson, Baronet.

POETRY.

THE HAMLET.

—“Jucunda Oliviva Vita.”

THE HINDS how blest, who ne'er beguil'd To quit their HAMLET'S Hawthorn wild; Nor haunt the Crowd, nor tempt the Main, For splendid Care and guilty Gain!

When Morning's Twilight-tintur'd Beam Strikes their low Thatch with glancing Gleam, They rove abroad in Ether blue, To dip the Scythe in fragrant Dew; The Sheaf to bind, the Beech to fell; That nodding, shades a crosby Dell.

'Mid gloomy Shades, in Warbles clear, Wild Nature's sweetest Notes they hear: On green untroubled Banks they view The Hyacinth's neglected hue: In their lov'd Haunts, and Woodland-rounds; They spy the Squirrel's airy Bounds; And flit, from his Alpen Spray, Across the Glen the screaming Jay: Each native Charm their Steps explore Of SOLITUDE'S frequent Store.

For THEM the Moon, with cloudless Ray, Mounts, to illumine their homeward Way; Their weary Spirits to relieve The Meadows' Innocent breathes at Eve, No RIFOL morns the simple Foe That o'er a glimmering Heath they share; But when the Curfew's meadow'd Roar, Duly, the darken'd Vallies o'er, Has echoed from the distant Town; They with no Beds of Cygnets Down, No trophied Canopies,—to close Their drooping Eyes in quick Repose.

Their humble Porch with honied Flowers The Curling Woodbine's Shade embowers. From the gay Garden's thymy Mound Their Bees in busy Swarms rebound: Nor fell Disease, before his Time, Hastes to confume LIFE'S Golden Prime: But when their Temples long have worn The Silver Ground of Tresses hoar; As studious still calm Peace to keep, Beneath a flow'ry Turf they sleep.

JULIA.

EPIGRAM.

In nova fert Animus, MUTATAS dicere FORMAS.

I SAW thy Metamorphosis, But envy'd not thy fancy'd bliss, Where are it's painted Wings laid I, Superior to the Tyrian dye? Plain (in thy woolly, by my throat)— No Butter-fly!—What then? a Moth!!!

SQUIB.

ARISTIPPUS AND THE CURS.

"A Tale once TOLD"—but not, it is thought, inapplicable to some late Controversies.

AS ARISTIPPUS once, with weary Feet Pursued his way through poly'd Athen's Street, Minding no business, but his own; Out flew a set of Whelps With sun-burnt Scaps, Black, red, and brown; That nipt his Heels, and nibbled at his Gown. While, with his Staff, he kept them all at Bay, Some yelp'd aloud, some howl'd in dismal strain, Some urg'd the SAGE to bark again— Ev'n little SNAP NOSE seem'd to say, "ANSWER us, SIR, in your best way—" "We are 'tis true " "A noisy CREW. " "But without JAWS " "Have gain'd APPLAUSE. " "And SIR—can yourr such as You."

The SAGE beheld their SPITE with steady Eye, And only stopp'd to make this short reply: "Hark ye! my Dogs, I have not learn'd to yelp, Nor spend my Breath on every brawling Whelp, "Much less to write, or stain my wholesome Page "With Puppies Lingo—answering to their Rage—" Home to your Straw!—such Contest I disdain—" "Learn this, " ("Tis not amiss) "FOR MEN " "I keep a Pen " "FOR DOGS—BACANE."

TAG.

POVERTY OF THE CHINA.

Accustomed, as we are, to view the whole of the CIVILIZED WORLD, to be a profusion of the richest articles both of the produce of cultivated and the most labored and refined work should at the first view, and in consideration than we are apt to bestow, look on the Chinese as the wealthiest and happiest of mankind; however, by the concurrent testimony of the ablest and most authentic writers, it is reported to exist in a state of extreme poverty and indigence; although the country is abundantly represented, as the most fertile, best cultivated, and most populous in the universe.

The fabulousness of the climate, and the happy fertility of the soil effect not the usual expected operation with respect to the inhabitants and the intended inheritors of these native blessings, is chiefly imputable to bad institutions, and laws, partially directed, and venally dispensed. What policy must that be, which allows of such enormities, as follow, and which are, we are afraid, too well attested, to be easily contradicted, but which eventually, for the honor of human nature, we should be happy to find ungrounded!

The condition of Artificers is, if possible, still worse. Instead of waiting indolently in their work-houses, for the calls of their customers, as in Europe, they are continually running about the streets with the tools of their respective trades, offering their services, and, as it were begging employments.

The poverty of the lower ranks of people in China far surpasses that of the most beggarly nations in Europe.

In the neighbourhood of Canton, many hundred, nay many thousand families have no habitation on the land; but live continually in little fishing-boats upon the rivers and canals. The subsistence which they find there is so scanty, that they are eager to fill up the staidest garbage thrown overboard from any European ship. Any carion, the carcass of a dead dog or cat, for example, though half putrid and stinking, is as welcome to them as wholesome food to the people of other countries.

Marriage is encouraged in China, not by the profusion of children, but by the liberty of destroying them. In all great towns, several are every night exposed in the street, or drowned like puppies in the water. The performance of this horrid office is even said to be the avowed business by which some people earn their subsistence.

If the intercourse; the object of LORD MAGARTNEY'S EMBASSY be effected in the desired extent, between the English and the Chinese, the Liberty, secured to the British subjects, both in the disposal of his property and the direction of his person, and the general humanity, every where discernible in the laws which govern him—will lead the Chinese to compare, next to death, and finally to exchange their condition; and then we shall hear no more of enormities, like those above enumerated; and which will be hereafter spoken of, as—Things that have once been.

ANECDOTES.

The following anecdote is told of the late EARL OF SANDWICH and SIR EDWARD HUGHES.

Sir Edward, it is known, before his appointment as commander in chief upon the Indian station, had little money and many debts. He obtained that appointment by the friendship of the earl of Sandwich.

Upon his return, after many suitable testimonials of respect, he seized one moment of cordiality to extort from the Earl a promise, that whatever he might next ask should not be refused, if it could be granted. He asked accordingly a list of his lordship's debts: They amounted to an hundred thousand pounds, which the grateful seaman paid, believing he had thus made a NEW MAN of his patron.

But it was not so: The Earl did not shew all his debts; and what he kept back was enough to begin a new list, the inconvenience of which harried the latter years of a life, that, upon the whole, had more to be pined than condemned. LORD TYRAWLEY, a little before his death, was visited by several Englishmen, who came with a pretence of asking "how he did;" but in reality to see if he was dying, that they might apply for his employments. The Old General, who comprehended their motives for being so solicitous about him, gave them the following answer:—Gentlemen, I know your reasons for enquiring after my health; I have—but two things worth any one's having—my Regiment and my Laps, neither of which will fall to your lot: I'll tell you how they will be disposed of; a Scotchman will get the one, and an Irishman the other.

LINNAEUS.

The Society of Natural History, at Paris, among their leading votaries, have raised the bust of LINNAEUS in the Botanic Garden of Paris, under a tree before distinguished by connection with another memorable man.

The tree is a Cedar of Lebanon, brought to France by M. de Jussieu, in the year 1734.—The trunk now measures 7 feet round the branches spread 30 feet from the trunk—the height is 50 feet, and it would have been much higher but that a mulker shot struck the top perpendicular shoot, and so stopped its growth in that direction.

The Society of Natural History at Paris consists of above 60 members and 60 associates; among whom are our Countrymen, Sir JOSEPH BANKS; Dr. SMITH, the Professor of the Linnaean Collection; Professor SIBTHORPE; JACOB FORSTER; and GRAYDON, of Dublin.

OPPRESSION.

There is a story related in the Adventures of a Guinea, of a poor man, who being constrained by hunger to kill a deer, in the forest of a German Prince, and caught in the fact, was condemned by the petty tyrant to be tied upon the back of one of these animals, which was let loose in the forest; at the same time it was prohibited, on pain of death, to give him the least help or assistance.

Though this story participates in the height of colouring which distinguishes the whole work, yet the ground of it may very possibly be true, and to support this supposition, we shall give an anecdote of a similar cast, the authority of which may be relied on.

At a village called Gunterblum; situated on the Upper Rhine, in the county of Leiningen, a poor peasant was apprehended by the officers of the county taking salmon. This man was an excellent diver, and made a practice of taking them with his hands only. His sentence was to be confined for life in the Castle of Harleburgh, the ancient residence of the house of Leiningen; who filled themselves "Counts by the Grace of God."

The keeper of this Bastile being allowed the work his prisoners could do for the bread and water, which he was obliged to find them, let this peasant to different labours, but found in the long run, he was good at nothing but at fish-catching; it was determined to take advantage of this talent, the wretch was led regularly to the river; where a chain, with a great log to it being detached from his foot, he was to dive till he caught the supply of fish wanted for the Count's table; after which his leg returned its ornaments; and he was conducted back again to the Castle.

Thus did this human being, more resembling in his way of life and in his treatment, a tame otter than a man, continue to subsist till within a few years ago; the faculties of his mind sunk down by degrees into that species of instinct, which brutes have in pursuit of their prey; this was the only instance of sagacity he preserved, and which, had not his form betrayed him, might have made him pass, like Lazarillo de la Tormes, for a new and curious animal of the amphibious kind.

LAW PREFERENCE.

The following appointments of Officers to the Supreme Court of Judicature have taken place in Bengal.

JOHN HYDE Esq. Praesbatory, vice Mr. Chambers Deceased.

THOMAS SCOTT Esq. one of the Masters in Equity vice Mr Hyde.

W. C. BLACQUIER Esq. Principal Interpreter vice Mr. Chambers.

Sir John Richardson's Baronety is of the Kingdom of Scotland. The title is Richardson of Pentcaitland, the date of the creation 1630.

BIRTH.

On Sunday the 30. ultimo the Lady of George Thomson Esq. of Negapatam of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday last—W. Harrington Esq. to Miss Collet.

DEATHS.

Lately in Bengal—Capt. J. Brown of the Engineers. Lieut. Hurst of the 6th. Lieut. Kock of the 10th. and Lieut. O. Haas of the 6th Battalions of Native Infantry.

PRICE CURRENT.

Madras: 24 Nov. 1793.

Table with columns for BENGAL GOODS and BENGAL GOODS, listing items like Fine Rice, Second do., First Cargo do., etc. with prices per Garce and per Cheft.

Madras Exchange on Calcutta, 350 A. Rs. for 100 Pags

