

MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, 25th

OCTOBER, 1793.



It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other Officers of Government, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or Others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

FORT ST. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Members of the Board of Trade, have directed the Master Attendants, to furnish them with a weekly report of the numbers of Ships and Vessels in the Roads, specifying the Dates of their respective Arrivals, their Carriages, and the Number of Boats daily appropriated for their use during the Week preceding, with an Account of the Number of Trips made by each Boat.

The papers are lodged at the Office of the Board of Trade, and are open to the Inspection of any Merchant of this Settlement, or Captain of a Ship, who may have cause to suppose, that the Boats actually allotted to any particular Ship have not been appropriated to the Service of such Ship.

Complaints having been made of the unnecessary detention of Boats along side the Vessels; all Captains of Ships are particularly desired to direct their Officers to use every possible expedition in loading and returning the Boats allotted to them.

By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade,
THOMAS CHASE, Sec.
Fort St. George: 23d Oct. 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that separate sealed Proposals will be received by the Honorable the President in Council, until the 20th of November next, for Clothing, Vintualling, and supplying the after mentioned Articles, for the Sick in the General Hospital of Madras, and its Subordinate Hospitals; and for the General Hospitals of Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Mesjidipatam with their respective Subordinate Hospitals, for one Year, from the 1st January next.

The Contractor to furnish Security for fulfilling his Contract; and to specify the sum for which he will provide each Man daily.

CLOTHING.
For every Patient in the Hospital, the Contractor must always have in readiness, and of an equal quality with the others to be shown him by the Head Surgeon, one Coat of Wood laced with Tape, three Shirts, three Gowns, three pair of Long-Dresses, three Caps, one Pillow, three Pillow Cases, one Bedstead, (to be used occasionally) and one extra Quilt.
The Gowns, Long-Dresses, Caps, and Quilts, to be made of Strip of Gingham, lined with white Cloth; and the covers of the Mattresses to be also of Strip of Gingham. The Linnen and Bedsteads to be washed three times a Week, or oftener, in Jowas necessary; and the Tape of the Covers to be washed as the Surgeon may direct.

VICTUALLING.
Contractor to provide Provision of the best in conformity to the following Tables of Viz.

FULL DIET.

DINNER.—One Loaf of Bread, weighing 32 ounces, or, where Bread cannot be had, 2 Allock of Palanganrice Rice boiled, a proportion of Mutton at the rate of one Sheep for every 12 Men.—Two Allock of Soup made with a sufficient quantity of Greens, Onions and black Pepper.
SUPPER.—As Breakfast.

LOW DIET.

BREAKFAST.—Tea, Lemon-Grais-Tea, Milk, or Sago, one point.
DINNER.—One Chicken, Boiled, or made into Broth, with one point of Sago or Rice Pudding.
SUPPER.—One pint of Sago,
Patients on this Diet to have also one Loaf of Bread weighing 12 ounces.

N. B. Every Patient to have one Pallum of Salt, and two Pallums of Sugar daily.
Conjee water to be always in readiness for common Drink, and good Water to be supplied for all the purposes of the Sick, together with Cooking Utensils, Cooks, and Firewood.

The Contractor to furnish likewise Servants for the care of the Sick, and for the Administration of Medicines, Totties, Sweepers, and Lamp-lighters, Fruit, Toddy, Country Beer, Spices, Rice for Conjee water and Paultices, Leeches, Lamp-oiland Lamps.
The Contractor's Bill will be paid Monthly, at the Exchange of 15 Fanams per Pagoda.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council,
W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That sealed Proposals will be received, at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the delivery of six Lacs of Maunds of Coast Salt in Bengal, under the following Conditions.

I. The Proposers may undertake for the whole Quantity, or a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) maunds, of eighty two Sicca Weight to the Seer each.

II. Whatever Quantity is engaged for, must be delivered at the Risk of the Contractor, on or before the 1st November 1793, on Shore at the Salt Golahs at, or near Sully, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a Penalty of 25 per Cent shall be forfeited upon the Quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor shall make it appear, that it had been actually embarked for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements, and afterwards lost on the Passage to Bengal.

III. The Salt to be delivered, at an even Scale, of 82 Sicca weight per Seer and 40 Seer to the Maund.

IV. The Proposals to specify the Rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 Maunds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer advertising to the following modes and periods of payments, viz. one third of the value of the Quantity engaged to be advanced to the Contractor, on the Execution of the writings at Fort St. George. One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretaries, ascertaining the Quantities laden on each Vessel; and the remaining third, on the Production of Certificates of the whole Quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. It is left in the option of the Contractor (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal, by Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest, from the periods above alluded to; or at Madras in Money or in Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest at the Discretion of Government.

V. In Order to secure the Contractor from dis-appointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted over and above the precise Quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery, be confiscated.

VI. Two good securities to be named in the Proposal, who are to be bound for all the Sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.
N. B. No offers will be attended to, which differ from any of the above Conditions.
By Order of the Governor in Council
ROBERT CLERK, Sec.
Fort St. George: 30th September, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that on Saturday next the 26th Instant at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon will be sold by Public Auction at the Sea-Gate for ready Money, the undermentioned Articles belonging to the Hon. Company:

Rice	70 Bags
Doll	24 do.
Churak	2 do.
Bisquit	13 do.
Flour	2 do.
Oil	150 do.
Salt	6 do.
Empty Casks	180
Half Leaguer Staves	280
Quarter and a half Staves	82
Staves	127 1/2 Bundles
Heads of casks	183
Iron Hoops	310
Tin Measures	1
Country Scales	1
Stone Weights	2
Dram Caps	1
Saddles	5
Cabosjes	3

J. GEENHILL,
Garillon Store Keeper.
Fort St. George: 21st October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, of Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of James Fell deceased, to be granted to John Card as Bond-Creditor to the said deceased.

G. P. COOK, PROCTOR.
Fort St. George: 22d October, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that all Persons wishing to avail themselves of the Permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 21st March 1793, and published in the Madras Courier of the 16th Sept. 1792, for loading Goods upon the Tonnage of the Honorable Company's Ships are desired to attend to the following information and requisitions.

I. To make their Application to the Board of Trade on or before the 25th day of October after which period no Application will be received.

II. The Tenders must specify the Sums, Quantities and the Packages of the Goods, the Tonnage they will respectively occupy and the time when they will be in readiness for shipping, and for facilitating a compliance in respect to the Article of Tonnage, the following Table is accordingly published.

Long Cloth	8 Corg per Ton
Salempores	20 do. do.
Mylins of all sorts	20 do. do.
Moorees, Gingham, Masuli, patnam Gray Goods	40 do. do.
Chints, Moorees Lampasses, &c.	20 do. do.
Indigo	20 Crut do. or by measurement as the Owners of shipping at their option shall require.

III. In case Tonnage should be wanted for Goods not mentioned in the foregoing Table the specification of Tonnage for such Goods must be left open.

IV. Goods improperly packed will not be received.

V. In the event of more Tonnage being applied for than can be granted, a preference will be given to application for Piece Goods, Indigo, Rew Silk and valuable Drugs, over Gruff Goods and to the more valuable Gruff Goods over the least valuable, the comparative Value will be estimated at the probable London Price per Ton of Freight.

VI. Notice will hereafter be given of the Period at which the Goods to be sent to Europe on the ensuing Ships of the Season, will be received.

By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.
T. CHASE, Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Chinamma Chitty Audey Narruin Naick, deceased, to be granted to Chinamma Chitty Samoodroo Ammaul as Mother to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 15th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Pauty Venkataswamy Naick, deceased, to be granted to Pauty Straramooloo Naickas Son and Heir to the said Deceased.

G. P. COOK, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 8th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mrs. Elizabeth Delagellanier deceased, to be granted to Domingo Nencotester Deroza, as Principal Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.
Town Hall: 15th Oct. 1793.

THE ESTATE

OF

CAPTAIN JAMES TURING.

PROBATE of the Will of Captain James Turing, having passed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayor's Court to Captain Robert Turing, one of the Executors named in the said Will. It is requested that all Persons having any Claims upon the Estate, may apply to the Executor who will discharge the Same, and that those who are indebted to the said Estate may pay the Amount to the Executor.

Fort St. George: 9th October, 1793.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN DOUGLAS, ESQ. DECEASED.

CAPTAIN RICHARD PARKS having returned to India principally with a view of adjusting the concerns of the said Estate, and being the only Executor in India of the Will of John Douglas, late of Fort St. George Esquire, deceased, gives Notice that he is ready to attend to and adjust any accounts, or pay any Demands against the Estate of the said John Douglas, and he expects that those who are indebted to that Estate will pay him the Amount without delay.

Fort St. George: 4th October, 1793.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN HALL.

MR. HENRY CHICHELY MICHELL AND **JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER**, having obtained Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effect of the late Mr. John Hall, during the litigation that is now going on in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, relative to a Will of the said John Hall.

GIVE NOTICE,
That they alone are empowered to receive money and give discharges on account thereof, and to dispose of the property belonging to the said Estate, and they request that all persons who are indebted to the Estate will immediately pay their respective debts as no further indulgence can possibly be given.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE ESTATE OF COLONEL GEORGE MAULE.

THE sale of Books, composing the Library of the late Col. George Maule, has unavoidably been postponed as a considerable time is necessary to arrange them in order to meet the convenience of Purchasers; Notice will be given when the Day of Sale shall have been fixed on. They consist of a variety of Classical Authors, English, French, and Italian Authors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the Library of the late Col. Maule several Volumes of different Authors are deficient. If lent to any Gentlemen in the settlement, the lending them to Messrs. Henderfou's will be esteemed a favor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOUR Thousand Star Pagodas to be lent on Mortgage, Security apply to Mr. Cashin, at his Office in the Exchange.
Fort St. George 23d October, 1793.

PONDICHERRY.

14th. OCTOBER 1793.

IT is proposed to dispose of an elegant Clock, by Lottery.—It was intended as a Present to the Emperor of China, and is valued at Fifteen Hundred Star Pagodas.

75 SUBSCRIBERS 20 PAGODAS EACH.
The Lottery to be drawn on the 15th of November or as soon after, as the Chances are disposed of.
Subscriptions received by the Prize Agents of the Army.

SHIP WINDSOR.

HENRY Hall Commander, will leave this for Bombay on the 28th Instant, for Freight enquire of Mr. James Dubeed Street.—The Superior sailing of the Windsor, will almost insure her from the risk of the Enemy.

FOR SALE.

AT MESSIEURS BALFOUR AND COLT.
A FEW Copies of Major Dirom's History of the late War, with Tippoo Sultan's

privileges, no longer remained with the Emperors of Delhi: but he appealed to the rights of the British Power in Asia. If then the Natives of India paid no homage to the shadows of their departed monarchs, would it be wise or politic to attempt to tear from them their feelings and their prejudices: We might attempt it, but their feelings will flow on in their accustomed course. If the Company have been found a successful instrument for the administration of our Indian Affairs, might not the assumption of the Power by the State, shake the faith of the Native Princes in all the treaties which we have made with them; and might not those alliances, which had lately thrown the balance of power in India in favor of Britain be lost, by what to these Sovereigns would appear a measure, contrary to their notions of our national honor.

In proof of the inexpediency of deviating from experience, Mr. Dundas farther appealed to the opinions of those distinguished men, who soon after the acquisition of the territorial revenues had held high functions in India: Government availing itself of their abilities and desirous of forming plans for the future administration of Indian Affairs, stated to Mr. Hastings, Mr. Barwell, Sir John Claverings, Mr. Francis, Colonel Monson, Sir Robert Chambers, and Sir Elijah Impey, the following important questions:

First, *Upon what political principles can Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa be held by Great Britain?* Upon this subject some of them were of opinion, that it would be preferable to continue the Mogul forms, to which the Natives had been habituated, and others of them recommended, that the Sovereignty should be assumed directly by Great Britain.

Second, *In whom is to be vested the Executive Power in India?* And here the opinions were equally different; some recommending that it should be in the Governor in Council; others that it should be in the Governor and Council.

Third, *Under what restrictions is the power of Subordinate Legislation to be exercised?* And on this point, there also existed differences of opinion respecting the share to be given to the Governor, and Council, and to the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Fourth, *Under what title and in what manner ought the Territorial Revenues to be Collected?* On this subject also the opinions were at variance, some recommending the Mogul Revenue system, others the financial economy of Britain.

Fifth, *How are the other Revenues, to be collected?* That is, the Duties and Customs.

Sixth, *By what Courts ought the Judicial Power to be administered in the British Provinces in India?* And here the opinions turned upon the different modes of administering justice among the Natives and among the British Subjects.

"If I had found (said Mr. Dundas) that so many able men, who either possessed the advantage of local information or who were employing themselves in the pursuit of it, had agreed in opinion, in the several points which they transmitted home, upon all or upon any of these subjects, I could have been an inducement to build a system upon them: But from their differences of opinion, I can only draw this conclusion, that it is safer to rest on the present system, whose experience has rendered practicable, than to entrust myself to theories, about which ingenious and informed men have not agreed."

Having thus shewn the expediency of continuing the foreign government, as at present administered, Mr. Dundas then considered the propriety of continuing the domestic plan of administration. He was aware (he said) it might be asserted, that though the patronage was directly in the Company, it was indirectly in the Crown. With respect to this subject, he wished only to fix the attention of the Committee on the fact; that the civil and military servants were appointed by the Directors. He by no means meant to be understood, as asserting, that the recommendation of a person by the Executive Power, would not meet with attention; on the contrary, he was free to confess, that it had often done so, and that the Directors had been disposed to listen to such recommendations. He was ready even to meet any objections upon that topic, by the fair avowal of the degree, in which the Court had listened to the wishes of the Executive Power, and he would be happy, when that subject came to be under the consideration of the House, if any opportunity offered to state the extent of patronage, which had been, from time to time, exercised by Government. At the same time, he stated his full conviction, after mature consideration, that if the Indian patronage should be vested and concentrated immediately in the Crown, and the

weight of it would be too great in the balance of our Government, and might prove dangerous to the Constitution. It was enough to refer to the fact, that the Company, from the appointment of Writers and Cadets, and the promotion through all the gradations in the civil and military departments were in the Company. Upon the supposition however, that abuses of this power had been committed, to the extent with which the Company had been charged, still he would rather endure these abuses, than run the risk of alarming the best friends of their Country, by an undue increase of the Executive Power. Had even the Government of India remained as much unrestrained by the Executive Power and by Parliament, as before the establishment of the present system, by the Act 1784, still, with all its imperfections on its head, and with all the faults which marked it, he would have preferred a lesser to the greater evil, of placing the administration of the Government and Revenues, in the hands of the State.

The case, however, was otherwise, the Company could no longer oppress the Natives, by an unjustifiable augmentation of revenue, because the affairs of India were under the immediate controul of the Executive Power. The Company could no longer augment their investments by dispossessing the Natives of the fruits of their industry, because the tenures on which the lands were held were rendered permanent, and the taxes on the produce of arts and manufactures were known and fixed. The Company could no longer make war, to gratify the avarice and ambition of their Servants, because their Servants were now made responsible to their Superiors, and these to the decisions of a British Parliament.

The present system of governing India, both abroad and at home, has been found adequate to the objects both of war and peace. In so far as that system shall appear to be experimentally erroneous, it can be varied and improved by regulations, calculated to remedy those errors, but it would be unjustifiable rashness totally to overturn it, and to enter on the task of inventing, what might, perhaps be only more perfect in description. It may not be improper, at the same time, to observe that if the present domestic system has been found adequate to the past, there seems no reason to think "that it will be less so for the future." I allow (said he) that when the present controuling Power was instituted, the Commissioners for the Affairs of India had much to learn from the details of business, nor do I consider it as ostentation, when I look back to the embarrassing situation of the Company's affairs, to the difficulties which were to be surmounted, and to the fortunate issue of our efforts, to give it as my opinion, that it is safer for this country to continue the present mode of government, by the Directors, controuled by the Executive Power, than to resort to the speculative plan of inventing a more perfect system, however recommended as plausible in theory or splendid in experiment. So far as regards myself, ever looking forward to the present moment when a system for Indian Affairs is to be finally devised and adopted by Parliament, it was always my object, in all the Reports which I have annually submitted to Parliament, and in all the publications on Indian Affairs which I have either patronized, or authorized, to give to the Public every thing that I myself knew respecting the subject, and to take off the veil from what has been called the *Arcaena* of Indian Politics and Trade, that the plans respecting them, in their succession, might lie open to the understanding of every man who would take the trouble of perusing and studying them; it was from this freedom of communication, I expected the kind of knowledge would be diffused, which could enable the Members of this House and the Nation at large, to examine and decide upon the propositions, which I was to submit to the good sense and probity of the British Nation. The Legislature and the Public could then judge for themselves, what system of foreign and domestic government would be best suited to the Asiatic interests of their country.

"It is from knowledge of the subject alone, that I hope for, or could expect your support.—Whether my opinions have been right or wrong upon particular subjects, is not now the question; but whether the knowledge, I have derived from experience and communicated to you, is such as to induce you, when you shall fairly and deliberately examine the propositions, I am to lay before the House, to adopt them, or to honor them with your amendment, is the subject for your deliberation."

Mr. Dundas then proposed, that the Board of Commissioners should continue in its present Constitution; but with one

change, viz. That His Majesty should have the power of promoting, to a seat at the board, men, who were not of His Privy Council. It was in the remembrance of many of the Members of the House, and it was known to them all, that at the period when the Board of Controul was instituted, the object was, that the Members composing it, would be selected from those high Departments of the State, where, as Crown Officers they enjoyed emoluments which would compensate for the discharge of this new trust. It had been found, however, from experience, (whether this was to be referred to the other important charges committed to the Members of the Board, or whether to their aspiring at the greater Offices of State) that the charges at the Board had been too frequent, to enable those who had the immediate responsibility to derive the aid they might otherwise expect from their counsels and support. Though no member who had held a seat at the Board had left it, without having done himself honor by his labor and attention, yet he could not help wishing for the aid of some members to this Board, whose situations might be considered as more permanent.

(To be continued in our next)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

I HAVE perused the letter in the last Hircarrah, signed Philo, with alternate sentiments of compassion and contempt—it affects to circulate the breath of peace, and to animadvert on illiberality, but scantly are the emotions of spleen, of pride, and of disappointment, concealed; for I shrewdly conjecture, that this very sentimental fastidious Philo, the pink and mirror of taste and of decorum, the censor of morals, and of manners, is one of those elegant Poets, which have so numerously, and so wittily, and yet so unsuccessfully launched their epigrams and lampoons, at the Courier, and even at yourself, for I would with equal justice, impute to you, Mr. Editor, the manufacturing of all those fleeting squibs of a day in the Courier, as I should to the certainly very liberal Editor of the Hircarrah, the hammering of the pleasant lines in his Paper. I feel pretty well grounded, in my conjecture of identity, in favour of Mr. Philo by the facility that appears in quoting *poeta nascitur*, that stale and trite maxim, ever ready for discharge from the mouths of Grub Street mechanics; I will allow him, supposing my conjecture right, of which I have no doubt, to be born a Poet, and that the lines, so unaffectedly and smoothly flowing down the current of the *mild* Hircarrah, were natural and spontaneous, and produced from the sublime Caput of a *natural* Poet—but I am astonished, that my truly liberal Philo, because his natural easy Poetry has not succeeded, should quarrel so abruptly with his Lady Muse, and indignantly turn his natural genius, so well designed for Poetry, into the heavy trammels of dull prose, and in his infantine prosaic essay, shew a puerile sensibility to a few lampoons, gay but not severe; to see him stoop from his philosophy to pine under the anguish of the good humoured jests, of the frolic, and jocund.—The serious charge against you, Mr. Editor, of wishing (impotent as it would be illiberal) to strangle the adolescent Hircarrah, I did not expect to read, or that it would have been adopted by your competitor, the sentiment so base, and so malignant, I know you are incapable of cherishing, and so foul an aspersion, could only be produced from a mind competent to the exercise of so ungenerous a function, such as I fear is yours, Mr. Philo.—I merely introduce this part of the letter, not for the purpose of justification, for you need it not, but for the purpose of dismission, as it should not have been urged.—The typographical errors in your Paper, which Philo in load-like constitutional inajesty, swells into the magnitude of offence, have, I know, Mr. Editor, been observed by you, and with much solicitude corrected, but I will console you, with the assurance, that the candid and the liberal are indulgent on this head towards you, knowing, how recent has been your undertaking, and how liable are the most circumpect, not having been educated as *Compensati*, to these inaccuracies, and I must allow, that the Critique of Philo, in this place, is not to be answered or eluded, but I hope, you will not furnish even to this microscopic Critic, occasions of future reprehension. Mr. Philo's last character, and in which he affects to act with becoming gravity, is the public reprover, and with his rod of correction, irritably has he

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touched on some *faux pas* of yours, Mr. Editor, in a late Courier, I have heard it, not uncharitably or so factitiously animadverted upon, but there are certain characters, who go through the last scene of life in the habit of public arbiters, when the merit of self denial ceases to exist, and in that irascible state complain of the injuries of harmless thorns in a bed of roses.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Oct. 23, 1793. VINDEX.

TO MR. WILLIAM BOGGIE.
SIR,

In your Letter of the 22d Instant you have strangely misconstrued my meaning. Believe me, your consequence will never become the subject of my animadversions; and you do me injustice, if you suppose my time cannot be better employed than in waging war with a *Shadaw*—there are, however, some points in your Letter that have a claim to notice you say that "your worthy friend, when you were loaded with oppression, by Mr. Hall's Creditors, and without your knowledge, offered verbally and in writing, to become security for you, in the amount of four Lacks of Pagodas, or in any further sum, that could be required, on condition, that you might be allowed to go on, with your Executorship."—Give me leave to ask you, what oppression have you ever suffered from Mr. Hall's Creditors?—At a time when you had in your hand, Eighty Thousand Pagodas, belonging to the Estate, those Creditors signified to you their wishes, couched in the most delicate Language, that you would make a dividend of that sum; suggesting at the same time, the propriety of your pursuing certain measures calculated for the benefit of the Estate, and who could have greater interest in promoting that benefit, than men who had claims on the Estate; which I fancy you will allow to be insolvent, amounting to about three Lacks of Pagodas.—But what was the result, you sent them a most insulting Letter in which you put them at defiance, concluding with an aspersion that "you should act as you thought proper." Now, Sir, if oppression consists in an arbitrary and arrogant mode of proceeding: if it consists of holding from a body of Creditors their indisputable rights, it is, they, who have been oppressed and it is you who are the oppressor.—You trifled, you sported with the feelings of those Creditors, several of whom have born the hardships, and encountered the dangers of many a severe Campaign many a well fought battle in the service of their Country, and whose little all, lay at your mercy you refused to their solicitations, a satisfaction which they had a right to demand of you and puffed up with the mighty consideration of your visionary consequence, you dared to treat them with contempt. Such unjustifiable and injurious conduct, very naturally created in their minds the most serious apprehensions; and as the only alternative left them, they applied for redress to Court of Justice. And will you then presume to insinuate that they have treated you with oppression. Desperate diseases, no doubt, require violent remedies; in such a case as yours, silence is your best medicine.

And will you venture to say, that your friend could have been serious, in the offer he made to become security for your future good behaviour. Could he have supposed that men whom you had deceived in one Instance, would act so very imprudently as to give you an opportunity to dupe them in another? The Idea must have relaxed your own inflexible muscles.—But consistently with that stubborn honesty and moral rectitude of Character you boast so much of, you should have mentioned, that at the time when this offer, upon which you so highly please yourself, was made; it was not in the power of the Creditors to accept it, even if they had been inclined to do so, as they had then commenced proceedings in the Mayors Court, upon newly discovered facts which rendered it dishonourable to enter into any compromise with you or your Friend.

You say your friend has known you six years and that his friendship shews that he thinks you worthy of his confidence.—Be this as it may, the opinion of your friend will have little weight with the public when deciding upon facts. And yet, for my own part, I am ready to admit that you do deserve his confidence, you have assisted his interests at the expense of your veracity, and discharged his bond, for ten thousand pagodas, out of the monies belonging to the Estate of Mr. Hall, in preference to other creditors, who had an equal, and according to your

ideas of things, if I am not misinformed, a prior right. And when these matters are known, don't you think, your friend will make rather an awkward appearance in being so frequently brought forward to support your transactions? I am persuaded that upon reflection you will be convinced it was ill advised, as you may find in the many law books, which you tell the world you have read, and particularly Blackstones Commentaries, to which you refer in one of your proprs, that to be a good evidence a man must be disinterested.

It is a fact, too well established to be contradicted, that where men feel, they cannot, with safety, give a direct answer to a fair question, they have recourse to evasion; and you have illustrated that fact—I called upon you for a particular statement of your receipts and disbursements, so far as they regarded the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, urging a variety of arguments and entering into a detail of circumstances to prove to you the necessity of a compliance; but instead of compliance, instead of a candid and manly answer to my objections, you have shrank from the task, and sought refuge in ambiguity and evasion; nay, you have gone further, and have made an avowal, that is not founded in truth—you say that my reason for calling upon you to give a statement of your accounts, was grounded upon a report that "many of the Bond Creditors had been obliged to discount their Bonds before they could obtain payment"—I imagine you must have ran over my letter, as you have hurried over your law-books and to as little purpose; for you really do not seem to comprehend its purport—If you will look into it once more you will find that the report, to which you allude, was taken up as a collateral object. You have indeed answered it, but then in the most confused and inconsistent manner your fertile imagination could possibly suggest; however sufficient may be gathered from it to shew, that the report was not groundless, and, that many of the Bond Creditors, who appear in the list of your disbursements, did discount their Bonds—and what is to be inferred from thence?—I will tell you they could not obtain payment from you themselves, and therefore they assigned their Bonds to those who had more interest and more influence: as it is contrary to reason to suppose, that they would have given up ten per Cent, the rate as I understand at which the discount has been made, unless compelled to do so by necessity—particularly when you were on the spot, and when the News-papers and circulated Hand-bills advertised your intentions to pay off such Bonds as might be presented to you that had fallen due on the 1st of January 1793—There is, then, a mystery in the transaction that you ought to explain, and give me leave to ask you, did no one Bond Creditor ever demand payment from you, and meet with a refusal or what is tantamount to it, a neglect of his application, at a time when you had assets in your hands and when you were paying off the Bonds of other Creditors, either to themselves or to their assignees? These are things that merit some attention, and it would give me pleasure to see you enabled to answer them fully and effectually; for, whatever may be the sentiments you entertain of me, I wish you "a situation more tranquil," than the one you seem to have provided for yourself.

I have shewn you, Sir, that you have mistaken and misrepresented the reasons that operated with me, when I called upon you for the statement of your receipts and disbursements, and as you know my determination on that head, I trust you will see the propriety, and feel the necessity of giving that statement immediately, in the manner pointed out in my letters of the 11th & 18th inst, unless you do so, the conclusion will be that you dare not; that you are alarmed lest your misconduct should be traced and detected,—lest it should be discovered that it is you who have worn "a Mask." You have withheld from the Creditors their property; and it is the least compensation you can make them, to shew, how that property has been applied. I observe in the last Hircarrah, that your disbursements have exceeded to Ninety two Thousand five Hundred Pagodas, and I know that in the course of this or the last Week, you told a Creditor, who applied to you to discharge a trifling Bond, that you had not any assets left.—If you did not deceive him, what have you done with those assets?—You have Received upwards of One Hundred Thousand Pagodas and you have paid away up-

wards of Ninety two Thousand; so that there remains a balance of Eight Thousand Pagodas to be accounted for. You have in your Proprs, addressed the feelings of the Public, and endeavoured by preaching up benevolence, humanity and tenderness, to induce a prejudice in your favor—it remains for you to appeal to their understanding; by rendering a faithful, and particular account of the manner in which you have discharged your duty.—You have boasted that you are an honest Man, it is incumbent on you to shew that you really are so.

A BOND CREDITOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following paragraph having appeared in the Hircarrah, of the 22d instant:—
"A PARAGRAPH, rather abrupt in its statements, having appeared in the last Courier, setting forth, that several ships were compelled to put to sea, with their cargoes on board, not being able to get Bats for discharging them; we are desired by the Office, to which the above observation might naturally be applied, with some imputation of neglect, to state the fact, we would not say more correctly, but at least more particularly, several ships did leave the roads, with a considerable part of their cargo, and some with a small part—but the specific reason of their leaving the roads with any part, was not their inability of obtaining or getting Bats for discharging.—It was the shortness of time they had been in the Roads; which if the Bay had been covered with Boats, would have rendered the complete delivery of their cargoes impossible.—No fewer than seven had arrived within forty-eight hours before the gale commenced—our official correspondent from the Office of Master Attendant; desires to hint to the paragraph-writer, that only a certain number of Boats can be employed by any vessel in a given time; and to assure him, from very good authority, that there is no imputation or insinuation against that department from the Merchants of Madras, or the Commanders of ships.

We the undersigned think it a duty we owe to ourselves; and to do away any imputation of neglect on our part to the interest of our Constituents, in contradiction to the above paragraph; to state, that many vessels did leave the Roads with part of their cargoes on board; owing to inability of obtaining Bats to discharge them—and that the merchants of this place and the Commanders of ships, have long had, and now have very serious cause of complaint against the mode in which the business of the Beach has been conducted.

The annexed list of arrivals of the vessels in the Roads, on the 17th instant; will shew that although seven vessels had arrived forty-eight hours only before the gale commenced, yet that upwards of nine vessels had been there for a considerable length of time,

(Signed) ROEBUCK & ABBOTT,
PORCHER, REDHEAD, & CO.
BALFOUR & COLT,
PELLING, & DEFRIES, & CO.
TULLOH, JERVIS, & BRADIE,
ANTONIA DESOUZA,
FRANCIS LATOUR,
CHASE, SEWELL, & CHASE,
GORDON, & HAMILTON,
MICHELL, STEPHENS, & COCKELL,
THOMAS PARRY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
DALY & COCKBURN.

A Committee of Captains, appointed on behalf of themselves, and the other Commanders of vessels in the Roads.

BENJAMIN BLAKE,
WILLIAM MACDONALD,
JAMES MAYO,
JOHN HOWDEN,
ROBERT JONES.

Ship Hope, Captain Wilson, arrived on the 22d September, 1793.—Asia, Brimmer, 28th—View Frith, Collin Gib, 28th—General Elliot, Fergusson, 3d October—Snow Orphan, Thomas Tate, 5th—Ship Liverpool, Mayo, 9th—Yarmouth, Hudson, 9th—Resolution, Bannatyne, 9th—Windor, Hall, 10th—Snow Aurora, Peck, 11th—Ship Perseverance, Houden, 11th—Snow Alert, Wheaten, 13th, Ship Lucknow, Mac Donald, 13th—Hannan, Robertson, 14th—Heirels, Durand, 14th—Dolphin, Hunter, 14th—Surprize, Phillips, 15th—Cartier, Nash, 15th—Snow Detiance,

T. R. Benny, 15th—Dart
—Helena, Price, 16th
16th—Snow Providence
W. Dean, 15th
—Julia, Jones,
—6th

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have yielded to the preference, of Cenfor, in the present case, though the compliance is a departure from our system and intentions—the sacrifice we thus make to an old Correspondent, we cannot yield to Crito.—We have three striking objections to Philo Courier's Letter—bad spelling, bad grammar, and bad sense.

MADRAS.

FRIDAY, 25th, October.

The effects of the severe gale, on Thursday, were not disproportioned to its violence; the small Craft, which were very numerous, were driven on Shore (with a single exception only to the allotment of many Persons) the Wind commenced at N. E. and veered unabatedly round to S. The Hannah an old Indiaman foundered off Sadras, some of the People were saved, the Hope, Resolution, and Alert Ketch and the Snow Mary, were driven on Shore near Sadras, and lost.

LOSS OF THE HOPE.

The Hope was driven from her Anchors about 11 o'Clock on Thursday last, the Wind was then at E. S. E. the gale continued with increasing violence from that point to S. E. S. half East, South, South half West, and at twelve o'Clock she struck off Sadras, the Ship was very stout and encountered the buffeting of the surf till Morning, but by 7 o'Clock, was filled with water, unfortunately five Sea-Connies and Mr. Frazier a Passenger for Bengal were lost.

The Resolution ran a ground at some distance to the South of the Hope's Wreck and seven Sailors and two Sea-Connies and the second Officer were lost.

The Courier unexpectantly wishes, that the paragraph objected to, by the Hircarrah, for its abruptness, had been ill-founded, as the observations on it were intended to demonstrate, the statement was not volunteered by the Courier, but brought to the office by a commander of one of the ships in the road, the subject shall be dismissed from discussion on our part, with this single observation, that the pleasantry affected at the close of the statement in the Hircarrah was unfeasonable and the writer should have abstained from it, "Eft modus in rebus."

On Wednesday last the Ann and Eliza, Capt. Haldan arrived with Rice, from Calcutta, she left the pilot on the 15th Inst. The Indiamen and the transports with Sir Robert Abercrombie, had arrived at Diamond Harbour four days, previous to the departure, of the Ann and Eliza; Sir Robert Abercrombie landed at Champal Ghaut at Calcutta and was received with Military Honors.

The Phenix—Capt. Moor had arrived at Diamond Harbour from Pegue, Capt. Moor said that the French were very numerous there, which induced the English Commanders to be rigid to secure their Ships from any attempt of surprize, which persons hostile and unemployed, might be peted to meditate, he had neither seen or heard of any French Ships near Pegue or on the Coast.

The very splendid Palanquins intended by the Marquis Cornwallis, as presents to the Princes have been late landed, they were built by Stewart of Calcutta, it is with great exultation, we observe, that East India can furnish Artific, capable of completing such exquisite Mechanism and with so much taste, one Palanquin is a pale crimson ground the other a light blue richly and tastefully ornamented with wreaths and flowers and highly burished, the Tiger heads at the end of the poles and also the feet are of solid massy Silver and accurately cast. There are three Lamps to the front and three behind each Palanquin which contribute much to the beauty and appear well calculated for the distribution of Light.

The little Theatre (for the sake and liberality of the Settlement have bountifully contributed to supply a larger one) tho' in much progress has not kept pace with the emulating exertions of the intended performers, the critic will ever be novel here, the beauties of the piece being so truly ascendant, the last rehearsal pronounced the accuracy of Sir Frestful, Pass, Sner and Lord Burleigh, this truly original Character in comic acting will ascertain, how irresistible is the look of a politician and how difficult.

POETRY.

THE RIDDLE ULTIMATUM.

WHEN Bath grown temperate the Bottle leaves,
And contrite Pembroke to his Countess claves,
When Boyd turns pale, to hear the cannons thunder,
And mired Ely shells without a blunder,
When virtue shall her ties with Portland break,
And eloquence and reason Fox forsake,
When Barry more the first penurious skins,
And for the outs Dundas forakes the Inns,
When meekness beams upon a Thurlow's brow,
And smiles light up the countenance of Howe,
On Landown's lips when sentiment sincere,
Charm and surprize the gladly lifting ear,
When Richmond's rage for batteries subsides,
And into Wyndham's breast corruption glides,
When truffed Temple shews the closet door,
And vulgar Denbigh swears, he'll swear no more,
When genius shall from Sheridan depart,
And vice contaminate Fitzwilliam's heart,
When Devonshire deferts the public cause,
And Worcester writes against the feudal laws,
When Rose has parts, and does not over rate 'em,
Pitt shall explain the Riddle ultimatum.

G R A C E.

BY THE LATE DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

YE BEAUX esprits, say, what is Grace?
Dwells it all in motion, shape, or face?
Or is it all the three combin'd,
Guided and soften'd by the mind?
Where it is not, all eyes may see;
But where it is—all hearts agree;
'Tis there, when easy in its state,
The mind is elegantly great;
Where looks give speech to ev'ry feature,
The sweetest eloquence of nature;
A ha-mony of thought and motion,
To which at once we pay devotion.

TO AMIGUS.

A TEN years friendship—it is wondrous queer.
I scarcely think, I've known thee half a year.—
—But wou'd'st thou recognize me foolish Elf?
Ere thou know'st me, I'll make thee "Know Thyself."

CENSOR.

'TIS punie fish, I list to pretend a truce,
And then let fly a Torrent of abuse,
"They've strangled young Hircarrah, what a crime!"
The half form'd Bantling born before its time!!!

CENSOR.

"Sinking sublimely deeper in the mud."

O WHAT an elegant sublime repast
Was that which the Observer gave us last!
How shall we feed and fatten on Bombast!!!

CENSOR.

D. A. T. S.

Lately at Cuddalore: Licutenants of the 10th Battalion.
At Cuddalore the 6th Uto. Lieut. Fire-Worker Christian Havn.—20 Pensioners.
At Trichinopoly—the 26d Uto. Ensign T. W. C. Neile of the 18th Battalion European Infantry

ARRIVALS.

October 19th, Sh. Gen. Ankur, Goodson, Calcutta.—20th, Shaw Ardister, Callender, Do.—21st, Lord Auckland, Lay, Do.—22d, Sarah, B. m., Chittigong—Anna and Eliza, Ha Calcutta.—23d, Bangalore, Frayer, Do.—Wheatly, Do.—

DEPARTURES.

October 27th, Sh. Resource, Green, Tranquebar.—27th, Gen. Elliot, Fergusson, Calcutta.—24th, Perseverance, Howded, Pegu.—

Bengal Extract.

We before stated the intention of several eminent Merchants in this settlement, to fit out some vessels of force to cruise to the Eastward, for the protection of the trade in those parts, We have since being informed from respectable authority, that in consequence of an application from those gentlemen to Government for guns and warlike stores for this expedition, they have been acquainted, that authentic advices had been received of the sailing from England of seven Frigates of considerable force, destined for India, and of course any armament of the nature proposed would be unnecessary, as those men of war might be daily expected in the Bay, and would be fully adequate to every purpose of protection, and could not fail of scouring the Indian seas and clearing them of every hostile vessel. In consequence of this information, the first idea has been laid aside.

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