

## MADRAS



## COURIER.

THURSDAY, 5th

SEPTEMBER, 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 properly authorized to publish them; in the MADRAS COURIER, 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, 1793.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of one Lakh and one Thousand one Hundred and five Pagodas, will be made on the tenth Day of September next, to the Private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob on the Principle of Distribution which heretofore obtained with respect to these Creditors.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Secretary

Fort St. George: 23d August, 1793.

## TO THE CONSOLIDATED CREDITORS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of Four Lakh and one Thousand one Hundred and five Pagodas, to the Private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob. Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the tenth day of September next agreeably thereto.

To the New Consolidated Creditors,  $35, 15, 14-16$  per Cent, in further part of Interest, for the Year 1793.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors, Pagodas  $6, 3, 17$  per Cent, in further part of Principal.

The same Dividend of Principal will be paid to the Creditors of the New Cavalry Loan.

In order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Books will be shut from the first until the tenth of next Month.

THOMAS COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George: 23 August, 1793.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council thinks it necessary to make Public the following Clause in the Treaty lately concluded between the Honorable Company and his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore.

"In consequence of this measure, whereby the Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 1, become responsible for any Arrears that may accrue to the payment of the stipulated Kists, the said Rajah agrees, that he will not grant any Tunkashir Affirmations, on any Account, on the Revenue of the Districts to be eventually Mortgage to the Company; and, if contrary to this Condition, any Tunkashir or Affirmations should exist when the said Districts by any of them shall be assumed by the said Company, such Tunkashir Affirmations shall be declared by the contracting Parties, to be of no Value, nor shall they remain in Effect."

The Districts to be so Mortgage, as above mentioned, are those of Manargoody, Trivady, Mayavaram, Putticutah.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 1st Sept. 1793.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Wednesday the 11th Instant at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon the Hon. Company's Copper, Iron and Steel, will be sold by Public Sale at the Sea-Cote.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within one Month after the Sale, in default of which they will be re-fold and should any Loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit one Star Pagoda in the hands of the Import Ware-house-keeper as earnest Money to bind the Bargain.

By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

W. WEBB,

Import Ware-house-keeper.

Fort St. George: 2d September, 1793.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Bonds of this Presidency bearing 8 per Cent Interest and issued between the 5 September and 1st December 1793 (both Days inclusive) will be discharged at the Treasury on the 7th Inst. when the Interest on these Bonds will cease.

By Order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 2d September, 1793.

## ACCOUNT CURRENT of the PROMISSORY NOTES issued by this GOVERNMENT in the MONTH of AUGUST, 1793.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Aug. 1st 1793, By Balance	Pags.	F.	C.	Pags.	F.	C.	
Aug. 1st 1793. To Amount of Promissory Notes exchanged for Bengal Promissory Notes at 6 per Cent per Annum	194050	35	14	being the Amount of Promissory Notes in circulation per Account Current published 8th Aug.							
To Amount discharged by Certificates on Bengal for the remittance to England	7565	26	37	1793				248480	84	16	
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on 1st Sept. 1793, and payable according to priority of date	201616	25	51	2d Nov. 52	1739	41	70				
				5th 53 and 54	5660	3	26				
				6th 55 to 57	10096	33	57				
				8th 58	1803	13	2				
				9th 59 and 60	3734	33	33				
				10th 61	2371	31	5				
				11th 62 to 64	15741	20	26				
				12th 65	5100						
				13th 66 and 67	3119						
				14th 68 and 69	14669	33	28				
				15th 70	2000						
				16th 71 and 72	9770	34	13				
				17th 73	1000						
				18th 74	13500	4	32				
				19th 75	5000						
				20th 76 and 77	40000						
				21st 78 to 85	40000						
				22d 86 to 88	47500						
Pagodas	470518	31	73					227037	33	57	
								Pagodas	470518	31	73

Errors excepted

Fort St. George: 1st Sept. 1793.

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Bonds of this Presidency bearing 8 per Cent Interest and issued between the 1st January and 1st September 1793 (both Days inclusive) will be discharged at the Treasury on the 7th Instant when the Interest on these Bonds will cease.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 2d September, 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Tuncarapuram Vencataram Chetty

Thomas Jones

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday the 17th Inst. will be sold by Auction on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon one House and Ground situated in Mr. Popham's Broad-way adjoining to the House lately occupied by the late Major Toppin, measuring 2 of a Ground or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendant and seized by Order of the Hon. the Mayor's Court. Conditions as usual.

E. ATKINSON, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 5th Sept. 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Poovy Seracofa Moodelia

Maury Annappellum

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday the 16th Inst. will be sold by Auction on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situated in Peddoo Natchi Petal in Tyal Nick Moodelliar Street, adjoining to the House of Videnada Moodelliar, measuring 40 Feet by 32 or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendant and seized by the Hon. the Mayor's Court. Conditions as usual.

E. ATKINSON, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 5th Sept. 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

PROVATE of the last Will and Testament of Henry Blacker, Deceased, having been granted to Captain Johnson Kennedy the sole Executor therein named, Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having Claims on the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to state them to Mr. M. Collins, Fort St. George, the Attorney of the said Executor, to whom all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Payment.

Fort St. George: 23th August, 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 Mooloochappa Peltay, deceased, to be granted to Mungaiy Ummal and Yagappellay the former as Widow and Relict and the latter as Nephew to the said Deceased.

J. WILKINSON, Proctor.

Town Hall: 20th August, 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, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Butler, deceased, to be granted to Peter MacLaren as Principal Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. P. COOK, Proctor.

Court House: 3d Sept. 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having any Claim or demand on the Estate of John Weston Woolley, deceased, late a Lieut. in the Honorable Company's Service, are requested to make the same known to Thomas Chafe Esqr. Administrator to the said Estate, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay the same as soon as possible.

Fort St. George, August 28th 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS several young Officers belonging to His Majesty's Ship the Exeter, Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Commodore King, went on shore at Madras in April 1780, their Ship being under Sailing Orders, went off without them, and they have never since been heard of.

This Advertisement is put into this Paper, by the Relations of one of the unfortunate young Men, Richard William Warren Ryves, if he is alive his Friends earnestly request he will restore himself to them, or at least inform them with his situation immediately.

If he is dead any of his Companions that have survived him, or any other Person that can give any information of him, will have the goodness to do by a letter addressed to Charles Ryves, Ensign ad Battalion European Infantry, or by a letter addressed to the Right Honorable Earl of Aldborough, Stratford Place, London, will be thankfully received.

Fort St. George: 28th August, 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. Henry Chicheley Michell and Josias Du Pre Porcher, Administrators to the Estate of Mr. John Hall, deceased, request that all Persons indebted to the Estate for Articles purchased from the Shop, under the Management of Mr. Franck, will be pleased to order the immediate Payment of such Debts to Mr. Franck.

Fort St. George: August 21st, 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of the late Mr. John Hall are requested to meet at the House of Messrs. Chafe, Sewell, and Chafe, on Friday next at 11 o'clock on particular Business.

Fort St. George: 4th Sept. 1793.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is hereby required that all Persons indebted to the late Mr. Abraham Samuel, of Cochichin, Merchant, will pay the Amount of their respective Debts to Messrs. Solomon Norden and Co. of Cochichin, Administrators to the Estate, or to their Agents here, Messrs. Balfour and Colt, and who will transmit to the Gentlemen at Cochichin any Claims that may be on the said Estate.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

M<sup>R</sup>. G. PASLEY Attorney at Law, having been appointed by Mr. Huxley to receive all Monies due to him, for Goods Purchased of him. Requests those Persons who have not yet paid their bills will give immediate Orders that they may be discharged.

## CIVIL FUND.

THE Subscribers are particularly desired to Meet at the Court House on Saturday the 14th Instant at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to determine upon some method of disposing of the Cash thereto belonging, as well as to deliberate on other Matters for the further benefit of the Fund.

By Order of the Trustees.

T. B. HURDIS, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 4th Sept. 1793.

## NAVY BILLS.

WANTED about two Thousand Pounds Sterling, for bills to be drawn at 90 days sight, on His Majesty's Public Boards in England, Tenders of the lowest exchange sterling for the Star Pagoda, directed to the Honorable William Cornwallis Rear Admiral of the White, &c. &c. will be received on board His Majesty's Ship Minerva, on or before the 6th of September, 1793.

Minerva, Madras Road, 27th August, 1793.

## CHEAP FRENCH CLARET.

M<sup>R</sup>. CHATER'S CLARET, at three Pagodas per Dozen having met with universal Approbation, he begs Leave to recommend it to his Friends.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

M<sup>R</sup>. PRINGLE, Super-Cargo of the American Ship the India, now in the Roads, has for Sale, some excellent Brandy in Casks, which will be disposed of, either in large or small Quantities, as may suit the convenience of the Purchasers, and on reasonable Terms, which may be known by applying to Mr. Pringle in the Port.

## LOST.

ON Monday last a Black Tanned Tarrier with long Tail and Ears, answering to the name of Pincher, whoever will bring him to the Printing Office, shall be rewarded for their trouble, strict search will be made to discover the Person who detains the Dog.

## BOOK BINDING.

ANY Gentlemen who may wish to have Books bound, will send their Orders to Mr. Duckworth, at the Printing Office, Exchange, may depend on the greatest Care being taken in having them done properly.



## MRS. HUTTON.

**WIDOW OF THE LATE MR. G. HUTTON.**  
**B**EGS Leave to return her grateful Thanks to the Public for the numerous Favours bestowed upon her and her late Husband, deceased; but finding the Business of the Godown more than she in her present Situation is able to manage she has resigned the Same to Mr. JAMES BROWN, whom she begs Leave to recommend as a young Man who is worthy the Notice of her Friends and the Public in general.

## JAMES BROWN.

**B**EGS Leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the large House and commodious Godowns of the late Mr. G. Hutton, deceased, situated in St. Thom's Street where he carries on the Wine Business as usual.

## FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY JAMES BROWN

**A**LL the valuable Stock in Trade of the said deceased consisting of Jewelry, Perfumery Haberdashery, Hosiery, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Gloves, a large Quantity of Brandy, Claret, Madeira, Ale, Cheese, Ham, Pickles, &c. &c. Which are selling off at prime Cost for ready Money only: he has likewise a large Quantity of Spermaceti Candles, Northward Long Cloth, Zerrics, Chintz, Cambric, Mullin, &c. &c. at very reduced Prices.

## FOR SALE

AT

WRIGHT AND HURST.

**T**HE following Publication, by Major J. Rennell, viz.—Memoirs of a Map of Hindostan Published in 1793, Map of Do. Do. of the Peninsula of India, Do. of Do. Do. Do. from the Kistna, to Cape Comor in exhibiting its political Division according to the Partition Treaty made at Seringapatam in March 1792.

The Marches of the British Armies during the Campaign of 1790, and 1791, compiled from the Original Map.

[Madras August, 29th 1793.]

## FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY E. BENT.

**A** Large quantity of Madeira in Pipes, five Years old, at one hundred and ten Pagodas per Pipe; Six Years Old, one hundred and thirty Pagodas per Pipe. In Bottles, what has been five Years in the Cask, at three and a quarter Pagodas per Dozen, for one hundred Dozen; if a less quantity is taken, three and three quarter Pagoda per Dozen: Samples may be seen in the Auction Room.

A quantity of fine Coniac Brandy at 33 Pagodas per Dozen, not less than 12 Dozen.

A quantity of the first Sort of China Sugar Candy at 64 Pagodas per Tub, at 6 Pagodas if a quantity is taken.

A Capital Horse and Bandy, the Horse is 16 Hands high, Sound and Quiet, Harness, for 180 Pagodas.

## FOR SALE

AT

ROBERT AND JOHN ANDERSONS.

Private Commission Ware-House.

**T**HE Following Articles imported on the Genesee Ship II Trionfo:  
 Rotterdam Gin in Cases of 12 Bottles  
 Ditto in do. of 6 do.  
 Cyder in Stone Greybeards of 3 Pints each per Dozen

Bruce Wilsons English Claret  
 Bells English and Jersey do.  
 Hackin Bottles 40 years Old  
 Shoes, Military and half Boots  
 A large assortment of Books elegantly Bound.

ALSO

Madra Wine from 70 to 100 Pagodas per Pipe, Brandy of an excellent Flavor in Casks, West India Rum in Hogheads, American Tongues and Beef in half Barrels, &c. &c.

## AT STOREY'S HOUSE.

IN THE BLACK-TOWN.

**J**OHNN STOREY respectfully begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has received by one of the last India-men from England, a large and elegant assortment of Articles in the Coach and Pallankeen line, that he gave particular Orders for, which are of the best Materials and Workmanship, and the newest Fashion of the Time, and having received large Quantities of the very best Paints and Varnish from one of the best Coach Makers in London, and having procured People qualified in that line he makes no doubt but he shall be able to execute that Branch of the Business as well as it is done in Bengal, and the hopes to come as near English work as possible.

He likewise employs a variety of Work-people in all different Branches of Coach and Pallankeen making, who are capable of undertaking any Orders Gentlemen may please to honor him with, and finish them the most Complete Manner, he is determined the work upon as low Terms as possible, and will be answerable for the good Workmanship of any Thing he turns out of his Hands.

His also a large Quantity of good Harness to be disposed of by retail and Post Chaises to let at the above place.

Madras: 4th Sept. 1793.

## BOLD AND REIORDON.

**B**EG Leave to inform their Friends and the Public that they have for Sale at their Shop in the Fort an Assortment of Europe Goods, just landed from the Princess Amelia, consisting of fine Hams, Tongues, Pine Cheese, Berkeley and Double Gloffer, Pickles in Cakes, Walnuts, Melons, Mangoes, Capers, Gerkins, Colliflowers and Anchovies;—Confectionary Raspberry Jam, Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Green Gages in Jelly, preserved Fruits; fine Mustard in Pots 4lb 1lb. Bottles, Fish Sauces, Oyler Ketchup, and Mustard Do. Hats, Boots and Shoes, Mahogany Boots-Jacks;—Perfumery, fine Lavender-Water, Violet and Plain Powder, Pomatums, Rose, Jessamine, Orange and Millefleur, Stationary, Hosiery; a Complete Mahogany Tool Chests, Bombay Onions, Boat Cloaks, Hard-ware, fine Old Madeira in Bottles; good French Claret and fine Ale, with many other Articles.

Fort St. George, August 29th 1793.

## MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

**T**HE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the aforementioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

## LOTTERY SCHEME.

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each

	Star Page.	10,000
1 Prize of	2,500	5,000
2 Do. Star Page.	1,000	4,000
4 Do.	500	4,000
8 Do.	250	4,000
18 Do.	100	4,000
40 Do.	50	4,000
80 Do.	20	4,000
2950 Do.		59,000
1 Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket		5,000

3105 Prizes amounting to Star Page. 100,000

6895 Blanks

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Messrs. Panchal De Silva e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The Drawing will positively commence on Monday the 16th of September next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days; and at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the same Rate of Exchange that Tickets are sold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co.  
 Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THE AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAH GATE,

On Monday the 5th Instant:

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

**A** VALUABLE Collection of Books, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Settlement, among which are Encyclopaedia Britannica, Brutes Travels, Humes History continued by Smollett Bourgoignes Spain, Denons Travels Statutes at large, Raleighs History of the World, Millets History of England, Burks Letters, Jacobs Law Dictionary, Blackstones Commentaries, Smiths Wealth of Nations, India Tracks, with a number of other Valuable Books.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAH GATE,

On Tuesday the 9th September next:

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

**A** QUANTITY of Brandy in Casks and Cales, Sugar-candy in Tubs, some large Looking Glasses, and a Quantity of old Iron, &c. &c.

BY E. BENT,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM NEAR THE

SEA GATE,

On Monday the 9th September.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The Effects of a Gentleman, Deceased  
**C**ONSISTING of Furniture, China and Glass Ware, Silver-Spoons a Silver Dish-ring Lamp, Wearing Apparel, 204 Dozens fine Brandy and some French Claret and a Variety of other Effects.

## LOST.

**T**HE beginning of June last, a Bank Note, Letter H. No. 1535 dated 12th August 1790—any Person who will bring it to Mrs. Johnston shall be rewarded.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit for the future examination of the public, the following extract of a letter received from England a few months ago and which it is my sincere wish may tend to the observance of some very necessary rules in our annual communications to that quarter of the globe.

I have been but little in company since my arrival, owing to certain habits contracted on *Country Plain* and elsewhere, which I have not yet been able to throw off, and which never fail to render me extremely ridiculous. To estrange myself entirely from society, I have, however, found impossible, but then I am obliged to be more weary than Argus in disposing of my legs, arms, &c. and am happy when I can be as mutely significant as Lord Burleigh in the Critic. The other day I happened to dine with some gentlemen and ladies at a pleasant fort of a *Bungalow* between Brentford and Hammermith, and though I endeavoured all I could to fix my ideas, they would wander towards *Pigery* and the *Plains*; even the most solitary gigs that passed by, and the melacholly cows I saw grazing, were metamorphosed by me into banties and buffaloes. I came off very ill indeed during my whole stay, and must have left behind me the character of a most insufferable *G. G. G.*—The first of my blunders began and terminated in a very strange vociferation.—"Boy (said I to a well dressed man out of livery) bring me a glass of *Sauvignac*."—A general stare succeeded—some to me for a Welshman, others for a raw Irishman, and there was a very learned man in company who having long proffessed himself a master of languages, dialects and faces, was very much enraged that he could not translate for the good of the public. As I had been immediately sensible of a *lapse*, I never thought of renewing my request, but the fervent I had to deal with, urged by a willingness to oblige, had instantly departed in order to consult the *code* respecting this wife article. In half an hour he returned, and informed me very gravely, that there was not a drop in the house; nor did the cook imagine I should easily meet with any in *civil* societies, being a *cordis* very little in use, but that I might possibly get some prepared at any Chymist's or Apothecary's.

In the afternoon I asked a smart young man who was standing with his back to the fire, and ready equipped for riding, if his boots had been *country* made; and before I had time to recover myself, he replied very flipantly that they had been made in town. I did not give myself time to reflect on this incident, as my attention was attracted by an elegant young lady who seemed oppressed; not so much by the heat of the room, as by the united solicitations of a parcel of Kensington beaux, and as her fan appeared very freely to allay the heat, I officiously begged that I might be permitted to call for a *liffy*. There happened to be a Clergyman in company, with whose manners and observations I quickly became attached, and with whom I had for a long time conversed without once blundering: an unlucky remark on his side, however, paved the way for a more miserable posses of mistakes than had ever before turned my brains, and which drove me rapidly from the society.—"One would imagine (said he) that our little circles here, would be more polished and refined, situated as we are so near the metropolis; and that our neighbours who visit it so often, would rather choose to adopt the more rational novelties, than those which have nothing but grimace and affectation to support them, which aim at no general advantage, but merely to gratify the prevailing whim of the day, whether bent upon ridicule or defamation."—I thought him a little too severe, and understanding that he resided at Brentford, made the following unaccountable observation, in reply:—"Sir, I cannot help confessing to you that I am greatly surprised at the little partiality you appear to shew to your own particular customs at the *Presidency* of Brentford, and that you should not give them a decided preference to those at London, notwithstanding the Settlement, is so much larger. I have been an eye witness to the elegance and refinement of a *Coache* in almost as small a place as Brentford, and where the ladies and gentlemen were always satisfied with the *conversations* of their own *chevrons* without expressing a wish to introduce that of others: therefore my dear Sir, if you will have the goodness to introduce *some* evening to any of your *Garden Houses*, I shall have an opportunity of conversing with some of the junior *G. G. G.*, and urging the impropriety of their flying to any resources or adopting any foreign fashions, which certainly are a

infringment upon the dignity of *Sauvignac* in general."

I question whether I looked more abashed or he astonished at the conclusion of this profound and emotional harangue;—the good man stared at me for some minutes, then taking out his snuff-box with the said; and adjusting his cravat with the other, he turned off with a motion in his back between a throg and a shudder which seemed to proclaim me a proper candidate for St. Luke's hospital.

I quitted the room immediately, and my kind host accompanied me—his fair my embarrassment but whether from good nature or want of curiosity, did not imagine the cause. Having mounted my horse I thought myself released at last from my shocking blunders, but I was deceived; for the faithful animal looking rather whimsically about him, I asked the hostler if he had his *Gram*.

I believe I must neither speak nor write till I am cured of these habits; for the next day representing the whole circumstance in a letter to our friend Billy, who is as mad a Poet as ever, I requested he would send me a good *Wig* in rhyme which might tend greatly to my reformation; he called upon me soon after with *his friend* and deared an explanation. "Whether did I mean to ridicule him as a Poet, or did I take him for a *hair dress*?"

Now, Mr. Editor, what I would advise in consequence of this letter, is; that a certain attention be constantly paid to the introduction of three phrases in our occasional letters to our friends, in England, that they be never at a loss to comprehend a *raw* *turner*.

I have felt very much for my poor correspondent, and have too great a respect for my friends here, not to give them a fair opportunity of remedying his misfortune and the evil altogether.

I remain

Sir,

Your very obedient

humble servant,

ALBERT.

Choultry Plain, July 29th.

## CORRESPONDENTS.

**T**HE Inscription on the Monument of Lieut. Gordon came too late for Interion, it shall meet due Attention in our next, which we hope will prove satisfactory to the friendly Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for it.

Our newly imported Irish Correspondent forgot to assign a Reason for reviving the National Prejudices of last Century; he will therefore excuse us for letting them sleep with them his Letter.

## MADRAS:

THURSDAY, 5th September.

**T**HE New Exchange Room otherwise rich in its varied Decoration, but rendered invaluable more so by the fixtures it has the Honor to contain of the best and bravest of Men, as mentioned in our former Courier; exhibits an Indian Novelty well worthy the Imitation of the other Presidencies. Already the busy Buz of Commerce and social Inter-course enlivens the Scene; and Prejudice, that has of Pride and Seclusion, hurried from me.

meets Men, and the standing, wondering, rejoice in the affections.

On the 31st of last month, we understand, the whole of the French Soldiers moved from Ariacopang to Notre Tope, a place in the rear of the grand encampment from whence they marched next day, under the Command of Col. Billelure, who with two Companies of the 2d European Battalion, and the 8th and 15th Battalions, of Sepoys, accompanied with two Squadrons of Native Cavalry, is ordered to escort them to Madras.

The French Soldiers, unused to the duty of marching, suffered much in convenience wear from the first days march, owing to the intense heat of the Sun, which overpowered many of them, but as the detachment is well provided with Sick conveyance and medical assistance, no material casualties will we hope take place, during the remainder of their march to the Presidency where it is expected they will arrive about the 10th instant.

The utmost attention is paid to the wants of those unfortunate men by the whole of the Officers of the detachment; and as there was every appearance of their peaceable disposition hitherto nothing but harmony was to be expected during the ensuing marches.



G. O.

Lieutenant Fireworker John Croftill to be Lieut. of Artillery; *vice*, Cowpland. Deceased—date of Commission 17th August 1793.

Ensign Robert Ferris Fowler, to be a Lieutenant Fireworker of Artillery; *vice*, Croftill, promoted.

Lieutenant Edward Batchelor, is removed from the 29th to the 2d Native Battalion.

30th August 1793.

Mr. John Humphrey Skardon, to Act as Paymaster and Store-keeper to the Garrison of Pondicherry until further Orders. Colonel Hilditch's Detachment is on its way down to the Presidency.

2d September, 1793.

The family of Lieutenant Charles and George Wright of this establishment having received the King's Royal Licence and authority to take and use the surnames and bear the arms of Burton and Phillipson only the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that this public notice be given: that Lieutenants Charles and George Wright, now Lieutenants Charles Burton Phillipson, and George Burton Phillipson, may be obeyed under these names accordingly.

The appointment held by Lieut. Wilks of acting deputy Adjutant General to cadets from the date of Major Agnew's arrival at the Presidency.

Mr. John Humphrey Skardon appointed on the part of the Company for taking, in concert with the Agents appointed on behalf of the land and sea forces acting in the late Siege of Pondicherry an account of all public property found in that fort at the time of its surrender to the British arms. The following Promotions to take Place

Major W. Gent to be Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer; *vice*, Lieut. Colonel Maule, deceased, date of Commission 10th August, 1793.

Captain Frisland to be Major and Director; *vice*, Gent promoted, date of Commission 16th August 1793.

Lieut. Colin Macenzie, to be Captain and Sub Director; *vice*, Frisland promoted date of Commission 16th August 1793.

Lieut. George Johnston, to be Captain and Sub Director; *vice*, Macenzie placed on the Invalid List, date of Commission 3d September 1793.

Ensign W. Farquhar to be Lieut. and Sub-Engineer; *vice*, Macenzie, promoted, date of Commission 16th August 1793.

Ensign R. H. Fotheringham to be Lieut. and Sub-Engineer; *vice*, Johnston promoted, date of Commission 3d Sept. 1793.

Ensign John Henry DeBorough to be Lieut. of Infantry; *vice*, Gordon, deceased, date of Commission 24th Aug. 1753.

## BIRTHS.

ON Monday Evening—the Lady of Sir CHARLES O'REILY, Bart. of a Daughter.

On the same Morning at the House of Charles Darke, Esq. the Lady of Col. Floyd of a Son and Heir.

A few days since the Lady of Col. Taylor Esq. of a Daughter.

## FHS.

Kilnagherry, the 16th Lt. Lieutenant William Cowpland of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

At Dindigul—the 24th Lt. Lieutenant Alexander Gordon of the 13th Native Battalion.

On the 4th Inst. at the Luz William Gordon Esq. Surgeon in the Honble Company's Service on this Establishment of upwards of Thirty-five years standing, leaving an Amiable Wife and two Children, to lament the loss of an affectionate Husband and tender Parent, and Society, that which constitutes the most valuable of its Members, an honest Man.

## ARRIVALS.

August, 20th Ship Jane.—Capt. Henry, Calcutta.—21st Do. Hercules.—Jones, Do. Do. Glasgow, Arthur Do. September, 2d. Snow Research, Maxwell.—Tranquebar.—Snow Calcutta, Fitzherbert.—Masulipatan.—4th Do. Bark Neptune, Clifton.—Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

August, 20th General Elliot, Captain, Ferguson Calcutta.—Bris, Menith, Shean, Vizagapatnam, Sept. 2d Ship Anna & Eliza, Haldane Masulipatan.—Do. Dorothea, Elizabeth, Walker, Calcutta. 4th Do. Elizabeth, Stewart, Do.—Snow, Adventure, Godfrey, Do.—Ship, Adventure, Chapman, do.

## POPULAR AIR.

The following new Song was on Wednesday Night introduced in the Oratorio at Covent Garden Theatre. The Words are said to have been composed by the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Diddin, Hants. The Music is by STORACE.

CAPTIVITY. (*a serious Air*) Mrs. CROUCH. (Supposed to be sung by the unfortunate MARRIE ANTOINETTE QUEEN OF FRANCE, during her confinement in the Tower of the Temple.)

See AUSTRIA'S Daughter, CALLIA'S QUEEN, With haggard face and averted mien, A Captive Wretch, unknown, unseen, Amidst this sad Captivity! My Foes prevail! My Friends are fled! These suppliant hands to Heaven I spread—Heaven guard my unprotected head, Amidst this sad Captivity!

When as my Babes lie huddled in sleep, Their couch in briny tears I steep; Hark! for their lovely forms and weep Amidst this sad Captivity! Victim of anguish and despair! How grief has changed my flowing hair! How wan my wasted cheek with care! Amidst this sad Captivity!

Now Fancy paints my murder'd Lord! I see thy Assassin's blood-stain'd sword! The lifeless trunk!—the bosom gored— Amidst this sad Captivity! To thee, O King of Kings! I cry! To thee I raise the streaming eye! And leave the penitential sigh! Amidst this sad Captivity!

\* the beautiful hair of this disconsolate Princess, is said to have changed its color on the third night of her imprisonment in the Temple.

## FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

OF those who daily quit this mortal stage, Though countless Myriads un lamented fall, Yet some there are whose Minors to engage, They die regretted and beloved by all.

A few short Months, and but a few, are past, Since to the clime's dread influence came a Prey, "E'en such a man," to value breath'd his last; Alas! how worthy of a better Lay!

\* While yet unable ponderous Arms to wield, Hear'd fought bright Honor's meed to gain, The Glow fear'd of many a well-fought Field, And prais'd the Rigours of each hard Campaign.

Nor less distinguish'd to the calm of Peace, Though soon, too soon! Life's short Career he ran,

Throughout the conduct of that life we trace The gallant Soldier, and the worthy Man.

If in the countenance we really find, As good Laviers' T'opones extend, The innate faults, and beauties of the mind, How pure was that of our departed Friend!

In every line of whose expressive Face, Conspicuous shone, "beyond the Reach of Art,"

A mild Benevolence, a nameless Grace, Which seem'd to beam directly from the Heart.

O, had you seen, attendant on his Bier, How, as the slow Procession mov'd along, Each manly Cheek confess'd the streaming tear, You trac'd at least would deem my humble Song.

E'en now, methinks, in Friendship's glistering eye

A drop stands, summon'd by my artless tale, And while the pensive Bosom heaves a Sigh The faltering tongue exclaims, "Alas! poor Scale!"

## OMICRON.

\* Lieut. Benjamin Seale, late of the 21st Battalion, Native Infantry. † The deceased took the Field under Sir Eyre Coote, when very young.

## SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that this important subject had been so often and so fully discussed, that he thought it totally unnecessary for him to introduce any argument upon the general question, in preferring the motion which he meant now to submit to the House.—He would therefore content himself simply with moving, that this House shall, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the circumstances of the African Slave Trade.—And this motion having been seconded;

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG rose, and in a speech of some length, stated the objections which occurred to him against renewing, at the present moment, the discussion of this subject. He had himself been lately in the West Indies, and all the observations he had made—all the information he had received, led him to think it highly advisable, that the business should be postponed, in order that Government might have an opportunity of concerting with the Legislative Assemblies, and men of property in the West India Islands, as to what might be deemed the most proper mode of putting an end to this trade as speedily as possible. And he was hopeful a plan might be devised for accomplishing this, without inconvenience, at no very distant period. He thought too, that the peculiar circumstances of the times, rendered the immediate agitation of this question improper; and he would therefore conclude with moving an amendment to the motion, that the words "this day six months," be inserted in place of "Thursday next."

Mr. Buxton differed from the Honorable Baronet, and supported the original motion. Mr. CAWTHORNE said, he would wish to recall to the recollection of the House the speech of the Hon. Gentleman who made this motion, on a former occasion, when the last resolutions on this subject were adopted by the House. Their passions had then been agitated, and their feelings of humanity called forth, by details of cruelties by which sensibility was shocked. Had not these feelings been told and believed by the House, he was persuaded they would not have agreed to the resolutions; and they had now been proved to have had no positive existence in fact. The Hon. Gentleman being called upon to mark those persons to whom he chiefly alluded, had particularised one person (Capt. Kimber,) who had, in consequence, been apprehended, committed, brought to trial, and honorably acquitted by a jury of his country: The two principal, indeed only, witnesses, brought forward to support the prosecution, had been committed by the Court on suspicion of wilful perjury, in giving evidence on that trial; and they had both lately been tried: one of them had been found guilty of the perjury; the other had been acquitted; but Capt. Kimber's innocence had been established beyond a doubt: Upon the whole view of the case, he was decidedly in favor of the amendment proposed by the Honorable Baronet.

Mr. MONTAGUE did not conceive it possible that the House could go from the resolutions which they had formerly come to, upon the most mature and deliberate consideration, on such slight grounds, or rather on no grounds at all.—Could he apprehend that this were possible, he should feel himself called upon to enter much at large into the subject; but, to suppose this, would be to impeach the consistency of that House, than which nothing should be held more sacred in every legitimate assembly.—In the present business it was of the first importance to have some resting place; and he deprecated the setting it afloat at present to agitate the mind of the public, which delay, even hesitation, might do.

Mr. W. SMITH paid a compliment to the ability and candour of the Hon. Baronet who moved the amendment; but he seemed to him to have entirely forgotten the state of the question at present. It was not now intended to make any alteration on the resolutions of last Session, or to proceed to an immediate abolition of the Slave Trade; but only to renew these resolutions, and to carry them up to the Lords, so as the business might proceed before their Lordships; nor did it occur to him why the negotiation with the West India Islands, alluded to by the Honorable Baronet, might not be carried on, while the evidence was taken in the House of Lords.—He next adverted to what an Honorable Member (Mr. Cawthorne) had said on the subject of Capt. Kimber. He had paid the greatest attention to the whole of that business, and he could state, from his own knowledge, that it had been misrepresented in every particular. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) had not brought forward the prosecution of Capt. Kimber. The acquittal of Capt. Kimber had proceeded upon the collateral fact of the perjury of the witnesses in support of the prosecution, as to matters totally unconnected with his guilt or innocence, and only tending to impeach the credibility of their testimony. These witnesses had since been tried, and the first was indeed found guilty of perjury; not, however, on the ground of having said any thing untrue in what he had sworn against Capt. Kimber; but, from its being proved, that he had made use of expressions which, on giving his evidence, he had denied. He was sorry, for the credit of Capt. Kimber, that the issue of the other trial had been very different; for there it was necessary, to go fully into the case, and to prove the truth of what the defendant had sworn against Capt. Kimber. Of this he brought such clear and positive proof, that the learned Judge, before whom the cause was tried, was completely satisfied, before the evidence

for the defendant was nearly concluded, and directed the Jury to acquit him, which they accordingly did. If Gentlemen thought the point rested at all upon this, he would beg of them to read the trial with attention; but in his mind, it was of little importance as he thought the question rested on much broader ground; he would therefore strenuously support the original motion.

Mr. CAWTHORNE explained. Mr. EAST spoke in favour of the amendment.

Lord STAFFORD justified Capt. Kimber, and maintained that he was honorably acquitted. His Lordship was also in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Fox observed, that the question now was, "Whether that House would not proceed, and once lay it down as a rule that it would do nothing whatever upon the present subject this Session of Parliament, although, after a long discussion, deliberate resolutions had been entered into in the last, and although the subject had been in agitation for between five and six years; and although they had for that time gone on from year to year, and had, as it was natural in the cause of justice, reason, and humanity, arrived by discussion nearer and nearer to the point of truth, and had from step to step advanced, until they came to a determination that the Slave Trade from Africa to our Colonies and Plantations should cease on the 1st of January, in the year 1796." That was the object now before the House. He then called the recollection of the House to the circumstances of the present subject, and dismissed all the arguments that had this evening been brought forward on the hardships to which the planters would be exposed on revival of these resolutions, by observing, that on the bringing forward of the Bill by an Honorable Baronet, (Sir William Dolben) for the regulation of the middle passage, these gentlemen and their advocates cried out, that if this Bill passed, the trade would be ruined; that had been true, the House would not be debating the subject now before them; so little reliance had the House on the suggestions of these gentlemen with respect to the dangers to the trade from the resolutions of last year, and the question was now, Whether the House would or would not go into a Committee on Thursday upon this subject. It was said that the abolitionistive Body of our colonies, before it could be effectual. Upon what principle it was that we were to anticipate their refusing to concur with us, he knew not, or that it was that we had no means or influence whatever over them, and that they were free to thwart our intentions, how far it might be deemed prudent for us under such circumstances, to continue our connection with them, he would not now discuss; but of this he was sure, that the House had power over the trade of this country, and could say under what regulations it should be carried on, and when it should cease, or how long they would suffer by an acknowledged evil. He adverted to the observation that this trade was to be abolished by menaces, and maintained that nothing at any time, particularly at this, ought to be more strongly guarded against than that of holding out to the public an idea that the proceedings of that House were in dread of menaces, reproaches, or even the loss of popularity; and that their votes were the effect of compulsion with the slave trade, and that the moment they dare do so, they would rescind such votes. He trusted in God that the vote of every one who assented to the resolutions of last year, was the result of his conviction of conscience; he trusted too that he vote so much to their honor, and which had entitled them to the applause of all Europe, would not now be abandoned. He said he had heard it hinted, that a time of war was improper for the discussion of his subject; he confessed he did not see the propriety of that objection; at all events if it was an objection at all, it was such as would be very well discussed in a committee, and then it might be determined whether the circumstances of this war were such as to call upon Parliament to continue the evil of the slave trade; he should be of a contrary opinion, and contend that all the arguments upon the danger of tumult and insurrection, would apply to the present subject. He therefore should advise the House to regard the present as a very fit time to take this subject up, and to shew to all Europe that the Parliament of Great Britain should never lose sight of the principles of honor, justice and humanity.—That their Government is honorable.—That their pledge is faithfully adhered to—that when they declare they detest anarchy and confusion, they love the principles of fertility;—that they sincerely wish for the happiness of mankind, and reverse the rights



of nature!—He then observed, that if there were any objections to the late resolutions in any particular part, such objection would come regularly before the Committee on Thursday, and they should then be argued for as to the danger of agitating it, he confessed, he differed entirely from those who expressed their apprehensions upon that subject, or if there was any danger in that respect, it must arise from its not being agitated while there was a difference of opinion; agitation was necessary to set that difference at rest. Indeed he once hoped that the House would not now have had to debate the question at all, for that it should have passed into a law. He should not now pretend to anticipate the discussion of the House of Lords; he hoped, that they would be agreeable to the principles of justice and humanity, in the mean time that the House of Commons should not slacken its efforts upon that subject. If the course of the discussion in the other House should lead to such length, or should take a turn that would render hopeless the thought of its coming to a conclusion this Session, then he should advise the bringing forward of some other measure, that might give efficacy to the Resolutions which had for their object, the immediate regulations of the trade, independent of the total abolition in the year 1796.

He next took notice of the trial of Capt. Kimber, on which so much stress had been laid: he said he could have wished that it had not been alluded to at all, because it was not regularly before that House; but, as it had been alluded to, he would only say, in the most constitutional language he could, that, as Capt. Kimber had been acquitted, he hoped and trusted that he was innocent, and, as Mr. Devereux was acquitted also, he hoped and trusted that he was innocent; but he believed there were none in that House who voted for the resolutions last year solely upon the representation of the subject which brought Capt. Kimber upon his trial; if there was, let such person vote, if he pleased to vote against the resolutions in the Committee upon this occasion; at all events the House had no reason for refusing to go into the subject this Session.

Upon the point of humanity which had so much urged on a former occasion in favour of the West India planters, he must do the Hon. Gentleman who originated this subject in that House the justice to say, that he had always allowed to these observations their full force, and that he had admitted the truth of many specific acts mentioned in support of the humanity of these planters; at the same time Mr. Fox said he did not see any thing in the nature of the traffic of these planters, or any thing in the spirit of slavery to suppose that those who deal in it excel their fellow creatures in the offices of tenderness and humanity, nor any thing in the nature of absolute power that was likely to exempt its possessors from the common frailties of our species; or if these gentlemen had these feelings in so eminent a degree, these resolutions, were so far favourable to them, as they set them free from a station so obnoxious. To return to the point more immediately before the House, he said, complained of an evil and an abuse which he maintained it was practical to remove, and as had before hinted, if the proceedings of another place should be such as not to give satisfaction, that they would be removed, and that the first resolution for Abolition in 1796, should pass this Session, then that House should substitute such other remedies as might meet their ideas upon the regulation of the trade between this time and the period of final abolition. Until these points should have been fairly canvassed by argument, he trusted that the House would not pursue a step so disreputable to its own honor and dignity, so dissatisfactory to the Public in general, as to relinquish their former opinion, or in other words to tell the world at large, there was no sincerity in their declaration on a former day, and that they had completely given up even the gradual Abolition of the Slave Trade; that they never would resolve upon that measure at this or any other period.

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG said a few words in explanation.

Mr. GASCOYNE said, he applied to the Honorable Gentleman who had first brought forward this business, and desired to know, whether he intended to renew the resolutions of the last year; he said he did, and then he, Mr. Gascoyne, said jestingly,

that he wondered a gentleman who had always declared he should never be satisfied with any thing short of a total and immediate abolition, could move for the revival of resolutions, that only went to effect that purpose gradually; to which the Hon. Gentleman said, that he should only move to renew the old resolutions of the House. Mr. Gascoyne said, he did not wish for any discussion of this subject at the present time, because he thought it was dangerous to do so. But as he thought, from what he heard from the Right Hon. Gentleman near him (Mr. Fox) that something more than these resolutions was to be brought forward, he wished to ask, what was to be the nature of that measure. As to the old resolutions, he had for himself not much objection to the renewal of them; but if the House was divided he should certainly go with the Honorable Baronet who had moved the Amendment.

Mr. Fox explained by observing, that if the proceedings in the House of Lords should satisfy him that all the old Resolutions shall pass, then he should not have any thing to bring forward; but if they should proceed, that the subject may not come to any thing in the course of this Session, then it would be necessary for that House to come to some other resolutions, for the purpose of meeting the ideas which the House entertained last Session on the subject of immediate regulation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the mode of proceeding had been correctly stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox). He hoped their would be no difficulty in revoting the propositions voted last year; and that however Gentlemen on either side of the question might have objected to these propositions, there would be no difference of opinion on them to them to be argued how. But by renewing the Resolutions of last Session, and sending them up to the Lords, no Member of the House was restricted from proposing such other measures, as the delay in the other House might seem to call for. If, for instance, the proceedings in the other House should seem to retard the final decision of the business beyond the period of the present Session, it might be highly proper to introduce a bill to stop the aggravation of the evils of the Slave Trade, pending the discussion on the final abolition.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, he meant only in the Committee to propose revoting the same resolutions that were voted last year. If the trial of Captain Kimber had been introduced into the debate it had not been introduced by him. On that trial he should decline giving any opinion, because he, perhaps, was in possession of facts of which the House was not in possession. It had been said that he had introduced the motion violently and intemperately. He had originally taken up the subject with no other motive but that of extending such power as had been bestowed upon him by his creator for his honor, and the cause of religion and humanity; and no opposition, no imputation, no want of success should ever divert him from pursuing it.

The House divided on the question, "That the words Thursday next stand part of this motion."

Ayes	53
Noes	61

Majority 8

against Mr. Wilberforce's Motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after lamenting the vote to which the House had come, said there were various ways of bringing the business again before the House. That from the declaration of his Honorable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) it was evident it would be again brought before them: and that as the most convenient way would be in the Committee, he should move to adjourn the debate till Thursday seennight, when a fuller attendance of Members might be expected.

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG said, he had taken no advantage; he had given notice of his opposition on the very first opportunity; he had repeatedly renewed that notice; and if Gentlemen did not attend it was their own fault.

Mr. CAWTHORNE submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether going into a Committee on the business as first proposed would not be inconsistent with the vote to which the House had just come.

The SPEAKER observed, that the House had only decided that the words "Thursday next" would not stand part of the mo-

tion. They had not decided that the words "this day six months" should be adopted in the room of the rejected; and therefore might without any inconsistency adopt the words "Thursday seennight," or any other that might be proposed.

Mr. JENKINSON said such notice had been given as to set aside all complaint of want of attendance. The abolition of the Slave Trade was a question which had better be let sleep for the present. He had stated his opinion more fully last year; he wished for the abolition, but not for the immediate abolition, nor for fixing the period at which it was to take place; and therefore he should vote against going into the Committee on the day this Session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he meant no imputation on the Hon. Baronet (Sir W. Young); but the thiancks of the House was a proof, that notwithstanding the notice given by the Hon. Baronet, no material opposition to going into the Committee was expected. As it was easy to see what the fate of his motion for adjourning the debate would be if put now, he would withdraw it; more especially as there were other modes of bringing forward the business when the House was fuller; and as he knew the intention of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) to persevere.

Mr. Fox said, it was for the honor of the House to adjourn the debate, or by adjourning for the day to pursue it. The amendment moved by the Hon. Baronet, if carried, could only oppose a difficulty in point of form to reviving the subject; and as he was happy to hear that it was to be revived, it was more becoming to revive it in the most convenient form.

Mr. DENN said a few words, purporting that the House had not been taken by surprise.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, he had never complained of the House being taken by surprise. He was indifferent about the fate of the present motion, for whatever that might be, he should bring the business before the House in some shape or other, on Thursday seennight.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER withdrew his motion; and Sir William Young's amendment to the original motion, was put and carried.

The House went through some private business, and adjourned at nine o'clock.

#### ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Intelligence was received on Tuesday from Lord Auckland, at the Hague, dated the 17th instant, which brought the pleasing account that the noble defence made by the brave Commandant and garrison of Willemstadt had been attended with success; that the French, after bombarding it most violently, and attempting to take it by storm, in all which they have been defeated with loss, had at last given it up.—The French army, and Dutch patriots, as they are termed, apprehended that their retreat may be cut off, and therefore retired, General Dumourier is gone to Brussels, where he is assembling all the forces he can collect, and is resolved to make a stand.

The fort of Klundert is also evacuated. The fortress of Koningslein has been taken by the Prussians, and the regular investment of Mayence is begun.

The circumstances which preceded the raising of the siege of Willemstadt are as follows:—On the 13th inst, at four o'clock in the morning, a very gallant sortie from the garrison of Willemstadt took place, with a view to destroy a battery that did much mischief, and annoyed the river communication with the fort. It was proposed by the Governor as an expedition of danger, and he asked the men which of them chose to turn out as volunteers in the service? Fifty of the garrison desired the honor of preference, and an ensign of the grenadier company, not twenty years of age, commanded them. They all embarked in boats, and very quietly rowed and landed without opposition upon the Moer Dyke. The French being asleep were surprized; 30 were killed, and 6 made prisoners. The French officer, refusing to surrender, was ran through the body; and a battery of three 18 pounders and 40 men was completely destroyed without loss. The prisoners say, that they were not acquainted with the late success of the Austrians and Prussians.—The fire from the French before the garrison of Willemstadt slackened during the whole day of the 15th, and on the 16th, in the morning, it was perceived that

the French had been very active through the night, in preparing to abandon this enterprise and make good their retreat. About noon their batteries were seen to be on fire, and also the village of the Moerdyke, which is almost burnt to the ground.

The garrison of Willemstadt, commanded by General Boerzeler, an old man 73 years of age, is in high spirits. A reinforcement of 1200 men was offered to be sent to the General; but he would only take 300 of them, as he said a greater number would only incommode him. The garrison consists of 1300 men, and is well supplied, almost daily, with provisions from the water side. The Dutch frigates which lay off the town have been obliged to retire, having been much damaged by the fire of the French; and the late easterly winds have driven the water off a great part of the land which was inundated.

The strength of the enemy's forces that was before Willemstadt were calculated at about 15,000 men, a great part of whom were disaffected Hollanders, who formed the camp near Antwerp. The French fought with great courage, and under very disadvantageous circumstances, as they were literally without shoes and stockings, with no other covering than a white night cap and a blanket thrown over their shoulders, and they fought up to their middle in water. The slaughter among this army has been very great indeed, and the ditches about the town are filled with the dead. The garrison of Willemstadt lost generally about eight or twelve men a day. The French artillery was extremely well served, and had been considerably reinforced a few days before the siege of Willemstadt was raised.

About 1400 of the British guards remain at Dort. The Duke of York sleeps, and mollys dines every day on board of the Geometeerde Raak yacht, which lies off there; and so does the Prince of Orange, who is with the Duke. There is likewise another yacht lying close by. His Royal Highness has not slept on shore for several nights past. It is thought that should the French even take Willemstadt, that Dortrecht would be safe. The apprehensions of the Dutch in general have in a great measure subsided in respect to the French invasion; but there are a number of disaffected people among them. The presence of the guards has however done a great deal to keep this faction in awe.

All the island of Dort is surrounded with batteries: and the different arms of the Meuse are defended by armed vessels and gun-boats, under the command of Rear Admiral Melville. On Holland's Disper, batteries are erected at a small distance from each other. Within five days, nine have been raised, provided with 95 pieces of cannon, from six to 24 pounders.

The British soldiers serving in Holland do their country much credit, by their martial appearance, good behaviour, and excellent discipline. They are allowed, by the Stadtholder, eighteen pence per week above their ordinary pay. They are very well satisfied with this act of liberality, and find themselves a present agreeably situated.

De Arcon is the name of the French officer who has conducted the siege of Willemstadt. This is the man who built the batteries employed against Gibraltar.

The French who formed in the square at Aix-la-Chapelle, sustained a continued fire from the Tyroon Harbushers out of two streets that led to the latter relieved themselves by retreating into the houses to 1 grenadiers, who threw themselves upon the French line, fell the victims of their fire. The loss of the latter is not so great as a first relief.

To Prince of Saxe Cobourg, who made himself master of Liege on the 5th instant, has required a contribution of 600,000 florins by way of gratification to the Austrian soldiers.

In several of the French departments the people are utterly averse to the raising the new levies; great numbers having left their habitations to avoid being called upon.

#### 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 Madrasputnam, for Letter of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. W. Wynn Ryland, deceased, to be granted to John Card, William Hope and Tumbou Narrain as Creditors to the said Deceased.

G. P. PASLEY & G. P. COOK Proctors

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