

MADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY, 26th

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.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has Resolved to dispatch the *Swallow* Packet for England on the 9th October, the Heads of Departments are hereby directed, to deliver in at the Offices of the Civil and Military Secretary, on or before the 4th of that Month, all Books and Papers, required for Transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Governor in Council.
ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 21st September, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all Bonds of this Presidency bearing 8 per Cent Interest, and issued in the present Year, will be Discharged at the Treasury on the 13th Instant, when the Interest on these Bonds will cease.

By Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.
Fort St. George: Sept. 6th 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 of Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lt. William Wynn Ryland, deceased, to be granted to William Hope, John Card and Tomboo Narrain, as Creditors to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY & C. P. COOK, Proctors.

Town Hall: 3d Sept. 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 Raymond Panyah, Braminy, alias Chinniahvar, Brominy, deceased, to be granted to Panyah, Brominy, as Son and Heir to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 24th Sept. 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 Captain Laughlin Mackenon, Deceased, to be granted to Captain Donald Mac Donald, as next of kin to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 24th Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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 Captain Henry Blacker, Deceased, unadministered by the said Henry Blacker, Deceased, to be granted to Captain Johnstone Kennedy, as Executor of the said Lieutenant Henry Blacker, deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

Town Hall: 17th Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application has been made for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. John Whitfield Pyschuck, Deceased, to be granted to Thomas Parry, as a Friend and Creditor of the Deceased.

POPHAM & WILLIAMS, Proctors.

Mayor's Court, Madraspatnam, Sept. 24th 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application has been made for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. Colonel John Chattan, Deceased, to be granted to Thomas Cockburn as a Friend to the Deceased.

POPHAM & WILLIAMS, Proctors.

Mayor's Court, Madraspatnam, Sept. 24th 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now at Pondicherry, for the benefit of the Captains the following articles: for Ready Money, or good bills payable at a short sight, vizt.

- Teak Timber consisting of Beams, Joists, Planks, and sheathing boards.
- Tar, Pitch, Resin,
- Paints of different colours,
- Tallow Candles,
- Bar Iron,
- Steel,
- Sheet Lead,
- Sheet Copper and Copper Nails, Iron Nails, in Caffis,
- Cordage,
- Canvas,
- Anchor and Graplings,
- Aprils,
- Nails and Spars,
- Scale beams, large and small,
- Weights, Iron and Copper,
- A Bell,
- Grindstones,
- An elegant Clock,
- Furniture,
- Vices,
- A variety of Saws, Files and other tools,
- Mamooties, Pick Axes, &c. &c.
- Some Iron Kettles,
- Stationary,
- Tin and Tin Ware, old Saddlery,
- Medical stores and Hospital utensils, &c.
- Also some boats, and a Ships pump.

I. H. SKARDON,
Prize Agent for the Hon. Company.

C. SMART,
Prize Agent for the Comp's Troops.

KEITH YOUNG,
Prize Agent for the King's Troops.

24th September, 1793.

CIVIL FUND.

THE Subscribers are requested to meet at the Secretaries Rooms in Fort Square on Saturday 28th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to determine on the disposal of the Cash, and deliberate on other matters for the further benefit of the fund.

By Order of the Trustees.
T. B. HURDIS, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 23d September, 1793.

MOCHA COFFEE.

OF the first Quality just imported and for the Convenience of families is in small packages of 20l.

To be had at A. Melvins, Fort.

FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA.

THE Danish Ship HERCULES, is to sail by the 12th or 15th October for Batavia. Any persons that may have Freight to send by her are requested to apply to Mr. Clerk and.

FOR SALE.

AT MESSIERS BALFOUR AND CO. A FEW Copies of Major Drom's History of the late War, with Tipoo Sultan. Price 5 Pags.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN HALL.

MR. HENRY CHICHELEY MICHELL AND JOSIAS DU PIRE 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.

ON COMMISSION.

AT E. BENT'S, A QUANTITY of Gin in Cases, Brandy, Claret, Madeira, Candy, and Long-cloth.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION, BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

TWO Dan Horses, brought from Bengal, warranted found, one accustomed to a Pandy, of good pace, a large size, the other a Hackney, the same, of a most beautiful shape especially his Head and Neck, high Blood, pleasing Paces, a Pair of most serviceable Carriage Horses might be made of them.

The Price for the former, will be 180 Pags. for the latter 220 Pagodas being no more than what they stand the Owner in.

FOR SALE

AT ROBERT AND JOHN HENDERSONS, Private Commission Ware-House.

THE Following Articles imported on the Genoese Ship Il Trionfo: Rotterdam Gin in Cases of 12 Bottles Ditto, in do. of 6 do. Cyder in Stone Greyboards of 3 Pints each per Dozen Bruce Willsons English Claret Bells English and Jersey do. Hock in Bottles 40 years Old Shoes, Military and half Boots A large assortment of Books elegantly Bound.

ALSO Madeira Wine from 70 to 120 Pagodas per Pipe, Brandy of an excellent Flavor in Caffis, West India Rum in Hogheads, American Tongues and Beef in half Barrels, &c. &c.

To be SOLD by R. & J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, Near the Walajah Gate, On Monday the 30th Instant: At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

By Order of the Executor of Mr. Henry Lawton, deceased.

The following Articles imported on the Rodney, Viz:—

- A Hand-Organ,
- A Hosiery,
- Harris,
- Call-Ware,
- Cheese, Hams and Pickles,
- Sawery,
- Tunks neatly finished,
- Refumery,
- Shoes and Boots,
- Medicines,
- Sail Cloth, Blocks, &c.
- Looking-Glasses,
- Broad Cloths,
- Books,
- English Claret and Red Port,
- One Puncheen of Jamaica Rum,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY E. BENT,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM NEAR THE SEA GATE, On Friday the 27th September. AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

A Quantity of Prints in Gilt Frames, upwards of 300 Dozens fine old Madeira in lots of 3 Dozens, a quantity of County Goods and a Variety of other Articles.

FOR SALE,

By Order of Mr. William Bogg's Executor, to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, BY R. AND J. HENDERSON, AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, Near the Walajah Gate, On Friday the 27th Instant: The Under-mentioned Copper,

ROUND Copper, 4 Candy, Sheet do. 7 do. Japan do. 6 do. Conditions of the Sale the Copper to be paid for and taken away immediately after the Sale. Likewise will be sold the same Day, eight Black-Wood Coits perfectly new, and two excellent Couches, three elegant Flobr-cloths, one thirty-four and half feet by twenty-one feet one eighteen and half by eighteen and one twenty-four by eighteen.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the under-mentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—

LOTTERY SCHEME.

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

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

Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
1 Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do.	1,000	4,000
8 Do.	500	4,000
18 Do.	250	4,500
40 Do.	100	4,000
80 Do.	50	4,000
2950 Do.	20	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 Pags. 100,000 6805 Blanks. 10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Mellis, Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Mellis, Patchal 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.

On Monday the 16th inst. the Drawing of the Exchange Lottery commenced, in conformity to the former Advertisement of the Exchange Committee; and, altho a considerable number of Tickets remained unsold, the Committee adhering to their engagements with the Public, as they have hitherto done, have taken the Risk of the Tickets unsold to their own Account.

A List of the Prizes drawn the two last Days is inserted for the information of the Public.

The Days of drawing in future will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Wheels of Fortune will be opened each day at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon and continue till 250 Tickets are drawn.

Attendance will be given at the Exchange from 8 till 2 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; for the purpose of selling Tickets warranted undrawn, and of examining the drawing which will be numerically arranged.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

On Tuesday the 24th September, Nos. 5580 4581 prizes of 100 Pags. No. 983 a prize of 50 Pags. Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

5758	2756	8228	995	8972	2099	8597	1715
7878	4619	9523	3185	2902	4820	8547	9255
3490	2257	4720	1020	3492	2102	5537	3477
155	6610	3540	9498	2185	1705	8100	9611
5636	8100	9083	6192	529	971	288	6097
4153	8728	6342	2675	8011	5351	9561	2624
7256	547	2321	6173	6201	5975	90	6213
7554	8991	2299	4101	6915	9729	6601	7651
6132	1227	8607	3374	2320	7632	9723	6612
2280	9779						

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

On Thursday the 26th September, No. 7991 a prize of 500 Pags. No. 2011 a prize of 250 Pags. No. 3536 a prize of 100 Pags. Nos. 1686 9885 prizes of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

1044	6118	4549	5776	32	5067	3732	1191
1984	5023	8612	9132	6014	355	4178	7200
3027	5458	9576	2384	432	8872	1427	3633
4773	6363	4051	1879	0824	958	5356	9286
011	6493	685	1989	8194	8514	1045	9618
5830	5431	9352	586	6310	6478	3397	7571
5268	6657	4603	7118	6510	9880	5641	5590
7809	8819	7136	1377	9307	5035	8283	7734
1672	3875	9700	1724	5914	8074	1263	3714
8223	9061	146	466	6430	7816	2237	8543

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE 4TH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday 26th September, 1793.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of Star Pagodas	10,000
2	Prizes of 2,500 each	5,000
3	Ditto	1,000
6	Ditto	500
17	Ditto	250
35	Ditto	100
75	Ditto	50
2644	Ditto	20

As Last Drawn 85,380
5,000

Total 90,380

Tickets Drawn	1,000
Ditto Undrawn	9,000
	10,000

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	Prize as First Drawn	500
1	Prize of Star Pagodas	1,000
2	Prizes of 500 each	1,000
1	Prize of	250
5	Prizes of 100	500
5	ditto	250
306	Ditto	50
		6,120

Total 9,620

Tickets, warranted not Drawn, are now selling at 11 Pagodas each.

Returned Prizes taken in payment, deducting 10 per Cent, as usual.

MADRAS.

THURSDAY, 26th September.

ON the twenty-second Instant, his Majesty's frigate the *Minerva* commanded by the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, failed from the roads to Pondicherry, having on board, the most noble Marquis his brother, who as formerly intimated in the Courier, embarked for the purpose of visiting our newly-acquired settlement.

His Lordship ever active and vigilant, will no doubt make such arrangements, previous to his return to this Presidency, as may effectually tend to secure the British interests in India, from any future interruption in that quarter; and when we reflect that the whole of this distinguished nobleman's wise regulations have been hitherto highly calculated to inspire confidence and respect among all ranks of people, we look with pleasing expectation, for the development of such interesting particulars, as are likely to be the result of his personal inspection of a place, so celebrated, in the annals of our Indian history.

On the twenty-fifth, the Hon. Company's ships—

Prince William Henry, Capt. Dundas,
Woodcote, Capt. Lewis,
William Pitt Capt. Mitchell,
Houghton, Capt. Hudson

AND

Earl of Oxford, Captain White, proceeded from hence to Bengal, with the whole of the artillery detached from thence some time ago, for the purpose of co-operating with the Coast troops in offensive measures against the enemy, should circumstances have eventually required their aid.

This Settlement has to regret the absence of a number of fair visitors, since the departure of the above ships, on whom, proceeded also, Major Bruce and several other officers of the Bengal establishment, well known and highly esteemed in the social circles here: we are however concerned to announce the death of one of this respectable body—and those who were witnesses to the many amiable qualifications of Lieut. Cranch, while one of Col. Duff's staff last war, must we are sure sympathize with us in the melancholy recital of his decease a few days ago,

after a short but severe illness.

Major General Sir Robert Abercrombie, K. B. embarked, on the 24th Instant, on board the *Prince William Henry*, Commodore Dundas, under the usual salute from the Ramparts of the Garrison. Sir Robert was attended to the Beach by Captain Beafon, town Major, and several other officers; but we understand, that at his own particular request, no further Military Honors were paid him, on his departure.

The Scorpion Cruiser, Lieut. Selby Commander, failed for England with the Government dispatches on Friday last: and we are happy to inform the Public, that the Swallow Packet commanded by Capt. Curtis, is also likely to be dispatched for Europe early in the ensuing Month.

Considering the extraordinary number of departures, we are highly gratified in beholding still, a respectable assemblage of Shipping in the Roads: these though not so rich in all the varied luxuries of the Europe Market, as the Indians lately failed for Bengal, serve however to shew the growing trade of this Country; and amply prove the important consequences likely to result from a liberal encouragement of the Commercial speculation and enterprise of Individuals.

We learn from Pondicherry that Col. Floyd, with his usual Hospitality, gave the Officers of his Majesty's Nine-teenth dragoons, and those of the Hon. Company's 25th Native Battalion, a splendid entertainment, in annual commemoration of their glorious exertions at Sattimugulum and Shaore, on the thirteenth and Fourteenth of September 1790: the well known efforts of our Arms, on those important days, serve best to illustrate the celebrated exploits of the chosen few who composed that brave detachment.—The flower of Tippos Army, defeated in full force, by a few veteran Corps, is a theme, for future Historians to do justice to: for from the reiterated contests which took place in such rapid succession, and the relative situations of the respective British detachments at that time, it must plainly appear that on the success of Col. Floyd, depended in a great measure the general safety of the whole.

Our latest advices from Ireland, speak in the most flattering terms, of the loyalty and gratitude which universally prevails throughout that Kingdom since the repeal of the Roman Catholic laws: the people of that hitherto oppressed persuasion, are now perfectly contented, and express themselves individually as Freeholders, in consequence of their emancipation from the penal code: they are fully mindful of the substantial benefits they have received from a wise Parliament, and a benevolent Monarch, particularly endeared to them, by so many signal proofs of his clemency.

The Catholic Convention, previous to their dissolution, voted two thousand pounds for a pedestrian Statue, of his most gracious Majesty, and sent a deputation to the Duke of Leinster, to request his permission, to have the same placed conspicuously in Leinster-Square, immediately fronting Merion Square.

His Grace we are well informed readily assented to the proposal; so that this great City,—already abounding with public edifices of acknowledged beauty, will have the additional honor of exhibiting to Posterity a further proof of its loyalty and Grandeur, in the proud display, of so ornamental a piece of Sculpture, as the colly statue of its beloved King; who, it is hoped may long live to enjoy the heartfelt satisfaction, of seeing his whole people united in the bonds of equal laws and equal liberty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, April 23.

A Message was received from the Lords of their agreement to the Treasonable Correspondence Bill, with several amendments.

Ordered the amendments to be taken into consideration on Friday.

Ordered a Committee to enquire the state of the navigation of the Thames and Isis.

ROMAN CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

The House in a Committee, agreed that the Chairman, Lord Frederick Campbell, be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to remove the incapacities under which Roman Catholics in Scotland laboured by the Act of the 8th of William the Third.

The House being resumed the motion for leave was made, and carried *unanimously*.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Future Government and Commerce.

The House being resolved into a Committee upon the Government and Trade of India, Mr. Beaufoy in the Chair.

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose, and begged to call the attention of the Committee to a business of very great importance; and upon which, he said, he should be under the necessity ultimately of proposing measures inconsistent with the opinions of almost every writer upon Commerce or upon Government; he should have to propose to the Committee and to the House, that the Government of India, civil and military, should continue to be exercised through the present existing civil organ, the Court of Directors of the East India Company. And with respect to the trade, though every writer which he had read, contended that in proportion to the freedom of trade was its chance for prosperity, he should, notwithstanding, recommend the trade of India to be carried on exclusively by the Company. He had heard many propositions for changing the mode of the Government; but his wish was to act from, and to be guided by, what he recommended to the House, and to the Committee for their guide, experience and practice, in preference to speculation and theory. The stake was of too great national importance to be rashly handled; for the trade of the Company, and its consequences to the country, he could shortly state by authentic documents, and by which it appeared, that at present the trade of the Company employed upwards of eighty-one thousand ton of shipping; upwards of seven thousand mariners; that they imported annually into this country raw materials, to an amount of more than seven hundred thousand pounds; and exported our manufactures to more than the amount of a million annually. They paid into the Exchequer not less than a million annually for duties, and contributed further to the enriching of the State, by adding to its circulation and capital, a million annually as a tribute from India; to which he should not be beyond the mark if he added a further sum of five hundred thousand pounds more as the fortunes the servants of the Company annually brought home. In one gross sum, he said, he might state it that there were nearly seven millions of money arising out of, or connected with the trade, added thereby to the circulation in this country, and to that increase of her capital, which had operated to extend every other branch of her commercial and manufacturing prosperity. The country had seen the benefit arising to the Company, and to the public through that Company, from the existing mode of Government—his proposition would, therefore, be to continue that Government as it now exists, in the Court of Directors, subject to the Board of Control—the King the Sovereign—the Parliament the great superintending guardian—but the instrument, the Company's affairs, for the last nine years had been in a continued progressive state of prosperity; it had tended to extend benefits in time of peace, and to give vigour in time of war; it had in the last war, unprovoked on our part, enabled the British arms to add glory and honor to their country, and future security for the peace and prosperity of her Indian empire. In war or peace the present mode of Government had been found experimentally effectual—to continue that Government, the trade must be exclusively given to the Company; for to change the mode of carrying on the trade, it would be necessary to go into long investigations to ascertain the rights the Company might claim to territory and to Sovereignty; and though upon their claim to Sovereignty and of territory, he had no doubt, being fully convinced that they had no such claim, he was averse to the changing of the mode of trade; as such change must of necessity bring on the discussion of those claims, which would produce many long delays; and operate to the interruption, if not to the material injury of the trade between this country and India. He was also averse to any change in the Government, as the natives of India looked up to the Company as the Sovereigns; and as they might deem any change to be the innovation, or usurpation, he would ask what man would be bold enough to speculate upon the convulsion such a change might occasion in the Empire of India. To prevent such convulsion was with him a strong motive for continuing things as they were. He was aware that it might be urged, that the present mode gave great patronage to the Executive Power; upon this he would say but a few words, as he should have abundant opportunities, in the progress of the business he pledged himself to state

every share of patronage that had been exercised by that Power. In every valuable respect, he said, the Company had patronage; to take it out of their hands and to place it in those of the Executive Government, would be a measure dangerous to the balance of the Constitution. The existing connexion, however, between the Executive Government and the Company with respect to the patronage, was well calculated for every good purpose; the Company possessed that which the Government ought not to possess, and the Executive Power that which was answerable for the important end of good Government. There was one trivial alteration, he said, he should suggest, which would be to extend the powers of the King in his choice of persons to sit at the Board of Control, seats at which were now restricted to Privy Counsellors. He thought it necessary, after having thus stated what he intended to do to apologize to the Committee for what he did not intend to propose: it had been suggested to him by Lord Cornwallis, that the appointment of Governour General and Governour of Presidencies should rest with the King; his reason, however, for not proposing that power was, that the King already possessed a right to negative any improper person that might be chosen by the Company; and that, by this mode of appointment there would be less danger of any Minister, from being overpressed, complying with a requisition to send out a person who might afterwards be thought not the fittest person that might have been chosen. With respect, however, to this particular proposition of the Noble Marquis, the House would have the business again before them; and should that proposition be thought fit to be adopted in the Bill, he should not feel himself hurt by the House preferring the opinion of the Noble Lord to his opinion. Having thus gone through the first branch of his argument, he proceeded to the second, namely to the future trade of the Company.

The Right Honourable Gentleman here entered into an historical statement of the rise and progress of the trade; showing, from the earliest times, the propensity of every nation to embark in it, and to obtain luxuries from the East; after which, showing the superiority of the trade carried on at present by the Company, over that of all former times, he contended that the Company was the best vehicle through which to continue it, and by which the tribute from India to this country might be conveyed in trade; which mode of conveying it, instead of operating injuriously to India, would tend to increase their population and industry, and at the same time increase the population, the manufactures, the commerce, and wealth of this country. He objected to opening the trade, as an open trade to India would produce an emigration to that continent which might be productive of convulsions, ultimately ruinous to the whole of the British power in that part of the world; the persons emigrating, for speculative commercial views, might furnish recruits for the armies of Tipoo or of the Maharras, and might in other shapes, rise up against the interests of their own country. Many golden dreams, he said, he knew had been enjoyed upon the idea of having the trade opened; but he was confident that if the trade was opened, those speculative dreamers would be completely disappointed—for the great distance of that country was against any lucrative commerce unless carried on upon a large capital, and to a very considerable extent. The manufactures of this country could not be expected to meet in India a ready market; the nature of the climate and the habits of the natives was against any chance of the extension of our woollen manufacture; the next great British manufacture, earthenware, could not be forwarded, by exportation to India, as their religious prejudices would prevent a market for that article; and with respect to cottons, it was not to be expected that we had so far exceeded our markets in the art of fabricating them, as to be enabled to force an India market for our cottons. After having dwelt shortly upon this part of his argument, he adverted next to the cry which had been raised against the Company as a monopoly, but which it was not, in the real application of the word; for the term monopoly was never extended to exclusive chartered Companies, one of which the India Company was, but in the fashionable attempt to bring down and abate the Company. He wished to call the attention of the country to what they were indebted to that Company—to that Company was the country indebted for its present flourishing manufactures of cottons and muslins—to the East India Company were we indebted in various

ways for the great increase of our navigation, so that Company were indebted for a great annual influx of wealth, enabling speculators to commence new manufactures, and to carry on the old ones with vigour and effect. He wished these things to be considered; and it would be found that the Company had great merit, and was entitled to the gratitude of the country, rather than to be run at by people, who might think it convenient to pull down the ladder by which they had mounted to prosperity and riches. In the present business he hoped every point might be fully and fairly discussed, and that in failure of argument, against the Company, the blanks might not be filled up with the cry of Monopoly! Monopoly! But whether the charter should or should not be again renewed the Company would still remain a corporate body, with a large trading capital in perpetuity, and would continue to hold the different sorts of which they were possessed, and the numerous factories they had established, none of which the public could deprive them of, without being guilty of the grossest injustice: how, then, could Merchants individually, or corporately, hold a successful competition with them; from all he knew, no such competition could be held, and the more it was looked into, the more imaginary would be found the views of those who speculated upon the advantages of an open trade. To show that an idea of competition was ridiculous, he led the attention of the Committee to the competition which had been attempted by foreign countries, and drew a contrast between their miserably bad success and the splendid superiority of the British Company.— He contended that the Commutation Act had, by destroying clandestine trade, given to the Company a fair chance of displaying their superiority. Previous to that act, the tea sales annually at the India House amounted to about six millions of pounds; they amounted now to sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen millions annually. Previous to that act, when the impolicy of this country placed high duties on the import, and enabled foreigners to counteract the fair trade of the company, Sweden and Denmark employed each six or seven large ships annually; they were now content with one, as was Portugal last year, but this year had none. These countries had tried a competition, and had failed, which he conceived ought to operate to British speculators as a warning of the dangers to which they might be exposed by similar attempts. But to come home for proof of the facility of arguments for an open trade, he referred the Committee back to the time of Oliver Cromwell, who had with his strong hand destroyed the monopoly, and opened the trade; a measure which had alarmed the Dutch East India Company, who under the persuasion of the great wisdom of the Protector, dreaded the measure as destructive to themselves; but what was the consequence? The Dutch went quietly on with their exclusive Charter, obtained those valuable possessions which were the foundation of their subsequent power in India, and our trade, which had been opened, went to ruin. The consequence of which was, that Oliver, though not a man very ready to change his measures, in the course of three years had the good sense to restore the charter he had rashly destroyed. In the reigns of Charles and James the trade was in some degree opened by letters of licence to individuals, to carry it on independent of the Company; but every one who had embarked in it had ruined themselves. He was convinced that the same would happen again; and that if the trade was opened to-morrow, the Company would speedily beat every rival out of the world. He said, the principal objections he had heard started, against the continuance of the trade to the company were, that it had a bad effect on their conduct, rendering them not sufficiently attentive to the import of raw materials for our manufactures; that they neglected to procure means to their servants to remit their property home; and that there had been a clandestine trade, which carried immense profit into the coffers of other countries. In answer to these objections, he had first to observe that the excisions of the Company had been very great, both for the encouragement of the importation of raw materials, and for the exportation of our manufactures: In the course of the three last years, it would be found that the annual export of manufactures had amounted to a million sterling, and the import of raw materials to 700,000 pounds. With respect to their backwardness in permitting the remittance of the fortunes of their servants to this country, that was a legislative error, for the Legis-

lature had limited the amount yearly to be sent, but that limitation was now removed. With respect to the wishes of manufacturers and merchants to attempt an increased import, and export, he had a proposition to meet those wishes, which was for the Company to provide shipping at a moderate freight for exportation of manufactures, and for the importation of raw materials, on the account of individuals, which would give manufacturers an opportunity of supplying themselves, and which would at once destroy all contraband trade. It would be a measure in his opinion uniting the interest of the Company, with the interest of the public; it would bring the whole trade of India to the Port of London; it would render us the emporium of the East, pour the wealth of the Ganges into the Thames, and add to the wealth, to the opulence, to the trade, and to the strength of the whole British Empire. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that as he should have future opportunities of enlarging on the subject, he would not now trouble the Committee with any motion. He held the proposition, in his hand which he should hereafter propose to the House; he intended to make them as public as possible, and on Monday to move them, after which he should hereafter propose to have the business proceeded with, day by day, until it should be concluded.

Mr. Francis rose to express his disapprobation of the intended plan of the government being in the hands of a trading Company; the powers of government and trade being incompatible with each other. He had no objection to the trade being confined to the Company, but wished them to go back to their original situation of merchants, in which character they flourished more than in their modern character of Sovereigns.

Colonel M'Leod expressed a hope that some mode would be adopted to prevent all future misunderstandings between the King's and Company's troops in India.

General Smith approved of the whole plan suggested by the Right Honourable Secretary.

After several observations in reply and explanation, the Chairman was directed to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The House being resumed, progress was reported and the Committee ordered to sit again on Monday.

Nine o'clock adjourned.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

MONS. DE LA FAYETTE.

We have seen the originals of the two following letters, written by M. de la FAYETTE during the first days of his captivity. They appear to us curious and worthy of being laid before the Public in the present circumstances. Our Readers will doubtless remember, that the Commissioners, arrested by M. de la FAYETTE, at the head of his Army, had been sent by the Legislative Assembly, not to suspend that General; but to make his Army acknowledge the Revolution on the 10th of August.

Nivelle, in the Netherlands, Aug. 27, 1792.

"You must be much interested with my singular situation, and among the conjectures which your friendship formed respecting me, this certainly never could have found a place. I informed you that I would defend the Constitutional throne with the same sincerity with which I combated that of the ancient system; and though the Republican faction would have given me my terms to change my conduct, I never wished to have any communication with them. My conduct in the Assembly; by uniting against the villains a majority of two thirds, was about to strengthen the political machine a little, when the horrid crisis of the 10th of August overturned every thing. I found in the Constitution, as well as in my own indignation, and the interest of my country every possible reason for resisting that rebellion, contrary to all the principles and to all the laws. The Department of Ardennes in which I was, the Municipality of Sedan, all the citizens of which are excellent and a part of my troops, were the first means of resistance which I employed. Three Commissioners of the Assembly, among whom was Kerfaint, have been arrested, amidst the acclamations of all Sedan; and confined in the Castle, from which they beheld the National Guard and the troops renew, before the Municipality, the civic oath, to the Nation, to the Law, and to the King. A courier from M. Claviere came to me with a passport, from which the name of the King had been erased—I sent him to prison. I no longer corresponded but with the Directory of the Depart-

ment of the Ardennes, until liberty should be restored to the King, and to the National Assembly, whom I considered as also in a state of captivity. I proposed to the other Departments a coalition, and a kind of small Congress, which would act in name of the King, until the Executive Power should be restored to him, so that the suspension might be declared by a respectable majority of the kingdom to be a criminal act, to which France would not submit; But what can the most energetic efforts avail when terror reigns every where? The Departments were slow in declaring themselves. Besides, the Administrators were expelled. Several faults of the Court—faults against which I myself often exclaimed, were exposed to view with success; and the capital gave an example of timidity which was too much followed. Dillon, with the whole remaining of my army, from Dunkirk to Maubeuge, yielded to the Commissioners, and did not even fend me the troops which I requested from him, and on whom I most depended. Luckner assisted in the Sitting at Metz, in which the suspension of the King was accepted by the Municipal and Administrative bodies, who were ready to die with fear as well as their General. Behold, then, all the civil founding authorities, and all the troops, except the main body of the army immediately with me, bend under the yoke! Several of my regiments had been seduced; and, among others, I shall mention only one of the infernal manoeuvres employed, which was to enlist in the country and to send to me as recruits the ablest disorganizers. The artillery of suspension, decrees of accusation, and, in short, every thing which could destroy confidence, was about to be hurled against me. I had still some good regiments, and a great number of officers. I wished to set myself up in some strong place, and to erect there towards; and against all, the Constitutional Standard; but it was represented to me, that being surrounded at the same time by the Combined Powers, and the power of the Jacobins, I should, by resisting, only shed, to no purpose, the blood of my friends, expose myself, and perhaps cause the King, his family, and my own, as well as all the persons known to be attached to me, to be assassinated. During this time, the Commissioners; who were prisoners, requested me to grant them a conference, which, they said, would settle every thing. It was in my power, they said (a la Colombe) to be the first man in the world. I readily believe, that by forgetting their crimes, by sacrificing the King, and by joining their party, I should have become to them a Chief of great importance to be gained over; but as I was perfectly certain that their proposals would not be reconcilable to my conscience, I refused even to see them. In this situation I could do nothing else than quit France, as my death would have been of no service to it. It is from the 19th of August that I date my Hegira. I repaired to Bouillon, with Meaumont, Bufeau de Puzy, and some other Officers. We set out under pretence of reconnoitering, leaving my escort of Hussars on the road. I sent back all my Ordnances, (soldiers on duty, whose business it is to carry the General's written orders) to make those divisions of the army retire who were in danger, and to inform Luckner, my own Generals, and the Municipality of Sedan, of my departure. In a word, instead of carrying with me, as I might, my officers and troops, I did not wish that the most scrupulous delicacy should have any thing to reproach itself with. Having arrived near Rochefort, in the country of Liege, from which we expected to proceed to Holland or to England, we were informed that there was there an Austrian post which we could easily avoid; but which we had no reason either to seek for, or to fly from. With a view only of avoiding all mistake and all uneasiness, Bufeau de Puzy quitted us to make to the Commanding Officer a declaration similar to that which I now send you: We were invited to approach, and you will be as much surprised as I was when you learn that we were there treated as prisoners of war. Being conducted to Namur, and afterwards to this place, we are so closely confined that I have a sentinel at the door of my apartment, and I am not allowed to walk in a small garden which is at the bottom of the staircase. We walk only in the court, This conduct towards us is as unjust as impolitic. You will readily perceive that it tends to alienate the Constitutional Party, that is to say, the grand majority of the Nation, from all confidence in the Court of Vienna, since it is very clear that we quitted our country for having defended royalty at the same time as liberty. In short, whatever may happen to me, I shall always remain such as you have known me; but if justice and policy prevail

over personal malice, I expect to repair soon to England, were I shall be happy to see you.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

SECOND LETTER OF M. DE LA FAYETTE.

Ardon, Sept. 3.

"I am sensible how much your attention is engaged with my situation, I am well: this is all the satisfaction I can at present give to my friends.

"I wrote to you since the epoch when the crimes of the 10th of August, the violence offered to all the constituted powers, the little support I found in the bold step of arresting the Commissioners of the Assembly, and lastly, the inutilty of my death to the public cause, were so many successive reasons for determining me to quit France. Had the King been able to determine to quit Paris as I proposed to him, after having taken measures for conducting him to Campaign, he would have avoided great dangers and great misfortunes. But it is useless to recur to the past.

"I informed you how I resolved to quit France, in which I could no longer serve the cause of liberty; and which I would neither compromise with guilt, nor bend under the despotism of the Jacobins.

"I informed you also how I reached Rochefort, where there was a post of Austrians, whom I and my companions neither fought for nor avoided. You must have read in the papers a declaration made by us, as well as a list of the companions of my journey; the manner in which we announced ourselves, left us in no doubt respecting the right we had to pass freely. We were however conducted to Nivelle, and our confinement became closer every day. A part of the officers who had accompanied me have at length been released; the rest ought to have been so. Since Meaumont, Alexander Lambeth, Bufeau de Puzy, and myself were put into a carriage under the escort of a Major and three Officers of infantry, with a detachment of hussars. At every place where we arrived, two centinels were posted at the door of our apartment, two at the bottom of the staircase, and two at the first door, besides those posted at the stables and under the windows, so the we were in every respect treated not as prisoners of war, which was absurd, but as State prisoners, which is explained by the constitution of bayonets. We shall arrive to-morrow at Luxembourg—this is all I know.

"It is strange enough to see La Rochefoucault and Daenve under the rod of the Jacobins, I and my companions in the chains of the Austrians. The friends of liberty are proscribed in both sides; I am not therefore in my place, but in a prison; and I had rather suffer in the name of despotism; which I have combated, than in the name of the people whose cause is dear to my heart, and whose name is at present prophaned by villains.

"I wish that the Duke of Brunswick may march speedily to Paris, in order that honest men may escape the daggers of assassins, and quit France in safety. But I am filled with indignation at the cowardice with which both towns and the troops surrender. I know well that the CRIMES OF THE 10 OF AUGUST contribute greatly to this, but it is necessary that the French nation should have at the same time energy sufficient to punish them, and to defend itself from foreign enemies: my countrymen have had neither the one nor the other.

In short, though my present situation is disagreeable, it is not disgraceful for a friend of liberty, and it is what it should have been at the head of an army; under the monstrous government which the Jacobins have substituted for the Constitution.

"You will perhaps ask what are they going to do with you at Luxembourg? I really do not know but they will not make me a man inconsistent in principles, nor pliable by the situation in which I now am.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE"

GENERAL DUMOURIER TO GENERAL MAIZINSKI.

Baths of St. Amand, April 1.

"I have just caused to be arrested, my dear Maizinski, the Minister of War, Beurnonville, and the four Commissioners of the National Convention, sent here in order to arrest me; or rather for the purpose of having myself and the Generals assassinated, as well as the Etat-Major of the army. Take the field to-morrow at day-break; march against Lille; enter it with a part of your troops; and go and find General Duval, to whom you will shew this letter, and inform him that it is necessary to arrest the Commissioners immediately; should they not have already departed; you will conduct them to Orchies, whither I will send you orders concerning what is to be done with them. Tell Duval also, that I command him to take possession of the treasure;

to join the Commissaire-ordonnateur Malus to appoint instantly a Paymaster and to arrest Citizen Lemonnier, whom you will bring to Orchies; this Lemonnier is Comptroller, General of the National Treasury of the army. Desire Duval to send Petit-Jean to me, because I intend making a movement in the army to-morrow; inform him that the army has decided upon proposing to the whole nation to restore the Constitution, which we have sworn in 1789, 90, and 91, and which alone can free us from anarchy, and the infamous tyranny of the Robespierres and Marats; you will tell him to announce this to the Administration. Execute this commission with diligence and zeal, and go immediately from Lille to Douay, where you will arrest General Noretton; leave the command of the place to the General Officer of Artillery, resident there, till further orders. These two missions accomplished, you will go with your troop to Cambray, of which take the command for the present; and you will send forward a good Commander, with three or four hundred men, to garrison Peronne. You will inform my countrymen at Cambray of the plot which has been formed against their defender, and will add, that I have not only taken measures to avoid assassination, but for the re-establishment of order, and the Constitution, which we swore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91, and which alone can preserve us from anarchy. I embrace you, my dear Mizinski, and depend upon you and your troop for the welfare of France.

(Signed) "The General in Chief, "DUMOURIER."

GENERAL DUMOURIER

TO THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH, AND PAS DE CALAIS.

"Tyranny, assassinations, and crimes, are at their height at Paris: anarchy confuses us; and under the sacred name of liberty, have we fallen into the most abject slavery: the greater the danger, the more does the National Convention commit acts of cruelty, tyranny, and blindness. The truths which I related in my letter of the 12th of March have excited the Marats and Robespierres to demand my head, to serve for an immolation to their vengeance. It has sent four Commissioners to arrest me, or rather to have me made away with: the War Minister, Bernonville, who owes his military fortune to me, accompanied them. For several days past, the army has floundered at all that was passing against its General; and had I not restrained its indignation, they would all have fallen victims to the injustice of their constituents: I have had them arrested, and have sent them to a place of safety, in case the committal of fresh crimes should be purposed. I shall not delay marching to Paris, in order to put a stop to the bloody anarchy which prevails there, I have too well defended liberty till the present moment, to have it imagined, that my opinion is changed. We swore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91, a Constitution which subjected us to laws, and gave us a stable government; it is only since our rejection of that Constitution that our crimes and misfortunes have commenced. In renewing it, I am certain of putting an end to both the domestic and the foreign war, and of restoring to France the repose, peace and happiness which she has by mistakeing licentiousness, and the infraction of the laws for liberty.

"I know the wisdom of the Department in which I was born; I have once already been its deliverer—I hope very shortly to be that of all France; and I swear to you every thing that is most sacred, as a virtuous man who loves glory, that, so far from aspiring to a Dictatorship, I engage to quit every public function, as soon as I had saved my country.

(Signed) "The General in Chief of the Army of the North, April. "DUMOURIER."

THE DUKE DE CHARTRES TO PHILIP

EGALITE.

"My Father, Tournay, March 4.
"I see that liberty is no more. I see that the National Convention have lost France by a renunciation of principle; I see every where a civil war. I see every power leagued against us, and nothing to oppose them: our troops of the line are almost annihilated, and the volunteers have deserted. Can the National Convention suppose, that with such an army they can continue the war? If they do, they will very shortly be undeceived. What evils have they not heaped on unfortunate France!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir

BE so obliging as to insert the inclosed verses in your entertaining Courier.

BOB-SCRATCH, who handles both the Comb and Pen

Tells us, that different Wigs fit different Men, The Lawyer, Doctor, Politician, Cit, And those who retail Wigs, or retail Wit. Now for thyself, Friend Bob, the talk remains, To hide thy Baldness, and thy want of Brains A grizzled Caxon shall thy Brow entwine For any Wig will fit a Block like thine. Dulness looks grave, and Pride looks wondrous Big,

Nay Fools suppose there's Wisdom in a Wig.

BIRTH.

On Friday the 20th Instant, Mrs. Samuel, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, Capt. Wilks to Miss Maclean.

DEATHS.

30th July.—In camp near Pondicherry Esq. John Davidson of the 2nd Native bat. 8th Inf.—at Masulipatam Captain Laughlan Mackinnon commanding the 12th bat. native Infantry.

8th Inf.—At Killnagherly Lieutenant John Wightwick Pyeinch of the engineers. On the 22d Inst.—at Pulicat, Mrs Sarah Anthonia Eilbracht, the lady of the Hon. Jacob Eilbracht Esq. governor of that settlement leaving an affectionate husband and amiable children, to lament the loss of a beloved wife and tender parent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

September 17, 1793.

G. O.

THE Honorable Court of Directors have been pleased to order that Lieutenant George Robert Abraham Kelly shall have rank in the Army next below Esq. Alexander Lucas, and immediately preceding Esq. Charles Lucas; and that Mr. Thomas Spalding, Assistant Surgeon, shall have rank next below Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald and immediately preceding Mr. Whitlaw Aldrich.

In consequence of the orders of the Court respecting Mr. Kelly, that Officer will take his rank as Esq. in the Army from the 20th of August 1793.

In consequence of Orders received by Government from the Court of Directors, Captain Stephen Tewis and Captain Simon Baille are dismissed from the Company's Service, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Europe on one of the Ships of the Season.

Mr. Michael Corbett, Surgeon, re-admitted into this Establishment without prejudice to his rank—date of Commission the 13th January 1793.

Mr. Corbett to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital until further Orders.

Lieutenant Christ-pher Hewitson having returned to India with the leave of the Honorable Court of Directors, is admitted on the Establishment without prejudice to his Rank.

Lieutenant James Luce, Senior, to be Captain of a Company, vice Macnamon deceased—date of Commission 8th September 1793.

The Honorable Court of Directors have been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Cadets on their Military Establishment at this Presidency.

Mr. Hopson Straford Scout, Charles Guy Alexander Sarawz, Thomas Swartz, Peter Boyce Haddow, William Doveon of Engineers.

The 3d, Battalion of Native Infantry at the Presidency, to be relieved by the 15th Battalion from Wallajahad.

The Augmentation ordered to each Company of the 31st and 32d Battalions of Native Infantry, to be struck off immediately.

Lieutenant Bowen of his Majesty's 52d Regiment, to act until further orders, as Post Adjutant and Adjutant to the Recruits at Pondicherry, upon the same allowance as was drawn by the late Lieutenant Lane.

Mr. Mc Arthur, Assistant Surgeon, to attend the French Prisoners in the Black Town.

Mr. Addison, Assistant Surgeon, to return to his duty with the 2d Battalion of European Infantry.

18th September, 1793.

Returns of the Numbers, state, and Condition of the Fire Arms and Swords with each of the Effective Corps, the Pioneers and the Companies of Invalids, including those of each detachment in Regimental stores, to be transmitted as expeditiously as possible to the Adjutant General.

POLITICAL REVIEW

of AFFAIRS ABROAD.

A very spirited memorial has been lately it is said, delivered by the British Ministry to the Courts of Peterburgh and Berlin, declaring in the most explicit manner against any further partition of Poland.

IT is much to be regretted, that on the side of Poland, a despotism, as destructive of liberty, and every good system of govern-

ment, is making the most rapid and dangerous strides. The Empress of Russia, who was to have assisted so powerfully in reducing the French, has availed herself of the moment, to crush the poor unhappy Poles; and with a rapaciousness as disgraceful as it is inordinate, has seized the opportunity, for the second or third time, to extend her own dominions at the expence of her neighbours. In doing this, she has fairly made Austria her dupe. Prussia, too, was on the very point of becoming so.—Last year its Monarch bore all the heat of the war against France. But this year, seeing what was going forward in Poland, the Court of Berlin resolved to come in for its share, and thus became possessed of Thorn and Dantzick, with a tract of rich territory, peopled by between two and three millions. There may be Politics in all this. There may be something for the selfish and unprincipled to value themselves upon. But we will venture to say, that it partakes neither of "Greek nor of Roman fame;" and what is more, that it is big with the seeds of a war in it, which will not be long ere it deluges Europe with blood.

But without enquiring into consequences, let us only picture to ourselves an amiable Monarch driven in reality from his throne, and obliged to abandon his very capital, at the dictates of a haughty neighbour. Let us view him quitting the royal residence with tears in his eyes, unable to speak to any one, or take leave even of his best friends, and foreign troops lining all the streets and roads at his departure, for fear any thing should be done in his favor by a loving and beloved people.

Those who are friends to the cause of humanity, will easily form to themselves a most melancholy picture of all this. But laying humanity aside, there are other considerations which render the prospect, not at all the less unpleasant, taken in a different point of view. A power, which has thus been suffered to encroach repeatedly on its neighbours, is a dangerous foe to every other nation, especially to those that border on it. Sweden is already no stranger to the imperious dictates of the Czarina, and Denmark may next be obliged to submit to her mandates. We will venture to prophesy, that in the course of a very few years, these two countries will be very little better than provinces, to the great Russian empire.—Under these circumstances it may behove even Prussia to look well to herself. At present it may seem somewhat pleasant to share with Russia in the spoils, by the dismemberment of poor Poland. But in case of a quarrel, Prussia herself may meet the same fate, and the city of Berlin be once more obliged to receive a Muscovite garrison; especially should the Court of Vienna, the natural enemy of that of Potsdam, be tempted to join in a fresh partition, by revindicating its old claim to Silesia.

THE SPANISH REGISTER SHIP,

An incorrect account having been given of the Cargo of the re-captured Spanish Register Ship carried into Portsmouth, we state it upon an authority which may be relied on.

- 664 casks of Silver, each containing 3000 Dollars.
- 33 casks of Gold, besides Plate and Jewels valued 500,000l.
- 72 cwt. of Redwood.
- 16 casks of Silver in Bar,
- 2662 quintals of Bark, of different weights.
- 2440 quintals of Cocoa.
- 5887 casks of Pepper.
- 520 do of Lead.
- 120 do. of Wool.
- 162 do. of Sugar.
- 147 lbs. of Medical Roots.
- 2387 do. Extract of Bark.
- 75 do. of Gum of Cocoa.
- 150 do. Balsam of Peru.
- 250 Prepared Hides.
- 119 Rapping Skins.
- 800 dozen fine Leather Skins.
- 12 do. of Alambon.
- 3 barrels of Honey.
- 11 casks of the various Production of Peru.

This Cargo had been two years in collecting from different parts of the Coast, and is without exception, the richest that was trusted on board of any single ship. It is impossible to form a just estimate of its value; but it is certainly not over-rated when it is stated at Twelve or Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds.

FRANCE.

BRETON INSURGENTS.

LETTER FROM M. QUETINARD, COMMANDING THE UNITED ANTONMENTS AT TOUARS, TO THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL DEFENCE OF INDRE AND LOIRE.

Touars, May 3 1793.

"Is it necessary that danger be immediately near one, to feel and be impressed by it? From this danger you think yourselves at a considerable distance, and it is close to you. It is my duty not to conceal it from you; and I will tell you still more, it threatens the whole of the republic, through the negligence of the Departments, who fancy that it cannot reach them. Well! you shall see the progress it makes towards you, at a time when you are solely occupied with the task of recalling me, and of exchanging my soldiers, who are as yet scarcely instructed in their duty, for raw recruits who will perhaps be defeated before they have even learned to defend themselves. I watch night and day to meet the enemy, and to prevent myself from being surprised by them. They at this very moment are at no great distance, in three columns, each of which consists of from ten to twelve thousand men, as brave and ardent as mine are timid and indifferent. My line reaches from Saumur to Chateaugeray, passing by Touars and Bressuire, the latter of which places was the central point where I was cantoned with all my troops united. Notwithstanding these troops were so scattered, they never exceeded four thousand men, and are now reduced to three thousand. The line for the defence of the Key Touars, Saumur, or by Bressuire, embraces an extent of fourteen or fifteen leagues of territory, in which I could therefore muster four thousand men only—men more engaged in the thought of returning home than fighting the enemy, and kept by the Administrators themselves in an opinion that all those who had families might depart, the bachelors, who are at the same time but few in number, being quite sufficient to quell the enemy. On the side of the Royalists 'tis quite the reverse: there, aged men and fathers accompany the youths; and thus united in compact, we have already felt the force of their arms—we who, alas! have not been so well secured. In the interim, these enemies of ours threaten me in bands of from ten to twelve thousand, inasmuch, that I have already been obliged to evacuate Bressuire, to save those I have contrived to keep together here. I am now busied in organizing them, and am told, that the Royalists are marching towards me in two columns: if they do not reach me to day, they will to-morrow. From eighty leagues around my present position, advices reach me, containing the manoeuvre of an exchange of troops; and I have received more letters of real than of fictitious fight with. You will agree, Administrators, that I have nothing further to reply, and that no other choice is left me besides that of requesting some one to succeed me in my command; for I cannot leave my troops without a guide. Should the danger meet you, you will without doubt possess means of defence unknown to me.

"I speak to you with all the frankness of a soldier; for the part of General has not altered me. I wish to you to command—I wish to die for my country;—but whilst I discipline my men, let them not be taken from me. On the other hand, let further aid be sent, and allow no one to remain at home, unless he may wish to be murdered at his fire-side. Our common defence ought to be indifferent to none: unless thirty thousand auxiliaries reach us instantly, we shall not languish long; and, after victory, every one may again seek his home. Unless arms are universally taken up, we shall not succeed. For myself, I am desirous either of victory or death." (Signed) "QUETINARD."

"P. S. The general beats—the line my approach—is now eight in the morning."

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