

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

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 authorised 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.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to notify to the principals of all Public Officers, that, with a view of preventing that general inconvenience which must be felt in the business departments, from the practice amongst Native Writers, of quitting their employments without permission, and engaging in other Services, he has been pleased to resolve that, no Native Writer in a public Office shall hereafter be received into any other Office under this Presidency, without producing a Certificate of his discharge and Character, from the Principal of the department in which he left served.—In all occasions therefore, either of entertaining or discharging Native Writers, the heads of Offices, are required to act in strict conformity to this regulation.

Published by order of the Governor in Council,

ROBERT CLERK,

Secretary.

Fort St. George: 15th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Coloontaula Veerawamy Naick,

versus

Veerapermaull Moodelly and Rungapah Moodelly, Bail of Auvoia Govindapah.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 27th and Friday the 28th Inst. will be Sold by Public Outcry at the Sea-Gate, in the Fort, between Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon of each Day, two Houses and Grounds situated at Treppicane in Munroer Condapah Chitty Street. viz.—On Thursday the 27th.—One Hoaf and Ground adjoining to the House of Moonterauz Vencatalha Naick measuring 105 by 34 Feet.

On Friday the 28th, another House and Ground adjoining to the Boutiques of Vaunya Macudan, measuring 104 by 28 Feet or thereabouts, being the property of Veerapermaull Moodelly, one of the above named Bail, and seized by order of the Hon. the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 17th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Coloontaula Veerawamy Naick,

versus

Veerapermaull Moodelly and Rungapah Moodelly, Bail of Auvoia Govindapah.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 27th Instant, will be Sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, the Materials of a House at Chindarepetah in Boutiques Street, adjoining to the House of Gu-davady Vencatalha Moodelliar, being the Property of Rungapah Moodelly, one of the above named Bail, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 17th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Hon. the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Mr. Ephraim Morton, late an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, deceased, to be granted to Joseph Morton, as Brother to the said Deceased.

C. P. COOKE, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

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 several and repetitive Estates and Effects of Mr. Gibbs, Joseph Brown, Hugh Matthews, William Taylor, and Robert Linfield, deceased, late Privates in his Majesty's 73d Regiment to be granted to John Mable Cooper as representative of the said several deceased Persons.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 11th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ecclesiastical Side.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration were this Day Prayed for to the Estate of George Pittigrew, John Buckanani, Alexander Pettendreich, John Todd, George Henderson, Andrew Brown, Henry Nelson, Alexander Gavin, William Morrell, William Finlay, Thomas Aynes, George Terral, Andrew Henry, William McInoshi, George Lee, James Pender, John Polloch, George Caggan, James Wigton, Thomas Simpson, John Hay, John Serjeant, Christopher Allen, Thomas Redpath, Isaac Aburn, Joseph Simpson, Robert Stewart, Alexander White, Valentine Owens, and George Still, to be granted to Captain Thomas Rofs, Royal Artillery, as Commanding of the Company to which the said deceased belonged.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR,

Fort St. George: 11th Feb. 1794.

Ecclesiastical Side.

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 Saderungapattam Moodokifinah Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Saderungapattam Appaany Moodelliar, as Son and Heir to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 11th Feb. 1794.

Ecclesiastical Side.

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 Manavaram Balakishnah Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Manavaram Moodoo Sawmy Moodelly, as adopted Son and Heir to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 11th Feb. 1794.

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 Yeralat, deceased, to be granted to Vencasaranapah as Creditor to the said Deceased.

POPHAM & WILLIAMS

MAYOR'S COURT, Madraspatnam.

Ecclesiastical Side.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration were this Day prayed by Edward Stewart, to the Estate of Edmnd J. Davidson, Deceased, as a Creditor to the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor

Town-Hall: 11th Feb. 1792.

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 with the Will annexed to the Estate and Effects of Captain Robert Hope Deceased, to be granted to John Tulloh, as a Creditor of the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Procto,

Fort St. George: 11th Feb. 1694.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of William Nailer, deceased, late Serjeant Major in the 9d Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be granted to Mary Nailer, as Widow and relict to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

18th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMINT.

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 Doctor Lawrence Caldiera, deceased, to be granted to John Rodolph, as Son in Law to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town-Hall: 11th Feb. 1794.

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 Merangy Sarang deceased, to be granted to Madamah Beabea and Rammah Beabea, Daughters to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town-Hall: 11th Feb. 1794.

JAMES BROWN.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to the Public, for the many favours hitherto conferred upon him in his business, and acquaints them, that on the first of March next, he intends removing to that large and commodious House, adjoining the fourth end of the Mayor's Court, and which is now fitting up for the purpose of an EUROPE SHOP and COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, where all Commissions will be executed with the utmost punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. A few chests of very fine French Claret, and Vin de Grave, and about thirty dozen of very excellent Madeira, for sale on Commission; the Madeira at a Pagoda per dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT, GRATUITY ACADEMY AT MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FRIAR BENJAMIN, Actual Superior of the Capuchins, and Curate of MADRAS, informs the Public, that at the College established at the Church (besides the English Language as formerly.)—The Moors, Taling's, Tamul, Armenian, Latin, Portuguese, French, and Italian Languages will be taught; also Writing and Arithmetic, the elements of Religion, in all it's branches, and Music. The whole to be taught gratis: but Dancing and Fencing are not to be included.—Further particulars may be known by applying to FRIAR BENJAMIN.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Baillie, deceased, that if they do not pay their respective amounts due, to Elizabeth Baillie, and Thomas Reardon, Administrators to the Estate of the said Deceased, on or before the Month of May next; the said Administratrix and Administrator, will be obliged, as the allotted time is nearly expired, to put the Accounts and Bills into the Hands of their Attorney at Law, for immediate Recovery.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends, that he has appointed Mr. G. P. Cook, of Fort St. George, his Attorney, and has intrusted him, with full power and Authority to collect in what is due to him, and to grant the necessary Discharges for the same.

Fort St. George: 13th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be Sold by private contract, a small Lot of ground 354 feet by 288 inclosed with a well grown hedge, and a Bungalow in excellent repair consisting of a Hall 24 feet by 18, and four smaller Rooms,—with Verandahs, front and rear, the whole range of the building: Out Offices, &c.—Situated near Poonamalee.

Further particulars to be learnt of Messrs. R. and J. Henderson, where a Sketch of the ground and Bungalow may be seen.

THE

MADRAS ALMANAC,

For the Year 1794.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE

HON. COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVANTS.

ON THE

COAST OF COROMANDEL.

To be had of Mr. Matthews, at the Courier Press, and Mr. James Brown, St. Thomé Street, opposite Capt. Doveton's.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 2nd February next, the Honorable the Dutch Company, intend to dispose of by Public Outcry, at Colombo, for the Benefit of the Captors, the French Snow, Le Fidel, with all stores, Rigging, &c. she was built about eight years ago at Rembang, and is,

Long from stem to stern,	90 feet
Bread,	27 feet 8 inches
Deep in the Hold,	14 feet 6 inches
Deep between Deck,	5 feet 7 inches
The Breadth of the Deck,	24 feet 7 inches
Burthen abut 23000 lall, each 3000 lbs. Dutch Weight.	

The list of her Stores to be viewed at the Secretary's Offices at Colombo, Jassenapattam, Point de Gall, Trincomalee, and Tutuoreen.

Columbo: 4th January, 1794.

COLUMBO ARRACK, &c.

FOR Sale at Veerapillay's Bankhall, near the Company's Grain Godowns, a few Leaguers of Columbo Arrack; of excellent Quality, and some Cocoa-Nut Oil.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN John Greene, of the Honorable Company's Military Establishment, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends, that he has appointed Mr. George Pilkington Cooke, of Fort St. George, his Attorney, and has intrusted him, with full Power and Authority to collect in what is due to him, and to grant the necessary Discharges for the same.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFKE,

At their Rooms, in North Street,

On the 1st of March.

A VALUABLE Investment belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN HALL, CONSISTING OF SILVER PLATE, JEWELLERY, AND HOSIERY.

With various other valuable Articles, brought out on the Berrington, Captain Thomas Ley. Catalogues of the Goods will be delivered on MONDAY morning the 24th instant.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFKE,

At their Rooms, in North Street,

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant,

A QUANTITY of Jamaica and West India Rum, of a very superior quality, in casks of various sizes—fine Bourbon Coffee, in bags, lately arrived—Preserved Fruit, in casks of fifteen bottles, consisting of Mangoes—en, and various other kinds, in high preservation—Jars, with preserved Berries—Ginger—and a few Jars of Pickles—Punjam Cloth—Green Tea, in chests—Brandy in bottles—three elegant Clocks, mounted in marble—a capital Gold Horizontal Watch, Capped and Jewelled—French Claret.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

At his House in North Street,

On SATURDAY next, the 22d instant,

A QUANTITY of Brandy, in casks and bottles, which will be sold in single casks, and lots of twelve dozen. A quantity of Country Goods, and a variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Walajah Gate.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant,

SIX hundred Gallons of Excellent BRANDY, and a variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. & J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Walajah Gate,

On Monday next the 24th Instant,

At 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, at a Godown near the Bankhall,

FIVE HUNDRED BAGS OF RICE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Walajah Gate,

On MONDAY the 3d and TUESDAY the 4th of March next.

THE LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN returning to Europe, consisting of two thousand, five hundred Volumes.

Catalogues have been forwarded to the different stations, and to be had at the Auction-room.

FOR SALE.

DOCTOR RAINES' CARRIAGE and HORSES, with harness for four Horses.

For Particulars enquire at Myrtle Grove.

TONTINE.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Tontine, held by the Publick Advertisement, at Mr. Hunter's Office, on Saturday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen of the Committee, for the first six Months commencing from the first day of March.

Mr. John Tulloh,
Mr. Francis Lantour,
Mr. Frank Dav,
Mr. William Fraser,
Mr. John Hunter,

AND,
John Hunter, Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received till the first of March, 1794, after which a premium will be required.

A Meeting of the Subscribers is requested on Saturday the 1st of March, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. Hunter's Office.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.
Fort St. George, 17th Feb. 1794.

TO MR. BOGGIE.

I CONGRATULATE you, MR. BOGGIE, upon the extent of your reading, and the judgment with which you apply select passages from favorite authors. Perhaps it is your object to impose on the public mind with the idea, that you understand speculative reasonings, fully as well as you comprehend law-difficulties; and to evince that the *defunct* appearance of light, in the one, is to you equally lucid as the black letter of the other—and, taught by experience, you may possibly have perceived that “a little learning is a dangerous thing” and you are, therefore, determined to drink deep of the meandering stream; but have a care how you indulge in the potent draught, lest too much learning should make you mad. I might enlarge on those points; but when I consider that they are foreign to the subject, which led me to the honor of your correspondence, I fear that I have already transgressed the bounds of propriety; leaving you therefore to the flights of fancy, and the *quintessence* of your imagination, I shall proceed to those passages of your letter that are more immediately within my province.

You say, my own narrative refute themselves, but, you have not thought proper to expand your text, and you ought to know, that general assertions applied to particular facts are very feeble adversaries, and tend only to make a bad cause still worse; my narratives, as you call them, contain a variety of charges against you in your highly culpable capacity of a pretended Executor, under a fabricated Will; they shew you in your real character, as a self-interested motives, going through all the dreary of haleness to accomplish—the most detestable objects; in short, sir, they shew you to be totally ignorant of all the rules of right and justice, both in the theory and the practice, perverely and obstinately bent on doing wrong, and a consummate master in the various arts of hypocrisy. Charges, that are founded on recent occurrences and accurate observations—some of them have been established by the records of a Court of Judicature, and others have received authenticity from your own actions and acknowledgments. It remains then for you to point out the inconsistency you insinuate to be apparent in my letters; and, if you do not, the public will be very apt to guess the cause of your silence.

You say you will only touch on one or two particulars in my last production “*which*” you negligently remark “are all that are worthy of your attention, the rest having been as you pretend, fully answered.”—look over my letter again, MR. BOGGIE, and you will find that there are many circumstances of considerable importance that are not only unanswered by you, but altogether unnoticed, however, as it would appear that you are anxious, to avoid those matters, conscious no doubt, that you are utterly incapable of opposing them, I have no wish to urge you any further on the subject.

My only view in addressing you has been to expose the impositions you have practised on the public, and the numberless untruths you have uttered in support of the grievances you so repeatedly complained of, and the artful steps you have taken to throw an undeserved slur upon the characters of those Men, whose fortunes you had already injured to the utmost of your power, and having accomplished my end, I have no desire to torture you with unnecessary recapitulations, or superfluous recitals; fully persuaded that your own reflection, if you have the least feeling, must prove a sufficient punishment.

“Hæret lateri lethalis arduo.”

You confess at last that you did refuse to make a dividend to Mr. Hall's Creditors of the 80,000 Pagodas, and endeavour to vindicate the extraordinary proceeding; but there is a fatality attending all your attempts at justification, and in the present instance, I have only to bring forward your own words to convict and condemn you. Contrary to generally received opinions you have, on many occasions, declared, that those Creditors, whose Bonds became *fi. fi. due*, had a prior right to payment, and by this rule you ought to have made an immediate dividend of all monies belonging to the estate of Mr. Hall, that might at any time have come into your possession, amongst those Creditors, who, according to your own idea of things, were entitled to receive them; where then, was the necessity as you pretend, for refusing to divide the 80,000 Pagodas, until you should have satisfied yourself, that the value of Mr. Hall's effects was far beyond the amount of his Debts.

But, Sir, although I have admitted your doctrine by way of argument, to detect the irregularity of your conduct; I deny its existence in truth or in Law—every Bond becomes due on the death of the *obliged*, and the *obligor* has a right to sue, whenever he may think proper for the recovery of the amount conditioned to be paid, and as you must have been well acquainted with this fact, the fair and honest conclusion is, that your new fangled doctrine was held out by you, as a mere plausible pretext, to enable you to commit, with some show of reason, acts of the highest injustice. If you should be inclined to enter into any explanation on this head be so obliging at the same time to shew by what authority you possessed your pretended right to hold in your hands for twelve Months, any sum of Money belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hall. I deny you did, or that you ever could, possess such right—shew the contrary if you can, the onus probandi lies with you.

You say you made a tender of the 80,000 Pagodas to Government; but that it was not accepted. Why you made the tender, or *what* could have induced you to mention it at this time I am at a loss to imagine: if any inference is to be drawn from the measure, you must do it yourself; as I freely confess that it is not in my power to do it for you; and the only observation I shall make on it, is, that if the Tender had been accepted, the money would always have been subject to your order.

The reason you assign for having omitted the names of *Defries* and *Michell*, in the list of your prosecutors, carries with it an air of plausibility; but although you might have paid a part of the sum, due to them, they are notwithstanding Creditors to a very large amount, and I can take upon myself to say, that they invariably disapproved of your conduct, and opposed your proceedings; and therefore are certainly entitled to the appellation of adversaries: as to *Refranjie*, I can assert, that at those times, when he attended the meetings of the Creditors, he appeared to be of the number of your Opponents, but, I grant, that he, in common with others, deluded by your artful persuasions, and solemn promises, might have been prevailed on to sign the certificate in your favor, which you some time ago sent in circulation, and which is, what you allude to, I apprehend, when you say he disapproves in writing, his claim on Mr. Hall's Estate.

This certificate was certainly an excellent thought of yours, and it is a pity it did not better answer your sanguine expectations. It was meant to defeat the Creditors in the proceedings they were then prosecuting in the Mayor's Court against your pretended Will; but, before it was sufficiently authenticated, all proceedings were at an end, and your Will was set aside, however you have still found time to hope from it, as I am informed it is intended as a companion for your ill judged appeal, and meant to carry conviction to the minds of your judges that there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Hall's Creditors, and if it should fail in this point, also, it may serve you at least as a character.

It is undoubtedly a curious and valuable document, and it may therefore be a satisfaction to the public to learn by what means you obtained it, and as far as my information goes, I will communicate the particulars. You asserted that the Estate of MR. HALL would be ruined if the management were to go into the hands of those Gentlemen, denominated your adversaries, and you held forth the great benefits that would accrue if it continued in your own. You declared the Estate to be solvent, and promised almost immediate payment to those who might honor you with the sanction of their names, nay to shew that you were serious and by way of encouragement to *albert*, you actually discharged the Bonds of some of them, amongst the number of signatures which you procured, is the respectable name of your particular friend, who secured his money before you had secured him.

“Que Capet ille fecit.”

Others who were not so cautious, were not so fortunate, they were promised payment, after they should have given you the aid of their names—they believed you, and complied with your requisition, but to this hour they have to regret their own credulity and reprobate your deceitfulness.

You say, that I know from the best evidence that there never was a more legal Executor than yourself; that I have called you a pretended Executor, but neglected to shew your disability, or that your prosecutors had a right to prosecute; now, sir, although there is nothing wonderful in any thing you say, yet I am a little surprised that you should have ventured forth unaccountable assertions; which I could answer in these few words. “the very opposite is the truth,” but that would be pursuing the mode which you have laid down for yourself, and I shall for that reason go a little into detail.

I know from the best evidence that you are not, and that you never was an Executor—you produced, it is true, a paper writing, which you called a Will, and in which you were named an Executor: to this paper there were the names of three persons, as subscribing witnesses, two of whom you did not call upon as evidence in support of it, although it was written by one of them, and the third was detected in swearing falsely, and, upon a full investigation, before the Mayor's Court in its Ecclesiastical capacity, the paper itself was declared to be a *nullity*, and set aside accordingly. Now tell me, Mr. Boggie, did you ever hear of a legal Executor without a Will?

That Mr. Hall's Creditors had a right to prosecute you is tolerably explained in my last letter, and however averse I may be too repetitious, you compel me to say once more, that you attempted to deprive those Creditors of their right and you succeeded: you arbitrarily withheld from them, and not only squandered away large sums of Money, their property, and which they ought to have received, but you set up a paper writing, as a Will, which they discovered to be fictitious—you injured them, and you injured the Estate of Mr. Hall, and if you will look into *Blackfens*, you will find that the law punishes men who will thus transgress, and that every man has a right to prosecute for a redress of grievances, and when I speak from such authority, I think you will upon consideration admit the proposition in my last letter, which you now are inclined to deny, that the opposition of one Man would in your case have been a

competent in opposing your illegal powers as one hundred, nor can I perceive how you could call it a clumsy compliment to the Mayor's Court, although it had, as you observe, granted you a probate—in order to obtain a probate either from the Mayor's Court, or from any other Court a paper writing is produced, purporting to be a Will, which is then to be proved, either in what is called the *common* form, that is by the oath of the Executor, or in solemn form by the oath of a subscribing witness, and this done, the probate is granted as a matter of course; the Court cannot possibly know whether the paper writing produced, is, or is not valid, or whether the witness, deposing, has or has not sworn truly, unless the validity of such paper writing be called in question, and thus circumstanced every court is liable to be imposed upon by fraud and forgery; and, if this fact should require a further illustration, I must call upon you for a strong precedent fully in point.

You seem to surmise that I had been instrumental in exciting the opposition you met with from the Creditors and insinuate that “I should have said to them you ought not to meddle with that Will or the Executor; for, even, supposing the Testator was not of sound mind, what is that to you? Your object is to receive your money without subjecting you to the consequences which may defeat the object.” In the first instance you give me an honor that I do not merit, and as to the second, if an opportunity had offered, and I could have embodied your selfish ideas, if I could have banished from my bosom, every sense of what is due to truth and justice, in a word, if I could have become Mr. BOGGIE, I would have given the advice that you have suggested.

You treat the generous conduct, which the Administrators have observed towards the Widow and Children of Mr. Hall, with a good deal of *lang frigid*; but little minds grow envious when they see men perform a noble action—you affect indeed to say, that they could not have done otherwise; because a gentleman had proposed, in the event of your Will being set aside, to administer to the estate himself, jointly with Mrs. Hall, and that he would, with pleasure, make her a present of the whole of the Commission: who this gentleman is, I know not, and it is something extraordinary that you did not introduce him earlier; possibly some friend of yours, and as much disqualified to be an administrator as you were to be an Executor.

It is an old, but approved Proverb.

“Nescitur a Soci.”

Be this as it may MR. BOGGIE, you know from extensive practice, that there is a wide difference between a promise and a performance; previous to your obtaining a probate, and when you had some reason to expect an opposition from the Creditors, you were all humility, and promised to submit yourself and accounts, to the direction of any Committee they might think proper to appoint, assuring them, at the same time, that so soon as you should receive ten thousand Pagodas you would make a dividend—you were suffered to obtain your probate, they appointed a Committee, you received eighty thousand Pagodas, and, when they requested a dividend, you forgot your promise, and your humility, and, assuming a haughty demeanor, treated them and their requisition, with the utmost contempt; hence I mean to infer and I think the inference a very natural one, that what had been done *once* might have been done *over again*; so, that if the Gentleman you allude to, had been appointed an administrator he might have changed his mind, and instead of giving the whole of the Commission to Mrs. Hall, he might have kept his own share of it to his own use. I say nothing of the Gentleman's arrogance, the thing speaks for itself.

I hope this is not the Gentlemen, who at different meetings of the Creditors, appeared in the amiable character of your Advocate; whose intemperance frequently hurried him into improprieties, and whose conduct was uniformly inconsistent—who sometimes hinted at the means of friendly accommodation and receded the moment they were accepted—who varied his language and manner, as circumstance and occasion required, and who at last, when he found his upright intentions completely baffled, generously declared his virtuous resolution to support you against those Creditors, with two Lacks of Pagodas. He would have made an excellent Administrator, and I agree with you, that he never would have given Mrs. Hall, a shadow of reason to suppose she was to depend solely on his liberality.

Vindictive and malevolent in your disposition, you are even studious how to create suspicions, and misunderstandings between those whose interest and duty it is to live in harmony and concord—and in pursuing this eligible plan, you have told the public, that the house is sold in which Mrs. Hall and her husband lived; insinuating, as it would seem, that she had now no house to go to; but, Sir, before the house was sold, another was provided for Mrs. Hall, in the Fort, and purposely fitted up in a handsome manner for her reception.—The sale of the House was an unavoidable measure—it was lumbered with a Mortgage of about four thousand Pagodas, running at a high interest.

If I am not misinformed, you, or some friend for you, took every advantage of the Public Notice that was given, of the intended sale of the house, and represented it to Mrs. Hall in the most gloomy colours; remarking with the utmost severity, on the cruelty of the act and hinting that you alone could give her the necessary

assistance and relief; and that, therefore it was upon you alone she ought to depend, and was all this trouble taken to procure Mrs. Hall's signature also to your famous Certificate? or to another of a nature somewhat similar? If industry and exertion deserve praise, you have certainly strained both the one and the other, to keep within your grasp the insolvent Estate of Mr. Hall, and secure yourself the Commission at *four per Cent*.

You have replied to my assertion that you never have been imprisoned either at the instance of the Creditors or the Administrators of Mr. Hall, by the exclamation, here is a sophism! turn to your own quoted *Fabius's* Dictionary for the word, and see how it is applicable to a plain matter of fact; I repeat that you never was imprisoned by any person, regarding the Estate of Mr. Hall. An attachment for a contempt of Court did issue against you, but you took care it should never be executed—You had early intimation of the writ, and, then, shut yourself up in your house, which is another feature of your public spirit, and you may, if you please, add it to the others that appear in the last Courier, and, then, the picture will be nearly complete.

“Ex pede Herculeum.”

You say, that if I had been well informed, I should have known that you paid for *Blackfens*, Commentaries many months ago, and that you never carried the amount to the *debit* of Mr. Hall's Estate, and then to support your premises, and overwhelm me with confusion, you produce a Copy of the Bill in your own name, with a receipt at the bottom, dated in October last, and signed *Wright and Hurst*.—However, Sir, notwithstanding appearance, I can with strict propriety make use of your own declaration, what *sophism!*—But you say you are ready to corroborate your facts, by deposition on Oath.—How far you considered an Oath as binding upon a former occasion, I will endeavour to point out. When you proved in Court the pretended Will of Mr. Hall, you took an Oath to deliver in a true and perfect inventory of his Estate, that should come into your hands within Six Months; the Six Months expired some time in November or December last, and the inventory has not been delivered in to this Day.—how far you can make the solemn appeal with safety to your tender Conscience, in the present case I shall leave to the Judgment of the public upon the following statement of facts.—You purchased the Book of *Messrs. Wright and Hurst* and, some months afterwards, in consequence of an intimation in one of your *Propts*, that you would pay off all demands upon you on a particular day and hour, they sent in their Bill. You looked at it, and returned it to the man who brought it, directing it to be made out in your name as Executor of the Estate of Mr. Hall, the man carried back the Bill unpaid, together with your message to his Master, and has since given his affidavit of those facts.—*Messrs. Wright and Hurst*, thought it highly improper to debit Mr. Hall's Estate for the amount of articles purchased by you, and, to their credit, determined to bear the loss themselves, rather than comply with your unjust requisition. On the receipt of my last letter, you were greatly alarmed, and addressed *Messrs. Wright and Hurst* in every extraordinary terms, asserting that you had absolutely paid their Bill, which in the hurry of business you had neglected to receive from the servant, whom you insinuated had been guilty of a fraud.—happy consequences of a fertile imagination! however you sent the account of the Bill 8. 22. by the bearer of your letter, and requested the Bill might be sent to you, this transaction took place on the 7th. Inst, and you then paid the money, and received your Bill, and not before.—*Messrs. Wright and Hurst*, in answer to your letter stated the particulars regarding the extraordinary fact, and which had they been in your favor would doubtless have graced a column of the *Hicrah*—I have now finished my correspondence with you.—I have shewn your duplicity and your depravity.—Your total want of candour and of truth—the plausibilities and pretexts you have so often had recourse to, and the unjustifiable designs, and the various arts you have framed and pursued to impose on the public mind.

A BOND CREDITOR

* PEDDY CHITTY of Madras Inhabitant, maketh oath, and faith, that he is Collector of Bills to the House of *Messrs. Wright and Hurst*, of Fort St. George, Merchants: That he carried a Bill from the said *Messrs. Wright and Hurst*, amounting to the sum of Eight Pagodas, and twenty-two Annams, in order to demand payment thereof from William Boggie, of Madras Inhabitant; that he carried the said Bill accordingly to the said William Boggie, as well as he can recollect, sometime in, or about the month of August last past; and on presenting the same, the said William Boggie, did say, that the same should be made out in his name, as Executor to the Estate of the late John Hall, of Fort St. George, Merchant, deceased; that he spoke himself to this Deponent in English, and the same was explained by Yagamburum Moodlier, late Dubash to the said John Hall, who was then present with the said William Boggie. The Deponent further says, that upon receiving such message from the said William Boggie, he did return with the said Bill, to the said *Messrs. Wright and Hurst* on—

paid; and deliver the said message, so sent, by William Boggie, as aforesaid.

PEDDY CHITTY.

Sworn before me this 13th day of February, 1794, the contents thereof having been first explained by Ranganauclain, Court Interpreter.

H. C. MICHELL, MAYOR.

The Contents of the within Affidavit has been fully explained by me to the within named Deponent, previously to the deposing thereto.

RANGANAUCLAIN, INTERPRETER.

To Messrs. WRIGHT and HURST.

GENTLEMEN.
I AM ready to declare upon oath, that I paid the eight Pagodas, for Blackstone's Commentaries, and for the bottle of Ink, to a black man, who brought the Bill; but I cannot find it at present; and I am also ready to declare upon oath, that I never meant to state those eight Pagodas to the account of Mr. Hall's Estate—I have not the least doubt, that you never received the P. eight, twenty-two from the Black man—I suppose the mistake has been owing to my having been busy at the time when I paid it, and forgot to take the Bill—I find that I settled your account with Mr. Hall's Estate, on the 16th of July last, in which the eight Pagodas has not been stated, so that I could never have desired you to state those eight Pagodas to the debit of the Estate, or you would have deducted it out of the balance, which surely you did not do, for the money was paid by me long after that account was settled, when you had no account that I know of with the Estate—but as you say, that the Bill for Pags. eight, twenty two, has not been received by you, I therefore send the money, as I do not wish that my name should appear as Debtor in your books, or in the books of any other person for a trifle of this kind—Mr. Duffield has heard me say several times, that I had paid your bill, and that I thought the bottle of ink was to be charged at one Pagoda, instead of twenty-two fanams—I remember very well, that the bill was first presented to me in my house in the country, and that I desired the man to call at Mr. Lautour's Office for payment, which he did in a few days after—I am sorry I should have been so ill used in this matter, but I must put up with things of this kind.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Servant.

WILLIAM BOGGIE.

Fort, 7th February, 1794.

Extra.—“You yourself did not feel so much uneasiness on reading the paragraph alluded to, as we did; but as matters have gone thus far, we think it necessary to state the particulars, which are at follow:—

“In consequence of your Advertisement, in the Hircarran, requesting all persons to whom you were indebted, to send in their bills, on a certain day, we in compliance therewith sent in your Bill by the Bearer of this letter, who shortly after returned with the bill, and in the Public Shop informed us, it was your desire the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall should be made debtor for the Books: we refused to do it, and observed at the time, that we did not conceive the Estate could be debited by us, for an article you purchased.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
IN the HIRCARRAN of the 18th instant, I was much surprised to find an assertion in a letter signed William Boggie, in the following words, “I looked about for Attorneys, to whom I offered to deliver in deposit those Books and Papers,” meaning the Books and Papers belonging to the Estate of Mr. John Hall, “and no Attorney could be found, who would accept that trust.”—Now, Sir, as I know this assertion to be unfounded, I think it a duty that I owe to the community, to contradict it, and to state, that Mr. Boggie twice declared, in the presence of Mr. RUDDIMAN, Mr. LATOUR, and myself, that he would appoint us his Attorneys; and we accepted of the trust: at the same time, Mr. Boggie was pleased to say, in compliment to me, that as he knew I possessed honourable principles, he had never experienced such happiness, as on my accepting of the trust. I cannot conclude, Sir, without adding, that I ever entertained a high respect for Mr. Boggie's integrity, till in this instance I experienced his TOTAL WANT OF FAITH.

GEORGE WEBSTER.

February 18th, 1794.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

FEBRUARY 21, 1794.

THE despatches for the Honourable Company's Ships OXFORD, RODNEY, HILSBOROUGH, PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, and WOODCOCK, were finally closed yesterday evening, and the little fleet are expected to sail for England this morning.

The numerous Passengers from this Presidency and Bengal, were all safely on board by five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Accompanied as they are, with the sincerest wishes for every favouring wind and circumstance, to aid and expedite their arrival at the wished for Port; still multitudes mourn the loss of those whose worth and excellence, so amply contributed to its general happiness, and domestic enjoyments.

THEATRICAL.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, AND THE PADLOCK.

These select after-pieces were represented at the LITTLE THEATRE, on Saturday last, before a crowded and brilliant audience.

Diagorry, the stage-struck Butler, and the hero of the former piece, was very ably and characteristically furnished by MR. WALLACE; whose abundant fund of humour, it should seem, from his so well, and readily answering the various and constant calls that have been made on it, can never be over-drawn. His Digorry may be rated, in theoric Call, with his Goldfinch, and young Philpots; and those by universal allowance are certainly first rates.

MR. ADDISON, in Sir Gilbert Pumpkin, shewed a great deal of knowledge of Stage effect, and placed the fober, ridiculed, antiquated, and astonished Knight, in the happiest point of view.

MR. HUMPHREYS and Mr. BAGSHAW, in Sister Bridgett, and Miss Kitty, did very ample justice to the poetical.—Their respective lovers, were gallantly and sprightly maintained, by Lieutenant Walker and Mr. CHARLES.

In the PADLOCK, which succeeded, the theoric amateurs had to notice, and welcome much dramatic novelty, in the acquisition of Mr. LEWIN and Mr. HAMILTON.

MR. LEWIN gave to the songs of LEANDER, every thing that exquisite taste, and a fine voice can supply; and in the dialogue, which is not very striking, all the elegantly spirit it was capable of. The MURGO of Mr. HAMILTON, was the Mungo of Dibden—what the writer of this operatical Farce would have wished him, and what the audience have been used, and have been pleased to see him.—he was joyous, sad, merry, and moody, drunk, sober; and in all—MURGO, and no other.

MR. LINLEY performed the part of LEONORA, with much playful simplicity; and sung the airs, with his wonted taste and judgement.

They who have witnessed MR. BOSCH's excellence in a variety of characters in the feminine walk of the drama, would have had nothing to wonder at, though much to admire in his representation of the ancient duenna URSULA. His first song evinced much command of voice, and no inconsiderable execution.

DON DIEGO owed a great deal to the interest he bore in the piece, to the chafe and judicious performance of MR. CHALMERS.

We cannot dismiss the performance, without remarking MR. HALL's acceptance of the humble part of the SCHOLAR, which not only shewed a particular liberality of features, but a polite and obliging disposition.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Was represented on Wednesday Evening, and to a full House.

In our former critique on this fashionable play, we endeavoured to speak of the merit, which gave a zest to the performance—we have only to add, that this play in general, was acted with the same degree of spirit, as on the preceding night; except in the part of Old DORRINGTON; where we willingly noted the former representative; and whom we are sorry to learn, to be suffering under indolence.

MR. BOYD, at a very short notice obligingly undertook to read Mr. WALLACE's part—and acquitted himself with much address and ease.

We observe, that Mrs. RUSSEL, widow of the much regretted Captain Russell, of the 52d regiment, takes her passage for Europe, on the Earl of Oxford. The corps she has left must ever regret their loss—as in her, every amiable accomplishment was encircled, and to add more is impossible.

We are happy in the information of Colonel NEBIT's health being so far established, as to permit his return to his native country.

We are informed, that an address was presented yesterday morning to the Colonel, through the medium of Major Brodie, from the Officers of the 52d regiment, and which we shall have the pleasure of presenting to our READERS in the next Courier.

Advices are said to be received from the Coast of Malabar, mentioning the capture of a French Privateer, by the Maharatis.

The Vessel, it is said, was attacked by a fleet of Boats, amounting nearly to sixty, and which completely surrounding her, soon obliged her to surrender to them.

We do not learn the name or force of the Privateer, nor indeed any other particulars of the capture—it is said, however, that the Maharatis attacked her, in consequence of some of their Boats having been previously seized upon and pillaged by vessels, carrying the National Colours.

Very little credit, we apprehend, may be given to the above report; as, had it been true, we should no doubt, have had more particulars of a circumstance so truly interesting.

The Bengal Papers lately received, mention the death of that great, and good man, President Washington; a circumstance, which we are authorized to say, is without the smallest foundation. The account is said, (by these Profane Prints) to have been received at Madras, by an American ship from Salem—no vessel from the Continent of America, has arrived here, except the Henry, which vessel was detained nearly eight months at the life of France, and consequently brought no recent intelligence.

The Honourable Company's Ships FITZ-WILLIAM, and BELVIDERE, are to be dispatched from Bombay for England, on the 23th of March.

The Bombay Prints are entirely silent, respecting the long expected arrival of the Antelope Packet, and are consequently barren of information of every kind.

POETRY.

THE WEDDING.

SIGNOR SACRAMONTADE, resident, au Ville noir,
Whose grey Hairs, and Pagodas increase;
Resolves on bestowing a part of his store,
On the marriage of Daughter or Niece.

A Youth is selected, whom PADRE's declare
To be jovial, good-humoured, and merry,
Yet cunning, close-fisted—the thing to a hair!
ORTHODOX—a la mode—PONDICHERRY.

Suppose things adjusted—and fees duly paid,
To the Lawyer—the Fidler—and Priest,
And the BRIDE toiling homeward in heavy Brocade,
'Midst the throng who partake of the feast.

See the Table, how sumptuous! the Viands, how rare,
Collected from North to the South—
Roast Pigs, Top and Bottom, invitingly stare,
With each a huge Lime in his Mouth.

Four roast Ducks next succeed, with a Goose at their head,
Flank'd by Jorums of Multigatauney*—
And Rice in large platters, enough, if well spread—
To envelope the face of a cawbird.

Country-captains, and Curries, in Bafon and Dish,
Fill the rest of the Table's domain;
With Pomfret and Rohan, and Mullet-e-Fish,
Enough for all Triplicane.

Now Healths swiftly pass—Bumpers flow from each side,
No is good Mother-Church e'er forgot;
Whilst Myn Heer Vander Grifflin, low, whispers
the bride,
Many Shilberns, Ufrouzu, be your lot.

Hob and Nob, fill the word—see the new married Pair,
Exchange, a fond, Catholic Glance;
The SIGNORA's all giggle—the PADRE's stare,
And the Fiddles strike up for a dance.

The Company rising, are paired off with ease,
JOZZ BLUNDER steps forward and bows;
“J Dances a Minuet, Sir, if you please
“With Signora, your beautiful Spouse.”

Fandangus succeed—then an ample routine,
Of full Bumpers—and Wooing—and Song—
Some are loud to be heard—others prefs to be seen,
At the head of the Bacchanal throng.

OLD DOMINIC—Maudlin!—prepares to depart,
But first gives his Blessing around;
Beaux sigh at departing—“I've lost a my heart!”
Then scraping, bow down to the ground.

But hark! from the Bassoon, the summoning sound,
See the Crows from the Tupe haste away;
Adieu SWEET SIGNORAS! may all the year
round,
Be as happy as this WEDDING DAY.

RHIMARIS DE RIMO.

* Being interpreted—Pepper-Water.
† About an acre.
‡ Fowls fried with Onions—Etymology—once retain.

On the first instant, the LUCONIA arrived at Calcutta from China, which she left on the 17th of December. She brings the disagreeable intelligence that there had been a very severe Tuf-foin in the China Seas, in which the Medusa, belonging to Macao, was dismasted and lost.

The Treasure she had on board, which amounted to a considerable sum, was fortunately saved and put on board the Luconia.

The Surat Cofle was totally dismasted, and the Daphne, of Bombay, was seen during the gale, but has not been since heard of.

The Luconia touched at Malacca, and staid there five days, and called at Prince of Wales Island.—Commodore Mitchell with the Bengal Squadron had been at Malacca, and left it in order to proceed to the Straits of Banca and Sunda.

THE GENERAL ELLIOT, Captain Lloyd, was to sail from China a few days after the Luconia.

LOSS OF THE MEDUSA.

The Medusa sailed from Macao on the 17th of December, in company with the Luconia and the Daphne of Bombay. On the 18th they met with severe weather and a very heavy, confused sea. The Medusa rolling very heavily, was soon dismasted, and proving very leaky on a sudden, made a signal of distress; on which the Luconia's boats were got out, and, with great danger and difficulty, brought away at the first trip twelve chests of dollars and part of the Crew; but before they could accomplish a second trip, the Medusa went down, with twenty two Larfars then remaining on board.

The Daphne was seen in distress, with all her pumps going; and soon after the Luconia bore away for the inner passage. On her arrival at Malacca, she found the Surat Cofle and the Phoenix dismasted. These ships had sailed some days before from Canton, and were bound to Manila; but the storm had driven them to the southward of their port. There was not then any news of the Daphne.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

George Westcott, Esq. to a seat in Council.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George: 6th Feb. 1794.

G. O.

Major Francis Goudie, appointed to the Command of the Fort and Garrison of Madras—vice Sale.

Mr. J. F. Maclean, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion of Artillery—Mr. William Colbourn with the 1st Battalion of European Infantry, and Mr. John Deeks with the 3d Battalion of European Infantry.

7th February, 1794.

Lieut. William Stevens to be Captain of a Company—vice Andrew Read, deceased—date of Commission, 4th Feb. 1794.

Ensign John Mac'herson to be Lieut.—vice Stevens promoted,—date of Commission, 4th Feb. 1794.

10th February, 1794.

Captain Robert, Mackay appointed to the Command of the 28th Battalion of Native Infantry—vice Andrew Read, deceased.

Captain John Collings Overend, to be Secretary to Colonel Nixon.

Captain Alexander Cuppage, to be Secretary to Colonel Floyd.

Lieut. David Blair, to be acting Aid de Camp to Colonel Brithwaite.

Lieut. De Morgan, to act as Quarter-Master to the 4th Native Brigade, during the absence of Lieut. Blair.

Mr. Anthony Babington, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, vice Thackeray, on leave to Europe.

13th February, 1794.

Lieut. Thomas Stevenson of Invalids, permitted to resign the Company's Service.

NORTH OF INDIA.

From Muttra, we are informed that the Second Brigade of Sindbad's Army, under the command of Major FRIMONT, arrived before the Fort of Paraghar on the 25th of December, breached it on the 26th, and took it by storm on the 27th, at sun-set. Such quick dispatch in the reduction of a fortress, which formerly held out a twelve years' siege against the Emperor Alimgere, appears extraordinary: but is easily reconcilable to our ideas, when we consider that most of the strong holds in that part of the country, are now entirely neglected, and their garrisons reduced very much in number, and perhaps in quality; beside, the present superior discipline and appointment of Sindbad's troops renders the opposition capable of being offered to them, by any of the petty Chiefs around them, extremely feeble.

PORTRAITS.

OR A HINT TO THE PAINTERS.

Some years ago, a most capital engraving in wood! was exhibited in London—and added considerably to the sale of the life of HAWKE, the Flying Highcannon—although Hawke made the exit, incident to his profession, his Portrait remained—and a few subtle touches of the Engraver, rendered it the astonishing likeness of the KING OF DENMARK—its assumed Royalty, continued about six months, when the Crown being converted into a wig, in the very lowest order of wig—a black serach—His Majesty of Denmark became a piratical marauder, in the person of PAUL JONES!—Paul's reign has however a short one—the Serach was converted into a Bob Major, and the nautical plunderer promoted to the rank of a General, in the person of PAUL—but alas! the old General soon experienced the fate of his predecessors—the tail of the Bob Major was converted into a number of flowing curls, a croix de St. Louis was added, at the fourth button hole, and with a little fawning, old Paul became the veritable resemblance of the CHEVALIER D' Eon—a further metamorphosis now became easy—the Croix was improved into that of the White Eagle, the lace of the coat into ermine and sable, and the Coat itself into a Majestic robe of state, a Crown once more adorning the brows of the ci-devant highwayman; who now beamed forth in all the honours of the Imperial Catherine, the Empress of all the Russias.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY,

FROM THE ENGLISH COURIER.

It will be esteemed a very great favour, if any one of the various readers and correspondents THE COURIER has, will be so obliging as to assist a Gentleman in the following pursuit:

He wishes much to obtain a place, with the fugitive French at Winchester, or to be an Out-pensioner on the same generous and politic establishment. He was not exactly born in France. But he always had the honor to wish it. His father was a native of Versailles, and he not only speaks French, but, if he may be allowed to say it, he thinks French also, in the manner of that much lamented Court.

If this cannot be done—he would be glad of any interest that could get him out with the Colony of Priests and Nobles, said to be going under the glorious auspices of England, to Canada.—Where he supposes, there are to be restored every proper boast of the late French Monarchy—Sincere Abbays, Convents, Gardes de Chate, and the convenient personages, so cruelly called Chevaliers de Poignard, and Spies. He is fit for any or all of these.

Or if all these employments should be full, he wishes to be informed, on what establishment are the things called Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Independent Companies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
AS for many of our friends are on the eve of resigning the fure-footed delights of terra firma, for the giddy volutions of the unsteady ship, a few thoughts on the subject of what they are so liable to encounter, may not be deemed amiss—I mean the unpitied qualms of Sea Sickness.

The pressure of Sea Sickness, is a grief of a very particular nature, and few are exempt from this opposition of the King of the Waves, on their first daring to invade his acknowledged dominions—yet how seldom are fellow-sufferers, in this case accompanied with the mutuality of fellow feeling?

Antecedent to a voyage, we are generally overwhelmed with a multitude of nostrums, against this hostile attack of Old Neptune—such a diffidence of recommendations, surely never existed in one case before? for not one remedy has its brother. But I believe myself enabled to unravel the mystery—indeed in strict honesty, I have nothing to be vain of in the discovery—for in converting the other day with a well-passed COUNTRY CAPTAIN of my acquaintance, he let me into the secret completely. As far as possible, Mr. Editor, I shall give you his own words.

"When I first went to Sea, as a Guinea Pig, of an Indian, says Old TWICELAND—like all puny youngsters, I was plagued and troubled with your qualms and your rashes, which kept me under hatches, man's the good time, and oft, where the old hands used me as if I had been nobody's child, and handled me about from one to another, as they would one of the Honorable Company's Stock—this I bore with all the fortitude I was master of, and then betook myself to the Doctor, to try what he could do—though by no means unfeeling, he could hardly behold me with a serious Phiz—said, I should content myself to make my faces for a few days, and there was no doubt, but that the enemy would strike at last.

"I thereupon took courage, but could not help now and then groaning dully in my hammock—and one morning Mrs. Drinkwater, an elderly lady, who was parted from me, but by a thin bulk head, heard my moanings with compassion—the sent for me—and ordering a bottle from the locker which never came out unaccompanied with a gill glass—first tasted a drop herself, and then poured me out a bumper of the belt Anisied I ever tasted—the assured me, after replenishing—that it was a sovereign remedy for sea sickness, and indeed for all other complaints—mayhap it was for her—and what happened afterwards proved it to me—We had the misfortune to launch the poor Lady over the standing part of the fore-theet, when overhauling her lockers, we could not discover a toothful of the cordial left. Like the Captain in the Play, I believe her courage was out—but that is neither here nor there.

"Being once introduced among the Ladies I had a hundred sweet remedies heaped upon me—Miss DULCET picked out her best Orange—Miss HYBLE presented her Raisins of the sun, with a sprinkling of Almonds—and Miss TARTLETT, produced her best pot of Black Currant Jelly—they were each offered with many assurances of their good effects upon the sickly—they all eat with such avidity, there was no doubting them—I partook of all, but I was yet sick.

"I had next recourse, Sir, to the Boatswain's mate; a tough Seaman, and reckoned, a knowing hand—he surveyed me contemptuously from head to stern, and with an arch sneer, prescribed me a—fid of fat pork—I followed his recipe, and was worse than ever. "Now, Sir, what do you think I learnt from this? Why this simple fact—that in sea sickness every one cries up the remedy most accordant with their own palate— "What else could have warranted Mrs. Drinkwater's numerous applications to the Anisied bottle but this? What could have excused Miss Dulcet's perpetual tucking of oranges—Miss Hyble's munching her almonds and raisins—and Miss Tartlett's indefatigable scraping at her Jelly jar—but this? And now, Mr. Editor, having finished Old TWICELAND's recipes for sea sickness—UTRAM HORUM MAVIS ACCIPE—I shall not defend either the Captain's Physical Opinions—or his whimsical deduction, leaving the whole to the comments of Yourself and your Readers.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,
BEN. BOLUS.

COURTESHIP.

The French dramatist, Beaumarchais, had the hardihood a few years since, to offer his hand to madame D' Eon, and to enforce his suit in strong terms. The lady heard him with patience to the end of his tale, when the fair one laconically replied. "Beaumarchais! I forgive you this time, but if ever you mention this proposal again—by— I'll knock you down."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MISTER EDITOR,

AS I have heard, that you are a poor man's friend, and moreover a public spirited sort of a Gentleman, I therefore beg of all loving kindness, that you will insert the following Propositions at—half price.

BOX CLUB.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CONCERNED.

NAMELY,

Survivors, Folks that may die, and would wish for a cheap Funeral—and—MYSELF.

I NICHOLAS FERRET, at the Coffin and Cords Pans, HOP HILL; hereby give notice, that I have established a Box Club, for the benefit of poor Folks.

The advantages I hold out to those who live, till we come to share the money, are numerous; not to mention the approaching, and Deadly, LAND WINDS, when I expect, and so does the Club Doctor, that Five, at least, of my present Subscribers, (Griffin's) will walk off this mortal stage; nor shall I add the certain advantages, to be derived, to Survivors, from that Potent Compound BRANDY and WATER—to which several of my Subscribers, are very marvelously addicted.

To prevent trouble to the—next of kind—I have proposed myself (I carried it nem. con.) as ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL to the whole Club; on the broad and general scale of being "a friend to the deceased."

In addition to the above, and to gain an honest livelihood, I purpose to carry on the UNDERTAKING and TAYLORING business, in all its branches.

N. B. The whole Club, (God willing) will be buried at half price.

Mourning and Charming COFFINS and SHROUDS, at the shortest notice.

All performed by me,

NICHOLAS FERRET.

Projector, Taylor, and Undertaker.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

From the scattered state in which the Aborigine inhabitants in America live, it has been argued, that the immeasurable tracts of country, beyond the Ohio and Mississippi, form nothing but a barren and uninhabited desert; but had not South America the same appearance when the Spaniards first invaded it?—Yet at that time one Prince (Montezuma) was said to have thirty Kings at his beck, each of whom could feed 100,000 fighting men into the field, and he possessed an extent of territory trifling indeed, when compared to the almost unlimited wilds of North America.

The interior parts of America, although but little known, are yet well understood to be, in many places, as fertile as any part of the globe; discoveries have been made in the west and north west, to the 11th deg. of western latitude, even in that vast extent of country not a spot is either desert or uninhabited. It is, therefore, a natural hypothesis, that no part of the world hitherto discovered to be fertile and advantageous for the residence of man, but man has been found to inhabit it—the western parts of the continent of America are at present possessed by nations,

Where other Montezumas hold their reign, And peaceful millions till the fertile plain: Where arts, perhaps, to Europe's sons unknown, Present their charms—and wisdom, all their own, Guides them along, secure from foreign jars, Eternal discord, or destructive wars.

PUNNING.

About half a century ago, when it was more the fashion to drink ale at Oxford, than it is at present, a humorous fellow, of punning memory, established an ale-house, near the pond, and wrote over the door, "Ale sold by the pound."—As his ale was as good his jokes, the Oxonians resorted to his house in great numbers, and sometimes staid there beyond the college hours. This was made a matter of complaint to the vice chancellor, who was desired to take away his licence, by one of the proctors of the university. Boniface was summoned to attend; and when he came into the vice chancellor's presence he began breaking and spitting about the room; this the chancellor observed, and asked what he meant by it? please your worship, I came here on purpose to clear myself. The vice chancellor imagining that he actually weighed his ale, and sold it in that manner; therefore said to him—they tell me that you sell ale by the pound, is that true? No, replied the wit. How do you, then? replied the chancellor—Very well, I thank you sir—replied he—how do you do? The chancellor laughed, and said, get away for a rascal; I'll say no more to you. The fellow departed, and passing the quadrangle, met the proctor, who laid the information. Sir, said he, the vice chancellor wants to speak with you, and returned with him. Here, sir, said he, here he is—Who? said the chancellor. Why, sir, said he you sent me for a rascal, and I have brought you the greatest that I know of.

DUELLING.

FROM THE LIFE OF LORD BARRYMORE.

"LORD Barrymore told me a story of a friend of his own, who went to visit some relatives in Ireland, but, previous to his departure, had resolved, that no consideration whatever should induce him to fight a duel; and, though naturally irritable and irascible, he had, nevertheless, determined to suppress, if possible, every emotion, and struggle of resentment. He arrived at Dublin in the evening, and went to the theatre, where two beautiful Phrynes of the metropolis laid siege to his affections, and being young and inflammable, he invited them both to sup with him at his hotel on College Green.

The next morning, a friend of his, who called himself Capt. Mackavanagh, and that he had sent up word, that the lady in the flowered tabinet was a particular friend of his, and that he must fend her down to him immediately, or he must measure Swords with the parson who had put such an affront upon his honor as to take away his pet and his darling. "The message is somewhat extraordinary," said the stranger, "but if it must be so, it must; Madam, I wish you a good night, give me permission to accompany you to the door, and in your absence this lady and I must console ourselves as well as we can for the loss of your agreeable society."

Five minutes had scarcely elapsed before the waiter re-appeared, and brought another message from the Captain, signifying, that the lady below stairs was miserable without her companion, Miss Lucy, and that she must come to her in no time. The stranger was very much nettled at this abrupt and unexpected summons, which he at first would not obey; but at length his prudence subdued his anger, and he consented to eat his supper alone.

He had scarcely swallowed a mouthful when the waiter entered the room with a third demand from the Captain; the purport of which was, that one of the ladies longed for the boiled fowl, and the other for the cranberry tart, and as they were both in a state of regency, their wishes must be literally fulfilled. At this impertinent and preposterous requisition the stranger became exceedingly enraged; he swore, most emphatically, that he would not part with his supper on such terms for all the Ladies in the three kingdoms, or all the bullies from Cork to Antrim; but recollecting the solemn promise he had made, and being a man of his word in the strictest sense, he grumblingly consented to have the supper conveyed away; called for some water-gruel, ate it like a philosopher, and went to bed.

While he was reading the papers at breakfast the next morning, a raw-boned, colossical, cadaverous, redoubted figure, with a cockade in his hat, stalked into the apartment, without any preparatory measure, and thus addressed the patient traveller, in a tone of denunciation: "My name, Sir, is Mackavanagh, and I used you like a scoundrel last night." "As you are pleased to think so," Sir, rejoined the other. "I shall not be so rude as to contradict you." "Well, then," said the other, "point being settled," continued the Captain, "I must now inform you, that I am come to give you satisfaction; and as I hear that you are a stranger, and may have no weapons, I have brought a case of pistols, ready charged, my dear, so the sooner we put an end to this affair the better." This was beyond his endurance; they called a coach, drove to Glasnevin fought, and became good friends ever after.

THOUGHTS on the COMMERCE, BETWEEN BENGAL and PEGU.

FROM A WORK LATELY PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA.

PEGU, much more known by the Europeans, than Cochin China, on account of its situation, and commerce; is the more interesting to the English in particular, as it is situated on the western Coast of Bengal, and in political affairs is of some account. We have already said, and it is generally known, that the Europeans of every denomination, are hated, and feared in the highest degree throughout the extent of the kingdoms of Pegu, and Ava. Hatred is very often engendered by fear.—On that supposition, the hatred of the people of Pegu, against the English, being great, their fear must be so likewise; and whether it be well founded, or not, those who govern and rule, should know better than any other persons. The distinction, that these people make, between the European Englishman, and him of India, makes it apparent, that the neighbourhood of Bengal, is not agreeable to them; and this is the reason, why the English vessels that arrive at Pegu, from Bombay, or the Coasts of Malabar, or Coromandel, are always better treated than others, both in conversation, and the details of trade. It is not affection that makes them act thus; it is fear.

The Trade of Pegu, might be of greater consequence, and in proportion to the consideration which the Government of Bengal, would shew the King of Ava. He who believes himself, the first king on earth, and is persuaded, that all the others reign but by his permission, is much piqued at finding himself neglected, without doubt is not proper to confirm him, in his opinion, it is much better, to let him perceive, that other Princes reign without his permission, particularly as he fears and would wish to avoid, receiving such a lesson. Yet, if by certain exterior marks of respect, we should obtain from him, a free communication with his estates, and free trade with his subjects; it is to be presumed, that the trade of the English might be susceptible of a considerable augmentation. For all the subjects of the King of Ava, and particularly, the inhabitants of Pegu, are much inclined to make use of several English commodities; and the humidity of their soil incites them to seek wherewith to preserve themselves from its disagreeable and dangerous effects. This want of the natives would force them, to find in their lands, the means of paying for the English Merchandise: So that there would be a likelihood, that the active and passive trade of these countries, would change its appearance, from better to better.

What may be exported from different places into these countries, are cloths of every kind, and particularly those cloths of Surat, dyed blue; coarse woollens, red, and blue; cotton stuffs coloured, which they manufacture in England: But they should be fabricated twice as long, and four times as broad, as they usually are; saffron and its dye; Coffee; all kinds of the strongest liquors; opium and its distillation; every sort of warlike and naval stores; some rich piece goods, in silk and gold; velvet of every colour; looking glasses; hard-ware proportioned to their uses; amber, brown and yellow; coral, and small glass-ware of Venice. Export thence, wood, well known for its value in masting and building of vessels. The people of Pegu, do not give willingly nor readily, their great masts; they shew for sale middling ones. Gold, is common there, we see it in abundance, fabricated for individuals, and public edifices, but its exportation, is prohibited, under very rigorous penalties; if exported it is necessary to smuggle it, which is not difficult; wax, abounds there more than in Behar, and perhaps more than in Napsul. Tin is there of a beauty, and solidity, which should augment its prize. We find in its mountains, besides the mines of gold, those of diamonds, which are fine enough, and exceed in size those of Golconda, and yield not to them in weight and brilliancy. The soil is nearly as fruitful as that of Bengal; and the lands are almost as well cultivated; their productions abundant and copious, might serve to form a granary for strangers, and should hinder the famines of the coast, and Bengal; as those of Bengal should produce the same effects in Pegu, and all the domains of the King of Ava, when it is felt, in the one, or the other of those countries. The fruit trees, some of which are indigenous, bear fruit twice in the year. Rice, and every kind of grain is produced without labour; potatoes, and other roots very wholesome and nutritive, are common there. Vegetables abound, plenty of game of every kind. To this, if we add, that their shores, and rivers, contain plenty of fishes, we should procure thereby a pleasant and agreeable abode, were the climate better.

(To be Continued.)

ANECDOTE.

Capital offences are not often committed in Sweden; many of the towns in which there are provincial Courts of Justice, are therefore without an executioner. In one of these a criminal was sentenced to be hanged, which occasioned great embarrassment. It was found necessary to engage a hangman who lived at a considerable distance, who would require the expenses of his journey to be paid, and the customary reward of two crowns. A young tradesman just admitted into the city council, delivered his sentiments first upon this business; "Gentlemen," said he, "I think we had better give the malefactor the two crowns, and let him go and get hanged where he pleases."

DEATHS.

Captain Andrew Read, Commanding the 28th Battalion of Native Infantry.
Stephen Callan, Esq. on his passage from Bombay, a Gentleman whose loss is very sincerely lamented.

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The Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY.

[No. 437.]

TUESDAY, February 25, 1794.

[Vol. X.]

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

FEBRUARY 25, 1794.

ON SUNDAY morning arrived the American ship JOHN, Captain Robert Felger, of Boston, she left the Downs on the 25th of September, and the Island of Madeira the 17th of Nov.

PASSENGERS.

MRS. COOK AND DAUGHTER.
MR. AND MRS. STOKES, AND CHILD,
EDICE MARTIN,
MISS STEEDMAN,
MR. TOTTEEN,
MR. ABBOTT,
MR. TOD,
CAPTAIN ALCOCK,
MR. MISTRE,
MR. ARPNEITER,
MR. JONES,
MR. MUNT,
MR. SMITH, AND
MASTER TOWNSEND.

The JOHN brings intelligence of so recent date as the 5th of October.—The most interesting particulars of which, we shall endeavour to lay before our readers with as much accuracy, as the time will permit.

On the 7th of September, off the Start Point in the Channel, she spoke the TALBOT and KING GEORGE Indianmen, under Convoy of the P. W. RUTL, a 74 gun Ship; so that little doubt could be entertained of their safe arrival at their several destinations.

All accounts agree in representing the internal state of Great Britain, to be tranquil, prosperous, and happy.

The KING enjoyed that universal popularity which has not failed to attend him, during the continuation of his reign, and was in possession of that decided health, which held out a strong promise, that his Majesty would long enjoy the favourable opinion of his people.

Mr. Pitt retained his influence with the Commons, both within and without doors—notwithstanding the general appearance, on the Continent did not seem to declare any probable termination to the War.

Lord Howe, who had command of the Grand Fleet, was lying at Torbay—no General Naval Action had taken place.

Different arrangements, with respect to this country, had been publicly spoken of.—It was reported, and it appeared to meet with some degree of credit, that Lord Hobart, the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, would fill, at the recommendation of Mr. Dundas, a very important station, at one of the Presidencies.

Not any immediate local change, but what is provided for, in the late bill for the further regulation of the Indian Police &c. &c. was even hinted at.

We have not been able to learn that any relief or reinforcement, had been announced, for the Indian Station. It was said, however, that two or three frigates, had been ordered to prepare for conveying the coming Fleet to India. The first Ships to be in the Downs, the 24th November.

In the West Indies Admiral Gardner, it appears, did not succeed, in his Expedition against MARTINIQUE; but was obliged after a fruitless effort—to return to Barbadoes.

SUGAR.—The late Crops in the West Indies, had proved very favorable—and no less than a fail of West Indianmen, had arrived in England, early in September—the price, in consequence of this plentiful supply, was very moderate.

PARLIAMENT—flood prorogued to the middle of November.

The Marquis of Abercorn, it was expected, would succeed to the Lieutenantcy of Ireland.

FROM A MINISTERIAL PRINT.

The rumour of some speedy change in the CABINET, was yesterday more confidently talked of than ever. It is said, that the Duke of Richmond, yesterday resigned his office of Master General of Ordnance; and it is further reported, that another seat in the Cabinet, will likewise be vacated on the same ground. Mr. Addington, is mentioned as likely to become one of the Secretaries of State, and that Sir Gilbert Elliot will be the new Speaker of the House of Commons. Earl Carlisle, Lord Malmesbury, a few others, formerly attached to the Portland Party, but now known under the title of the *Chancellor's Friends*, are further talked of, as likely to gain some promotion in this new arrangement.

These rumours are so much the topic of general conversation, among the well informed people, that it is our duty to mention them; and though no one seems to know precisely, who are to be the new Members of the Cabinet, it is generally acknowledged, that some new dispositions will take place, previous to the meeting of Parliament.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

WHITEHALL—Sept. 13.

By advices from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean, received this evening, dated Victory, off the Islands of Hyères, the 23th of August, 1793, it appears, that an intercourse had taken place between his Lordship, and the Commissioners from Toulon and Marseilles;—that Lord Hood had published a Preliminary Declaration and Proclamation, and received a paper in answer, of which copies are subjoined. And by subsequent accounts from Captain Nelson, Commander of his Majesty's ship Agamemnon, dated August 31st, off Oneglia, to Mr. Trevor, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Turin, it appears that a treaty, relative to Toulon, was brought to a conclusion, and that on the 29th, Lord Hood's fleet landed 1,500 men, and took possession of the batteries, at the mouth of the harbour. The French fleet hawled into the inner Road, and on the 29th the British fleet and the fleet of Spain, which joined on the same day, anchored in the outer Road of Toulon. It is added, that Marseilles has been taken by the Republican troops, under Gen. Carteau.

LORD HOOD'S,

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

If a candid and explicit declaration in favour of Monarchy is made at Toulon and Marseilles, and the Standard of Royalty hoisted, the ships in the harbour dismantled, and the port and forts provisionally at my disposition, so as to allow of the egress and regress with safety, the people of Provence shall have all the assistance and support his Britannic Majesty's fleet under my command can give; and not an atom of private property of any individual shall be touched, but protected; having no other view than that of restoring peace to a great nation, upon just, liberal and honorable terms: This must be the ground-work of the Treaty.

And whenever peace takes place, which I hope and trust will be soon, the port, with all the ships in the harbour, and forts of Toulon, shall be restored to France, with the stores of every kind, agreeable to the schedule that may be delivered.

Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Victory, this 23d of August, 1793.

(Signed) Hood.

DECLARATION TO ADMIRAL HOOD.

I. That the unanimous wish of the Inhabitants of Toulon is to reject a Constitution which does not promote their happiness, to adopt a Monarchic Government, such as it was originally by the Constituent Assembly, of 1789; and in consequence, they have proclaimed Louis XVII, Son of Louis XVI, KING, and have sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the despotism of the Tyrants, which at this time govern France.

II. That the White Flag shall be hoisted the instant the English Squadron anchors in the Road of Toulon, and it will there meet the most friendly reception.

III. That the ships of war now in the Road, will be dismissed according to Admiral Hood's wishes.

IV. That the Citadel and the Forts of the Coast shall be provisionally at the disposal of the said Admiral; but, for the better establishing the union which ought to exist between the two people, it is requested, that the garrison shall be composed of an equal number of French and English, and that nevertheless the command shall devolve to the English.

V. The people of Toulon trust, the English Nation will furnish speedily a force sufficient to assist in repelling the attacks, which they are at this moment threatened with by the Army of Italy, which marches towards Toulon, and by that of General Carteau, who directs his forces against Marseilles.

VI. That the People of Toulon, full of confidence in the generous offers of Admiral Hood, trust that all those who held civil and military employments, shall be continued in their places, and shall not be annoyed in their respective occupations.

VII. That the subsistence and succours of every kind, of which Toulon stands so much in need, will be assured to the inhabitants by the Combined Fleet of the Powers coalesced.

VIII. That when peace will have been re-established in France, the ships and forts which shall be put into the hands of the English shall be restored to the French Nation, in the same state they were in when the inventory was delivered.

It is according to this Declaration, if approved by Admiral Hood, that the Toulonens will regard themselves, with good heart and will, as belonging to the English and the other Powers coalesced, and by whose succour will be

brought about that Peace, after which they have panted so long.

(Signed)

Beaudeau, President. Reboul, Vice President. Reynaud, Secretary. La Poye Vertrieux. Deydier Cadel. Andraw. Vialis. Barthelmy, Commissary of the Department. Poffel. Fournier. Grival. Bre. Devant. Antoine Gabert. Porte. Joffre, Commissary of the Municipality. L. Cadier, Commissary of the Municipality. C. Garibow. Boullement. Ferrand. Chaussegros, Commandant of Arms. Borgues. Richard, Commissary of the Municipality. Meitrand, President of the Municipality. Bertrand. Sicard.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 15, 1793.

Lord Hugh Conway, Captain of his Majesty's ship the Leviathan, arrived here this day with a dispatch from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Phillip Stephens, Esq. of which the following is a copy:

Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon, Aug. 29, 1793.

SIR,

In my letter of the 25th, (of which I herewith send a duplicate, and also of its inclosures) I had the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the situation of things at Toulon and Marseilles. Since that, several messengers have passed between me and the Sections of Toulon; and, having assurances that they had proclaimed Louis XVII, King, and had sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the despotism of the tyrants, which at this time govern France, and that they would be zealous in their endeavours to restore peace to their distracted and calamitous country, I came to the resolution of leading one thousand five hundred men, and take possession of the forts which command the ships in the road, St. Julien, a turbulent hot-headed Democrat, (to whom the seamen had given the command of the fleet in the room of Trogoffe) had the command of the forts on the left of the harbour, and declared resistance.

In all enterprises of war, danger more or less is to be expected, and must be submitted to; but, impressed with the great importance of taking possession of Toulon, the great fort of Malgue, and others on the Main, in shortening the war, I fully relied, that in case my endeavours should not succeed, I should be justified in running some risk, being conscious I acted, to the best of my judgment, as a faithful servant to my King and Country; therefore, at midnight on the 27th, I made the necessary arrangements for putting the troops on shore, as near as possible to the great fort, without their being molested by those batteries in the hands of St. Julien, under the immediate protection of the Meleager and Tartar supported by the Egmont, R. ulf, Courageux, and Colofus, which were all in the fort by noon on the 28th. And I authorized Captain Elphinstone, to land and enter, at the head of the troops, the fort of Malgue, and to take upon him the charge and command as Governor; and directed Captain Lickson, on his anchoring, to lend a flag, with peremptory notice to St. Julien, that such ships, as did not immediately proceed into the inner harbour, and put their powder on shore, should be treated as enemies. All but seven, whose crews ran off with St. Julien, removed in the course of the day.

It is impossible for me to express my obligation to Don Langara, adequate to my feelings of it, for the singular honor of his implicit confidence in, and good opinion of me, in the promptitude his Excellency manifested to comply with the wishes contained in my second letter; as his Excellency was not content with his whole squadron, except four, which he left to bring a body of troops from the army at Risellon, and made his appearance from the deck of the Victory as the troops from his Majesty's Squadron, under my command were in the act of landing. Admiral Gravina came on board; and, upon my explaining to him the necessity of as many Spanish troops being put on shore immediately, as could be spared, he told me, he was authorized by his Admiral to pay attention to any request I should make, and undertook to prepare 1,000 at least to be landed this morning, under the protection of the four ships I had ordered to anchor, and were all in the fort before twelve o'clock.

I herewith transmit a Copy of Don Langara's, in answer to mine of the 25th.

The corps of Cartau has been at Marseilles, and committed all maner of enormities, and is now on its march to Toulon, expecting to join the army near at hand from Italy. The former consists of 10,000 men the number of the latter is not ascertained, but, be it more or less, I trust, the whole will make no impression even upon Toulon;—upon the fort of Malgue, I am pretty confident they cannot do it.

Information has just been sent me, that Carteau has planned to send away from Marseilles all the money, as well as a merchandize, in the Town: The former is said to consist of four millions of livres; but I have planned to prevent him, by having off Marseilles two ships of the line, with orders not to suffer any vessel to sail; and I am now sending two frigates, which I could not spare before.

After having taken possession of Toulon and the forts, I thought it expedient to issue another Proclamation, which Captain Elphinstone tells me has had a very happy effect; a copy of which I also enclose.

The knowledge of this event to the King and his Majesty's Ministers appears to me of that magnitude, that I think it expedient to adopt two modes of conveyance, one by the way of Barcelona, and the other Genoa.

Lord Hugh Conway has the charge of one dispatch, and the Honorable Captain Waldegrave the other, who will be able to inform his Majesty's Ministers, at those places they may pass, of the Allied Powers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

HOOD.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Lord Hood, by his second Proclamation at Toulon, not only pledges the faith of the British nation to what Ministers, in his Lordship's hearing, expressly disclaimed in the House of Commons, viz. an interference in the internal Government of France, but to aid in restoring the Constitution of 1789, as accepted by the late Sovereign—a Constitution which Ministers took particular care neither to countenance nor acknowledge, and against which Mr. BURKE wrote his Book.

Under the Constitution of 1789, Nobility was abolished in France; the patrimony of the Church confiscated; Monsieur and the Count D'ARTOIS, declared to have forfeited their right of succession to the Crown; and all the first class of Emigrants proscribed.

[Morn. Chron.]

CAPTURE OF QUESNOY.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary at the Court of Brussels, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Bernierain, September 11, 1793.

"MY LORD,

"I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that this morning La Quesnoy has surrendered to the troops of his Imperial Majesty. At midnight the town ceased firing, and an Officer came out with the terms on which the Garrison proposed to capitulate.

"These terms were rejected, in so far as they deviated from the point which General CLAIRFAYT had resolved to insist upon, namely that the Garrison should be Prisoners of War.

"This condition, though combated, did not appear unexpected; and the Officer, on quitting General CLAIRFAYT, gave assurances that the stipulations he had consented to, would be accepted.

"At the moment of dispatching my Messenger, the Capitulation is not actually signed; but as Prince COBOURG, General CLAIRFAYT, and Count MERVY, have severally confirmed to me the surrender, and authorized me to communicate it to your Lordship, I hope my doing so will not appear hasty. The Garrison is to march out on the 15th instant."

Although the above losses must have been felt severely by the Republic of France, it is not added that it has occasioned any material alteration either in their system or spirit. The convention proceeds, at it would seem from foreign Prints, with much firmness, and unanimity.

In the Field, the French Army, as here before demans, and bears it with great Gallantry; Notwithstanding disasters, which would have disappointed any other European Power.

The French from what we have been able to inform ourselves, have not obtained any show of superiority over the Allied Armies, but in the attempt against Dunkirk; the circumstances attending which, were as follow.

After Valenciennes had fallen to the Allied Army, it was garrisoned by the Austrians; and the Duke of York marched with the Hanoverians, and English troops to the attack of DUNKIRK.

It was intended that Admiral M'Bride, with a number of Gun Boats, and four frigates, should co-operate with the Duke;—a detachment of Dutch Troops under the Hereditary Prince of Orange, consisting of about 2000, were ordered also to join in the Expedition; but from the defeat of the Dutch at Menin, in the beginning of September, by which they lost 1000 Men, and the impossibility of Admiral M'Bride's co-operation, owing to heavy Seas on that Coast, His Royal Highness determined on an immediate attack on the out works, and was repulsed with so serious and heavy a loss by a sortie from the Garrison, that he was obliged to raise the Siege, and fall back upon Furnes; after abandoning 32 Pieces of heavy Ordnance.

The necessity of securing a retreat for the troops, induced his Royal Highness to lay an embargo on all the ships at Ostend. The principal Officers that fell in this unfortunate action, were Lieut. Gen. Dalton, Col. Monro and Col. B. Ville and Eld, of the Guards. Indeed the loss in most of the engagements has particularly fallen on the Guards. His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus was wounded in the *Somme*, and remained for some time in the hands of the enemy.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 22.

Late last night one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived with a dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant General, to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, of which the following is a copy:

Menin, August 19, 1793.

"I have the honor to inform you, that the army marched from Turcoing upon the morning of the 18th, to a camp near this town. The Hereditary Prince of Orange made an attack the same day upon the French posts of Mouvain, Blaton, and Lincelles. This was in some degree advantageous to the operations of his Royal Highness, as it served to cover his march, and to keep the enemy in a state of uncertainty in regard to his design.

"The former of these attacks miscarried; for the latter his Serene Highness succeeded without much loss. About one o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, in their turn, attacked the post of Lincelles, and, as it afterwards appeared, in great force. The Prince of Orange, who had made large detachments from his camp for these different enterprises, requested of his Royal Highness to send three battalions to the support of his troops. The three nearest battalions, which happened to be those of the First, Coldstream, and Third Regiments of Guards, were accordingly ordered to march, under the command of Major-General Lake, for that purpose. Upon their arrival at Lincelles, they found the post in the possession of the enemy. The Dutch troops, having been forced to abandon it, had retreated by a road different from that by which the British had advanced. To have fallen back in this situation must have presented the enemy, evidently superior in numbers, an opportunity of entirely defeating the detachment. General Lake embraced a resolution worthy of the troops which he commanded, and which has been attended with glory and success. He determined upon an immediate attack.

"The enemy occupied a redoubt of uncommon size and strength upon a height adjoining to the high road, in front of the village of Lincelles. The road itself was defended by other works strongly fortified; woods and ditches covered their flanks. The battalions were instantly formed, and advanced under a very heavy fire, with an order and intrepidity which no praise can be too high. After firing three or four rounds, they rushed on with their bayonets, stormed the redoubt, and drove the enemy through the village. At the end of the village the latter rallied, under the protection of other troops, and kept up, for some time, a severe fire; but they were again defeated, and so entirely put to the rout, that they have not since appeared in that quarter. They lost eleven pieces of cannon, two of which had been before taken from the Dutch. There are about 500 prisoners; the number of killed and wounded cannot be ascertained with any precision; it is calculated at between 2 and 300 men. By the concurrent testimony of the prisoners, the enemy had 12 battalions upon the post, which must have been upwards of 5000 men.

"I am sorry to add, that such difficulties could not be overcome without considerable loss. The fall of two gallant officers, and the brave men who have suffered upon this occasion, must be a matter of regret. It can only be imputed to the ability of Major-General Lake, and the extraordinary valour of the officers and men, that the loss has not been still greater. The conduct of Colonel Griffin, Colonel Hulse, and Colonel Pennington, have reflected honour upon themselves, and merited his Royal Highness's warm approbation. Equal praise is due to Major Wright, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery attached to the battalions.

"As soon as the retreat of the Dutch troops was known, several battalions were ordered from camp to support the Guards. They arrived after the action was at an end, but remained to strengthen the post (which the Dutch had by this time re-occupied) during the night. They returned to camp this morning. The French made an attack this day upon the Dutch post at Roubaix, in which they have been repulsed with considerable loss.

"The works of Lincelles have been destroyed, and the post left unoccupied.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"J. A. MURRAY."

Return of the number of Rank and File of the three Battalions of Foot Guards, under the Command of Major-General Lake, who engaged the French on the 19th of August, 1793.

First Regiment	378
Coldstream	349
Third Regiment	399

Total 1126

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Three Battalions of Foot Guards, with the Artillery attached to it, under the Command of Major-General Lake, on the 19th of August, 1793.

First Regiment—2 Sergeants, 10 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants 22 Rank and File, wounded.

Coldstream. 1 Captain 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants 22 Rank and File, wounded.

Third Regiment—1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File, killed, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

First Regiment. Col. Lord D'Oyley Col. Evans, Captain Archer, Captain Britton, Captain Wigram, wounded.

Coldstream. Lieutenant Col. Bosville, killed; Lieutenant Colonel Galsworthy, Edgill Bayley, wounded.

Third Regiment. Capt. Cunningham, wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant De Peyster, killed.

J. A. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

WHITEHALL—Sept. 11.

Mr. RICHARD LAWRY, acting Lieutenant of his Majesty's fireship the COMET, dispatched by Rear-Admiral MACBETH, from Grave line Pitt, arrived this afternoon at the Office of the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Home Department, with a dispatch from Colonel Sir JAMES MURRAY, Adjutant-General, to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:

Furnes, September 9, 1793.

"I am with extreme sorrow, that I have to acquaint you, with the unfortunate event of an attack, which the French army made upon that of Field Marshal FREYTAG, upon the 5th instant. The latter was posted, as I have had the honour of informing you, at Hondchoote, he right upon the canal, the left extending to the left bank of the canal.

"The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon this day attacking upon every point, notwithstanding the great exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in General WALMODEN, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the center of his line. He retired behind the small Canal which runs from Bullem to Sienkirke.

"The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant Officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions, is supposed to be near 2500 in killed, wounded, and missing; and that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred prisoners have been taken. I understand, that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

"Upon the 5th, his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to General WALMODEN's support; but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Sienkirke. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the force provided for the siege, were left behind them, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adirkerque.

"It appears that the Enemy had collected forces for this enterprise from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle; and particularly that, which had occupied the Camp de César. They were commanded by General HOUCHARD, who is said, by the prisoners (though with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede.

"In the retreat upon the night of the 6th, his Royal Highness Prince ADOLPHUS, and the Field Marshal were, for a short time, in the possession of the enemy. A Patrol of Cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpoede, through which one of the columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended. The Field Marshal was wounded in the head, and I am happy to add, only in the face degree. He has, however, been unable, since that time, to take the command of the army. Captain OUSLAR, one of his Royal Highness's Aides de Camp, was killed, and another, Captain WANGENHEIM, very severely wounded.

"From this situation, his Royal Highness, and the Field Marshal were relieved by the intrepidity and presence of mind of General WALMODEN; who, upon discovering the enemy were in possession of Rexpoede, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter.

"I must repeat, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM ESKINE, commanded the Rear Guard, and much is due to his conduct and Military Skill.

"The enemy made a Sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. MURRAY, Adj. General."

"P. S. The cavalry, from the nature of the country, have been very little engaged."

Right Hon. Henry Dundas. Secy. &c. &c.

What could be done by military skill, has been done by the Duke of York, since his departure from the camp at Ghivelde—When Marshal Freytag was driven from his position near Caffel, and his Royal Highness was reduced to the necessity of retiring to Furnes, he instantly dispatched one of his Aide-de-Camps to General Beaulieu, requiring immediate assistance.—From the Dutch at Ypres and at Menin, he did not request any aid, because he refused, that they would be attacked by the French, and that weakening their force, would produce the most fatal consequences. The anxiety apparent on the countenance of the Duke, while at Furnes, was extreme. He took little rest, and refused to undress himself for the purpose of enjoying repose.

"As soon as he supposed, that his Aide-de-Camp had communicated his request of General Beaulieu, he changed his position, and moved to Dixmude on his left, for the purpose of being nearer General Beaulieu.—But the French collecting in great force from all parts—drawing a large detachment of troops from Dunkirk, the whole of the Camp at Caffel, and receiving large reinforcements from the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, advanced immediately to Ypres, a central post between the Duke of York and General Beaulieu, and of such importance in the present posture of affairs, that the possession of it, seemed to decide the success or disappointment of all operations on the part of the Allied Army in this quarter.

General Beaulieu certainly evinced every inclination to co-operate with the Duke of York, and to afford him assistance; but the proximity of the Camp of La Madeline, fettered his operations, and disabled him from making such rapid movements as he would otherwise have done. An engagement certainly took place, between his army and the French; but it neither saved Ypres, nor enabled the Dutch to retain Menin, or their posts on the river Lys. Driven from Ypres, the Dutch fell back to Bruges, and from Menin they retired to Ghent.

The Regiments lately from England have joined the Duke's army, which is also stated to have received a reinforcement of 2000 Austrians.

The loss of the Dutch, in the late attacks at Menin and Ypres, has been very great. The French, to provide against any future attack on Dunkirk, are employed night and day on the fortifications of that place. They have advanced to Furnes, where they have formed a camp.

[Contd.]

NAVAL ACTION.

A severe, and gallant action, which lasted upwards of three hours, took place off Sandy Hook, in the month of July, between the English Frigate the Boston, of 32 guns, commanded by Captain Courteney, and the National Frigate, La Ambuscade, of the same force.

Captain Courteney, (whom many of our Readers will doubtless recollect, as Commander of the Euredice in this Country) with his First Lieutenant, and forty of the crew, fell in the beginning of the action; which was gallantly continued by the Second Lieutenant; until the shrouds, Backstays, and running rigging of the Boston, being almost all shot through, or carried away, he was obliged to haul off, and stand away, nor was the Ambuscade in a situation to follow her, having many men and officers killed, and being equally shattered with the Boston. A more gallant action has not graced the annals of the present war.

From the nature of the intelligence received in August, we might have entertained hopes, that the progress of the GRAND COMBINED ARMIES, would have been very considerable in FRANCE, we do not however, learn, except indeed, the capture of Toulon, and Quenoy, as above detailed, that they have effected any one object of importance.

GASTON'S CHRISTIAN ARMY.

From the Foreign Prints we have the following account of the situation of GENERAL GASTON, with his Catholic Army; which is very different than what the previous reports, detailed in this country, had authorized us to expect.

This Royal! well-disciplined! and hitherto successful army, from the position of the troops of the Republic, must have been entirely surrounded—at the end of September.

The army of *Nantes* was represented as on its march by St. Pera, to retake *Machecoul*—and that of *Anceux* was posted on the side of the *Loire* at *St. Florent*. At *Saumur* were stationed eight thousand men, under *Sauterre*; at *Chienne*, towards *la Vienne*, under the command of *Rey*, were one thousand and five hundred, and at *Tours*, the late garrison of *Menin*, led by *Anbert de Bayet*—added to the above, the Army of *Niort* was distributed—at *Maixent*, one thousand and five hundred—at *Niort*, three thousand—and at *Fouventay-le-Peuple* from eight to nine thousand.

The Army of *Lucon*, is beyond *Chapronay*, and consists of from nine thousand, to ten thousand men.

The Army of *Sablés* has taken *La Roche-sur-Yon*, and covers the Army of *Lucon* in the very centre of *La Vendée*.

On the 20th of August, the Royalists were completely defeated near *Parthenay*; five hundred Prisoners, and five pieces of Cannon were taken, and numbers abandoned the *Rebellious Standard* to range under the banners of the Republic.

CUSTINE—was tried, condemned, and executed, at *Paris*, in the beginning of September.—He was guillotined.

The Crops throughout France have been luxuriantly abundant, notwithstanding the frontier War, nor is there any doubt of their internal supplies being consequently answerable, to their demands, however urgent.

We are sorry to learn, that the climate of *Prince Rupert's Bay*, the very worst in the *West Indies*, to which the flower of the British troops, were sent, after the unsuccessful attack upon *Martinico*, has proved more fatal both to officers and men, than the capture of all the French islands with proper assistance and under better conduct, would probably have done.

Algerman *Le Mesurier* will succeed to the civic chair of the city in November next, on a count of *Brook Watson's* absence from the kingdom, who is otherwise next in rotation.

The Honourable Company's ship *Rose*, Captain *Dempster*, and two other *Indiamen*, arrived in the Downs on the 19th of August.

STOCKS.

3 Per Cent Con.	74
Script	76
6 Per Cent An.	105
1 India Stock	203
2 India Bonds 15 S. Premium	

The John spoke the *Ardficer*, Capt. *Callender*, off the Island of *Ceylon*, on Thursday last, sixteen days from *Bengal*, all well.

By letters from *Mafula-cottah* dated the 17th Instant, we have the following intelligence—"that TWO FRENCH PRIVATEERS were cruising between *Madras* and *Mafulipatam*, and had taken two vessels," whose names are not mentioned—the account adds, that, "eight Lafcars, belonging to the captured vessels, had been put on shore at *Mafula-cottah*, and that a heavy cannonade was heard in the Offing on the morning of the 12th Instant.

"* WE were not favoured with the English Prints, from which we have taken the preceding Extracts until a late hour on Sunday evening; which circumstance, together with the unavoidable absence of several COMPOSITORS, will, we trust, plead in excuse for the tardy publication of the COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.—We hope to be enabled to place before our Readers more merited, and more detailed accounts of European transactions in our ORDINARY COURIER of FRIDAY.

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