

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 authorized to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

BOAT DEPARTMENT.

I.—THE number of Boats furnished by Contractors, in good Condition, completely manned, properly lugged, and ready for immediate Service, to be one hundred and twenty-five the number of additional spare Boats in good Condition and fit for Service to be twenty-five.

II.—Each Boat to be manned with six Rowers or a Peon, and one Steer-man.

III.—A watching Peon to attend in every Boat, and to wear a Badge of the Office of Beach Master.

IV.—The Beach Master to be responsible in the first Instance for all Losses, by Theft, or Embezzlement on board the Boats.

V.—The Beach Master upon ascertaining the number of the Boat, and the value of the Property lost, is to call upon the Contractors to make good the full Amount to him; on failure whereof he is to report all the Circumstances to the Board of Trade for their determination.

VI.—The rate of Boat Hire for each Trip in the South Road, to be 17 fanams, 40 cash, to be distributed as follows, viz.

	F.	C.
To the Crew	8	—
Boat Owners, or Contractors	5	—
Tindal	—	60
Maistry	—	60
Beach Master, for Peon Hire,	2	—
Sea-Customer	1	—
Total	17	40

VII.—The rate of Boat Hire for each trip in the North Road, to be 19 fanams, to be distributed as follows, viz.

	F.	C.
To the Crew	5	—
Boat Owners or Contractors	4	—
Tindal	—	40
Maistry	—	40
Beach Master for Peon Hire	1	20
Sea Customer	—	60
Total	19	fanams

VIII.—All Bills for Boat Hire to be drawn out, at the Exchange of 45 fanams to the Star Pagoda.

IX.—All Bills for Boat Hire to be drawn by the Sea Customer, as usual, who will pay the amount to the Boat-Contractors, to be by them distributed in the abovementioned proportions, to the Crew, Owners of the Boats, Tindals, and Maistries.

X.—To every Boat, employed on a Sunday, the additional Sum, of 7 fanams per trip, is to be paid for the support of decayed and wounded Boatmen, and other charitable purposes.

XI.—Each load of Ballast to consist of 120 baskets to be compared with a muster basket of the proper size by the beach Master, and a seal or chop affixed to each, and no others made use of.

XII.—The price of every Boat Load of ballast, delivered in the South Road, to be 4 fanams, and in the North Road 3 fanams, over and above the rate of Boat Hire already notified.

XIII.—Each Boat load of water to consist of 9 tons, or 4 butts, sent off full—the water to be of the best quality, and the casks to be examined twice in every month by the Contractor for water casks for the Honorable Company, and their condition reported by him to the Board of Trade, the price of each Boat load of water to be 53 fanams 40 cash.

XIV.—Each Boat to be furnished with one good tarpaulin at least, the tarpaulin to be 14 feet long, and 12 feet broad, with the number of the Boat painted on it, the tarpaulins to be inspected by the Sea Customer's Assistant, and Beach Master, at the time of the monthly survey of the Boats, and a report made by them to the Board of Trade.

XV.—The Contractors are to have such a number of Boats, in readiness for Sundays, as may be required of them by the Beach Master in the preceding evening.

XVI.—Two Boat-Contractors to attend daily on the Beach, in order that such regulations, as relate to them, may be properly carried into effect.

XVII.—A quantity of plank and other materials, sufficient for the construction of 25 Boats, and the repair of 50 Boats, to be always kept in store by the Contractors, and a report to be made to the Board of Trade of their state and condition, on the first Wednesday in every month, by the Beach Master.

XVIII.—Any Captain, or Owner of a Vessel, who employ his own Boat (provided the crews do not belong to this port) in loading his Vessel, subject to other regulations, than what are established at the Sea Customer's Office, respecting Duties and Port Clearance—the articles of ballast, water, and tarpaulins excepted, but he is not to let out his Boat to hire under any pretence whatever, for the service of any other Vessel.

XIX.—As much delay and inconvenience has been experienced from Vessels Anchoring at too great distance—any Vessel, that may Anchor further from the shore than in 8 fathom water, will not be entitled to Boats, for any other purpose than

water or provisions, unless on the appearance of approaching bad weather, when it might be considered as unsafe to Anchor at such a distance from the shore.

XX.—The General rule, for distribution of Boats, should be one for 1000 bags of Rice, which the Beach Master is particularly to attend to.

XXI.—The Boat-men are not to be employed in any occupation, whatever, except the working of the Boats, and loading the ballast; for any stores, transported by sea, from the Marine Yard to the Beach House &c.—the same rate of hire is to be paid, as for a Boat employed in the South Road.

XXII.—The Boats, in use, to be numbered in the month of December of every year—a particular survey of the whole to be made, at least once in every month by the Beach Master, and their number and condition reported by him to the Board of Trade.

XXIII.—The Boat-men to be mustered at the same time by the Beach Master, and a report of their number to accompany the return of the Boats.

XXIV.—The Boat-peons to be paid by the Beach Master, on the 1st day of every month, and a pay roll specifying their names, laid before the Board of Trade on the following Wednesday.

XXV.—It is the duty of the Beach Master, to be careful that every Boat employed is in good repair, properly lugged and completely manned; any failure in either of these respects, on the part of Contractors, to be immediately reported by him to the Board of Trade.

XXVI.—It is likewise the duty of the Beach Master to superintend the ballast, the water, and tarpaulins, any deviation from the foregoing regulations must be reported by him to the Board.

XXVII.—The Beach Master is to reside, constantly, at the office on the Beach, and the allotment, or destination of the Boats, is to belong entirely to him.

XXVIII.—Two European assistants, to be employed under the Beach Master, one to reside at the North Bankhall and the other near the House on the Beach.

XXIX.—The Beach Master is to furnish the Board of Trade with a weekly report of the number of ships and Vessels in the road, specifying the dates of their respective Arrivals, their cargoes, and the number of Boatloads appropriated for their use during the week preceding, with an account of the number of trips made by each Boat.

XXX.—These papers, to be lodged at the office of the Board of Trade, and to be open to the inspection of any Merchant or Captain of a Ship, who may have cause to suppose that the Boats actually allotted to any ship or Vessel, have not been appropriated to such particular service.

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

XXXII.—The water and tarpaulins, to be supplied by the Master Attendant as usual, and the salvage of anchors &c. is to appertain to him.

XXXIII.—No ship lascars are to be taken to sea, unless with their free consent and upon security given to the Beach Master, that, in case of any accident befalling them, a suitable provision (such as the Board of Trade may think adequate and reasonable) shall be made for their families, by the persons by whom they may be employed.

XXXIV.—A printed copy of these regulations to be affixed at the office of the Beach Master on the Beach, at the Exchange, at the Sea Custom House, and to be in force on and after the 1st of January next.

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

THOMAS CHASE, Sec.

Fort St. George: 23d December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE President in Council, being desirous of reducing the rate of Interest on all the Company's debts of this Presidency, to 6 per cent, and it appearing that the only demands now against them at a higher rate are, the 8 per cent promissory Notes, issued between the 18th February and 14 June last, he has come to the resolution of discharging them; but, as these Notes were purchased at a premium of 4 and 4½ per cent, he is sensible that the holders would not receive an equitable consideration for their Money, if the payment were to take place immediately.—It is therefore his intention to discharge them at the end of one year, from their respective dates, and to allow the holders an option of receiving payment in 6 per cent Notes, without any deduction, on account of the premium upon those Notes.

All holders of 8 per cent promissory Notes are, in consequence, requested to present them at the Treasury, in conformity to this Advertisement, and to observe that the Interest upon them will cease at the proposed period of payment.

The President in Council further gives Notice, that he will pay the Company's Bonds outstanding at 6 per cent, on the 15th Instant, when the Interest will cease.

Published by Order of the Governor,

in Council, ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George, 3d January, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Honourable the MAYORS COURT, at Madraspatnam.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late

Lieut. Henry Lane, of his Majesty's 52d regiment, are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective debts to Lieuts. Hughes and Browne, of the said regiment; the Executors of the said deceased, and all persons having demands on the said Estate, are desired to make them known to the said Executors.

December 30th, 1793.

FOR THE BENEFIT of the MALE ASYLUM.

On Monday next, the 20th Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George,

A SELECTION OF

SACRED MUSIC,

FROM THE

MESSIAH,

AND

OTHER WORKS OF HANDEL.

TO CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING PIECES:

PART I.—OVERTURE—Messiah.

(RECITATIVE)—“ Comfort ye my People.”

(AIR)—“ Every Valley shall be exalted.”

“ And the Glory of the Lord.”—(Chorus)

(RECITATIVE)—“ Behold a Virgin shall conceive.”

(AIR)—“ O thou that tellest good Tidings.”

“ O thou that tellest good Tidings.”—(Chorus)

“ For unto us a Child is born.”—(Chorus)

PART II.—OVERTURE—Judas Maccabaeus.

“ Mourn ye afflicted Children.”—(Chorus)

(RECITATIVE)—“ Well may your Sorrows.”

(DUET)—“ From this dread Scene.”

(RECITATIVE)—“ Not vain is all.”

(AIR)—“ Pious Orgies.”

“ O FATHER, whose ALMIGHTY POWER.”

[Chorus.]

(RECITATIVE)—“ I feel the DEITY.”

(AIR)—“ Arm, arm ye brave.”

(Trio)—“ Distant of Danger.”—(Chorus)

“ Hallelujah! for the LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT reigneth.”—(Chorus)

PART III.—OVERTURE—Ester.

(AIR)—“ Prophetic visions strike my eye.”

(RECITATIVE)—“ These were Shepherds.”

“ Glory to GOD in the HIGHEST.”—(Chorus.)

(RECITATIVE)—“ Ye Sacred Priests.”

(AIR)—“ Fairwell ye limpid stream.”

CORONATION ANTHEM.

TICKETS of ADMISSION, at Three Pagodas each, to be had at the EXPORT WAREHOUSE in the Fort, where attendance will be given, from ten till two every day, and Books of the Performance delivered.

The CHURCH DOORS will be opened at eleven o'clock, and the performance to begin at twelve. Carriages to be set down and take up at the North Door, and Palaquins at the South.

During the Performance, Carriages to remain on the Parade, or any other place equally removed from the Church; Palaquins at the Sea-Gate, or elsewhere, equally distant.

MADRAS RACES.

THE Committee for the ensuing Races present their Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, and beg Leave to inform them, that the RACES are fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 29th, 30th, and 31st January—A Private Match, the best of 3 two-Mile Heats, to be run for on the 29th—The Ladies's Plate of 250 Pagodas, weight for Age and Inches, the best of three two-Mile Heats on the 30th; and a Purse of 320 Pagodas for Horses, Mares, or Geldings, carrying 9 Stone, the best of 3 two-Mile Heats on the 31st.

A Flag will be hoisted at the Stand, when Trials are taking Place. It is requested that the Gentlemen will not exercise their Horses on the Course, without first obtaining Permission from the Clerk of the Course.

THE RACE COMMITTEE, present their Compliments to the Subscribers, and request they will be so good as pay the Amount of their Subscriptions to the Peon, and mark the same, with the date opposite their Names.

Race Stand: 16th January.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE American Ship Henry, Captain Crowninfield will sail on Saturday next the 18th Current for Calcutta, for Freight or Passage, apply at the Courier Printing Office.

16th January, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOHN BANNAIYNE, deceased late Surgeon's Assistant in the Honourable Company's service, having been granted to Dr. AN DREW BERRY, notice is hereby given, that all Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make the same known to Mr. GEO. CHALMER, Attorney to the Administrator, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay to him their respective Amounts.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN Elegant and excellent Chamber Organ and beautiful Piano Forte, the Instruments of Music appertaining thereto, are in the most exact order for Harmony. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Owenjohn Johannes Armenian Merchant in Black Town, Jail Street, 15th January, 1794.

TONTINE.

PROPOSALS

FOR Establishing a Tontine for the Benefit of 150 Survivors for three Years, commencing the 15th Feb. 1794 and terminating the 15th Feb. 1797; to be divided into four Classes as under.

1st Class	to pay twenty Pagodas per Month.
1st	fifteen do.
2d	ten do.
3d	five do.

To be managed by a Committee of five Directors, Subscribers to the first Class: the Secretary to be one. A Book for Subscriptions is open at the Office of Mr. Hunter, in the Fort, where the whole Play may be seen. Gentlemen at a distance, who wish to be Subscribers, by applying to their Agents here may have Schemes sent them. When there are Ten Subscribers to the 1st Class, a Committee of five shall be chosen from amongst them for the first six Months.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Administratrix and the Administrators, to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, do hereby give Notice, that Dividend of the Monies in their possession will be made on the first of February next, to such of the Bond Creditors as shall have sent in their Claims on or before the 25th Instant, and all the Bond Creditors are desired to take Notice accordingly: as all those, who may send in their Demands after the said Period, will be excluded from receiving any Share in the aforesaid Dividend.

Fort St. George: 10th January, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS Several Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, for Goods purchased from the Shop, kept under the Management of Mr. Frank, have refused payment of their respective Bills, when presented to them, and as the Administratrix and Administrators feel it a duty incumbent on them to use every exertion for the recovery of the outstanding balances: Notice is therefore given, that if any Bill upon being again presented should be refused payment, that it will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law, with instructions to take legal measures for the recovery thereof.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bond Creditors of the late Mr. John Hall who have delivered in their Claims, are requested to bring their Bonds to the Office of the Administrators at Mr. Mitchell's House in the Fort between the 25th Instant and the 1st of February, in order to Compare them with the Register, that the Calculations for their respective proportion of Dividends may be made out.

FOR BOMBAY, THE SHIP CARRON

F. SIMPSON, COMMANDER,

MOUNTS 34, 12 and 9 Pound, Upwards of 200 Men, is Coppered, a Prime Sailer,—She will be ready to receive Cargo in a few Days, and will sail on or before the 20th Instant.

For Freight, Apply to Captain Simpson, at the House of Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase, in the Fort.

A CARD.

MR. LEAMY takes the earliest Opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that notwithstanding his Misfortune of having been captured by the Enemy, and having lost his Passage to China, his Friends, there, have shipped for him on the Carron, Captain Simpson, the undermentioned Articles, which when landed, will be exposed to Sale, at his Godowns under the Exchange.

Mr. Leamy is ferry to find himself, in consequence of the Capture, under the Necessity of requesting, that those Gentlemen, not residing at the Presidency, who may favor him with their Orders, will have the Goodness to let their Commands be accompanied with Orders, on their Agents, for Payment, and that those Bills of last Year, unpaid, may be discharged as speedily as possible.

Fine Hyson and Souchong Tea in quarter chests, Sugar Candy, first fort, Soft Sugar, Nankeen, of all kinds, China Ware, China Hams, Pickles, Sweet Meats, Buglapores and Canton Cloth.

To the Creditors of THOMAS JOHNSON deceased, late of Bombay Mariner

MESSRS ALEXANDER ADAMSON and JAMES TAYLOR of Bombay, Administrators of the Estate and Effects of the said THOMAS JOHNSON, hereby give Notice, that they have made up the final Accounts of the same, and require the several Creditors by themselves or their Attornies, properly constituted, to transmit authentic documents of their several Debts within one Year from this date, that a dividend may be made by the Administrators, according to the legal Order of Distribution, so far as the Balance in their hands will extend.

Bombay: 21st June, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE having passed the Seals of the Hon^{ble} the Mayor's Court to Lieut. David Blair and Lieut. James George Scott, Executors of the Estate of the late Lieut. Fireworker Timothy Kennedy deceased.—It is requested that all Persons indebted to the said Estate, do make immediate payment of the Same to the said Executors, and all Persons having any Claim on the Estate, are requested to deliver in their Claims to the said Executors.

Fort St. George: 16th January, 1794.

THE MADRAS PRINTING OFFICE.

THE PUBLIC are most respectfully informed, that the MADRAS PRESS is removed to the convenient and central Premises, opposite to the Honorable the Mayor's Court House, in Court House Street; where all Orders in the Branch of Printing, will be received, and to which strict Care and Attention will be uniformly paid by

J. D. MATTHEWS, PRINTER, On behalf of the PROPRIETORS of the MADRAS PRESS.

The COURIER, as usual, will be published at the Madras Printing Office, every FRIDAY MORNING, and ADVERTISEMENTS there received for the same.

N. B. A LETTER BOX is placed near the outward Door, for the reception of Occasional, and Contributory Correspondence.

Fort St. George :

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

"AN INDIAN OBSERVER" we should have admitted, but that it had already appeared in another Print; and, perhaps, had we given it Insertion, we might have incurred that blame, which it SEEMED to be the Drift of his Letter to remove.

"MACNUM BONUM" is not calculated for the COURIER.

"THEATRICALS" is under CONSIDERATION.

"AN ADMIRER OF THE LADIES." we are obliged to defer till our next.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 17, 1794.

THIS morning, Mrs. Cullen, Miss Cullen, the Miss Bristows, and Miss Baillie, the Ladies mentioned in our Paper of yesterday, as having been formerly Passengers on the Winterton, landed from the Henry; and had the happiness of once more setting foot on friendly ground, and of finding.

It would be injustice not to mention, that the Passengers on the unfortunate Winterton, experienced, generally, the most humane attention and respect at the Island of Mauritius, and, we are told, that the permission for the departure of the Henry was accelerated, if not wholly obtained, by the earnest solicitation of the who had escaped the Wreck.

with pleasure that we have to add; for satisfaction of several of our Readers, that persons, who have been captured by the French, are on all occasions treated with all kindness, of which their fate is capable. They are under no restriction; or confinement, but distributed, or quartered on private Families; and treated more like Guests, than Enemies,

To the captures, enumerated yesterday, is to be placed the Dragon, Captain Lindsay, captured in the Straights and carried to the Isle, the latter end of November.

FOR EUROPE.

From BENGAL, on board the PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY.

Lieut. Colonel Duncan, Mrs. Charles Gladwin, Mrs. and Mrs. Smalls.

A number of Convicts, are put on board the Daphne, now fitting out at Bengal, in order to their being transported to the New Settlement at the Andamans.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We are informed that Mr. Sluykin, late the Dutch Chief of Surat, is appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Ships St. Helena, Capt. Peterson, Sarah, Capt. Burns, and Asia, Capt. Bremer from this Port, and the Role, Capt. Jackson, from Pedier; are arrived at Calcutta.

The Success Galley, Capt. Binney, failed from Calcutta, on the 26th ult. accompanied by the Ship Surprise; purchased by Capt. Binney, for His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The Government of Bombay have issued an order, strictly forbidding all British subjects to land on any of the territories belonging to the Mahratta State, or to proceed in ships or boats up their rivers, without regular passports.

The BONNE FOY, prize to his Majesty's ship Minerva, was sold by auction at Bombay, on the 30th ultimo.

His Majesty's Ship BURN ABIE, Capt. King, failed from Bombay for this Coast, on the 24th of December.

The MINERVA continued in the dock at Bombay, on the 1st instant, although every possible exertion was used in fitting her for immediate service.

THEATRE.

On Wednesday last, the CITIZEN and LYAR formed the Dramatic Fete at the little Theatre—and the mode in which they were performed, evinced the Propriety of the Selection.

The Principal Characters in the CITIZEN, Young Philpot and Maria, were confided, judiciously, to Messrs. Wallace and Linley; who, in the Green Room Language, certainly made the most of them. The Scenes between Young Philpot and Maria, and the Young and Old Philpot with Corinna, and the humorous and picturesque description of the Poets Room, were throughout peculiarly happy.

The remaining Dramatis Personae were with Messrs. Bosc, Castle and Addison—and with whom could they have been better?

In the LYAR, which succeeded, Messrs. Linley and Wallace presented themselves again, in Young Wilding and Papillon, with as much address, as in the preceding Piece.—Papillon's Description of his qualifications, internal and external, Foreign and Domestic—was one of those felicitous Efforts, seldom met, but when met, always admired. More chaste and pure acting we have never seen.

Sir—Wilding, Sir J. Elliot, Miss Stratton and Miss Godfrey, were very respectably sustained by Messrs. Hall, Humphries, Doveton and Phipps.

The Theatre was numerously attended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, Jan. 8th, 1794.

COLONEL FLOYD appointed to the command of the Fort and Garrison of Trinichopoly, and the Southern Division of the Army, vice BRUCE, on leave to Europe.

COLONEL NIXON, appointed to the command of Pondicherry, vice FLOYD.

His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be stationed at the Cavalry cantonments, near Warriore.

ALARMS!!

"Rumour doth DOUBLE, like the VOICE and ECHO, "The NUMBERS of the FEARED."

SHAKESPEARE.

PRIVATEERS!!!

Mr. Denton, commanding the Mary Cutter, being near the Pulicat Shoal, saw on Sunday last, a brig, standing to the N. E. the flood West, and as Mr. Denton supposed, with an intention to cut him off—the Mary bore away in consequence, and cleared her, running into four fathoms, on the shoal—and on her arrival at Madras, announced the brig, from circumstance, and appearance, to be a FRENCH PRIVATEER, carrying a number of guns: the supposition was natural, and reasonable, but we are happy to add, in the event, groundless.—The brig, the only one in India, except the Minib, proved to be the Medea, which although small, appears to the eye very formidable—shewing a tremendous tier of ports, by the help of a little—black and yellow.

From prevalent accounts of French Privateers, having been seen on the Coast, and even in the vicinity of the Roads, the vessels at this Port, were very seriously alarmed, on the evening of the 13th, by the appearance of two vessels, which were perceived standing in, from the Northward, and as the night closed in, before it could be ascertained, whether they were Merchant Ships, or Marauders, a good look-out was kept, particularly on board the Carron. On the nearer approach of the vessels, first seen in the Offing, Alarm Guns were, very properly, fired from the Carron.—We have the pleasure to add, that the alarm was of short continuance; the vessels apprehended for the enemies proving to be the Maria, from Bengal, and the Medea, the Prize of the Cornwallis; from Vizagapatam.

LOSS OF THE ANNA MARIA.

About eleven o'clock, on the night of the 14th instant, the ship ANNA MARIA, Captain Wilcocks, lately arrived from Bengal, took fire in the Roads: the flame was at first perceived to come from the lower part of the After Hold; and is supposed to have been occasioned by some of the Europeans, having broken into the Gun Room to steal Spirits.

Every exertion was instantly used by the Officers, and Crew, but with little effect, to extinguish the increasing flames—and at twelve, the ship was in a blaze fore and aft—and by one o'clock the metal was heated to such a degree, that the guns, twenty in number, (12 and 6 pounders) which were shotted went off—several of the shots passed between the masts of the Lucknow, but fortunately without any fatal effect. About the same time, the cables having been burnt asunder, she began to drift to the Southward, and by two o'clock, she was nearly abreast of the Saluting Battery; but prior to which, the vessels in her wake, had cut, or slipped, and were under way.—At this time the fire had reached the Magazine, and the after part of the ship blew up; the remainder continued burning until six o'clock on Sunday morning; when having drifted to the Southward of St. Thomé she finally went down.

The second Officer, and forty of the People are missing, and are supposed to have perished; for the Anna Maria, being an Archangel, Fire-built ship, the progress of the fire was destructively rapid.

Mr. Greenway the Chief Officer was saved with great difficulty.

We are sorry to add that the Anna Maria, was very partially insured, and the loss has fallen extremely heavy, on CAPTAIN WILCOCKS, a very worthy, and deserving Character.

The Anna Maria carried nearly eleven thousand Bags of Rice,—she had landed about 2500 and had on board at the time at which this dreadful accident took place, about 7500 Bags.

Every possible assistance, we have to add, was afforded, both from the shore, and the shipping.

PARTICULARS

OF THE RECAPTURE OF THE SNOW PRINCE OF WALES.

WITHIN these few days some particulars have been brought to light in Calcutta, from which it appears that the recapture of the above vessel, has been attended with circumstances of the most enormous guilt and barbarity; and, in consequence, the offenders, Rea and Williams, were apprehended on Monday last, and lodged in Fort William.

The leading particulars of the transaction may be understood from the following narrative, collected from the depositions of three or four people who were on board the Prince of Wales at the time of the recapture, and who are now in Calcutta.

Thomas Rea was lately gunner of the Danish ship Denmark; but while on the Coast of Pedier he was discharged for mutinous conduct. From Pedier he took his passage on board an English vessel, called the Fly, bound to Prince of Wales's Island. On her passage thither, the Fly was taken by the Breton Cheri French privateer, Capt. Lampiere. On being taken, Rea immediately entered and became one of the crew of the Privateer. Soon afterwards the Privateer put into Pulo Sumoy, where the fell in with the Denmark, the ship of which Rea had been lately gunner.

The Captain of the Privateer, judging that there might be English property on board the Denmark detained her for two or three days in examining her papers. But finding no sort of evidence that either the ship, or any part of her cargo was British property, he apologized to Captain Freeman, the commander of the Denmark, for the trouble and delay he had occasioned, telling him at the same time that he was at liberty to proceed on his voyage.

Rea, now observing that the Captain of the Privateer had abandoned the design of seizing the Denmark, declared that he could prove both the ship and cargo to be entirely English property. His declaration had no weight with Capt. Lampiere, who concluded that the man was only actuated by revenge, and declined to interfere; but his ships Company, over whom he possessed no sort of control, seemed determined to think and act otherwise; and, in opposition to the orders of their commander, they manned and armed their boat; and putting Rea at their head they went on board and seized the Denmark.

Rea and some others of the Privateer's crew immediately began to insult the officers and to break open and plunder the chests; and having exchanged the prisoners, they formally took possession of the vessel.—On the following day the privateer captured the Prince of Wales Snow; and now it was resolved that the two prizes should be sent to the Mauritius.

Williams, another English seaman, who had entered on board the Privateer, and Rea, with an officer as prize Master, four or five seamen, a serang and a few lascars, together with one Pryor a cook (and one of the present deponents), were put on board the Prince of Wales, in order to navigate her to the Mauritius. They kept company with the Denmark for some days when they were separated. Rea and Williams now formed the resolution of murdering the Frenchmen; and to run the Snow into Coringa, there dispose of her and possess themselves of the value of her hull and cargo. They imparted their design to Pryor, to the Serang, and to a Manila man who was also on board—promising to each an equal share of the prize money. These three men agreed to the proposal. The band of assassins, thus united, proceeded to the execution of their plan with the most deliberate barbarity. The unsuspecting Frenchmen were butchered with such remorseless cruelty as would shock the reader by recital.

The murderers having possessed themselves of the vessel: some disputes arose about the port to which they should steer. Rea was decidedly against going to Madras; but the majority over-ruled him. On arriving in the roads, he communicated to the beach master the artful tale which found its way into the Madras papers.

The Snow had hardly got to an anchor in Madras Roads, when the violent gale of wind, at the breaking up of the monsoon began to set in; which soon obliged them to stand out to sea. They reached Pondicherry; and Rea going on shore, as commander of the vessel, sold the cargo of beetle nut that was on board, ac-

ording to the deposition of Pryor, to the beach master. Disputes having arisen about the division of the Spoils—the Cook Pryor, left the Snow at Pondicherry, and came up overland to Madras; where he gave evidence against Rea and Williams, who by this time had returned to the Roads with the Snow.

On an enquiry into the subject, the Government of Madras directed Captain Wilson, late of the Hope, to take charge of the vessel, and we understand, he is now on her passage to Bombay.

Prior, in the mean time, learned that Rea and Williams and the lascars who belonged to the Prince of Wales, were coming round to Bengal with the Ardesier, Captain Callander. He obtained a passage on board the same ship; and as soon as he arrived in Calcutta, he gave information against Rea and Williams; and his evidence being supported by the depositions of the Serang and others, they were apprehended and committed to the Fort.

The foregoing account, of the recapture of the Prince of Wales, is taken from the Asiatic Mirror of the first of January; which has remarked that the Madras Papers had spoken of the conduct of Rea and Williams, as highly meritorious, and that a Subscription had been projected for the purpose of raising a sum of Money, to be given them, as a reward, for their intrepidity.

The Editor of the Courier thinks it necessary to observe, that, except in the Paper of the 18th of October, and wherein he merely stated such circumstances of the recapture that were then known, he hath not offered any comment, or even a passing remark on the above act, much less hath he recommended a Subscription in favor of the actors in it. There was but one sentiment, respecting it—the Settlement of Madras, not any more than that of Calcutta, the Editor is bold to say, would sanction a deed, even on the fairest representation of it, unauthorised by the Law of Nations, and so repugnant to the Law of Nature,

TONTINE.

MR. EDITOR, THINKING that the scheme of a Tontine is well calculated and adapted to the general circumstances of a Asiatic Community, I would most willingly offer myself as a Subscriber to one, if it were fairly and equitably planned. A Printed-bill has been put into my hand, advertising that a Tontine was intended to be established at this Presidency; and the general proposals and advantages that were likely to attend it, were in the same Hand-bill, submitted by the proposer to the consideration of the Public. I would wish, through your Paper, to put the following Queries to the Proposer, and if he answers them satisfactorily, I shall have no objection to his insertion of the name, in the first class of his Subscribers, of yours,

FRANK FORESIGHT.

QUERIES.

As to the Proposals.

1st—Is it necessary, that the number of the Committee, to direct the appropriation of the money which may be subscribed, should be five? and if not necessary, would it not be more modest to leave it to the Subscribers to appoint what number, as a Committee, they may think proper?

2d—Is it a matter of course that the Secretary be a Director, or of the Committee?

3d—By whom is the Secretary to be elected? and whether by himself?

4—Is not the number of ten insufficient to choose a Committee from for the first six months? and might not the election of five persons, from ten, throw a suspicion on the Scheme—giving room for a supposition that the Proposer might nominate any five of his friends, to the direction of the Funds for that period? and more especially, since the Proposer intends to take a number of shares himself?

5th—What Security is there for the application of the money received by Subscription in the first instance?

6th—Is it incompatible, in the event of a Tontine being established, to require a security?

7th—Would the publication of the Scheme that it might be canvassed fairly, be any hindrance thereto?

As to Advantages.

1st—How is there a certainty of the Subscriber receiving 9 per cent interest for money subscribed, if the ratio of interest is to depend on casualties?

2d—How is the Subscriber assured of his being a gainer, if at any time he should be willing to sell his share, or shares?

3d—Although, as it is discovered, that we ourselves may want no money after death—may not some of our relations or friends stand in need of it?

4th—May not the gentlemen in the army be less benefited than any other description of person, by the intended scheme of Tontine?—from the peculiar hazards they are exposed to, not experienced by any other class of people?

Lastly—Is it an undoubted proof of the goodness of a scheme—that the proposer may intend to risk some of his own property in it?

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Stevenson, to be Marine Paymaster, vice M. Adamson. Mr. F. W. Pemberton, to be Agent for buildings and repairs, vice Mr. Bruce. Mr. James Rivett, to be Collector and General Storekeeper, vice Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Richard Church, to be Mint Master, vice Mr. Bruce.

REVOLT OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

PARIS:—At the fitting of Tuesday the 2d of July, Lacroix, among the other measures relative to the open rupture of the Girondine Departments, obtained a decree after some debate upon the following articles:—“First, the payment of contributions and annuities due upon National Property shall stand suspended in those departments that have proclaimed themselves in a state of revolt against the Convention;—Secondly, the executive Council will report the departments in actual rebellion;—Thirdly, Ministers are prohibited paying the sums that are due under Penalty of twice the amount, excepting to such departments as have protested against the liberticide resolutions, they may nevertheless exonerate themselves immediately at the National Treasury;—Fourthly, it is prohibited to the National Treasury to issue any supplies to the districts of the Insurgent department;—Fifthly, the payment of the salaries of public officers in these departments is also suspended.”

By virtue of the second article, the minister of the Home Department, Garat, handed up to the sitting of the 11th July, a list of the Departments in open rebellion against the Convention; it includes Eure, Calvados, Rhone, and Loire; the months of the Rhone, Finisterre, Jura, Jironde, and Corfica; this list was sent to the Committee of Public Safety, which is instructed to add to it the names of many other departments, such as L'Isle and Vilaine de la Manche, du Doubs de la Dieme, de l'Ardeche, and d' Aveyron; the two first have some time since sided with Eure and Calvados, against the Convention; the four last have at length followed their examples, when the Municipality received these accounts in one of their sittings this week. Real, one of its members invighd against the apathy and want of foresight in the Parisians at a time when the country is in such imminent danger; in fact, the provincial combined forces are already in their march; the vanguard of Eure and Calvados stationed at Evreux and Caen, has taken possession of Pissy upon Eure, and the villages in its neighbourhood; their central Committee has resolved that General Felix Wimpfen shall be invited to take the command of the troops in the North West, which marched against Paris;—the General has accepted the invitation, and he has been in consequence proclaimed Commander in Chief of the Army at Evreux; many Regiments of regular troops, some from these corps which were stationed upon the coast under General Wimpfen, have joined the Insurgents; among this number are the Dragoons of La Manche and the 16th Regiment of Chasseurs, which although it had received at Falaise orders from the War Minister to proceed to Orleans, having received a counter order from General Wimpfen, declared its obedience to the latter;—It is composed of 1100 men, 400 of whom has in consequence decreed, under the 2d of July, that itself would command the 16th Regiment of Chasseurs to repair to Orleans at a specific time, that such officers, who should fail therein, should be broken and punished, and that such privates who should obey within the appointed time should receive a gratuity,

BOURDEAUX—June 4th.

Particulars of the recapture of the TRAJAN, French East Indiaman.

“The TRAJAN, when the fell in with the French Privateer, was totally unmanageable, having lost her rudder in a gale of wind, with only one gun on board, and no powder; her mizzen-mast badly sprung—sixty-one French prisoners on board, unconfined, and but three hundred and seventy-nine gallons of water, near a hundred leagues from Port, and only twelve Englishmen to combat all these difficulties. It was late in the evening, when the Thetis captured this valuable ship, and the sea was running so high, that it was totally impossible to shift all the prisoners that night, without endangering the lives both of the captors and captured. In the night, the Trajan unfortunately separated from the Thetis, otherwise it was Captain HARTWELL's intention to shift the whole of the prisoners in the morning, put more men on board the prize, with what necessaries were wanted, and to see her safe into Lisbon, the wind being fair for that port.”

“The officers and men of the Thetis had been three days in possession of their prize, when they fell in with this Privateer, which was under the necessity of towing her all the way to Bourdeaux. The Officers and Crew of the Privateer, treated the English with civility. Upon their landing here, the sailors were sent to prison, and the two petty Officers were permitted to walk about the town, in consequence of a report of the merchants having entered into security for their not going away until exchanged, in the sum of 5000 livres each. “The price of provisions here is extravagantly high. Beef is 18 s. per pound, bread 10d. and every other necessary of life in proportion.”

POETRY.

TO ANNA MARIA.

FAIREST boast of woman kind, Form enchanting, witching mind; Softness deck'd with solid sense; Queen of soothing eloquence; Peerless muse of gentle song, Loveliest of the lovely throng; Fashion's model, nymph divine; Take the wreath so justly thine, Take the laurel's verdant bough, Twine it round thy graceful brow; Take the rose, and let it rest On thy snowy, feeling breast: No! the blushing victim spare, Do not place thy emblem there; For beneath thy azure eye, Touch'd with envy, it will die. Take the lily, let each sweet Glow, thy gentle sense to greet; Mark its silken leaves, how rare! Emblem of thy breast, my fair! White as Alpine snows they be; Cold, as snows, that break to me.

Choultry Plain, 13th Jan. 1794. ALPHONSO.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH.

HEAVEN declares itself for the most holy and just cause, the sacred ensign of the cross of Jesus Christ and the Royal standard prevails in all Quarters, over the bloody Banners of Anarchy. In possession of your affections and sentiments, still more than of Towns and of Villages, which gives us the tender names of Fathers and Deliverers, it becomes us to proclaim our views and the end of our common labours.—We know the wish of France, that wish is ours, it is to recover and to preserve for ever our Holy Catholic Apostolical and Roman religion; it is to have a King who shall be a Father at home, and a Protector abroad—Is it us whom they call sanguinary Assassins, we who, faithful to our principles of religion and humanity have always loved to return good for evil, to spare the blood of those who copiously shed that of our Brethren, of our Parents, and of our friends? Oh! that the conduct of those who call themselves patriots were put in competition with ours—they flay our prisoners in the name of the Law, and we have saved theirs in the name of Religion and Humanity.—At Breffiere they have cut off men for the most part defenceless, while we, on the other hand, have treated as Brethren those whom we have taken with the very swords in their hands; while they plunder and burn our Houses and property, we respect, as far as we are able, both their persons and effects; and if in spite of our care, some outrages have been committed in the Towns which we have re-conquered for our good King, his most Christian Majesty Louis XVII. we have bitterly lamented them. We have punished, with the most striking severity, those disorders which we could not prevent.—In taking up arms, we have contracted a formal engagement, which we will fulfil at the hazard of our Lives.—Thus France is about to be un deceived respecting the falsehoods of our Enemies, which are as impudent, as they are perfidious and absurd.—What is it I say? It has been long un-deceived.—Our conduct at Thouars is known.—That Town taken by assault, like all that we have hitherto entered (although two thousand Soldiers of the Catholic Army had already entered the Breach when the Enemy were suffered to Capitulate, is a striking example of our mildness and moderation.

Patriots and Enemies! why still do you oppose us? you accuse us of overthrowing our Country by Rebellion, and it is you who striking at once at all the principles of Religious and Political Order, have the first proclaimed the Act of Revolt to be the most sacred of duties: and after this principle, which will justify us in your eyes, if the most upright cause requires to be justified you have introduced in the place of Religion, Atheism; in the room of Laws—Anarchy; and in the lieu of a King who was our Father—Men who are our Tyrants. You reproach us with Fanaticism you whom the fanaticism of a pretended Liberty has carried to the last extremity—you whom this same fanaticism leads every day to shed the blood of four common Country. The time is at last arrived when the delusion of a false Patriotism shall disappear; the veil of error is half removed. Oh! fellow Citizens! judge us, and judge our persecutors. What have they done?—what have your very Representatives done for your happiness and the common good of France, but teared from your Hearts the sacred principles of your faith; but amassed immense Wealth at the price of your tears and your blood; but carried desolation in the bosoms of your families, in compelling by force, to the mid of camps and battles, your children and yourselves whom they have not hesitated to expose to a thousand deaths, to glut their rage against the Throne and the Altar? And to secure impunity to their crimes, they have led the peaceable husbandmen to the slaughter whose industry promised subsistence and support to the country.—Open then your Eyes! Oh! ye French! return to us or rather return to yourselves. Alas! will you no more be that mild, generous, and sensible nation, that nation

faithful to its Religion, idolators to its King, the People of Cloves, of Charlemaine, of Saint Louis of Louis XII, of Henry IV, of Louis the XVI, and lastly of his Son, the young and tender Scyon of the August family of Bourbon, ready to execute the last wishes of his father, who died pardoning his murderers. He extends his arms, he opens his heart and burns with a desire to rejoice in your happiness. Will you be insensible to this language? will you be deaf to the voice of that Religion which, long the prey of ravenous Wolves, now calls for its true and legitimate flock?—No, without doubt you are our friends, our brethren, we are but one people or rather but one family. One for-rows, our pleasures are mutual—Let us then unite under the eyes of the Almighty, under the protection of one Father; let us spare human blood, especially that of the French.

There is now no room in the state for those cold and selfish beings who lounging in a shameful indolence and by affecting an apathy towards the general interests, hold themselves at a distance in readiness to fatten upon the spoils of the individuals and the public wreck. Two standards are raised in France, the one of Honor, the other of Anarchy; each calls for partizans, and he who hesitates is a traitor equally despicable to both. Let us march then with one accord; let us rout these treacherous Representatives who abusing our confidence, have wasted their time in useless altercation, indecent strife, and noisy brawls:—a time that ought altogether to have been devoted to the common good. Let us banish these perjured Representatives who deputed for the support of Monarchy, which they solemnly swore to maintain, have not only abolished it, but sacrificed their innocent Monarch upon the bloody steps of the Throne, where they now reign with despotic Taumph—Let us pursue these perfidious delegates who, raising themselves paramount to all powers known upon earth, have destroyed a Religion you wished to preserve, have created laws you never sanctioned have made the most rich and flourishing kingdom a barren Republic.—an object of compassion at home and of horror and contempt abroad, Let these Trees* stripped of their verdure, melancholy types of the Throne deprived of its splendour, let these vain emblems of licentiousness fall to the dust; and let the white flag the symbol of Joy and Happiness, once more wave upon our Battlements. Then forgetful of our mutual losses we will lay down our arms in the Temple of God. Then concluding the war, we will proclaim with the Peace of France, the repose of the universe. It will be then that, mingling in the love of the public good, all personal animosities, even to the least subject of reciprocal discontent, shall cease of whatever party or opinion we may have been, provided our hands and hearts have been un-polluted with crimes. It will be then that we shall unite in the bosom of peace to aid the general welfare, to bestow on France, with its King and its Religion, that happiness which it has in vain sought from its faithless representatives. These, we dare to proclaim them, are our views—these are the wishes of all France—Let them dare to support them, and France is saved.

* The Trees of Liberty!!!

PARIS.

JULY 19th, 1793.

At yesterday's sitting, a letter was read from General Custine, wherein he says, “Legislators, called by the orders of your Committee of Public Safety, I cannot approach your assembly, without expressing my respectful homage, testifying my obedience to the laws which constitute the Republic, and attachment to its union and inviolability.” The resolutions of the Committee of Public Safety, may be inferred from the appointment of General Kilmain, to take charge of the Northern Army.

On the 10th of July, Custine wrote to the Convention from Cambray, reporting, “that he had received Provincial Commissioners from Lyons, Bourdeaux, Caen, Marfeilles, and Evreux, inviting him to avenge the Nation at Representation against the usurpation of a factious Minority, for which an army of 80,000 men was ready to march.” This dispatch was accompanied with a letter from General Wimpfen, styling himself General of the Department Army, dated Evreux, 6th of July, together with the answer that Custine thought proper to make; it appears by this answer, that it is not for his attachment to the cause of the Departments that he is suspended; and in this respect he has acted prudently, if the news may be credited, which the Convention has received and published, and which shew, that the desired revenge is not so near as they expected.

It is said, that the insurgents who had advanced on the 12th from Vernon, and had been repulsed, had returned the day after that they had been met by the Conventional Army under Saubert, who had made the most prudent arrangements, that after firing a few guns on each side, the Calvadofians had left the field of battle, and retreated towards Evreux; that Paffy had been evacuated, &c.

On the 17th, an Aid-de-Camp of the same Conventional army appeared at the bar with letters from the Commissioners in the revolted Departments of the North well.—“The town of Evreux” say they, “has been recognized to Liberty.” As soon as it was left to itself, and liberated from the yoke of the rebels, who op-

pressed it, and it was in a condition to express its true sentiments, it has declared its inviolable attachment to the Republic and the National Convention; the inhabitants of Evreux leave the town to present themselves before the Commissioners, to unite with the Conventional army, and embrace the Defenders of Liberty.

We have to thank God, that so glorious a day has been gaided without the effusion of blood:—the vanguard has entered Evreux, and the rebels have retreated to Calvados.—The Aid-de-Camp added, that the rebel army routed on the 13th and 14th, was headed by Puffaye, a ci-devant Nobleman.

Upon the motion of Lacroix, it was decreed with much applause, that the House of Buzot, the head of the Insurgents, at Evreux, be razed to the ground; that Thuriot's House should have an inscription, declaring him a wretch that had conspired against his country. Another piece of intelligence, pleasing to the ruling party, is the change that has taken place in the town of Nantz; after having repulsed the rebels from Vendee, they declared for those of Calvados, and the confederate departments.

Bessier, who had protected Nantz, against the Royalists, collected a corps of the army to march against Poies; he formed a new confederation in Brittany against the Convention, that the Government directed by Coustard a Member even of the assembly, had refused any longer to acknowledge it.

On the 17th, the Convention having outlawed GENERAL PAOLI, proclaiming him a traitor against the laws, proceeded to charge General Caeleaux to take the necessary measure to prevent a junction of the rebel armies in Brittany and Normandy declaring, that Bessier and Coustard were traitors to their country, and excluded from the protection of the law.

On the day following the 18th, accounts were received of Nantz, having returned to its allegiance, and that Bessier had retracted; it was then simply decreed, that Bessier, and those who had signed the publication of revolt should attend at the bar; but that a decree of accusation should issue against Coustard.

CASTS OF THE HINDOOS.

There are four casts or classes of Hindoos—the Brahman, the Khatri, the Bhyse, and the Soodera. And of those, it is said, that

BRAMA created the BRAHMAN from his mouth; his rank was, therefore, the most eminent; and his business was, to perform the rites of religion, and to instruct mankind in their duty.

He created the KHATRY from his arms; and his duty was to defend the people, to govern, and to command.

He next created the BHYSE from his thighs and belly; and his business was to provide and supply by agriculture and traffic.

The SOODERA he created from his feet; and to him devolved the duty to labour, to serve, and to obey.

NOVELS.

Young women may be termed romantic, when they are under the direction of artificial feelings; when they boast of being tremblingly alive all over, and faint and sigh at the Novelist informs them they should. Hunting after shadows, the moderate enjoyments of life are despised, and its duties neglected; the imagination, suffered to stray beyond the utmost verge of probability, where no vestige of nature appears, soon shuts out reason, and the dormant faculties languish for want of cultivation; as rational books are neglected, because they do not throw the mind into an exquisite tumult. The mischief does not stop here, the heart is deprevied, when it is supposed to be only refined, and it is a great chance, but false sentiment leads to sensuality, and vague fabricated feelings supply the place of principles. Anon.

ROMAN GENEROSITY.

The Cardinal de BERNIS was for some years Ambassador from the Court of Versailles to that of Rome. When the expenses of the Corps Diplomatique was struck off by the new Government of France, as enormous and unnecessary, this Gentleman, who had greatly endeared himself during his residence by his wit and manners, was sunk at once from affluence to poverty. The Prince de BORGHESE, on hearing of the circumstance, waited on the Cardinal, and said, “that if France had been guilty of ingratitude he should not find that vice among Romans.” He substantiated this compliment by putting into the hands of the Cardinal a deed, conferring on him an annuity of 40,000er owns.

EPITAPH

Intended for the Monument of the late Earl of Mansfield.

To the immortal memory of WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of Mansfield, late Lord Chief Justice of England, who united The Wisdom of Socrates, The Eloquence of Cicero, The Harmony of Virgil, and The Wit and Pleasanties of Horace.

With the beauties of his own unbounded genius he became, and was confessedly, the brightest ornament of human Nature that any age and country has hitherto been able to boast of.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
THE NICOBAR ISLANDS, are generally reported to be ships in the Pegue Trade, yet very little is known of the Inhabitants, of their manners, or customs, or indeed of the Islands themselves. A short sketch may not, therefore be uninteresting, though from the rude hand of a Seaman.

The soil of the Nicobars, is a black clay, producing every vegetable and fruit, found on this Coast, with very excellent Yams. The only quadrupeds, are hogs, of a fine breed, dogs, and large rats. The natives are not tall, but well made, strong, and active; their features of the Malay cast. The men wear a small piece of cloth tied round the waist, and the Ladies, a kind of petticoat, made of long grass—both sexes are gay, and good humoured,—proof of being seated at an European table, where they eat whatever is produced, voraciously, and drink as much arrack as they can possibly pour down their throats.

At their own feasts, pork is the chief dish, and eaten half raw—their fowls are roasted on a wooden spit, held over a strong fire, till the feathers are burnt off, when it is exactly done to their taste. Their general drink is toddy, which they have the art of fermenting, and are equally fond of with our good friends in the Black Town Topes. The only musical instrument they possess, is a hollow bamboo, two feet long, on which a single string is fixed, capable of producing few notes, but those few, of a pleasing, though melancholy softness.

Their houses are raised about ten feet from the ground on wooden pillars, and are without windows—the floor is formed of split bamboos, with distances for light, and air—the entry to the house is by means of a ladder, through a trap door, and at night, the ladder is drawn up e'er the family retire to rest—these precautions are necessary from the number of snakes and rats, with which the Nicobars abound.

They have neither trade, or manufactures of any kind, except in canoes, lances, and fishing nets—their cloth, hachets, and sword blades, they receive from the country ships, which take in return their cocoa-nuts (for the Pegue Market) supposed to be the finest in the world.

They are chiefly remarkable for strict Hospitality, (in which I heartily wish, MR. EDITOR, they were imitated by our *sable friends at Madras*) and a total neglect of all ceremony—in travelling, they enter the nearest house, seat themselves at the family meal, partake of a general bed, and depart in peace.

When a man dies, his nets, lines, and hatchet, are buried with him, and the whole village attend the funeral—his wife must also conform to an ancient custom, by having a joint cut off, from one of her fingers: if she refuses, a deep notch is cut in one of the pillars of her house.

They do not possess any form of Government whatever, except by mutual assistance on every occasion; and are a mild inoffensive race, with few vices; and many virtues, which would add lustre to the most polished society.

I shall only add that there are many good harbours for shipping, and good water and plenty of wood to be procured near the shores.—Should you, MR. EDITOR, deem the above, to convey either information or amusement, you will oblige me by its insertion.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
A COUNTRY CAPTAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
WITH some hesitation I resume the pen, to "conclude my account" of the English Stage; the subject is certainly capable of an interesting extension, and of the liveliest colouring; neither of which, I fear, it will receive, from my humble efforts.

On the restoration of the laughter loving Charles, whose reign was one continued farce, the Theatres were also restored to their wonted celebrity—and as the *Jeffer of Henry*, first introduced regular Dramatic Performances on the British Stage, so the *Jeffer of Charles*, happily continued them—KILLEGREW, who filled that important office; being appointed Manager of the King's Company, and Sir W. Davenant, of the Duke's—both companies were joined by Actors of acknowledged excellence—among whom *Betterton* claimed the very first rank—"To melt the soul by tender strokes of art" was his peculiar province—whilst *Killegrew* and his associates, *Hart* and *Kynaston*—"fellows of infinite Jest"—alternately set the House, and the regal table in a roar—in which the jovial monarch, ever heartily joined—and from the bright eyes of Mrs. *Eleanor Guin*; then a celebrated Comic Actress, drank draughts of lawless love. Much has been said of this Lady, which I shall pass over, for obvious reasons, but with remarking, that amidst all the follies of a dissipated age; she graced it, with an act of permanent benevolence—in the founding of *CHESAPE COLLEGE*, fill the happy asylum of the wounded and the veteran soldier.

The patents given to *Killegrew*, and *Davenant* being shortly after divided, and falling into the hands of people who oppressed the Actors—complaints were made to the Lord Chamberlain, and in the early part of the reign of King William, a licence was granted to *Betterton*, *Dogget*, and others, to act for themselves, and a voluntary subscription entered into, to build them a Theatre; which was soon completed, and opened on Easter Monday, 1695, with the still admired Comedy of *Love for Love*.

This Theatre, flourished for nearly ten years, till a licence being granted by Queen Ann to Sir John Vanbrugh, and Mr. Congreve; many of the Actors joined the new firm—but alas! *quits* are generally *improvident*—at the end of two seasons, Sir John, and Congreve, found their house, nearly in a state of bankruptcy—it however, revived with the added assistance of *Gibber*, and *Wilks*—the Actors were regularly paid, and the British Drama continued rapidly to advance towards that perfection it has since attained.

On the accession of George the 1st, SIR RICHARD STEEL obtained a patent, as "*Creator of his Majesty's Comedians*"—*Wilks*, *Booth*, and *Gibber*, were joined in the direction, and during the Dramatic reign of King Steel, and his powerful associates, which continued for nearly twenty years; even *Authors*! were fascinated, *Players*, obedient, and contented, and the *Public*, highly gratified. On the death of *Steel*, *Fleetwood* bought the patent, ruined the Stage and himself, and retired to France—*Greens*, and *Amber*, two Bankers, then succeeded—and on their subsequent Bankruptcy, the patent was purchased by Mr. Lacy, who most judiciously admitted, as a partner, MR. GARRICK, on whose inimitable powers, no comment is necessary: his name alone, conveys all that expresses Dramatic excellence—and having thus introduced HIM—I beg leave to make MY exit, and with thanks for your *Editorial patience*, which I acknowledge to have had to the tell.

SCENICUS.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

ON LIEUT. O'HALLORAN.

Fort William: 26th December, 1793.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held by virtue of a warrant from Colonel Ahmuty, Senior Officer, commanding the Troops under the Presidency of Fort William, being thereunto authorized by a warrant from the Most Noble Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. for the trial of Lieutenant O'Halloran, Adjutant 4th battalion European Infantry, and such other Prisoners as shall be brought before it.

PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Huxley, Artillery.

MEMBERS.

- Major Dunn,
- Capt. Bradley,
- Capt. Haynes,
- Capt. Barton,
- Lieut. Falvey,
- Lieut. D. Lyons,
- Lieut. Humphries,
- Capt. Greene,
- Capt. Loyd,
- Capt. Legertwood,
- Capt. Pennington,
- Lieut. Stuart,
- Lieut. P. Bradshaw,
- Lieut. Fleming,

HENRY FOX CALCRAFT,

Judge Advocate General.

CRIME.

LIEUT. O'HALLORAN put in arrest by Col. Ahmuty, pursuant to the orders of the Governor General in Council, for behaviour unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in falsely, scandalously, and maliciously defaming the character of *Lieut. Col. Showers*, by having exhibited before a General Court Martial, in the month of January, against the said Lieut. Colonel Showers, certain charges, which he afterwards (in a letter addressed to Lord Cornwallis, under date the 1st of March, 1791, and in another letter of the same date, written to Lieut. Col. Showers, acknowledged to have been unfounded.

By order of the Commanding Officer of the Troops,

(Signed) PETER MURRAY, Adj. General.

SENTENCE.

The Court having fully and maturely weighed the matter urged in support of the Prosecution, and the evidence produced by the Prisoner in his Defence, is of opinion, that he is not guilty of falsely, scandalously, and maliciously defaming the character of Lieut. Col. Showers, it appearing to the Court, that he had sufficient apparent cause to warrant the accusation he preferred against him.

The Court therefore fully impressed with a strong sense of the Prisoner's honor, acquit him of every part of the charge, excepting the retraction he made in his letter to Lord Cornwallis; but it appearing to the Court, that his solicitude to offer the most ample and unqualified atonement, proceeded wholly from what (in an agitated and disordered state of mind) he deemed adequate and reasonable, cannot regard that of his conduct as in any respect criminal.

(Signed) VERE WARREN HUSSEY,
Lieut. Col. President.

Statement of the Funds of the Asylum for Female Orphans.

IN LOANS AT INTEREST.

Amount of Messrs. Balfour and Colr, their Bond bearing date the 24th Sept. 1793, Payable on Demand, at 8 per Cent, per Annum 1000
Amount of do. do. at 8 per Cent. 700
1,700

Amount of Messrs. Porcher Red-head and Co. their Bonds upon Mortgage of New Consolidated Bonds as Collateral Security, Payable in one Year at 6 per Cent per Annum, as follows,
1 Bond dated 1st June 1793. Pags. 19000
1 Bond dated 4th do. 10,800
1 Bond dated 10th August, 1793, 4000
33,800

Amount of Messrs. Porcher and Cockburn Executors to the Estate of George Savage, their Bond of 1st October, 1793, upon Mortgage of a new Consolidated Bond, as Collateral Security, payable in 1 Year at 6 per Cent per Annum - 9,000
Balance of Cash to 31st Dec. 1793, 540-7-20
Total Amount of Funds, Pags. - 47000-7-20

Amount Contingent Charges from 1st January, to 31st December, 1793, Pags. - 4355-32-40

J. Du Pré Porcher,
Treasurer to the Female Asylum,
Fort St. George: 1st Jan. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Bengal. The Ship Experiment, T. H. Spence, Commander, will sail on or about the 20th day of January—the Experiment is coped and a prime sailer. For Freight apply to Messrs. Chafe, Sewell, and Chafe, Fort St. George.

COLONEL MAULE'S LIBRARY.

CATALOGUES of the above, to be had at the Courier Printing Office, Fort St. George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Person who has any just Demand, against JOHN COLIN TONYN, Esq. deceased, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co. Attorneys to Colonel John Floyd, the Executor in India to that Estate, who are also authorized to receive payment of any Debts due to the said Estate, and which they request may be made known without any delay, as the Accounts of the said Estate, are now in readiness to be transmitted to the Executors in England.
Fort St. George: 23d December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Person who has any just demand against WILLIAM BALFOUR, Esq. deceased, is hereby required to make the same known to OLIVER COLT, & FRANK DAY, acting Executors in India to that Estate: who have also to require that any Person, indebted to the said Estate, will be pleased to pay the Amount without Delay to the said Executors, in order to enable them to have the same Remitted to the Executors in England, along with the other property belonging to the said Estate.
Fort St. George: 23d December 1793.

FOR SALE.

AT MR. CHATERS, NORTH-STREET.
FRENCH CLARET warranted, at four Pagodas a Dozen, Fine Pale ALE, BEER and PORTER at two and half Ditto.

FRENCH CLARET.

ABOUT 30 Dozen of very Excellent FRENCH CLARET, Warranted to be of a Real Excellent Quality, is to be had of MR. JAMES BROWN, opposite Capt. Doveton in Admiralty Street, Fort St. George—at 5 and a half Pags. per Dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR FREIGHT, the Grab Adventure, Capt. Godfrey; Coppered and a Prime Sailer: will Receive Freight on moderate Terms, for any of the Northern Ports, as far as Ganjam, and will also treat for any Return Freight to this Port. The Adventure leaves this in a few days.
N. B. Applications to be made to the Commander as above, or Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. Samuel Briggs Deceased, having been granted to Mr. Robert Malcolm, Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make the same known to Mr. George Palley, Attorney to the Administrator—and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay to him their Respective Amounts

FOR SALE.

AT WADDEL and STEWARTS.

THE following Goods in high preservation imported on the last ships of this season. English Claret, Old Port, Rum Shrub, Cherry Brandy, Ale and Porter in casks and bottles, Cyder and Perry, Elder and Taragon Vinegar, in pints and quarts, Oils, Mustard, Sauces, Catsups and Pickles of all kinds, Cheese, Butter, Tongues, Herrings and Salmon, Perfumery from Smith, Ruffinis, Syptic, Dentifrice and Tincture, Stationary, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, fine Cutlery, &c. &c.

Also fine Old Madeira in pipes, and bottles, French Claret, from four and a half, to 5 Pagodas per dozen.
Fort St. George, January 16th, 1793.

TO BE LET.

THE Garden House at the Luz belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall. Enquire of the Administrators to the said Estate

SALES BY AUCTION.

Public Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE.

BY Order of the Administratrix and the Administrators to the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. John Hall, on Saturday the first day of February next at 12 o'clock precisely will be sold by Sharp and Heefke at their Rooms, in the North-Street, that conveniently situated House in the Fort belonging to the Estate of Mr. John Hall situate between the Houses of Messrs. Balfour and Colt and the late Samuel Troutbeck.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per Cent of the Purchase Money to be paid at the Time of Sale and the Remainder within fourteen Days, and in Default thereof the Premises to be put up again at the Risque of the first Purchaser

Public Auction.

Sharp and Heefke,

BY Order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. John Hall, will on Monday the 24th Day of February next, expose for Public Sale at their Rooms, in North-Street, sundry Allotments of Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, the Particulars of which as also the Conditions of Sale will be hereafter made known.

By order of the Executor of the late Lieut. TRY BY R. AND J. HENDERSON AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS.

Near the *Walajah Gate*, On Saturday next the 18th Instant, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

WEARING Apparel, a collection of Books, a set of Watch-maker's Tools, with a variety of other Articles,—the same day will be sold, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

Imported on the General Coote. English Claret, Hock, Port, and Sherry, a handsome Mahogany Bureau and Book Cases, with Glass Flint Bottles, Muffians, Wall Shades, and Brackets, fashionable Silver Buckles, Gold Watch Chain, Pinc, Berkey, and Glo'ster Cheese, Tongues Herrings, Vermicelle, Macaronie, Almonds, Fresh Hams. Two Beagal Palenquins, &c. &c.

To be sold by public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A GOLD WATCH, capped—Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons—Candle-sticks, Milk Spoons, Globes, Shades, Furniture, Liquors, Beads, and a variety of Articles.
N. B. A Good Saddle Horse, and a Horse and Bandy.

To be sold by Public Outcry,

On the 5th of February next
If not disposed of by Private Sale before that time

THE Snow Lion, of 200 Tons burthen, Pegue built, complete in Rigging, Masts, Sails, and Stores, for further particulars enquire of Mr. D'Mello, Black Town.

ARRIVALS.

- Jan. 11, Ship Lucknow, Capt. MacDonal, Bengal.
- 12, Ship Jane, Cockburn, Bengal,
- 14, Ship Maria, Gardin, ditto,
- 16, Ship Hercules, Jones, ditto,
- 15, Ship Sylph, Robinson, Point de Gaule.

DEATHS.

At the Mauritius, on the 2d Oct. last, Mr. Holt, the Lady of Robert Holt, Esq. late Paymaster at Calcutta; a Lady of very amiable manners.

On his passage from the Cape of Good Hope, to the Mauritius, Mr. Morton, an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

On the 25th ultimo, in camp, near Yellooge, in the Nizam's country, Mr. A. McMillan, Assistant Surgeon, to the 25th battalion of Native Infantry.

At Bengal Lieut. S. Powell, and Mr. Whitfield, Assistant Surgeon.

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