

The Courier.

No. 456.

FRIDAY, July 4, 1794.

[Vol. X.]

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.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 6th June, 1794.

ORDERED, that the Editors of the Courier do receive any Advertisements, the Justices may find it necessary to publish, and that the Postmaster do discharge the Bills for Postage when counter-signed by the Clerk to the Justices.—Such Bills presented to them monthly for that purpose by the Postmaster-General.

A true Extract,
J. WEBBE, Dep. Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, has been pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of September next, all Persons employed in the Manufacture of Wall Bricks for public Sale, shall be obliged to deliver them agreeably to the following Dimensions.—viz.

Length 9 Inches,
Breadth 4 1/2 do.
Thickness 2 3/4 do.

A Sample Brick of the Standard Dimensions, will be lodged at the Office of the Justices.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 28th June, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals of contract will be received by Government, on or before the first day of August next, for providing the Clothing of the Honorable Company's European Troops, under this Presidency, for the year 1795, and of the Native Troops, of every description, for the year 1794, under the following stipulations, viz.

FIRST.—That the Contractor shall undertake to complete the European Clothing, he engages to furnish, so as to be prepared to dispatch it from, or deliver it at this Presidency, on the 1st of January, 1795—and that of the Sepoys, on the 1st of December next, or as soon after as may be required.

SECOND.—That he shall be regulated by Indents of the Commanding Officers of Corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps, which Indents shall be transmitted to the Contractor, so as to reach him at the Presidency, by the end of August next.

THIRD.—The Clothing of Europeans and of Drummers and Fifers, both of European and Native Corps, is to consist of one Coat and one Hat, or Cap with Cockade, Band and Looping, agreeably to musters, and that of the Native Troops, of one Coat only.

FOURTH.—Government having written to the Honorable the Court of Directors, to send out a supply of Hats for the European Troops, on this Establishment, after their arrival from England, the Contractor is to Indent on the Import Warehouse-keeper, for such a quantity as he shall occasionally require, and is to allow for them, on settlement of his accounts, at the undermentioned rates, being the average prime Cost.

Fanams,	Cash,
Serjeant's Hats, each	29
Privates Do. each	19

FIFTH.—The proposer shall also engage to make up long Coats in lieu of Jackets, should it be deemed necessary for any of the European Corps; for which purpose, he will be furnished with a form an estimate of the quantity of such Coats, and will be incurred thereby, which rates he must first submit to Government, and obtain their sanction for carrying into effect.

SIXTH.—On account of the fluctuating state of the Sepoy Corps, the proposer shall engage to receive from the late Contractor, at his Contract price, such part of the Clothing as may be unissued as well as any other Clothing of the Troops in general, for the preceding year, which shall have been provided by Authority.

SEVENTH.—The Musters of each Article of Clothing are to be seen at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, having his Office seal affixed to them, and the Contractor is particularly to attend to the three distinct sizes in which the Muster Coats are prepared, and to furnish each

Corps an equal proportion of Coats of different sizes, and such of the European Corps as shall be at the Presidency, are to be allowed to send any Men they may have of an extraordinary size, and whom the largest Muster Coats could not be made to fit, to the Contractor's Taylor, to be measured for their Clothing, and if at out Garrison, or Stations, there should be required Coats that cannot be furnished from the three sizes above mentioned, the Contractor shall be particularly in the Indent of Clothing, sent to the Contractor, to which he must accordingly attend.

EIGHTH.—The qualities of the Cloth of which the Coats of different ranks are to be made, shall be agreeably to Musters, which may be seen as above mentioned.

NINTH.—Whatever quantity of Cloth may be requisite for preparing the Clothing, shall be delivered to the Contractor, upon Indent to the Honorable Company's Warehouse as Invoice prices, and to be accounted for by him on the final adjustment of his accounts, which are to be inspected and settled by the Committee of Officers, annually assembled at Fort St. George, for the distribution and adjustment of the offreckoning Fund, when the Balance of the Contractor's Accounts will be paid him, and the Contractor shall not be at liberty to purchase any Cloth, otherwise than from the Company's Warehouse, which can be supplied from thence.

TENTH.—The proposals are to specify the rates in Star Pagonas at which the complete Clothing of the several ranks, including the Hats of Europeans, &c. and distinguishing the Artillery from the Infantry, and Cavalry, is to be prepared and delivered in Fort St. George, after having undergone a previous inspection in the Contractor's Warehouse, or Godowns at this Presidency, by a Committee of Officers, to be held on the day specified in the Second Article, whose certificate of the quality, and due correspondence of the Clothing with Musters, must accompany the delivery of it, in case the Clothing should be rejected by this Committee, the Contractor may require the inspection of three Members of the Military Board, whose rejection of it will be final, and subject him to the Penalties of a Breach of Contract.

ELEVENTH.—That the Contractor shall, after this inspection has taken place, deliver whatever portion of it is intended for the European and Native Troops, in the Garrison of Fort St. George, to the respective Commanding Officers, free of any additional expence.

TWELFTH.—That any individual proposer may offer his terms either for supplying the whole Army, or the following proportion thereof separately, viz.

THIRTEENTH.—The one portion to consist of the effectives, and Invalids of

The European Artillery,
The European Infantry,

and the one portion of the effectives, and Invalids of

Native Cavalry,
Native Infantry,
Governor's Body Guard,
Artillery Leaders,

FOURTEENTH.—Advances will be made in Cash, to the Contractor or Contractor's in the following proportions, to enable them to prepare the Clothing, viz.

For the European Clothing twenty per cent. upon the computed Number of Suits of Clothing, engaged to be furnished, to be advanced in Cash—on the execution of the Contract's fifteen per cent. on the 15th of August, and ten per cent. more on the 1st of October following.

For the Native Clothing, twenty per cent. to be advanced on the execution of the Contract, fifteen per cent. on the 15th of August, and ten per cent. on the 1st of October following.

FIFTEENTH.—The calculation of the advances to be made by the Military Auditor General, from the muster compared with the last Returns, in the Adjutant General's Office.

SIXTEENTH.—Each proposal to be given in, must specify the names of two good and sufficient Securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally, with the Contractor for the advances made by Government, and for the due performance of the contract engaged for as shall not be performed agreeably to the terms thereof, and the proposals to be superscribed upon the out cover "Proposals for Clothing the Honorable Company's Troops on the Madras Establishment."

SEVENTEENTH.—The Invoice price, the breadth and length of the several kinds of Cloths, and Perpetuances required for the Clothing, may be learnt on enquiry of the Import Warehouse-keeper.

By order of the Hon. the President, in Council,

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 28 July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Clauses of the late Act of Parliament, which regard the freighting of the Goods of Individuals, from India to England, upon the Company's Tonnage, are published for general information:

81. PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive Trade in the said Company, subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, for any of his Majesty's Subjects resident in Great Britain, or in any other Part of his Majesty's European Dominions, to export, on their own proper Risk and Account, in the Ships of the said Company, or in Ships freighted by them, from the Port of London, to any of the ports or places usually visited by the Ships of the said Company, on the several Coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal, in the East-Indies, or the Island of Sumatra, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the said Dominions, save and except as is hereinafter otherwise specially provided, and that in like manner, it shall and may be lawful, to and for any of his Majesty's Subjects in the Civil Service of the said Company, in India, or being by leave or licence of the said Company, or under their protection, as Merchants resident in India respectively, to consign and put on Board the Ships of the said Company, or in Ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, save and except as far as by this Act otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported, on the Risk and Account of the Owners thereof, at the Port of London, under the Regulations hereinafter specified and contained.

87. AND inasmuch as the ensuring to private Merchants and Manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their Merchandize to the East-Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes allowed by this Act, at reasonable rates of Freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms; be it further enacted. That the said Company shall, in the proper Season of every Year, provide, and appropriate Three Thousand Tons of Shipping at the least, for the specific purposes of carrying to the East-Indies such Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, as may be lawfully exported thither by Individuals, and for bringing back from thence, as well the returns of the same, as likewise the Goods of other persons entitled to import the same into this Kingdom, by virtue of this Act; and if the said quantity of Tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the Carriage of the said private Trade, Export, or Import, the said Company shall from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of Tonnage, or lessen the quantity of Tonnage to be provided for the Carriage of the said private Trade, as the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India shall, upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct.

89. PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, That the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover, from the Owners of Goods imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; (that is to say) for the carriage of any Goods from Great Britain, to any port or place in the East Indies, in time of peace after the rate of Five pounds per Ton, and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of Fifteen pounds per Ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of Goods shipped by the said Company on their own account, and that in times of war, or preparations of war, between Great Britain and any other European Power or State, or when any circumstances incidental to war, or preparations for war, shall happen, whereby an increase in the rates of freight, payable by the said Company, shall become unavoidable, then or as long as such war, or preparations, or other circumstances shall continue, the said Company shall be entitled to charge, for the Carriage of the said private trade, an additional rate of freight after a due proportion to the additional rates of Tonnage, which shall be paid by the said Company for the hire of Ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate or proportion.

93. PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, That all persons intending to export any Goods from any port or place in the East-Indies, to Great Britain, shall signify the same by notice in writing to the chief Secretary of the Presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped, or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the respective Governments abroad, with-

in a reasonable and convenient time, to be limited by the said respective Governments for that purpose, in which, notice shall be specified the sorts and quantities of Goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the Goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every person giving such notice shall make a Deposit at the Treasury of such Presidency or Settlement respectively of the whole amount of the freight, upon the quantity of the tonnage specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf, as the said respective Governments shall require; and if any of the persons giving such notice, shall not provide his or their Goods to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight, shall be forfeited to the said Company.

94. PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, That if any vacant tonnage shall remain not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain or the East-Indies, after the time limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure or default of any person or persons in the delivery of their Goods, within the period specified in their notices for that purpose, shall and may be occupied by the Goods of the said Company, without any allowance to the persons making such default in respect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required for private trade in any year, either in Great Britain or the East-Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively, in that case the whole of the tonnage provided, shall be impartially distributed amongst the parties requiring the same, in proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices; and that on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient dispatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the persons entitled thereto shall be notified to them respectively by the said Secretary or other proper officer in writing, seven clear days at the least antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight, in the manner before directed.

103. PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any Goods under the authority of this act, by private Merchants or Manufacturers; the same shall be duly registered in Books, kept by the said Company for registering private Trade Goods, in which registry shall be described, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of Goods so shipped; and the amount of the Tonnage of all the Goods, shipped by each Merchant or Manufacturer; and an order or licence in writing shall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the said Company, for the shipping of such Goods; and all Goods which shall be shipped either in London or the East-Indies, without being so registered shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said Goods shall be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the Owners, Shippers, and Agents concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties, as any person shall be subject to by law for carrying on Trade to or from the East Indies without the said Company's licences.

Individuals are hereby advised that notices conformable to the 93d Clause for the returning Ships of 1794, will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the 25th August.

In consequence of the extraordinary expences arising from the war, the Honorable Court of Directors have increased the freight homeward for private Goods to £. 22 10 per Ton.

It is left to the option of each individual either to deposit the freight for the Goods here, or to name the Securities for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf: And the choice, which option he may make. In the latter case he must send in the declaration of the security signifying his assent.

The freight is to be understood as a consideration for the carriage of the Goods only, from the place where the Ship may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expence of transportation to the Ships must also be defrayed by the Shippers as usual.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, SECRETARY,

Madras: 23d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Members of the Board of Trade, will pay a premium of ten Pagodas to any Boat Owner, who will bring his Boat in good condition and properly manned to Madras, from the 15th, to the 15th July next, and that the regulated hire of this Port for the work performed by each Boat, to be brought here, will be paid into the hands of the respective head Boat-men together with daily Batta, to the whole of the Crews to each Boat, from the day such Boat is engaged in the public Service, until its departure from Madras.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.
T. CHASE, Sec.
Fort St. George: 23d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of one Lac and thirty Thousand (130,000) Pagodas will be made on the 10th of July next, to the private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on the Principle of Distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to those Creditors.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.
W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.
Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

To the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of one Lac and thirty Thousand (130,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777, being Pagodas a 13 0 0 per Cent, on account of Interest due for the Year 1790—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of July next.

In order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Book will be shut from the 3d until the 10th of next Month.
THO. COCKBURN, Register.
Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to notify, that a Dividend of thirty Thousand Pagodas will be made to the Tanjore Registered European Creditors, on the 10th day of July next.

By Order of the President in Council.
W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.
Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of thirty Thousand Pagodas on account of the Registered Debts of the Private European Creditors, of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for whom a Provision has been made.—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th day of July next, agreeably to the orders of Government, in full payment of Interest, which became due on the 10th day of July, 1790, and in part of Interest, due to the 15th day of July, 1791.

THO. COCKBURN, Register.
Fort St. George: 30th June, 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 Hamilton Maxwell, late Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's 74th Regiment of Foot, deceased Intestate, to be granted to Major Robert Shaw, as Commanding Officer of the said Regiment, Captain William Douglas, as Friend to the said Deceased, and Lieutenant Alexander Blair, also of the same Regiment, as Co-heirs to the said Deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Proctors.
Fort St. George: 1st July, 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 Coosumbankum Venkatchella Mooselliar, deceased, to be granted to Tangammah, as Widow, and Relict of the said Deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Proctors.
Fort St. George: 24th June, 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, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of George Duff, late Private of His Majesty's 71st Regiment deceased, may be granted unto Danean Black, Sergeant of the 4th Battalion European Infantry, as Cousin, and nearest of Kin to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 1st July, 1794.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the PROMISSORY NOTES, of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of JUNE, 1794.

Dr.	Pags.	P.	C.	Cr.
June 30th. To Amount of a Promissory Note, exchanged for Bengal Promissory Notes, at 6 per Cent 2300				
To Amount of 8 per Cent Notes exchanged for Madras 6 per Cent Promissory Notes, 8802 24 2	11,102	24	2	
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in circulation on the 1st July, 1794, and payable according to priority of Date,	3,158,70	4	18	
	Pagodas			
	3,26,972	28	20	
				Pagodas
				3,26,972 28 20

Errors Excepted,

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

ROBERT WOLF, Accountant General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Sergeant Major Alexander Macrae, deceased, may be granted unto John Sutherland, Quarter Master, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment, as Friend to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 24th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of Captain Robert Hope, deceased, having been granted to Mr. John Tulloh, at Fort St. George, all Persons having Claims on the Estate, are desired to send an account thereof to the Administrator in the Course of three months from this date, after which time, no demands whatever will be attended to, and those who stand indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to the said Administrator.

Fort St. George: 1st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Butler, late of Trichinopoly, having been granted to Mr. Peter Macclaren of the same place, This is to give notice to all Persons having claims on the said Estate, that they do forthwith state those Claims to G. P. Cook, of Fort St. George, Attorney at Law; who is appointed by the Administrator to receive the same. All persons not tending in their respective accounts on or before the 1st day of October next ensuing, will be precluded from any benefit arising from the effects of the said Estate, as a final Dividend will be made that day. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to pay their respective debts to G. P. Cook, aforesaid, or to the Administrator within the time above specified.

Fort St. George, 1st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Lieutenant Campbell Getty, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment, deceased, are requested to send in the same, to Doctor Thomas Brown, 70d Regiment, as Executor to the Will and Testament of the said Deceased, on or before the 1st of August, 1794; as applications after that Date, cannot be attended to—and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount to the above mentioned Executor.

Fort St. George: 16th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Lachlan Mackinnon, deceased, having been granted to Captain Donald Macdonald—all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay their respective Debts, to Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE, Attorneys to the Administrator—and those who have any Claims on the Estate, are requested to state them to these Gentlemen, in the course of three Months from this Date.

Fort St. George: 16th June, 1794.

FOR SALE

AT WRIGHT AND HURSTS, A FEW BALES OF PUNJAM CLOTH; from Twelve to Twenty-four, Punjam.
Fort St. George: 3d July, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawfers, of 8 and 8½ Inches. Sixteen Coils of 2½ Inch. Rope and Rat line Stuff.
ALSO About fifty Candles of Nails, of different sizes.
Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sale of Messrs. Brown and Ashton's Goods, will be continued every Monday, till the whole be sold off.
N. B. Catalogues to be delivered every Friday, and the Goods to be viewed every Saturday.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have just received from the American Ship Arethusa, some very Superb Sets of QUEEN'S WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS
Contain Turcens with Covers and Dishes, Dishes of all Sizes, Curry Dishes and Covers, Sauce Turcens and Covers, Table, Soup, and Breakfast Plates, Sauce Boats, Salad Dishes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS
Contain Fruit Baskets, and Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS
Contain every thing necessary for Breakfast, or Tea.
The whole forming the most sumptuous and elegant Sets that were ever brought to India.

ALSO
A quantity of Black Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prices—viz.

Common Sort, - - - 2½ Pagodas each,
Fine Sort, - - - 2½ Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort, - - - 3 Pagodas each,

N. B. Messrs. Brown and Ashton, inform the Settlement, that the late accounts from Europe, would warrant their laying a more considerable advance on the aforesaid Articles, but they are induced for the Consideration of Ready Money, to be content with a profit, which barely amounts to a commission.

BROWN AND ASHTON.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Settlement in general, that they find it an indispensable duty, which they owe to their Constituents in the disposal of their highly approved FRENCH CLARET, which they have lately been selling on Commission, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, to give notice that they cannot dispose of any more under Seven Pagodas per Dozen, and they humbly solicit the commands of their Friends, before a further rise takes place, a circumstance which at present from the very small quantity in the settlement, seems to be inevitable. They have also advanced their Gin, to the following rates,

Cases of 15 Bottles each, 8½ Pags.
Ditto in 12 Bottles, 5 ditto,
in quantities of not less than five Cases.

N. B. a very small quantity only of their ENGLISH CLARET, now remains in hand and which they are induced to sell at 9½ Pagodas per Dozen, Ready Money.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that from the situation of the Market, he has found it necessary to rise the price of his Gin, as follows, viz.

Cases of 15 Bottles at 8½ Pags.
Ditto of 12 ditto at 5 ditto,
in quantities of not less than five Cases.

What little English Claret Mr. Waters has remaining he is selling off at 9½ Pagodas per Dozen, excellent Brandy in Casks, at one Pagoda per Gallon, and Rum in Casks, at 36 fanams and in bottles at 4½ Pagodas per Dozen, his Vinegrave, he has advanced at 5½ Pagodas per dozen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On Tuesday the 8th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,
A CAPITAL Sextant by Dolland—two Books of Charts, with Directions for the East Indies—Dunn's Logarithms—50lb. of Hair Powder—12 dozen Blacking Balls—some Round Hats—2 pair of Boots—1 Officers Marquee—a plated Harness—one Saddle and Bridle,—a Camp Table—35 pieces Chintz—5 pieces Long Cloth—twenty-five Bolts of English Canvas, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,
By order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Colonel Maule,
AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE
ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 10th INST.
precisely at 12 o'Clock.

ONE twenty-fifth Share of the Madras Exchange Company.
Particulars may be known on application to R. and J. Henderson.

To be Sold by Auction.
BY Messrs. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
At Mr. David Young's, in Admiralty Street.
ON MONDAY next, the 7th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON,
The undermentioned Articles, being the Effects of an Officer, deceased.

A BANDY Horse and Harness—Saddles and Bridles—a Palanquin—House-hold Furniture—China and Glass Ware—Silver Plate and Wearing Apparel.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
ON SATURDAY THE 5th INSTANT,
At 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
By Order of Messrs. Chafe, Sewell, and Chafe, and Hugh Boyd, Esq. Prize Agents.

THE Good Ship Duguay Trou en, late the Honorable Company's Ship Princess Royal—burthen 805 Tons Company's measurement, Coppered, and an uncommon fine Sailer—Prize to a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Commodore Newcombe.
The Ship is remarkably well found in all kinds of Stores—printed Lifts of which are to be seen at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's Rooms, and at the Exchange.

By Order of Messrs. Chafe, Sewell, and Chafe, and Hugh Boyd, Esq. Prize Agents.
The undermentioned valuable Stores, will be sold on the same Day—viz.

A LARGE quantity of Rice and Gram—a quantity of Rope of various Dimensions—a quantity of Hatchets, Powder Pouches, Powder Horns, Hand Spikes, Iron Crow, Rammers, Powder Ladles and Spunges—Some old Lead, Copper, and Nails—nine casks of Claret—eleven casks of remarkable fine Rum—seventeen casks of Salt Provisions—nine Anchors of sizes—some Grapnels, Creeping Irons, and Scrapers—a quantity of Butts and Water Casks, with Staves and Iron Hoops—Hammers, Vices, and Belows—some spare Fore and Main Caps—Cross-Trees and double Jack-Screws—a quantity of Log-Line—two Casks of Tar—Quadrants, and Ship Compasses, and a few bags of Coffee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Gentlemen who undertook to collect, and take charge of the money subscribed to the Family of the late Ensign Todd, finding it impossible to apply to individuals for the amount of their Subscriptions, owing to the numberless removals of Officers from the Army, are desirous to order their Agents, or Friends, to pay the amount into the hands of Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis, and Brodie, at Madras, who are duly authorized to receive and give acquittals for such money.

Pondicherry, June 10th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee of Proprietors of the Pantheon, are willing to receive proposals for executing the internal work of the Theatre.
Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Lewin at the Pantheon.

S. R. LUSHINGTON, Sec.
3d July, 1794.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

JULY 4, 1794.

AFTER the apprehensions entertained on account of the Nancy Packet, during the preceding week, it is with much pleasure, that we have to announce the safe arrival of that long-looked-for vessel at Calcutta.

Yesterday several private letters were delivered, brought by the above ship, to individuals at this presidency.

The *Sugar Cane*, Capt. *Misgraves*, which in our last we mentioned, as having been obliged to put back to Calcutta, on account of a severe Gale is arrived at this Port; and will sail, we understand, within a few days, for England.

It is a singular instance of good fortune, that the above Ship during her whole voyage from England to Botany Bay, lost not a single man, by sickness or otherwise, tho' she had two hundred people on board.

In our COURIER EXTRAORDINARY, on the 30th ultimo, we published the Heads of intelligence received by the *Antelope*, from Bussorah; and we are concerned, that the scarcity of public papers, brought by that conveyance, will not permit us to be more communicative at present, with respect to Continental or Domestic Information, within the interesting Interval, from the date of the Dispatches by the *Heroine*, and the 27th, of March, the time at which the latest accounts are dated, which have been received by the Packet over-land.

We were enabled in our last, by the kindness of a Friend, to offer to our READERS, an outline of the King's Speech at the opening of the Sessions of Parliament, and we now present them with a complete copy of it, by translation from a Foreign Print; which we professed a hope that we should be empowered to do.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

LONDON, JANUARY 21, 1794.

HIS Majesty repaired, with the usual formalities, to the House of Peers. The Commons attended. His Majesty pronounced the following speech from the Throne.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

The circumstances under which you are this day assembled, call for your most serious attention. We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our Constitution, of the Laws, and of Religion, and the safety of all civil Society. You must have seen with satisfaction the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The united provinces have been secured against invasion. The Austrian low Countries have been reconquered; with the conquest and firm possession of Posts of considerable importance on the Frontier of France. The re-capture of Mentz, and the successes of the allied Armies on the Rhine in consequence, have contributed most essential benefit to the common cause, notwithstanding the advantages lately obtained by the enemy in that quarter.

My Allies in the South of Europe have displayed powerful efforts. The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon embarrassed the operations of my enemies; and the circumstances that accompanied the evacuation of the place, have struck an important and decisive blow against their naval power, by the good conduct, ability, and courage, of my Commanders, Officers, and forces by sea and land. The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been wrested from them, both in the East and West Indies. At sea, our superiority has not been disputed; and our commerce has been protected so efficaciously, that the losses which have been sustained, are of no consideration in proportion to the captures made by our fleets.

The circumstances, by which the further progress of the Allies has hitherto been prevented, prove not only the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, but confirm at the same time our expectation of final success. Our enemies have drawn the means of their temporary energy from a system which gives them arbitrary power over the lives and properties of a numerous people; and which openly violates every rule of justice, humanity and religion. But efforts such as those, in giving birth as they must necessarily have done, to the interior discon-

tents and confusions of France, have in the same rapid proportion exhausted the natural and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interests of my People, if I desired peace on any other grounds than those which should naturally tend to establish permanent safety, and the independence and the tranquility of Europe.

The accomplishment of those views is still impeded by the preponderance of a system in France, equally incompatible with the welfare of this country and the repose of all other nations. Moved by this consideration, I have thought proper to make a Declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided: I have ordered a copy of that Declaration to be laid before you, with copies also of the various conventions and treaties with different Powers; from which you will observe how great a part of Europe is united in the cause of so general an interest.

It is with unspeakable satisfaction that I reflect on the constant loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which have so generally prevailed throughout all ranks of my people, notwithstanding the continual efforts exerted to mislead them. Those sentiments have eminently manifested themselves in the zeal and readiness of the Militia to provide for our interior defence, as well as in the distinguished valour displayed on all occasions by my forces, by sea and land. They have maintained the splendour of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings, which it is the object of all our efforts to preserve to them.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have given orders that there be laid before you the estimates and necessary accounts; and I am persuaded you will be ready to provide for them by the grant of such sums as the time may require. I feel too sensible the reiterated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of at all augmenting their burthens. It is, however, a great consolation to me, to contemplate the state of the revenue, and the complete success of the measure adopted last year to remove the embarrassments that affected commercial credit.—However great may be the extent of our efforts, I am confident in your zeal and ability to provide for them, in the best manner to avoid every burthen, of which the weight might be too severely felt by my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

In all your deliberations, you will doubtless keep present to your minds, the foundation and origin of the war. An attack had been made against us and our Allies, founded on principles that tend to destroy every right of property, to overturn the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally, that savage and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety; the effects of which, as already manifested in France, furnish a terrible but useful lesson to the present Generation and to Posterity. It only remains for us to persevere in our united effort. To discontinue, or to relax them, could hardly procure a short interval of a treacherous repose, and could never tend finally either to peace or safety.

Penetrated with the necessity of defending every thing most dear to us, in the world; and relying, as we can with confidence on the valour and resources of the nation, on the continued efforts of so mighty a part of Europe, and above all on the incontestable justice of our cause, let us persevere in a conduct—the contrast of that our enemies,—in cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of Religion, let us endeavour to deserve the continuation of the Divine favour and protection, which these Kingdoms have so eminently enjoyed.

The address of thanks to His Majesty was carried in the House of Peers, (moved by Lord Stair, and seconded by Lord Auckland) by a majority of ninety-seven against twelve, and in the House of Commons, the same day, by two-hundred and seventy-seven against

the address were the Earls Guaiardo, Derby, Stanhope, and Lauderdale, the Marquis of Lansdown, and the Duke of Norfolk. For it, the mover and seconder, Earls Spencer, Mansfield, Hardwicke, the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville Secretary of State, and Lord Loughborough, Chancellor.

The American Ship *Despatch* arrived at St. Helena from Bengal on the 9th of march.

Admiral Cornwallis sailed from St. Helena on the same day.

In the Leyden Gazette, of the Eighteenth of March we meet with the following extraordinary Passages—which we insert without any comment.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from FRANCKFORT, of the SIXTH of MARCH.

The very different sentiments with respect to the defence of the Empire, against the Inroads of the French Troops, which seem at present to subsist, between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, must produce a great change; either in the future Prosecution of the War, or in the general posture of the Affairs of the Republic of France. The probability of this circumstance has become greater, not only by the arrival of the French Commissioners in our City, and from the manner in which they have been received by the Prussian General, Count Kalkreuth; but still more from their continued Residence; and from the Pacific Tone, and Tenor, in the Servants, and the Prints of Prussia.

On the part of His Prussian Majesty, it is still insisted, that the expense in the maintenance of his Troops employed against France, shall be borne by the Empire at large; that is by the six anterior circles, in their proportions.

In order the more closely to connect the circle of the Upper Rhine, the Prussian Minister of State, Mr. de Hardenburg, after having concluded his negotiation with the Elector of Mayence, is gone to Cassel, to prevail on the Landgrave of Hesse, to consent to the desired measure, proposed by the King, his Master; that the other Members of the Germanic League may be encouraged by his Example to provide against their common Danger. On the other hand, it is said, that the greater part of the Germanic Members are extremely opposite, and that here will be a formal Resistance against it, exhibited by the discontented Members of the Six Circles, when they shall be assembled in convocation in our City; which the following Letter, directed to the Elector of Mayence, by his Prussian Majesty, under date, the 31st of January, is said principally to have occasioned.

LETTER from the KING of PRUSSIA to the ELECTOR of MAYENCE.

The extreme urgency of the occasion obliges me to address your Highness, in the full assurance that your Highness, at the same time, is sensible of the true situation of Germany. The dangerous Crisis, in which the Country finds itself involved, in a war beyond example, with an enemy, formidable, furious, and destructive, who overwhelms the six Anterior Circles, with the horrors of Sword and Fire, such a Crisis is too well known, and manifest to your Highness, to require any thing further to convince you of the indispensable necessity of concurring with me and the other Estates, animated with the same patriotic zeal, in the necessary and most efficacious measures to repel the impending Danger. Of all the measures that the Empire could pursue, none should seem so insufficient and ineffectual against an Enemy, unabating in number, Zealous and Fanatic in action, full of Resource in Military service, and in Arms, than a Levy, which is proposed, in a Mass, or from a selection from the people at large. This measure, always so dangerous, and so particularly delicate in itself, is in this respect more so, that it could not accord in any way, whatsoever, with the defence of the Empire, by my Troops; but would infallibly lead to a retreat.

As it is impossible for me at this time to continue the War, so far from the Frontiers of my Kingdom, at my own expense, and which is so wide and unbounded in extent, I have frankly delivered my sentiments on this head; some months ago, to the principal Confederates in the War; and I have already commenced Negotiations, on this subject, with the said Powers, the result of which cannot be known. I find myself therefore, under the necessity to demand, that, if it is expected that my Army should hereafter be employed in the protection and defence of the Empire, on, therefore shall be speedily and forthwith delayed and procured. It is true that the necessary overtures to this point have been made to the Diet, but your Highness must consider that it is impossible for me to wait the decision and the after Execution of its Decree. Therefore the only thing that can be done, is, that the Six Anterior Circles which are in the most need of defence until the determination of the Diet can be had, should take care to make an instant provision for the temporary exigencies of my Army, and

should assemble and reunite for that purpose, in the most prompt manner possible. I request therefore of your Highness, in the most urgent, and friendly manner, for the good of our Country, as well as in your capacity of Arch-Chancellor, and Director of a circle of the Upper Rhine, that you will call together, with all possible expedition, the six Anterior Circles of the Upper Rhine.

As the Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of the circles, only, are assembled on such occasions, you will find no difficulty in convening them with suitable despatch. The provisional supply for my troops—which I require of the Circles—the speedy reunion, and convocation of the diet—are the only means to save the country in the present important crisis.

In a word, without the provisional supply from the Circles, it is impossible for me to persuade my troops any longer to make head against the enemy—and, in that case, I should be necessitated, though with sincere regret, to lead them back into Prussia, for the proper defence of my Kingdom; and leave the Empire to itself—to fall or stand as it should happen.

Into your Highness hands I commit the safety of the Empire, in the full confidence of your Patriotism and Wisdom; and I expect that your Highness will take all the means which the Law gives you, to enforce what I have recommended for the good of our country; and that you will succeed in procuring the supplies for my Troops, which will empower me to insure to the Empire my further protection in whatever danger may threaten it, and a defence, when occasion calls, the most steady and efficacious.

The Elector of Mayence submitted the foregoing letter to the different Members of the Circles; but no final determination seemed to have been had thereon, when the last accounts left the Continent.

The Leyden Gazette of the 21st of March gives us to understand, by the following paragraph, that Great Britain had voted a subsidy of 700,000lb. Sterling per Annum, to defray the expenses of the Prussian Army.

We find in advices immediately received from London, that a resolution had been come to for granting to the King of Prussia a subsidy of 700,000lb. Sterling per Annum, for the maintenance of the Troops employed by his Prussian Majesty against the French, which was finally resolved by the Cabinet of his Britannic Majesty on the 3d of March.

On the 11th of March, Bank Stock was at 62-1/2—India 203-1/2, Consols 3 per cent.—68.

In the same Gazette of the 11th of February we find—That a motion had been made in the House of Commons, for the entire Abolition of the Slave Trade, which was passed, there appearing for it 63, Against it, 40 Voices.

On the same day Mr. Grey, moved a Censure against the minister, for the detention of Hessian Troops in the Isle of Wight, and at Portsmouth; which was rejected on Division, there appearing for the Censure 35 against it 184.

The Duke of York returned to London, from the Continent on the 7th of February, and embarked again for the low countries on the 14th of the said month.

On the 17th of February, orders were issued to select 750 men, from the three Regiments of Guards; to march at a moments notice for the Continent.

Government is so much more enabled to employ a great number of Troops on the Continent, as there is supposed not to be any necessity, on the information and opinion of Lord Cornwallis, to despatch any additional forces to the East Indies; as the total expulsion of the French in India, had rendered a reinforcement unnecessary; and had left England in entire repose in that Part of her Possessions.

For the kind communication of the foregoing Extracts, taken from the Foreign Prints, we know not sufficiently, how to express our thanks, for a favor, almost unsolicited, and without a claim on our parts.—With the permission of the Gentleman who furnished them, at a future day, we hope to lay before our READERS a more ample and various detail, in which the hurry of the moment would not permit us at this instant to indulge.

ARRIVALS.

27th June, Ship Begler, Jolly, Masulipatam, Ship Liverpool, Macfarlane, Bombay, 29th, Ship Sugarcane, Misgrave, Calcutta, 1st July, Ship Betsey, Lennon, Vizagapatam, 2d, Ship Dolphin, Hunter, Bimbatam.

CRITIQUE

ON THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

AN EXTRACT.

Continued from our last.

The broad attack upon matrimony is equally reprehensible; on this particular point, the author seems to have exhausted all his stock of irony and ridicule, and every character in the piece, comes forward, high primed and pregnant with some bitter and unprofitable remark, to undermine the glory of the nuptial union. *Sir Peter* as speaking from experience, represents his uneasiness as torments not to be endured, and *Sir Oliver* hears his complaints without amazement, from an idea that such complaints are inseparable from the state—*Lady Teazle* strengthens the abhorrence of the male part of the audience to the hymenal influence, by the following immediate and gross declaration, which she delivers to her husband, on her first entrance—at the beginning of the second act

"Very well, *Sir Peter*, you may bear it or not, just as you please; but I know that I ought to have my own way in every thing, and what's more, I will."

Was this expression put into the mouth of a singular or eccentric personage the author might plead in extenuation of this outrage to the general good, that the sentiment was only peculiar to a particular character; but this is by no means the case, as the language of every person in the piece is of the same repulsive complexion—I felt myself more zealous to expose these serious offences to virtue, in the comedy under discussion, from a thorough and well grounded knowledge, that the stage, under proper management, might be converted into the best possible school of morality; and who can wonder, that so noble an institution has so many formidable opponents, among the most discerning of mankind, when its examples are so base, and its licentiousness so unrestricted!

Though it is very necessary, that the governors of our metropolitan theatres, (and blessed governors they are, heaven knows!) should attend to the fluctuations of public taste, in order to amuse their patrons, and make the undertaking advantageous to themselves, yet there is one point, which policy should direct them ever to have in view, I mean a due regard for the interests of morality, for however, the insinuating dispositions of society may vary to other pursuits, I hope, and trust, there is but one opinion relative to the necessity of prolonging the existence of virtue as much as possible, at least the great and good, will always war on her side, and the wishes of the great and good should be fulfilled.

To all the comic writers of the age, I beg leave to recommend *Hogarth* as an example, and although he was a painter, such a recommendation is warranted by experience; when *Hogarth* delineated the absurdities of social life, the palpable intention upon the face of his performance was, a zealous desire to laugh vice and folly out of countenance: hence the profuses of observation that accompany his name; for while one half of the world are laughing at the fatric donations of his pencil, the other are subliming his memory by the application of the words, *Moralist*, and *Reformer of Human Manners*.

At the commencement of the fourth act of the *School for Scandal*, *Mr. Sheridan* has made his favorite hero deliver a sentiment, for which no doubt, all the commercial parts of the kingdom are much indebted to him, the declaration is fashioned as follows:

Charles is represented as giving advice to his bosom friend *Charles*, after the latter has received the timely supply of money from his uncle in a feigned character—

Charles:—"Hark ye *Charles*, don't let that fellow (meaning honest *Rowley*) make you part with any of that money to discharge musty old debts. *Tradesmen*, you know, are the most impertinent people in the world."

To which philanthropic piece of advice, the ductile and all-embazoned *Charles* makes the following reply.

Charles:—"True *Carolefs*, and paying them you know, would only be encouraging them."

This is a blow at common honesty with a vengeance!

In a succeeding scene of the same act, the following colloquy ensues between *Charles* and his humble monitor *Rowley*.

Charles:—"But come, I have no time for trifling—Here take this bill and get it changed, and carry a hundred pounds to poor *Stanley*, or we shall have somebody call, that has a better right to it."

Rowley:—"Ah Sir, I wish you would remember the proverb—"

Charles:—"Be just before you are generous—Why so I would if I could: but justice is an old, damned, hobbling beldam, and I can't get her to keep pace with generosity for the soul of me—"

Who can marvel at the numerous instances of bankruptcy which constantly fully the face of the *Gazette*, when such fascinating enticements to profligacy are held out upon the stage, which has been long considered as "the abstract and brief chronicle of the times"—Thus is the all-accomplished, though contaminated *Charles*, exhibited at the theatre, to encourage every fashionable frisky-whiffly semblance of a man, to forego the ancient principle of honesty and sobriety, and led even to imagine the offence meritorious, by the eventual success of the scenic example—

If this solicitude on my part for the establishment of social probity, should appear as futile, I would beg permission to ask this simple question, why does every well minded and reflecting parent, and every circumpect master, enjoin the youth to whom they are attached by love or duty, to see the *Tragedy of George Barrowell*? The question is self-answered, it is with an earnest desire that they may profit by the influence of example—

If we may judge of causes by effect, these are the glorious days of libertinism, when sorrow for the commission of sins is expunged from the heart, and men may be infamously unawed by the terrors of responsibility; what other idea can we possibly entertain, when such reiterated applause is constantly bestowed upon the scenic irregularities of *Charles Surface*; the necessity of amendment in a young man of loose conduct, is totally abrogated by the following nervous, and comforting sentiment from *Sir Oliver*.

"Odds my life, *Sir Peter*, I hate to see prudence clinging to the green suckers of youth; 'tis like ivy round the saplin, and spoils the growth of the tree."

"Bravo old *Noll*—*Epicurus* could not have said more in so few words—Yet this *Sir Oliver*, who is so outrageously vindictive to poor prudence, we understand, from the dialogue of the comedy, to be one the best men in the world, nay he even presumes to hint as much himself, when he mentions his deceased brother to *Rowley*."

"When I was at his years, master *Rowley* (speaking of *Charles*) egad, neither my brother nor I were very prudent youths; and yet, I believe, you have not seen many better men than your old master was."

Thus may the rising generation meet the age of manhood unshackled by any of those ridiculous prejudices, which were wont to cleave to the bosoms of our fore-fathers; and the callow offspring of our nobility shall be accompanied even to the very threshold of the senate, by voluptuousness, riots and dissipation.

Yet with great deference to *Sir Oliver's* opinion, or rather to *Mr. Sheridan's* eccentricities of mind, I cannot avoid thinking, that prudence is a lady of some estimation, and although her society may be infectious, I doubt much if that infection is unprofitable, I verily believe that the majority of the author's friends, never had an excessive penchant for the scandalized nymph, till even that weight of respectable authority cannot induce me to think, she is such a shocking wench, as *Mr. Sheridan* would make us believe.

Every public writer or orator, who endeavours to separate criminality from contrition, however witty or excellent in its kind, the exertion may be, is an enemy to human felicity, and a deceiver to his God, inasmuch as he exercises his pre-agency and mental endowments for the suppression of that cause, he was designed to maintain.

Were the immoralities of *Charles* counteracted by accompanying apologies, I should not be such a foe to his local glory—Like the irregularities of a certain illustrious young gentleman which create both pain and pleasure. Pain, that he should be in any sense erroneous, and pleasure, on beholding in the midst of his juvenile excesses, luminous traits of greatness and goodness, beautiful prefiging a life of honor!—To be good, and to seem so, are distinct qualifications—The first, is the result of innate worth—the other, the first agent of perdition.

In the interview between *Lady Teazle* and *Joseph Surface* in his library, this wholesome conversation takes place, upon the *Lady's* declaring, that *Sir Peter's* jealous disposition is almost sufficient to justify her in an act of connubial infidelity.

Joseph:—"Certainly my *Lady*, for when a husband grows suspicious, and withdraws his confidence from his wife, it then becomes part of her duty, to endeavor to outwit him; you owe it to the natural privilege of your sex."

Lady Teazle:—"Indeed!"

Joseph:—"Oh yes; for your husband should never be deceived in you, and you ought to be frail, in compliment to his discernment."

For the influence of this scene, and the convenient doctrine it contains to furnish married ladies with an apology to themselves, as well as their husbands, for a breach of that filly obligation called a marriage vow, no doubt the tenants of *Doctor's Commons* are indebted to *Mr. Sheridan*, the poaching of gallantry upon the forbidden manors of matrimony would be in all probability cease, and wedded females become chaste and ridiculous, if it was not for such occasional covers of excuse being exhibited, for the game to retire in, when hard pressed by the rude tongue of authority.

In this act, there is an egregious and unpardonable solecism in action—*Mr. Sheridan*, has made *Joseph* declare to *Sir Peter*, that his principal reason for affixing the screen in that position was, to prevent a curious lady, who lived opposite, from being acquainted with the persons of his visitors—Yet five minutes before, he hides *Lady Teazle* behind it, though the closet, in which he pushes *Sir Peter* was then unoccupied! by this manoeuvre the lady must be evidently exposed.

After a succession of trifling incidents, the piece concludes with the union of *Charles* and *Maria*;—In a previous scene *Joseph* is compelled to retire with shame, which is engendered from a variety of incongruous and unnatural circumstances, strangely huddled together, for the mere purpose of rendering *Joseph* an object of detestation to the audience, though most assuredly, when the merits and demerits of the two brothers are duly considered, it must appear to every one, that notwithstanding *Charles* is so one highly favoured by the author of the comedy, as to make every member in it pre-disposed to look with an eye of charity, if not satisfied upon his enormities, yet *Joseph* is the less dangerous precedent for society; for though it must be acknowledged, that he is a villain of the first order, he has the grace to throw a veil of decency over the deformity of his pursuits, and surely such an example, must be less pernicious, than him who openly triumphs, even when engulfed in the vortex of dishonor.

DESCRIPTION OF BATAVIA.

FROM THE ASIATIC MIRROR.

"A Picture of Batavian manners will afford you little that is pleasing, but much to excite disgust. If examples of meanness, of avarice, of despotism, and the practice of almost every gigantic vice, can corrupt the human heart, no man I venture to say, if made of ordinary materials, can long remain virtuous at Batavia. Liberty, among these mock republicans, is utterly unknown."

A bare fertility on the coast, with a very few exceptions, the whole Mass of the people of Batavia. Here, as at Malacca, all their domestics are slaves:—The females exposed to the licentious will of their sovereign despots; while the males are doomed to undergo the rigors of their tyranny.

Their male slaves are loaded with fetters, and their shackled limbs too often knock the

eye with the view of sores and ulcers in their worst stages: but still the irons are kept on; till perhaps the sores hurrying on to mortification, frequently lead to death, which thus happily places the unfortunate sufferer beyond the reach of pain. Then indeed the fetters are unlocked; but alas! they are quickly to occupy the limbs of some other miserable wretch. It is not surprizing, that policy should direct a different line of conduct to these unfortunate beings, and I admit, that they are occasionally more leniently treated by men of sense and discernment, but policy unmix'd with humanity, seldom affords ought to admire.

In the slavery tolerated in ancient Rome, in that of the present day, in the English colonies and in America, a degree of social intercourse exists between the masters and their negroes, that mightily softens the asperities of slavery: and in America, and in the West Indies also, the slave is contented and generally happy: but here, slavery is in its most dreadful state:—no gratitude, no affection, no tender emotion can be lighted up in the bosom of the Batavian slave. In his breast, all the sympathies of man, and all the finer sensibilities of the soul, are early extinguished by the ruthless treatment he receives, which indeed were more than sufficient to drive to despair, the noblest mind ever framed by nature.

The chief if not the only motive to action with these men, is fear; and an habitual existence of this kind, often leads the mind to melancholy: or, what is worse, vitiates it to such a degree, that its only source of pleasure is in brooding over evil, in plotting assassinations, and indulging the blackest propensities; hence the chains and punishment which were unwisely, cruelly, and impolitically applied in the beginning, become ultimately necessary, in order to prevent the unfortunate wretch, whom cruelty and misapplication of punishment, has rendered desperate, from the perpetration of crimes.

Many of the slaves are here employed on public works. They are always chained two and two; and since we have been here, a boat, having forty of them, as rowers, fettered together in that manner, was overboard, and every one of these unhappy victims, were instantly drowned, being dragged to the bottom by the weight of their chains, and unable from their incumbrance to make any exertion for their safety. Can the history of Morocco, or of any modern nation show such an example of barbarity?—But why should I dwell on so sad a picture. Alas! poor human nature:—where shall I hide my blushes? Ah! never have I beheld thy motly form to such disadvantage.—Never till now have I seen thy charities, the amiable weakness, and that benevolence which are among thy characteristic traits, and which often give lustre to thy aspect, and beauty to thy form, so fully obscured as under the deformed and hideous appearance, in which I behold thee at Batavia!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
SENSIBLE of the utility of your notice of my last correspondence—I have the pleasure to transmit you a farther account of the Silk produce here.

I am
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.
Fort St. George: 3d July, 1794.

TO JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ.

Physician General, Madras.

DEAR SIR,
WE HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the Silk produced at your Filature, (the Sale of which you entrusted to us), has been all sold to the Native Merchants of this place, dealers in that article, at forty-three Star Pagodas, the Madras Maund, of twenty-five Pagodas averdupoise, which is about four Pagodas the Maund, more than they were giving for the best that not only be known and satisfactory to yourself, but highly interesting, and encouraging to those engaged in the attempt, to establish this branch of Manufacture on the Coast.

We are with respect and esteem,
DEAR SIR,
Your faithful and obed. Servants,
GORDON & HAMILTON,
Madras 1st July, 1794.

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