

FOR FREIGHT
TO CALCUTTA.
THE Ship Prince of Wales, will sail on or
about the 1st of Aug. ft.
Apply to Captain Henry, at Messrs. Gordon
and Hamiltons.
Madras, July 24th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.
ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of the
late Lieutenant A. O'Beirne, having been
granted to Lieutenant Fireworker John Sinclair,
all persons having any claims on the said Estate,
are requested to send in the same to the Admin-
istrator aforesaid, before the 1st day of Novem-
ber next, after which period, no claim can
be attended to, and all Persons indebted to the
Estate are desired to pay the amount to Messrs.
Tulloch, Jervis, and Brodie, Attornies to the
said Administrator.
Fort St. George: July 24th, 1794.

MR. WATERS.
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 Star Pags. 8½
Ditto of 12 ditto at ditto 5,
In quantities of not less than five Cases.
ALSO
Excellent Brandy in Casks at S. Pag. 1 per Gall.
Rum in Ditto at Fanam 98 Ditto.
Mr. Waters has likewise come to a resolution
to sell off the remainder of his English Claret,
at nine and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.
N. B. He has a few Dozens of excellent
Vinde Grave remaining, which he is selling at
five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

To be sold by public Auction,
BY SHARP AND HERRICK,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 30th INST.
At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.
A Quantity of very excellent Arrack, in
whole and half Leaguers—and a quantity
of very fine Cocoa-Nut Oil—landed from the
Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her Voyage to
the Isle of France by a Squadron of His Maj-
esty's Ships, under the command of Captain
Newcombe.
Samples of both will be on the Table, at the
time of Sale.
Fort St. George: July 1794.

To be sold by public Auction,
BY R. & J. HENDERSON,
At the Madras Exchange,
On Saturday the 26th Instant.
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
The Good Ship,
DOROTHEA ELIZABETH,
WITH all her Stores, as she now lays in
the Roads; having been taken on her
Voyage to the Isle of France, by a Squadron
of His Majesty's Ships, under the command
of Captain Newcombe.
Conditions of Sale will be mentioned at the
Time and place of Sale. A List of her Stores
to be seen on Application to R. J. Henderson.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 31st INST.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.
A Quantity of Furniture, consisting of Din-
ing and Card Tables—Chairs—Couches—
one good Black Wood Coat, with Curtains &c.
complete—Black Wood Shade-Stands—Globe
Lamps—China and Glass Ware—Table Knives
and Forks—Silver Table, Desert, and Tea
Spoons—Gravy, and Marrow Spoons—A Silver
Cruit Stand, with Bottles compleat, and several
other articles of Plate.
ALSO
A collection of valuable Books, amongst which
is a folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary, two
vols.—Goldsmith's Grecian, and Roman His-
tories—Cook's Voyages—Hume's History of
England—Blair's Lectures and Sermons—a com-
plete set of Shakspeare's Plays, in ten vols.—
Buffon's Natural History, abridged—Lavaur's
Physiognomy—Junius's Letters, and a few scarce
Law Books.

To be Sold by Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOM, NEAR THE
WALLAJAH GATE,
On Friday, the 1st of August,
Precisely at 12 o'Clock.
By order of the Administrators,

The following Horses and Carriages, belong-
ing to the Estate of the late Colonel Maxwell.
viz.
A Well known remarkable fine Chestnut Arab,
A Grey Saddle Mare, a remarkable fast
Trainer,
A pair of well matched Manilla Horses, used
to go in a Phaeton, and a Phaeton with Harness
complete.
The Horses to be seen any time before the
Sale at Geo. Hamilton's Stables on the Island.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Monday, Feb. 17.
AGAINST THE WAR.

The Marquis of Lansdowne begged leave
to trouble their Lordship with some obser-
vations previous to his proposed motion for
concluding a Peace with the French nation.
He regretted that a motion so necessary, and
so just, neither actuated by personal interest
nor influenced by party, had not been adopt-
ed, as it ought, by his Majesty's Ministers,
nor came enforced by stronger argument,
than he was empowered to give it. He had
long regarded the war and all its circum-
stances, prospects, and effects, in the most
open and impartial manner, and he did not
hesitate to pronounce it unjust, impolitic,
and fatal. Whatever was the necessity urged
at the onset, nothing but danger occurred in
the pursuit.—The Allies had followed mea-
sures hitherto unexampled, and they had
gained nothing by them. Two campaigns
had elapsed, and nothing beneficial had been
yet obtained; a third was approaching, and
nothing effectual could be hoped for. He
was aware, that if any objections were made
to his motion, it would be urged in support
of the necessity on our part of joining the
league; that the French were possessed at
that time of the Low Countries, and threat-
ened the immediate invasion of Holland;
and that by our interference, Holland had
been rescued, and the French subdued in
turn. This, however, was not decisive. He
reminded their Lordships, that it was merely
the casual and precarious chance of war; that
by a battle, the Netherlands was lost, by
a battle was restored, and by a battle might be
again conquered.

He was aware also, that a respectable for-
eign officer and engineer, General Mack, of
extreme science and erudition, and acknowl-
edged skill in military tactics, had arrived
in this country to propose a new plan of
operations, from which the most prosperous
success might be augured. Not to discredit
the counsel of this scientific gentleman, nor
to insinuate any misapprehension of the utility
of his plans in particular, he would be
bold to declare, that he disapproved of any
reference to one individual for the advanta-
ges of war; nor would he depend on any
single person, however boasted his capacity,
however acknowledged his abilities, for the
probability of success in an action so complex
and uncertain. The system which had been
adopted from the commencement of hostilities
was extraordinary, dangerous, and un-
exampled. He meant the invasion of France.
To open an inroad to the heart of France,
was not only wild and impolitic, but di-
rectly contrary to plain reason, to common
sense, and to the opinions of almost every
general or author, ancient or modern. He
did not speak abstractedly on the subject; his
opinions were neither speculative nor un-
grounded. He had consulted the best au-
thorities, and conferred with the ablest mili-
tary men; and he had the strongest and most
indisputable testimony, of the fact. What
was the first object of the Allies? To march
their armies through Champagne. This ex-
pedient was ineffectual. What was the next
object? To enter France by Lisle. This was
also ineffectual. Then they attempted Dun-
kirk. This was equally ineffectual; and
thus might they persist to their own ruin and
disgrace, and still the project be vain. Did
not the Duke of Marlborough foretell the
futility of attempting to pass the frontiers?
Consult every officer or author from Marshal
Schoenberg to General Lloyd, who was he
believed, the last that had written on that
subject, and they have all maintained that it
would be obstinate, extravagant, and expen-
sive, to meditate such a scheme, or endea-
vour to carry such a project into execution.
Their assertions were exemplified in the
operations of the two last campaigns. Al-
ready lavish of money and prodigal of blood
to no purpose, he feared in a future cam-
paign, the arms and exertions of the Allies
would be attended with the same unfortu-
nate issue.

When he treated this subject, so frequ-
ently discussed before, he trusted their Lord-
ships would patiently attend, deliberate with
calmness, and decide with temper. Thirteen
millions were now voted for the service of
the war, and instead of making a strict ex-
amination into the papers and treaties on the
table—instead of weighing the advantages
and disadvantages of the war, and deter-
mining upon the rights and policy of its con-
tinuance or abdication, he was sorry to ob-
serve, that they had only quoted passages
from a pamphlet upon the intentions of the
French Republic, and made an examination
into some of the characters of its past and
present rulers. It should be recollected,

that the designs and intentions of to-day,
may be frustrated or resigned tomorrow, and
that rulers follow each other in quick suc-
cession, as various in character as different
in principal. What occasion was there for
any abstract reasoning on Brissot's pamphlet?
his party was no longer in power, nor did
any part of his system exist. But the nation
still remained firm and emboldened, desper-
ate and resolved. Instead of submitting, as
had been presupposed, to the offers of the al-
lied armies that advanced against them, they
opposed augmented numbers, and flung the
guntlet of defiance.

Seven years would soon elapse, in which,
according to the relations of history and the
experience of other nations, we should find
fresh legions hastening to the combat. At
the close of every seven years, upon a fair
and established calculation, a new genera-
on succeeds, able to bear arms and dictate
laws. What then was to be expected, but
that the war might be carried on till the
children, who at the commencement of the
war were initiated in the sentiments of their
fathers, and the same ardent love of liberty
and their country, should follow their ex-
ample, and move with greater and with ac-
celerated force. No person could deny,
however violent his detestation of the French
and of the French government, but that the
noblest actions had already been performed,
and exploits that reflected immortal honour
on the agents and their country.

Regard the undaunted courage, hardi-
hood, and patriotism of the French soldiers?
regard the activity, patience, and science of
their Generals. Men of obscure origin pre-
sumed to rush forward, and by perseverance
and practice displayed capacities that aston-
ished mankind, and triumphed over heroes,
redoubted for birth, education, rank, ex-
perience and knowledge. Although the Con-
vention might be abhorred, yet these in-
stances of intrepidity and valor certainly
deserved commendation, and proved that
our prejudice against individuals should not
extend unjustly to a whole people. When
he predicted what might happen from what
had happened, when he selected, compared,
reasoned and deduced, he could declare,
that, in his opinion, the French prevailing
system was a system of action and re-action,
of production and re-production; though
perpetually flying off in particles, yet never
exhausted; though continually dismissing,
continually renewed.

He proceeded to the examination of the
treaties on the table; treaties which surpris-
ed him, as they were devoid of any fixed prin-
ciple, and destitute of any beneficial con-
tract.

Prussia was the first that attracted his no-
tice. With Prussia there was no other natural
alliance that had ever before existed, or
seem'd requisite, than the peace and safety
of Germany.—Whenever any part of Ger-
many was attacked by the rest, the King of
Prussia restricted the invader, and preserv'd
the balance of power.

He took a retrospect of the policy that
formerly subsisted in the Courts of Vienna
and Berlin, and reflected on the wars be-
tween Joseph the 2d, and Frederick the
Great. He then compared the conduct of
the ancient government with that of the pre-
sent. Behold, said he, the jealousy of the
two Courts is removed, and an alliance form-
ed, which, for its ostensible argument, is
made to refer to the restitution of peace
and monarchy in France; but which, it is
to be suspected, secretly aims at an extended
and almost illimitable authority.

Austria was the next distinguished, for a
cabinet, the most systematic and ambitious of
any in Europe. For a series of years though
Emperors of different families, habits and
complexions, had succeeded to the sceptre;
though her armies had triumphed or retreat-
ed, and though her generals had continually
been changed; the same counsel had invari-
ably been given, and the same plans pursu-
ed. The real object of Austria was the aggran-
dizement of power, and that aggrandizement
which the other states of Europe had
heretofore so constantly and carefully pre-
vented, was now in part effected: Bavaria
was subjected to the Austrian yoke, although
deluded by a fair but false appearance of her
ancient liberty: this artifice was accomplish-
ed under the specious pretext of reducing
France to monarchy and order. He disc-
cours'd at large upon this head, and con-
cluded with his reprobation of the treaty
with the Emperor, because it neither guar-
anteed us, nor seem'd to lead to any fa-
vourable issue.

Russia, that Colossus of Europe, next at-
tracted his attention; he justified himself in
calling that vast and unbounded empire the
Colossus of Europe, by surveying her con-
quest of Poland, and her extended territo-

ries into Turkey. Russia was a power so
enormously gigantic, and of such terrific as-
pect, as to be viewed with awe, and guard-
ed against with the utmost dread. The
cession of Oczakow he considered as extreme-
ly wrong, and inimical to the interest and
safety of Europe. Russia now possess'd the
unlimited navigation of all the rivers that
flow into the Black Sea south of the Du-
nube. Her increasing power was fatal to
the industry, to the consumption, to the
prosperity and importance of every other
power. Already he maintained that our
manufactures and consumption had been less-
ened by her thrift and circumspection, and
our industry been greatly checked; nor did
he doubt but that in a short period they
would suffer by her means a general flagna-
tion.

He deflected on the imprudence and dan-
ger of permitting this alarming aggregation
to proceed so rapidly; and by way of illus-
trating how rich our merchants were, and
how much they derived from the industry
and commerce of this country, he related,
that one of them had assured him, while in
the Treasury, that if he were willing to
allow a large and apparently exorbitant sala-
ry for all his contracts, he never would or
could allow him a proportionable salary to
the income he received therefrom. If there-
fore the wealth and trade of one merchant
was so immense and boundless, how much
caution should be used, lest the trade and
wealth of a great body of merchants of ade-
quate estimation become subverted and ruin-
ed by our narrow prejudices.

Referring to Spain, he conceived the trea-
ty opposite to every arrangement of any
former period. He reviewed the treaty of
1686, and concurred in calling it the funda-
mental establishment of Europe. When he
compared the conduct of Administration with
that of those illustrious persons who signed
the treaty of Worms, he lamented that they
were neither directed by the same motives,
nor guided to the same effect. What were
the desires of Spain he did not imagine dif-
ficult to discover; and then, in a strain of
admirable irony, expatiated on their discon-
tent at Toulon, their defeated hopes of the
gaining the French navy, their mortification
at the preference which the Toulonaise gave
to the English, and finally the rooted jea-
lously and animosity that must ensue. He
commended the noble, grand, and individ-
ual character of the Spaniard, but expressed
his disapprobation of the Spanish Govern-
ment, as founded upon the principles of a
dark and mysterious policy, and a jealous
and ambitious enterprize.

His Lordship next commented on the
treaty with Sardinia, and animadverted on
the commanding tone we had assumed to-
wards the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and
the Genoese Republic, to provoke them
to renounce the neutrality. He maintained
that this imperious manner, however con-
sistent with the common behaviour of Ad-
ministration, was improper, and might here-
after be injurious to our interest. What must
the feelings of the Grand Duke be, to find
himself treated like a slave, and threatened
into obedience? His Lordship read the va-
rious State Papers that passed between Lord
Harvey, his Majesty's Charge des Affaires
at Florence, and M. de la Flotte, the Se-
cretary of State to the Grand Duke. From
these he inferred a variety of conclusions, all
derogatory to the dignity and pride of Tus-
cany, and degrading to the usual magnani-
mity of Great Britain.

When I first perused these papers, said his
Lordship, I was induced to believe that the
noble Lord at the Court of Florence, defend-
ed from an excellent family of high
rank and situation, might have been induced
by the consciousness of his own superiority
and the animated zeal for his country, to
have assumed this lofty language *ex volun-
tate*; but from a subsequent paper, to which
the noble Marquis referred, it is evident,
he said, that the high insulting menaces
denounced against the Grand Duke, in case
of his neutral perseverance, were dictated
by the British Cabinet, consequently the
noble Lord is exonerated from any imputa-
tion erroneously thrown out against him.

Let us, however, consider whether such
language was justifiable. Let us remember
who the Grand Duke is, how august his per-
son, how nobly related, and what hereafter
may be his situation! Brother to the Em-
peror, and by the sudden and speedy revo-
lutions that have lately happened in that
family, and which may happen again, per-
haps Heir to the Imperial throne, the time
may soon arrive when he may seek the op-
portunity of revenge, and have the means to
do so. The late King of Spain never for-
gave the bombardment of Naples when he
was in it, and it may be equally probable,

that the Grand Duke of Tuscany may never forget the dishonourable station to which we rashly endeavoured to reduce him. Do Ministers believe that there is no virtue, no sensibility in royalty? Do they suppose, that among other sensations of which mankind are deprived when they frequent a Court that they also lose their memory? Whatever may be their sentiments on the present occasion, there may be a moment in which they or their successors may unavoidably repent of their pride and their temerity.

Beside a multitude of other reasons for reprehending the Treaty with Sardinia, one particularly occurred, which was, our rashness in entering the Mediterranean in an hostile manner. It had been frequently stated, that as we could have no necessity ever to pass the bar, it would be madness and impolicy to do it. This argument was strengthened by others; such as the natural alliance that might again take place between France and Spain, to the prejudice of this kingdom, &c.

His Lordship then made some brief observations upon the same dictatorial language we had used towards Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. The manifestoes which passed between Lord Fitzgerald and the Canton of Berne, he recited, and declared that such treatment towards a Government so wise, virtuous, and well regulated as that of Berne, was deserving of the sharpest rebuke. He pronounced a panegyric on that Government and declared, that if all the world were undated with folly, wisdom would seek refuge in Berne, would there raise her temple and fill her adoration offered at her shrine from the pure and simple but enlightened Swiss.

From Berne his Lordship turned to Denmark, where the conduct of Administration was equally noble, laudable, and just. The reply of Count Bernstoffe to our remonstrance, he averred, was one of the boldest wisest, and most honourable replies he had ever read. It was a State Paper, that should be kept as a model for every Cabinet in Europe—a paper which was consistent in all its parts, and which, the more it was studied, would be the more admired.

The next question was, what the proposed object of the war was and the reply was. The restitution of the old Government in France. Could any thing be more absurd? yet even in this reply, as in every thing else, there was no consistency; for all the Allies appeared to act upon different grounds, and have separate views. Some demanded the restitution of the old wretched, worn out, destructive system, while others asked for the Constitution of 1789. The Allies had proceeded also upon different grounds, and all with the same folly and inconsistency. First, he briefly recapitulated the Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto, that supreme mass of absurdity, and exculpated the Duke by a reference to his former character as a Sovereign, a Politician, and a General, as a man of an enlarged mind and excellent heart. His character had however been latterly rendered odious throughout Europe by the publication of this very Manifesto, and his subsequent retreat; through this invasion of France was nothing more than a mad and vain attempt, and the whole he believed planned and commanded by the Cabinet at Berlin. The retreat, though so dishonourable to the Duke in the public estimation, was applauded and approved by every military man, for the time, who had the management and execution of it. If blame attached any where it was to the invasion, for when the retreat was found necessary, it was conducted in the wisest and best manner.

After him, other Generals had introduced themselves in the wide field of politics and armed exertions. He meant the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and General Clairfayt, the one of exalted birth, and the other of affluence and experienced valour; yet neither of these had succeeded much better than the Prussian Prince, though studied in the most active school of war and policy. The same inconsistency was still manifest, for upon the defection of Dumourier, Prince Cobourg first published a Manifesto, wherein the virtue, rectitude, and measures of General Dumourier were highly extolled; and in about four days after, the same General published another Manifesto which contradicted all that he had formerly asserted. Adverting to the declarations that had unceasingly been made by the Allies, respecting their determination not to intermeddle with the internal government of France, nor to proceed with any intent of conquest, he should prove how firmly they adhered to these determinations by the Manifesto of General Wurmler when he conquered Alface, by the capture of Valenciennes in the name of the Emperor, and the summons of Dunkirk in the name of Great Britain.

On these topics he enlarged with much force, through not much novelty of argument. He maintained, that the evacuation of Toulon with all its consecutive evils, was a just reward for our breach of faith, and our proceeding in an offensive war. While the French confined themselves within their own frontiers they were successful; but the men who at that time fought like heroes, lost all their energy and resolution when descending into Germany. So it did Germans on the other hand in the same manner, and such would almost always be the difference between an offensive and defensive war. The reason in one degree, too, was dubious, why a defensive war should be attended with better success. The men were inspired by familiar objects, and by objects most dear to them. Whatever war wanted for the use of the armies could be more easily obtained, and could be paid for by assignats, or other paper or mode of circulation among themselves, without any material disadvantage. When militating in a foreign country, they were draining their own resources to enrich strangers, and obliged to expend their specie.

He was well assured, from the most credible authority, that the siege of Mentz created more dissatisfaction among the populace of Paris, than any other circumstance during the whole campaign; and perpetual were the complaints at the expence of transporting provisions and artillery beyond the Rhine.—After this he compared the declarations of Lord Hood at the surrender of Toulon, with what had recently happened, and inveighed, vehemently against the violations of faith, and the proposed restitution of a Government so weakened, disabled, and wore out, that it could no longer stand. He remembered that he had been at Paris about 15 or 16 years ago, and upon his return to England, in a private conversation with that late worthy and able politician Lord Chatham, he was asked his opinion of the French nation and French Monarchy. He replied, that he supposed the French Monarchy in the zenith of its glory. "Ah you are a young man, replied Lord Chatham, but I could teach you to think otherwise, for so far is the French monarchy from the zenith of its glory, that I suspect it has declined so much as soon to set in." By way of enforcing this opinion, Lord Chatham related, that when at Dijon, he had read a proclamation of the King, which was posted up on one side of the street, and on turning about, he read a Proclamation of the Parliament contradictory in every article posted on the other. Hence he reflected on the declension and fall of Monarchy in France.

After a variety of observations of the same tendency, the Noble Marquis remarked that we were perpetually blaming the violent language which was used against Great Britain in the French Convention, while in our own assemblies we were no less guilty. If we branded their proceedings with the opprobrious title of anarchy, we must expect to have our government marked with the scornful name of tyranny. It was now high time that we should adopt a nobler behaviour, and become ourselves a great example. Let England hold her hand out in amity to France, and he would pledge himself that France would come forward more than half way to meet it. It was useless to think of reducing France, as had been asserted in a very excellent pamphlet, and written too by an avowed Aristocrat, and a man well approved of by most of the Allied Powers; he meant the Pamphlet of M. Mallet Du Pan, from which he selected a few extracts.

He then referred to some similar proceedings between the two nations in the present period of hostilities, and in the reign of Henry III, of England, and Louis IX, of France. Thus having proceeded through a speech of excellent arrangement; pure style, and grave but unembarrassed delivery, a speech that occupied about two hours and a half, his Lordship concluded by submitting a motion to their Lordships, which, as it is impossible to do it justice, it would be indifferet to attempt. It excited the admiration, though they might discommend it for its principles. It comprised an Address to the King, requesting that his Majesty would regard the prospect, circumstances and effect, of the war, and establish peace as soon as he conveniently could to his own honor, and the safety and advantage of Britain.

Lord Carnarvon, Duke of Leeds, Lord Sydney, Earl of Kinnoul, Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Grenville, opposed the motion.

The Earl of Guildford, Duke of Grafton, and Lord Lauderdale, supported it.

For the motion ——— 22
Against it ——— 86
Majority ——— 64

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATO—came too late for insertion in the present Courier—it shall have place, however, if it suit the intention of the writer—in our next.
CAUSIDICUS—is received, and shall have place.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

JULY 25, 1794.

THE *Sugar Canoe*, Captain MUSGRAVE, we understand will sail for England early on Sunday morning; the Public Packet, intended to be despatched by her, will be closed this day.

On Wednesday the 22d instant, *Mootee Sam Jung*, was put on his trial, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery; for the murder of one Muckhool, attended with circumstances, too horrible to relate—and after a trial which continued eleven hours, he was found *Guilty*.

The Jury were out *fix Hours*.
After the return of the Verdict the Council for the Prisoner moved an arrest of Judgment, and prayed four days to assign the Causes; which was granted.

The Court afterwards adjourned to Monday, the 1st day of September next.

The trial of the charges brought by Captain Mayne, for a Conspiracy and Subornation of Perjury, was deferred on account of the absence of witnesses on the behalf of the Defendants.

In addition to the short statement, given in our last Courier, respecting Vizeram Raueze, we are now enabled to subjoin the following particulars.

COLORNEL PENDERGAST with the troops under his command, and three Brigades of Guns, six pounders, moved from Bimlipatnam on the 7th instant, and came up with the Rajah's troops on the 10th, drawn up in considerable force on the banks of a large Tank. The Rajah it is said, was summoned to surrender, but refusing every kind of negotiation on that head—our troops continued to advance nearly within Pistol shot of the Enemy. At this instant a fire commenced from the Rajah's line, which was instantly answered by the three brigades of guns, and whole of the musquetry of our line—the action then became general, and was maintained on both sides with great spirit, for nearly an hour. The Company's arms at length prevailed; and the Rajah's troops were routed with some slaughter.

Great part of the Rajah's Baggage and Camp Equipage, with a considerable quantity of plunder, was found in a Village close to the scene of action.

The loss on the Rajah's side must have been very great; on ours, there were about sixty killed and wounded: among the latter are, Lieutenants Marshall, and Hallewood, of the 20th battalion.

The Rajah was killed in the commencement of the attack in his Palankeen—some of his near relations, and principal Officers underwent a similar fate with their Leader.

We are sorry to announce, on authority, the Capture of the ship *CRESS*, Captain *Wright*, in the Port of Manilla; on the 30th of January last.

Capt. Wright it seems had disposed of his Bengal Cargo, had received his returns on board, and being completely laden, was preparing to sail; when late in the evening of the 30th of January, a number of French Prisoners who were on the Island, joined by several Manilla men, came off in a *Launch*, boarded the *Cress*; and after having murdered several of the officers and crew; cut the Cables and proceeded with us to sea—the Chief officer fortunately escaped, and got on board of a Spanish ship, then lying in the Harbour.

The ship *Lachme*, was lately sold to Mr. *Henry Abbott*, at Calcutta, by Captain Crawford, for the sum of 71,000 sicca rupees.

The *Lachme* is a beautiful vessel built by Mr. Giller, and was launched on the 10th of August 1793. She is 400 tons burthen.

Capt. Stokes, who was formerly in the India service, and lately arrived in this country and who, we understand from authority, is an able and experienced commander, is to have the command of the *Lachme*.

The 4th Instant being the anniversary of the American declaration of independence, a number of Gentlemen dined with the Consul in Calcutta, where mirth and conviviality prevailed till a very late hour.

The American ships in the river hoisted their colours, at day-light.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

George Powney, Esq. to be Collector of the Peith Cuth of the Southern Poligars, vice James London, deceased.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. By Government,

JULY 23d, 1794.

The Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to resolve and order that all further preparations for foreign Service shall cease.—That the Corps of European Grenadiers, and the Native temporary Battalions shall be reduced, that the details composing these Corps shall return to their respective Battalions,—that the Staff nominated for the occasion shall return to their former Stations,—that the part of the 1st Battalion of Artillery formed into a detachment with the Royal Artillery, shall return into Quarters at the Mount, that his Majesty's Corps ordered for foreign Service, shall be distributed to stations as hereunto detailed.

The Royal Artillery, to Trichinopoly, and to detach 1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 Bombardiers, and 16 Gunners to Tanjore.

His Majesty's 36th Regiment to Warriorz. His Majesty's 3rd Regiment to Secundermahl.

His Majesty's 71st Regiment to Tanjore and Vellum. His Majesty's 72d Regiment to Wallajahbad. His Majesty's 73d Regiment to Pondicherry. His Majesty's 74th Regiment to Poondamallic.

Lieutenant Col. Baird, to Command the Fort and Garrison of Tanjore.

Lieutenant Col. Cuppige, to Command at Dindigul, and Major Dalrymple at Vellum.

Captain Oliver, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Cuppige, to return to his Command at Pylney where he is to have three Companies of his Battalion as heretofore.

Major U. Vignors, when his Corps separates will proceed to take the Command of Condamilly agreeably to former Appointment.

When the Royal Artillery arrives at Trichinopoly, Captain Tanner's Company is to proceed to join its Corps, detaching to Pondicherry, as it passes the place, 1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 Gunners and 16 Matrosses.

The detail from the 1st Native Battalion, instead of returning direct to Trichinopoly, is to repair to the Mount, and take charge of the Guns about to proceed from thence to Sankerrydroog.

Mr. Ficker, Conductor of Stores is to accompany the above Ordnance, and also a complete Company of Gun Lascars from the Mount.

When this detachment reaches Sankerrydroog, the detail of the 1st Battalion will proceed to join its Corps, and on the Ordnance being disposed of as Captain Oram may direct, the Company of Lascars will return to the Mount.

Batta to the Troops in Garrison or Cantonment who had notice of being destined for foreign Service but did not march, the 3rd Regiment excepted, is to cease from the date of this Order, and Field allowances to the Troops now ordered to march to cease on their occupying their fixed Quarters, conformably to the standing regulations.

It is to be understood that Corps are to march separately for their destinations on being properly provided by the different departments.

Recruiting among the Native Battalions is to cease until further Orders.

The new levies with Corps surplus to the full complement of each, are to be returned as Sub penumeraries, being destined to supply casualties as may be required in the different Native Infantry Battalions of the Establishment.

G. O. By Colonel Brathwaite's

JULY 23d, 1794.

Lieutenant Col. Baird, will direct such details of the Native Troops at Sheveram, to proceed with the European Corps under orders to march as he may judge convenient for the service.

Lieutenant Col. Sale, joins his Brigade at the Presidency—with Major of Brigade Turing and Quarter Master of Brigade Graham.

Lieutenant Col. Bonnevaux, on being relieved by Major Vignors, will repair to the Head Quarters of his Brigade at Pondicherry agreeably to former orders.—Col. Brathwaite, takes occasion to notify his intention of seeing the Troops at Sheveram on or about the 27th Instant, previous to the breaking up of the encampment.

The ships *Robert Morris*, Captain Hay, and *Minerva*, Capt. Smith, from Bengal, arrived at Osend, in February last.

It is reported, that the *NANCY* Packet will be dispatched to Europe about the 5th of August.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ulto. at Bombay, FRANCIS WILLIAM PEMBERTON, Esq.

Lately in America JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. governor and commander in chief of that commonwealth.—After 55 years of a life actively devoted to the cause of Liberty and Humanity, and the happiness and improvement of his fellow men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
The Author of certain "Letters to a young Nobleman," (recently published in England) having favored me with a Copy by the Nancy Packet, you will much oblige me by inserting the enclosed letter, extracted from the work.

A SUBSCRIBER.

My Lord

"AN ancient mansion, or an old oak, UNDECAYED, are venerable. The mind approaches them with a kind of awe. So an ancient family, long famous by its virtues and prosperity, and still flourishing, is naturally productive of esteem. But if the old mansion is reduced to a mere heap of rubbish, and the old oak rotten, we pass them unnoticed, or consider them as incumbrances of the ground. Apply this image to fallen, corrupt nobility.

"To use a vulgar phrase, you must keep it up, my Lord. Send a poor, puny, degenerate lord, descended from the Conqueror, with no abilities of mind and body, and a healthy, virtuous, and able plebeian, into a foreign country, among perfect strangers, without any distinction of dress; and the strangers will soon determine which is the nobleman. Nature produces gold, the king stamps it, and it passes current as a guinea; but if the guinea has been clipped, or if there is too much alloy in it, it will be rejected at the exchange. The pure gold, without any stamp at the mint, will always retain its value according to its weight. Stamp your gold, however, with virtuous qualities, such as affability, gentleness, courage, good temper, magnanimity, learning, eloquence, generosity, and it will never suffer the disgrace of being cut asunder by the sheers, and cast into the crucible.

"I am far from disparaging nobility. The times are rather unfavorable to it; and I am endeavouring to render it really venerable, by founding its fancied superiority on real pre-eminence. Noblemen may indeed value themselves highly; but self-value does not encrease their real value. Their real value is that alone at which they are esteemed by the public. It is not the seller, but the buyer, that determines the price of a commodity.

"Convinced as I am that you have early imbedded these sentiments, I should not inculcate them again. Had you not informed me, that two or three young lords, with whom you often associate, had endeavoured to persuade you, that there is a dignity in birth, independent of personal merit, or beneficent exertion. They spend their time chiefly in the stable, at the tavern, and at the gaming-house; they substitute a horse-laugh in the place of all argument; and they would willingly reduce you, by ridiculing your virtues, to a level with their own degenerate state. But what say the people at large, on whom both you and they must depend for a continuance of your honours and privileges? They bid you cast your eyes over the British Channel, and learn in time a lesson of caution.

"Only consider the useless life of these young noblemen, whose fortunes are princely, and whose titles, in sound, right honourable. They rise at twelve, they dress, they ride, they dine, they game, they go to some public place, they sup, they drink to excess, and then retire again, and renew the same contemptible round on the morrow. Can you wonder that the people view their civil distinctions with an evil eye? When such an one is on his departure, let him take a retrospective view of his life. What have I done? may he ask: my life has been useless to others, and to myself dishonourable. Am I one of the lords of the creation, as well as a lord in civil rank, distinguished above others by my country? It nature had made me a tree, or animal without reason, I might probably have been more useful than I have been, and more truly estimable.

"Never let the false wit and rude conversation of such degenerate nobles stop you in your honourable career. Treat them with politeness, but act and speak with spirit; and, above all, persevere in the path of honour which you have chosen, and mark the end of your choice."

"In public affairs you will, I conclude, from the principles you have imbibed in the schools of antiquity, ever lean to the side of liberty and the people. Common sense dictates, and common humanity eagerly adopts the idea, that the few were made for the many, not the many for the few. Your greatness of mind will sacrifice every selfish view to the public benefit. If a REFORM should be required, which may render it necessary that you should give up your influence over a borough, and your power in the county election, you will renounce them with alacrity; you will, if you act consistently with those ideas of justice and honour, which I know you entertain, be among the first to promote such a REFORM, whatever it may cost you.

"Human affairs, we well know, will ever stop at a point far below perfection; but it is the business of man in society, to be ever urging the stone up the hill. Time causes every human institution to recede from its original purpose. No wonder that the constitution of a senate, established in very early times, should at length want renewal. What good and substantial reason can be assigned, why the present generation may not enjoy the benefit of its renewal, as well as some future? Not only liberty and the true spirit of the constitution are interested in a reform of parliament, but the manners of the people, and consequently their happiness, the ultimate end of all government. Corruption will no longer pervade all ranks, in every competition, from a county election to the choice of a parish beadle. Merit will dare to emerge from her shade. Truth, no longer overborne, will advance, with all her native confidence, to put in her claim to just esteem. Altraea will return from her exile. Long services, or great talents and acquirements, employed for the public good, will meet with their reward, the prizes, which justly belong to merit, will not be lavishly expended on purchasing majorities directed in their decisions by one man. Young adventurers, in all the professions, will aspire at excellence, with a prospect of honour and emolument in their mature age, even though they should want that succedaneum for every excellence, a FRIEND;—a FRIEND among borough-mongers, a PATRON among those who employ the advantages of birth and fortune, in influencing votes, where votes cannot be influenced consistently with common honesty.

"You, my Lord, will worship with me in the temple of Liberty, built, as it is in England, on the massy arches of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; but if any one of the arches is decayed, you will with me, in your veneration for the goddess, to preserve her temple perfect in all its parts, and to employ the most skilful masons, the best marble, and the strongest cement in its repair.

"THUS REPAIRED, enter the temple with me, my Lord; and let us unite our voices to the general anthems of whole nations, hailing the sun of reason as it daily bursts through the clouds of prejudice—celebrating the Nobility of Nature and Virtue."

I have the Honor to be
Your Lordships true friend

V. K.

MR. PITT.

In one of the late Parliamentary Debates we have noticed, with much pleasure, the following, candid, and manly observation, of the Minister.

"Although no circumstance can prove more flattering to my heart than the enjoyment of the approbation of my fellow-subjects, nor any endeavour become a stronger object to my mind than that which tends to the earning from their generous partiality a tribute of honourable praise, I shall prefer what in my humble opinion I may deem their interests, so their gratifications, and their real services, to the imaginary caudles of their contentment. The important duties of my station shall never even for a moment lose their first ascendancy in my recollection, and, amidst the principles which a becoming idea of these must naturally inspire, I shall regard all marks of popular applause as merely personal considerations, and therefore not worthy to weigh a feather in the scale, against my efforts to procure, upon grounds of unexceptionable justice, advantage to the kingdom."

FRANCE.

PLAN OF THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, READ AS THE ORDER OF THE DAY, IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, ON THE 10th JANUARY, 1794.

The end of all men uniting in Society, being the maintenance of their natural rights, these rights are the basis of the social union.

Art. I. The natural, and civil rights of man, are liberty, equality, safety, property, social guarantee, and resistance to oppression.

II. Liberty consists in the power of doing whatever is not contrary to the rights of others: thus the exercise of the natural rights of every man, has no other limits than those which assure to the other members of society, the enjoyment of the same rights.

III. The confirmation of liberty depends on a submission to the law, which is the expression of the general will. All which is not prohibited by the law, cannot be prevented; and none can be constrained to do that which has not been ordained.

IV. Every man is free to manifest his thoughts or his opinions.

V. The liberty of the press or any other means of publishing his thoughts, cannot be suspended, interdicted, or limited.

VI. Every citizen is free in the exercise of his religion.

VII. Equality consists in this, that each may enjoy the same rights.

VIII. The law ought to be equal for all whether to reward or to punish, to protect or to repress.

IX. All citizens are eligible to all public places, employs, and functions, free from knowing other motives of preference, than talents and virtues.

X. Public safety consists in the protection granted by society to each citizen, for the preservation of his person, of his effects, and of his rights.

XI. None can be called to justice, accused, arrested, or detained, but in cases determined by law, and according to the forms it prescribes, every other act exercised against a citizen is arbitrary and tyrannical.

XII. Those who solicit, issue, sign, execute, or cause to be executed such arbitrary acts, are culpable and must be punished.

XIII. Citizens against whom the execution of such acts are attempted, have the right to repel force by force; but every citizen called on, or seized by the authority of the law, ought instantly to obey, and becomes culpable by resistance.

XIV. Every man being presumed innocent, until he has been declared guilty, if it be judged indispensably necessary to arrest him, every rigour which is not necessary to secure his person, ought to be severely repressed by the law.

XV. None ought to be punished but in virtue of a known established law, promulgated anterior to the offence, and legally applied.

XVI. A law which punished a crime committed before its existence, would be an arbitrary act. The retro-active effect given to the law, is a crime.

XVII. The law ought only to pronounce punishment strictly and evidently necessary to the general safety, these ought to be proportioned to the crimes, and useful to society.

XVIII. The right of property consists in this; that every man is master of disposing by will of his effects, of his capital, of his revenues, and of his gains.

XIX. No species of commerce, of culture, interdicted from; he may fabricate, sell, and transport every species of production.

XX. Every man may engage for his services, and his time, but he cannot sell himself; his person not being an alienable property.

XXI. None can be deprived of the least portion of property without his consent, unless at a time of public necessity, legally fixed, evidently requested, and under the condition of a just and previous indemnity.

XXII. No contribution can be established, but for general utility, and to supply the public wants: all citizens have the right personally or by their representatives, to concur in the establishment of contribution.

XXIII. Every man requires an elementary instruction, and society owes it to all its members.

XXIV. The public aids are a sacred debt of society, and it belongs to the law to determine the extent and the application.

XXV. The social guarantee of these rights, rest on the national sovereignty.

XXVI. The sovereignty is indivisible, inalienable, and imprescriptible.

XXVII. It essentially resides in the whole of the people; and each citizen has an equal right to concur to its exercise.

XXVIII. No partial reunion of citizens, and no individuals have power to arrogate to themselves the sovereignty, or exercise any authority, or fill any function without a formal delegation of the law.

XXIX. The social guarantee cannot exist where the public functions are not clearly determined by the law, and where the responsibility of all the public functionaries are not secured.

XXX. All citizens are bound to concur to this guarantee, and give force to the law, whenever they are called on in its name.

XXXI. Men united in society ought to have legal means to resist oppression.

1 There is oppression when a law violates the natural, civil, and political rights, which it is intended to preserve.

2 There is oppression when the law is violated by the public functionaries in its application to individual actions.

3 There is oppression when arbitrary acts violate the rights of citizens, contrary to the letter of the law.

XXXII. In every free government, the mode of resistance to these different acts of oppression, ought to be regulated by the law.

XXXIII. A people have always the right to review, to reform, and to change their constitution. A generation has not the right to subject future generations to its law: and all hereditary functions are absurd and tyrannical.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH.

A circumstance lately happened in the Court of King's Bench, which occasioned a greater degree of mirth than was ever witnessed in a Court. Mr. Gray, of Bond Street had brought an action against Mr. Galway for an assault, for which he afterwards recovered 40*l.* damages, and Mr. Erskine, his Council, in stating his case said, that the quarrel arose about a trifling seal, which Mr. Galway had bespoken at Mr. Gray's shop. The seal was sent for—It was not ready—It was sent for again—It was sent for a third time—It was sent and brought back again, and the defendant, whose passions seemed to have centered in obtaining this seal, went after it to Mr. Gray's shop, and abused him on the subject; "In short, Gentlemen, said Mr. Erskine, "There was as great a fuss made about this trumpery seal as there was some years ago about the great seal itself, when it was lost out of the purse, and when it was suspected that some one of our poor rogues of opposition had stolen it; and faith I am very sorry to say, that the suspicion has of late been rather ranker upon that subject, since one of us suddenly and unaccountably happened a few months ago to find it. Since that time, the proverb that the hider has the best chance to be the finder, has been to be sure, rather waggishly played off upon us."

Whether the tail piece of this anecdote is an affected or real ignorance, we cannot pretend to determine, but every one must remember the looting of the Great Seal a few years since, while Lord Thurlow was Chancellor, and that the literary and copper wits of those days put the joke of its being stolen by Charles Fox, and others of the opposition, to which Lord Esqborough, now Lord Chancellor, then belonged.

ARRIVALS.

July 17th, Ship Surat Cattle, Laurie, Bombay, Schooner Spy, Jacob, dito, 18th, Ship Darius, Laughton, dito, 20th, Ship P. of Wales, Swiny, ditto, Ship Experiment, Spence, Narapore, 21st, Ship Friends Adventure, Gray, Coringa, 22d, Snow Diana, Mc'Kenzie, Malabarpatam.

DEPARTURES.

July 17th, Snow Susanah, Haig, Eastward, His Majesty's Ship Resistance, Cruise, 18th, Ship Dolphin, Hunter, Bemlipatam, 21st, Schooner Spy, Jacob, Manilla, 22d, Ship Phoenix, Fleming, Bemlipatam, Ship Triumpho, Deas Delono, Calcutta, 23d, Ship Darius, Laughton, Southward.

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