

## CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. the President in Council has resolved to take up no further Sums of Money on Loan, and that the issue of Promissory Notes agreeably to the Advertisement published under date the 8th June last, will in consequence cease from this day.

Published by order of the Governor in Council

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 28th February, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at my Office on or before the 17th instant, for Freight of seventy two and a half Tons of Military Stores, for Masulipatam.—The List of Stores to be seen at my Office, if required.

By order of the President and Members of the Military Board.

JOSIAH DU PRE PORCHER.

Military Store Keeper.

Fort St. George, 10th March 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Auvadanum Rama Sawmy Braminy,

versus

Poolley Poolley Bagavanloo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 10th Instant, will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground, situated in the Moorall Pettah, in Coral Merchant Street, adjoining to the House of Venkatanarajah, measuring 120 Feet by 36, or thereabouts, being the Property of the above-named Defendant, and seized by Order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.—The Purchaser upon a former Sale, not having performed the Conditions thereof.

The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 10th March, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Hon. the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Mogley Permaul Naick, deceased, to be granted to Mogley Vannatamah, as a Daughter-in-law to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Town-Hall: 4th March, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, of Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Sunderow, deceased, to be granted to Mofaleconty Jogiu Puntaloo, as Brother in Law to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 25th Feb. 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Vancatchellum Moodliar, deceased, to be granted to Comleamah, as Widow and relict to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 25th Feb. 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 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 Lieut. Nicol Young, Deceased, to be granted to Captain Archibald Brown, as a Friend to the said deceased.

C. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 4th March, 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 Thomas Pearce, deceased, to be granted to Auvadanum Paupiah, Braminy, as Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

WHITE and RICKETS, Proctors.

Fort St. George, 11th March, 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 Thomas Munro, late in the service of the Honorable East India Company Deceased, to be granted to Richard Chafe Esq. with the Will annexed as friend to the said deceased.

WHITE, and RICKETS, Proctors.

Fort St. George, 4th March, 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 Chedombra Pandaram, Deceased, to be granted to Sawmy Pandaram, as Son and Heir to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town-Hall, 4th March, 1794.

## ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER GORDON, deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Lieutenant Alexander Gordon, deceased, having passed the Seal of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, in favour of Captain James Oliver, one of the Executors, is requested, that all persons having demands on the said Estate, will give in an account thereof to Captain Oliver, Commanding at Pylney, or to Messrs. Porcher, Redhead, and Company, Fort St. George, and that all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, will pay the same, as above.

Madras, March 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Robert Brydon, deceased, Assistant Surgeon, having been duly obtained by Lieutenant John Darley, a Creditor to the said Deceased: Notice is hereby given, to all Persons having demands on the said Estate, to make the same known to the said Administrator forthwith, and to whom all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are also requested to pay their respective debts immediately.

5th March, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Dividend of 15 per Cent, on the Principal of the Bonds, will be made on Monday the 31st of this Month, to the Bond Creditors, of the late Mr. John Hall, and they are requested to bring their respective Bonds to the Office of the Administrators, at Mr. Mitchell's House, in the Fort, in order that Receipts may be wrote on the back of them.

Fort St. George, 13th March, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be let, two large Ware-rooms, under the South End of the Exchange, apply to Mr. Cullin, at his Office, in the Exchange.

## TO BE LET.

MR. WEBSTER'S Garden House, Garden, Cocoa Nut Trees, Out-houses, and Stabling, situated upon the same Road with the Boat, about a mile further.

N. B. The House if wished will be let separate from the Garden, and Cocoa Nut Trees.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Webster, Fort.

Fort St. George, 13th March, 1794.

## HOPE & CO.

HAVE for sale, a few Pipes of fine Old Madeira, warranted three years in India. The same Wine to be had on application to Mr. Hope, at Tanjore, or Mr. Reynolds, at Pondicherry; they have likewise, received a variety of fresh and choice Confectionary, and Pickles, and some elegant Glassware, by the American Ship John.

## OLD MADEIRA.

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old Madeira, to be had on application to Captain Gay, at Negapatam, for ready money.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. John Robson, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has this Day taken into Partnership Mr. Richard Ramsay, and that the Commission business formerly carried on by him, will be in future under the Firm of Robson and Ramsay.

Cocanada, 1st March, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. ARMSTRONG begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has opened a Godown, at the Corner of North-Gate Street, (formerly Mr. Aulin's) where may be had all kinds of Europe Articles, on the lowest terms.

N. B. Book Binding, Maps and Plans, neatly fitted up for the Pocket or Room, Pictures Framed and glazed.

Houses and Estates, Surveyed.

## EUROPE ORANGE RUMSHRUB.

MR CHATER, has just received a small quantity of highly flavoured, EUROPE ORANGE SHRUB, in QUART BOTTLES, at Nine Pagodas the Dozen.

A few Dozens in Pint Bottles, at 4 and a half Pagodas the Dozen.

## TONTINE.

THE Public are informed, that Subscriptions to the TONTINE, will be received till the 1st of April, 1794, without any Premium.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

## MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

MR. AVIET SETH, most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that a House of Commerce and an Insurance Office, is established in the Black-Town, under the Name or Firm of the MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, where the Business of Insuring Ships and Merchandise, will be carried on, and where money to any Amount will be lent on Bottomry, or Respondentia; also upon the Mortgage of Goods, or other Securities, and discounting of Transferable Papers on moderate Terms.—Those Persons who wish to honor the said Society with their Commands, will be pleased to Apply to the said Aviet Seth, at his Office in Armenian Street Black-Town.

## EXCHANGE COFFEE ROOM.

## R. DONOVAN.

BEGS Leave to make his most grateful acknowledgements to the Gentlemen of the Settlement, for the Encouragement, and support they have been pleased to give, to the Exchange Coffee Room since it has been under his Management. A Letter Box will be kept for the Reception of Letters for the Post Office, which shall be carefully forwarded on the Postage being Paid at the Bar, where a Person will attend to receive it agreeable to a list of the Rates of Postage, as established at the Post Office General, which will be hung up in the Coffee Room, for the information of the Public.—The Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Newspapers, as also the latest Europe Newspapers will be kept in the Coffee Room, and also, as correct a list of Arrival and Departures of Vessels, at the different Ports of India as can be procured.

R. Donovan, further begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has engaged an excellent European Cook, and Confectioner, which will enable him to furnish every Article, of that way of the very best kind on a short Notice, and on moderate terms. Captains of Ships, or Gentlemen going into the Country may be supplied at the shortest notice, with any kind of provisions they may want.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

At their Rooms in North Street,

On MONDAY next, the 17th Instant,

THE GOOD SNOW PEGGY, just arrived from Calcutta, and now lying at Anchor in the Roads Barthen 200 Tons, or thereabouts, well found in Stores, and fit to go to Sea immediately.

A Lift of her Stores may be seen, on applying to Messrs. Sharp and Heefke, as above.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

At their Rooms, in North Street,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

By Order of the Administratrix, and Administrators, of the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall.

## THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

LONG CLOTHS of different kinds,

Punjam, do. do.

Izarses,

Bengal Mullins, plain and flowered,

Do. Characannahs,

Do. Dories,

Do. Mulmuls,

Country Cambricks,

Hankerchiefs, Blue, and Red bordered,

Mullin Hankerchiefs,

Red, Do.

Palampores,

Chintz,

Two fine large Shawls,

Nankens, &c.

## For Private Sale

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

At their Rooms in North Street,

AN Elegant Twelve-Light Lustre, far Superior to any that have been seen in the Settlement for a long time—with a Quantity of spare Ornaments for the same.

## For Private Sale

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE.

At their Rooms in North Street,

A CAPITAL Piano Forte, Organized by Merlia, in complete Repair.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS HOUSE IN NORTH STREET,

On Friday the 14th Instant, at 11 o'Clock,

CASK, and Bottled Brandy, Plate, and Watches, Wearing Apparel, Country Goods, Two Horses and a Bandy, and a Variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On SATURDAY next, the 15th Instant

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A valuable assortment of Plate, consisting of

TWO Soup Tureens—Two Oval Dishes—Square Dishes—Tea Kettle—Sauce Boats—Coffee Pots—Silver Forks—Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons—Gravy Spoons—Soup Ladles, Fruit Knife—&c.

The same day will be sold, two Capital Fowling Pieces, and an air Gun.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th instant,

At Mr. Dupuy's House in the Black Town,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

The undermentioned Articles:

BLACK wood Beures and Book Cases—Black wood Tables, Side ditto—Teak wood Tables and Almiras—Black wood and Teak Chairs—Black wood Cots—A collection of Prints—Looking Glasses—Saddles and Bridles—Fowling piece, with case comp etc.—Pistols—Microscope, Globes—Wall and Table Shades—A Tent—Writing Desk—A collection of Books—Glass windows, &c.

A Variety of other Articles.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant,

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES:

ONE thousand Gallons of Brandy in Casks of sixty Gallons  
Seventy-two dozen of excellent Brandy,  
Twelve dozen Port Wine,  
Thirty-two dozen Madeira,  
Twelve dozen Ratifica,  
Two Europe Carpets,  
Thirty-six pair Men's Shoes,  
And a quantity of Dimity; with a variety of other Articles.

## FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

OLD Madeira that has been three years in the Settlement, at per pipe, 140 Pags.  
London Particular, 125 ditto.  
London Market, 120 ditto.  
India Market, 115 ditto.  
Brandy in Casks, at 40 fanams per Gallon, or three and a half Pags. per dozen.

## THE EUROPE INVESTMENT.

IMPORTED by the American Ship JOHN, is now opened and exposed for Sale, at Mr. James Brown's, next door to the Mayor's Court, consisting of Elegant Table Sets of Queen's Ware, Glass Ware, of an entire new Pattern, Card and Pembroke Tables, Elegant Pier looking Glasses, Hosiery, Hats, a number of useful Family Medicines, consisting of Turlington's, Huxham's Bark, Elis of Thyme, for Soup: and a great Variety of every kind of Europe Articles.

Some very Capital,

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE.

## LOTTERY TICKET.

LOST, some time ago, at, or near the Race Stand, a Madras Exchange Lottery Ticket, No. 8607 Its return to MR. MATTHEWS, at the Courier Office will be gratefully acknowledged, or should it have fallen into the hands of any person to whom a pecuniary remuneration may be an object, it will be readily given.

## WINES.

MR. CHATER'S, late stock of Liquors being nearly disposed of, he has laid in a fresh stock of Madeira, Claret, and Malt Liquors. FRENCH CLARET warranted at 5 Pags. the Dozen  
L. P. Madeira, 5 Do. Do.  
Good Madeira, 4 Do. Do.  
Alic, Pale, and brown, and mild Porter 3 Pags. the Dozen.



## TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

THERE are two sorts of people in the world, who, with equal degrees of *beauty* and *wealth*, and the other efforts of life, become, the one *happy*, and the other *miserable*. This arises from the different views in which they consider things, persons, and events—and the effect of those different views upon their own minds.

In whatever situation men are placed, they may find conveniences and inconveniences; in whatever company, they may find persons and conversation more or less pleasing. In whatever climate, they will find good and bad weather: Under whatever government, they may see good and bad laws; and good and bad administration of those laws. In every work of genius, they may see faults and beauties. In almost every face, and every person, they may discover fine features and defects, good and bad qualities.

Under these circumstances, the two sorts of people, above-mentioned, fix their attention. Those who are *displeased* are *happy*, on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the fine weather, &c. and enjoy all with cheerfulness. Those who are to be *unhappy*, think and speak only of the contraries. Hence they are continually discontented themselves; and the pleasure of society, offend many people, and make themselves every where disagreeable.

If this turn of mind was formed in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. But as the disposition to criticize and be dissatisfied, is, perhaps, taken up originally by imitation, and is unavailing grown into a habit, which, though at present strong, may nevertheless be cured, when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects. I hope this little admonition may be of service to them—and put them on changing a habit, which, though in the exercise it is chiefly an *act of imagination*, yet has serious consequences in life, as it brings on real griefs and misfortunes.

Yours Obediently

PETER PEAIN.

## CORRESPONDENTS.

With FREDERICK'S ANECDOTE, we deal as directed by him—*we*, "Except" to it.

The "REBUTICATION" requested, in our next—with additions, by the AUTHOR.

## THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MARCH 14, 1794.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. GEORGE ANDREW RAM, Collector at Guntur.

MR. VINCENIO CORRELLI, Commercial Resident, at Masulipatam.

MR. S. SKINNER, Assistant to the Collector, at Noozed.

In the past week we have to record very little novelty in domestic occurrences.

Letters have been received: which give us reason to expect the arrival of the Squadron under *Commander Michell*, and it is added, it is not improbable, that one, if not more, of the Indianmen under his command, will be dispatched, soon after their arrival at this Port; direct for Europe.

Reports have been prevalent that the *Governor of Ceylon* had been taken, in a Dutch Indianman by a French Privateer, on his passage from the Malabar Coast, to Colombo, to which Government he had recently been appointed; on enquiry, however, we do not find that there is any foundation for the reports.

The Madras Sessions, we understand, are to be holden at the close of next month.

The *Arrivals*—since the Publication of our last, have not been very numerous; by accounts received from Calcutta, we may soon expect in addition to them, the *Fort William, Landdown* and *General Coote*. They were to be despatched on the 10th instant.

Theatrical.—The *Farewell of the delectable Surprise*, and the *Register Office*, are in rehearsal. The Performance of the Merchant of Venice is deferred—*fine die*.

The CONCERTS—still continue to hold their place in the Public amusement of the Settlement.

A farewell dinner was given by the officers of the 4th Battalion of European Infantry, on the 4th instant, at Ellore, to Major Goudie, previous to his proceeding to his new command at Madras.

Madajee Seindee, the justly celebrated Maharratta Warrior, died at Poonah on the 12th ultimo.

The Prince of Wales, Captain J. Robertson, is arrived at Bombay, from Muscat, which he left on the 4th February. The market at Muscat is reported to be very low.

Rice in the Bengal market, is so low, as a Rupee and half the Bag. Very fine Rice, at two Rupees.

A fire, which broke out in the Cooly Bazar at Calcutta, has, we are informed, destroyed several of the Company's Golahs, or Warehouses.

The Greenwich, Captain Edwards, arrived at Calcutta on the 20th ultimo.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain, 24th Feb. 1794.  
G. O.

BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

An uniform is fixed on, for the Barrack-Masters on the establishment; a pattern of which may be seen on application to the Adjutant-General.

Captain Lieutenant Brudenel, is appointed to the 12th Company of Native Invalids.

Mr. Pollicke, Conductor of Stores, is stationed at Sackly Droog, instead of Killynagheny as formerly mentioned.

The following appointments and removals to take place—

Captain John James Durand—to the first European Battalion.

Barry Ciofe	ad do. do.
William Stevens	3d do. do.
George Smith	3d do. do.
William Harvey	4th do. do.
P. A. Agnew	4th do. do.
Lieut. Thomas Vaughan	to the 2d European Batt.
Hugh Frazer	ad do. do.
Grace Macpherson	ad do. do.
Hugh Macintosh	12th do. do.
David Ogilvie	12th do. do.
Adam Brown	17th do. do.
William Chamber	22d do. do.
William Shaw	30th do. do.
John Palmer Keabury	31st do. do.
Roger Warne	31st do. do.

to do duty with the 3d Native Battalion, until further Orders.

FEBRUARY 25.

Lieut. Colonel Joseph Bicliffe, to the 4th European Battalion.

Major Alexander Wynch	4th do. do.
Lieut. Colonel Richard Tolfon	ad do. do.
Major George Muat	ad do. do.
Major Archer Arnold	3d do. do.
Langley	3d do. do.

The Native Corps on the Coast, brigaded agreeably to the following arrangement.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

HEAD QUARTERS, TRICHANOPOLY.

1st.	NATIVE BATT.	Lieut. Col. John Cuppage,
4th.		Major Urban Vigors,
5th.		Brigade Major H. S. Colby,
22d.		Adjutant and Quarter Master,
31st.		Lieut. Charles Beard.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

HEAD QUARTERS, PONDICHERY.

6th.	NATIVE BATT.	Lieut. Col. Robert Sale,
14th.		Major George Roberts,
15th.		Brigade Major Capt. W. Macloel,
16th.		Adjutant and Quarter Master,
17th.		Lieut. Andrew McDowal,
25th.		

## THIRD BRIGADE.

HEAD QUARTERS, PALLAMCOTTAH.

2d.	NATIVE BATT.	Lieut. Col. Dugal Campbell,
7th.		Major Francis Goudie,
9th.		Brig. Maj. Capt. J. Bannerman,
13th.		Adjutant and Quarter Master,
21st.		Lieut. Arthur Gibbings,
24th.		

## FOURTH BRIGADE.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHICACOLE.

8th.	NATIVE BATT.	Lieut. Col. Tho. Prendergast,
11th.		Major Peter Bonnevaui,
12th.		Maj. of Brig. Capt. S. W. Ogg,
18th.		Adjutant and Quarter Master,
26th.		Lieut. David Blair,
27th.		

## FIFTH BRIGADE.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

3d.	NATIVE BATT.	Lieut. Col. Geo. Clarke,
10th.		Major Daniel Burr,
10th.		Brig. Maj. Capt. R. Turing,
30th.		Adjutant and Quarter Master,
32d.		Lieut. James Graham,

Lieut. Colonels Clarke, and Sale, and Major Burr, to join the Head Quarters of their respective Brigades on being relieved.

Lieut. John Bailie is removed to the 17th Battalion, and Lieut. R. W. W. Mathews to the 21st in his room.

Lieut. Col. Bicliffe, to continue in the command of the 2d European Battalion, as long as the public service requires his presence at the Presidency.

BESCAL STAGE—"The Country Girl"—has appeared on the Calcutta Stage, with much eclat—after which, "Better late than never," was announced, for the Benefit of an amiable and deserving Actress.

The Belvidere, being leaky, has been got into Dock at Bombay, the leak being immediately discovered, and stopped, the is now retreating for her voyage to England.

The Latchumie, is arrived at Calcutta in eight days from Madras.

Captain Hardy, and the China Ships under his orders are lately arrived at Bombay.

Letters from Colombo, mention that the Dutch had fired upon the Danish Ship Dorothy and Elizabeth, Captain Walker, as they some time since did upon an English Vessel, at Calicut: their determination is, we understand, to force every foreign vessel, entering their Ports, to haul down their Colours, preparatory to their coming to an anchor.

## LOSS OF THE BRIDGET.

The Snow Bridget, commanded by Captain Butler, with a Cargo of Ghee, Oil, Opium, and Dollars, failed from Prince of Wales's Island about the 10th ultimo, and about 10 o'clock on the second night after her departure she took fire, which from the nature of her cargo, was in five minutes communicated to every part of the vessel; fortunately for Captain Butler, and the crew, a large long Boat was towed astern at the time, which afforded them safety and in which they steered for Penang, where they arrived in two days after the accident.

On the requisition of Captain Butler, Governor Light, immediately despatched the Dolphin, Pilot Snow, in search of the wreck, which they soon felt in with, floating but little above the surface of the water, and towed into Penang.

On examination of the wreck, which was hauled on shore, a small portion of the Opium, with a quantity of melted Dollars, was found at the bottom, which, with the remains of the vessel, were publicly sold, and brought, we are informed, nearly five thousand Dollars.

On Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, at night, the cries of a person in distress were heard by the crew of the American Ship John, and a man was observed swimming towards her: a boat was instantly hoisted out by Capt. Folger, but just as she came near him, the unfortunate fellow was seized by a Shark, which nearly bit off his leg, thigh, and one hand—by the exertions of the Boat's Crew, he was got on board the Boat, but immediately expired. The man was an European, and we since learn belonged to the European corps in Garrison.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

By the *Liverpool*, which left this Island on the 22d Ult. we are favored with the following particulars.

That the *MARKET* at Penang, in consequence of the Privateers which had infested, for some time past, the whole of the Coast of *Pedich*, was overstocked with articles of Export-Trade, and scantily supplied with such others, generally compose the returning Freight.

OPPIUM, of which more than 400 Chests remained unsold, was selling from 340 to 360 Rupees per Chest.

BLUE CLOTH from 80 to 100 Dollars the Bhar.

The quantity of Tin, Beetle-Nut, and Pepper was very limited: and the last article could not be purchased under 17½ Dollars per Picul.

The Sydney Meadows, Captain Lloyd, failed from Penang for Bengal on the 20th ultimo, deeply laden, and in Company with two ship from Botany Bay, also for Bengal.

The Cuddabux, Captain Barclay, had arrived at Bengal on the 11th ultimo, from Bassee, with a valuable cargo of Timber, an article in great request at that time, in Calcutta.

## BURMAHS.

The "World"—informs us that a letter from one of the Chiefs of the Muggs, or Burmahs accompanied with a translation, has been transmitted to Government, by the people of Chittagong.—The Letter is expressive of the most amicable and pacific intentions towards the Government, at the same time, they in a very firm tone of expression, require the delivery of their people, who originally came from the Arracan Coast, and became cultivators of lands, under our protection.—Further accounts say, that their force is very considerable, amounting to 10 or 15,000 men—that a French-man conducts them—and that a great number of Renegade and fugitive Sans Culottes are mixed with them: their presence will no doubt give energy to the intended operations, and enliven the spirits of this predatory Banditti, to no inconsiderable degree.—They have taken post in a strong position, and are throwing up lines, flanked with regular *Faubains*!

## OPPIUM.

The following was the average rate of the late sales of the Hon. Company's Opium—at Calcutta.

	S. R.	A. P.	
Behar	538	0 9	per Chest,
Benares	585	13 5	ditto,
Furnea	401	8 11	ditto,
Rungpore	318	14 2	ditto,
Boglepore	335	20 1	ditto,

SURVIVORSHIP.—It is said, and not unfairly said; that associations for the benefit of survivorship—are destructive to Philanthropy; that on entering into them, men shake each other by the hand, though at the time when they are forming engagements, to render each other death their own particular interest; and which may lead them to rejoice in the dissolution of their associates and companions.

The Crockett, Captain Slater, arrived from Bengal on Wednesday last.

Mr. Pitt, during his last residence at Walmer Castle, devoted most of his time to shooting:—he retired to bed early every evening, and rose in the morning about five, and continued in the field from that time till five or six in the evening. He had two Sergeants' guards constantly on duty at the castle, and the draw-bridge drawn up at night.

## EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The late Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE was Senior Lord of His MAJESTY'S Privy Council.—His Lordship was born August 17, 1723, and was elected Member of Parliament, for Norwich, 1747; which he continued to represent until he succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father, 1756. He was declared Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to PETER III. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; but that Prince departing this life about that time, he was continued in the same quality to the present EMPRESS. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Viceroy of Ireland 1776, and continued in that station till 1781.—The old family Seat and Estate at Bickling is settled upon his daughter, Lady CAROLINE, who married the Hon. MR. HARBORD, eldest son of Lord SUDBURY.

## IRELAND.

Dublin, August 11. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, after two days deliberation, and minutely investigating the cause of the failures in some of our eminent mercantile houses, have recommended, that the sum of 200,000l. should be issued, on proper security, to such merchants as are in want of specie, to enable them to proceed in their business; and his Excellency ordered that sum should be forthwith issued, and nominated nine Commissioners to see it properly applied and fully extended.

Yesterday there was a meeting of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Citizens, held at the Royal Exchange, at which the Lord-Mayor presided. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Allen, Lord Cloncurry, Mr. J. C. Beresford, Mr. Oranston, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Alexander, and several other Members of both Houses, with a great number of respectable Citizens, attended. The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the present state of manufactures, and who sat on Thursday, was read; from which it appeared, that from 5 to 600 persons in the wool clothing business, and about 16,000 in the cotton manufacture, were out of employment; and that out of 400 looms, employed in the calico branch only, but 50 were now at work, and were decreased in the same proportion within 25 miles round Dublin; that in the silk manufacture, out of 170 looms, employed by one person, not more than 30 were occupied; and 20 other persons, who had an equal number of hands with himself, were obliged to reduce them in the same proportion. A similar report was read from a cotton manufacturer near Marlborough, in the Queen's county.

A subscription was then proposed, and a Committee of 27 was appointed, consisting of the Lord-Mayor, several Members of both houses of Parliament, and also several eminent Manufacturers.

The Duke of Clarence enjoys domestic happiness with all its charms at *Peterborough*; Miss Jordan's daughters are with him, and live in such an easy state of familiarity, that when speaking to, or of his Royal Highness, they call him papa, and papa Clarence.

On Thursday the 5th of September, the Roman Catholics of Aberdeen, together with their Clergymen; took the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty before the Sheriff substitute for the County, in terms of the Act lately passed in their favor.

## WARSAW AUG. 31.

On the 24th instant, the Deputation of the Diet, terminated the Conference with *M. de Buckholtz*, the Prussian Ambassador.

According to the report made in the sitting of the Diet on the 19th instant, the army of the crown will consist of 23,333 men, and that of Lithuania of 12,780 men. The troops of the Republic have received no pay for these six months past, and are in distressed condition, that nothing but their patriotism can retain them in the King's service.

The Polish Armed Force, which has been left behind in the Provinces seized by Russia, amounts exactly to 24,000 men.

According to a fresh and more accurate statement, the Revenues of the Provinces alienated by the Emperors, amount to *thirteen Millions, Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand, Nine Hundred and forty-six Polish Florins*.

Those of the Provinces taken possession of by Prussia, to Six Millions, seven Hundred and Eighty thousand, four Hundred and eighty-five Polish Florins. And those left to Poland, to Seventeen Millions, seven Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Six Hundred and four Florins.

According to the last accounts from Poland, the affairs of that kingdom do not seem to be quite settled. New events are expected to take place there; and, above all, that the KING will no more return to Warsaw, as his MAJESTY had already ordered his wardrobe and valuable effects to be brought to him from his retreats. It is still believed, that his MAJESTY will abdicate the Crown, and seek for a foreign retreat.

It has been stated, that the number of shot and shells, fired at *Valenceennes* during the siege, amounted to 430,000l.

We have advice, that prodigious numbers of men flock from the interior parts of France to Alsace, to prevent the Allies from penetrating farther into that country.



From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By the KING.  
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas attempts may be made to seduce some of our subjects, contrary to their allegiance and duty to us, to enter on board French ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels of France, with intent to commit hostilities on us or our subjects, or otherwise to adhere or give aid or comfort to our enemies upon the sea; Now we, in order that none of our subjects may ignorantly incur the guilt and penalties of such breaches of their allegiance and duty, have thought it necessary, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Royal Proclamation, hereby notifying and declaring, that all persons being our subjects, who shall enter to serve on board any French ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels of France, with intent to commit hostilities against us or our subjects, or who shall otherwise adhere or give aid or comfort to our enemies upon the sea, will thereby become liable to suffer the pains of death, and all other pains and penalties of High Treason and Piracy. And we do hereby declare our Royal intention and firm resolution to proceed against all such offenders according to law.

## LIVERPOOL.

The spirit of enterprise, in the present war, has no where manifested itself more than at this place; nor been followed with greater success. The number of Privateers fitted out at Liverpool, since the commencement of hostilities, amount to 59 ships, and 11000 men.

The captures by them have been 16 valuable ships—and re-captures 10: the loss did not exceed five, at the end of July; when the account is dated.

Nine vessels were fitted out, and were expected to be ready, in the beginning of August, to join in the formidable private armament from this spirited and fortunate Port.

## FLORENCE.

Answer of the Russian charge D'affaires, to the very curious circular letter of Lord Hervey, the British Minister at Florence.

"Whatever may be the sentiments of his Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE with regard to the system of neutrality adopted by him, yet it remains a certainty, that his conduct is replete with partiality toward the pretended French Republic and her Representatives, of which your Excellency must naturally have obtained the surest informations, as you speak of it in such pointed terms in your Answer to Signor TERRI-FIORI.

"There is nothing left for me but to remind you, in confirmation of what you say of the powerful and signal protection afforded to the enemy by this Government, which has hindered me from inserting in the Journals of Tuscany the Manifesto of the EMPRESS my Sovereign, against those monsters who now govern France, to the misfortune of the whole world. Mean-while, I am certain, that the French Constitution has been publicly sold at Florence.

"I earnestly expect and wish, like your Excellency, the speedy arrival of the Combined Fleets, in order that Italy may shake off the yoke of Democratic Tyranny.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

Florence, June 12, 1793.

## ARCHANGEL, JULY 1.

A fire on the 26th ult. broke out at eight at night, and continued with unabated fury till ten the next morning. The Market-place, the different buildings of the Courts of Justice, the Cathedral, two other churches, 877 houses, a great number of other dwellings, stables, 300 shops, in the whole 3000 buildings were in that short time destroyed by the flames. Several lives were lost, and many people wounded.—The damage done is estimated at 2,500,000 rubles.

One of the Ladies belonging to the Court of Peterburgh, has been forbid appearing at Court for two months, for indelicacy. The consequence of so severe a sentence is, because she had been guilty of repeated acts of drunkenness.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

After a long debate on the subject of provisions, on the 4th September, it was decreed:

## ART. I.

There shall be a maximum of the price of grain.

## ART. II.

Trading in grain is prohibited till it shall be ordered otherwise, except with modifications.

## ART. III.

The price of the measure of wheat of the finest quality, weighing ten pounds mark-weight, shall not exceed fourteen livres throughout the whole Republic.

## ART. IV.

In addition to the price above fixed shall be included the expense of transporting every sort of grain from the market, where it shall have been bought, to the place of its destination.

## RAPID PROMOTION.

The Commandant of Quafay, the squire of which to the allies we have lately noticed, was in the beginning of the war, a Grenadier in the Troops of the Line.

The French Army is must contain a number of surprises of this sort.

## POETRY.

## INSCRIPTION.

(By HENRY KETT, M. A.)

HEEDLESS wanderer, come not here  
With clamorous voice, or footstep rude;  
For Harmony's sweet sake forbear  
To violate this solitude.

For ne'er the Nightingale forsakes  
This haunt, where hawthorn blossoms spring;  
Veil'd in the shade of tangled brakes,  
She calls her nestlings forth to sing.

Hark! catch you not their warbling wild  
That softly flows the leave's among?  
Now loudly thrill, now sweetly mild,  
The descent of their thrilling song.

The earliest primrose of the year,  
Beneath delicious its flowers to spread;  
The clustering harebell lingers near  
The cowslip's dew-bespangled bed.

And while the western gales allay  
The fervour of the noon-tide heat,  
They whisper where, retired from days,  
The violet scents her low retreat.

See! sparkling with a tremulous gleam,  
The rivulet meand'ring flows;  
While on the surface of the stream,  
The silver lily quivering blows.

But, heedless wanderer, come not here,  
This feast was not prepared for thee;  
Unless thy heart feels nought more dear,  
Than NATURE and SIMPLICITY.

## FRENCH THEATRICALS.

From an ENGLISH PAPER.

The *Read to Ruin* is performing with great applause by the French National Assembly, to which they would wish to add, "*The Way to grow Rich*," but the original is in Great Britain, and they cannot procure a copy.

DUMOURIER is performing the *Midnight Wanderer* in several little towns and villages on the Continent; and EGALITE in France is performing the *Prisoner*.

Julius Cæsar was lately got up; Madame CORDE was the *Brutus*, and performed her part with universal applause. MARAT was the *Cæsar*, but Cæsar in him was literally murdered.

The Tragedies of *Dionysus* and *Titus Andronicus* are preparing by the Revolutionary Tribunal. They have cut down the *Confederacy* to a Farce.

The MOUNTAIN had prepared the *Devil to pay*, which is altered into a Tragedy, and was intended for the 10th of August, but some doubts were entertained whether the people would perform it.

DANTON has prepared the *Banditti* for the *Saint Culpette*, and it is now in rehearsal: to which it is to be hoped that ROBERTSPIERRE will add the *Suicide*.

A new Austrian regiment of Hussars, under the name of WURMSER, has lately been levied and are already on their march for the Combined Armies. That corps consists of 865 men, besides a Major, 8 Captains, and 16 Lieutenants. They are said to make a very martial appearance, and are mounted upon excellent Hungarian light horses. This corps is joined by three companies of Infantry, under the same name, consisting of 584 men; they are dressed in the *Turkish fashion*, and numbers of emigrated *Turks*! are embodied in both corps. They march under command of Baron KNESEWICH.

COUNT LARGORISKY, a Polish nobleman, of considerable eminence, having been lately insulted, at Warsaw, by some agent of the Emperors of Russia's despotism there, the circumstance, added to the many injuries, which he, in common with the whole nation, had sustained, had such an effect upon him, that he retired to his own estate, took leave of his peasantry, and expired by his own sword.

## VENICE.

The Senate of Venice come to a resolution in August, to dismiss the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The Representative of the Republic of France was allowed only 24 hours to quit the Venetian Territory.

The Courts of Naples and Tuscany, had given Orders to the same effect, to the Ambassadors residing at those Courts.

## RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet is stated by letters from Amsterdam, to consist of fifteen sail of the line, and the like number of frigates. A letter from Memel, dated the 23d of July, states this fleet to comprise eight vessels, carrying 100 guns and upwards. It was daily expected at Spithead, when the John sailed.

## DUMOURIER.

Of the situation of the Ex-GENERAL, the WONDERFUL LITTLE HERO, as LADY WALLACE terms him, the following account may not be unacceptable.

The Restless DUMOURIER, driven from every country which dreads his restless temper, has at last found an asylum in the small town of *Nays*, situate opposite to *Dusseldorf*, on the other side of the Rhine; and surrounded by the dominions of the Elector of Cologne. This asylum has however only been granted him on condition, that in case he excites the slightest commotion, he shall be called to a very severe account.

General BOURNONVILLE and the other State prisoners, delivered to the Austrians, by M. DUMOURIER, were at *Bamberg*, in Germany, on their way to *Egra*, on the 24th of July. They are well accommodated and better guarded. General BOURNONVILLE was taken so ill, as to be unable to proceed.

MONSIEUR D. EGALITE.  
THE QUONDAM DUC D'ORLEANS.

The MARSEILLOIS thus express themselves of this celebrated Character, in a Manifesto presented to the National Convention.

"The *Marseillois* accuse and denounce to you as the occasion of all the disorders which afflict France, Philip of Orleans and his faction: the frantic monster who sells to them his howlings, and whose name would disgrace this Proclamation; nay the den of the Jacobins at Paris; the factions and intrigues who are dispersed throughout it, and all who make themselves busy in every corner of the Republic. Marseilles makes them out as the enemies of the Public, who wished to conduct us to the brink of the precipice; to adulterate their monstrous and pre-concerted anarchy with a King of their own creation; and this King would be the most corrupted man of his age, a man loaded with debt, rich in disgrace, baseness, and debauchery; a man whom a virtuous citizen would not admit among the number of his footmen, and whom the latter would drive from among them. A man, in short, confined within our walls, and against whom we invoke speedy and severe punishment."

QUERY.—How far may the *Marseillois* be supposed as speaking the general sentiment of the Nation?

SOME PARTICULARS,  
OF THE

## TRIAL OF GENERAL CUSTINE.

JOHN REUBELL, Representative of the People with the Army of the Rhine—"I let out from Paris on the 20th of December, last with the rest of my Colleagues, to join the Army of the Rhine, in order to obtain proper information respecting the Prussians, who occupied *Frankfort*. We first learned, that CUSTINE had, in the first place, given the command of that place to a man without abilities, who had neglected to secure the gun-powder magazines and the artillery—a want of precaution which the Enemy did not fail to profit by, for they had no sooner entered *Frankfort* than they seized upon the magazines and the artillery. I charge the Prisoner with the sentiments of security with which he endeavoured to inspire the convention with regard to the situation of *Mentz*, with regard to its provisions—while he knew that those magazines, which the Enemy took care to single out with their shells and bombs, existed no longer—while he knew that the mills had been burnt, and that the hand mills which had been substituted for them became useless, as the workmen refused to make use of them, because the artillery was always pointed upon them—in short, while he knew that all the butter and fat being consumed, the Soldiers were reduced to the hard necessity of fattening their soups with rats and mice!—CUSTINE could not be ignorant of all this, since the German News-Papers announced it with triumph."

PRISONER—"I never could believe that *Mentz* could have been reduced to such a state of distress; and had BOURNONVILLE kept the promise he made me, *Mentz* would have exhibited the picture of abundance—it would not have brought to our remembrance the Siege of *Jerusalem*; and surely I had more reason to give credit to the effect of the promises of a Minister chosen by the Nation, than to the bare assertion of some vile German News-writers, hired by our Enemies."

REUBELL—"I shall now speak of the arrival of the Trumpeter, who announced himself to be the bearer of a Letter from the General of the Army of the Rhine, appointing an interview with the Prussian General. We repaired to the Prussian Camp with the General, and found there one BOZE, a French Officer, who told us, flammering, that he had bad news to give us; that CUSTINE's Army was considerably weakened; that *Paris* was in a state of insurrection; that the Convention was dissolved; that the DAUPHIN was proclaimed King; that DUMOURIER was marching his Army to *Paris*; and that the City of *Mentz* should prepare to make an honorable Capitulation. Little disposed to believe what BOZE told us, or to follow his advice, one of the Prussian Officers took a *Moniteur* out of his pocket, printed at *Frankfort*, and containing the facts which we had just heard

related. We would give no more credit to that *Moniteur* than we did to the confession of BOZE; upon which one of the Prussian Officers beckoned the latter, and we parted. General d'OYRE shewed us a Note which he said had been delivered to him by BOZE at parting: this is the Note mentioned in the examination of the Prisoner. We read that Note to the Council of *Mentz*, which passed to the Order of the day, because it was resolved to defend itself till death."

[On account of the irregularity of the Communications from France, CUSTINE's Answer to this Charge has not yet reached us.]

AUBERT DUBAYET—"I accuse CUSTINE of not having supplied *Mentz* with provisions."

PRISONER—"It was the duty of the Commissioners of the Convention to take care that *Mentz* should have been supplied with provisions, because I was only a General, but not a Representative."

DUBAYET—"I charge CUSTINE with having neglected making some useful diversion."

PRISONER—"I should have been as eager to attack the Enemy as any other; but it was necessary to traverse the Palatinate, where the Troops must have been starved to death, as at that season of the year we could find nothing in that Country. Besides, it was not proper to lose sight of 8000 of the Enemy's Troops before *Landau*, who might have turned me, and cut off my retreat. Every day between seven and eight hundred recruits joined my Army, who required to be drilled and exercised. I took care of their being taught discipline, and waited in other respects to commence my march at the time when the barley, rye and oats were more advanced in growth."

CHARLES HESSE, General of Division, and Brother to the LANDGRAVE—"It would have been as easy for CUSTINE to take the Austrians in the defiles of *Porrentruy*, as it would be for me to swallow a glass of water. Being arrived at *Straßburg*, I observed that CUSTINE was as much flattered in that City, full of Aristocrats, as the Tyrant formerly at *Versailles*. Walking on the Ramparts, I saw with astonishment the bad disposition of the artillery: the heavy pieces were planted in those places where the small ones ought to have been, and the small ones in those spots which required heavy ones. I complained of it to CUSTINE, who, like Cardinal RICHELIEU of yore, turned his back upon me. Being appointed Commandant of *Beifangon*, the Prisoner requested that I would send him 60 pieces of cannon from that place; but I took care to disappoint him."

PRISONER—"I am accused of having had it in my power to capture the Austrians in the defiles of *Porrentruy*.—It is easy to talk of such a capture; but this Witness does not seem to know, that if we had legs to march against them, the Austrians had also legs to leave the defiles of *Porrentruy*. He said he did not find the cannon on the walls of *Straßburg* in proper order—I complained likewise of it to the Commandant of the Artillery, who had them instantly properly disposed. With regard to the demand of the Cannon of *Beifangon*, I made it in the name of BIRON, my Commander in Chief, whose orders, I simply obeyed."

CHARLES HESSE—"I know that there were 400 pieces of cannon at *Cassel* and *Mentz*—it was a treacherous system to accumulate such a vast deal of ordnance in those places. I also accuse the Prisoner of not having captured *Hannau* after *Frankfort*, which lies only four leagues from the latter: Why has he not put that place under contribution?"

PRISONER—"Hannau is a poor Town: it was not there that I could find the treasure of the LANDGRAVE; it was at *Hefel-Cassel*: we might have found seventy millions at *Hannau*, but I had not Troops enough to render myself master of the place."

PUBLIC ACCUSER, to the Prisoner—"It shall be shewn you, Map in-hand, that after the capture of *Mentz*, you ought to have entered *Hesse* and *Frankfort*, to have carried off the magazines, and returned to France."

PRISONER—"The Enemy had only one magazine at *Hagibronn*. I knew it, and ordered NAWING to seize it; but he did not execute my orders. It ought also to be observed, that the magazines of *Hesse* and *Frankfort* were mine in Winter; that from another quarter I raised a contribution of one million of florins at *Frankfort*."

PUBLIC ACCUSER—"A million of florins!—What! was this a sufficient sum to be levied upon *Frankfort*, one of the most powerful Cities of Germany? FREDERICK WILLIAM would not have been so gentle."

(To be concluded in our next.)

## MARRIAGES.

At the Cavalry Cantonment Tachinore, Lieut. Charles Ramsey, Riding Master to the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, to Miss Pogson.

At Calcutta, Mr. Thornhill Junr. to Miss Craigie.

Ensign Ambury of Engineers, to Miss Dean, Daughter of Sir Digby Dent.

At Dacca, Mrs. Ayton, to Captain Fleming of Engineers.

At Bombay, Henry Fawcett Esq. to Miss Bellasis.

## DEATHS.

At Palamcottah, on the 11th inst., Mr. Francis Blake, Surgeon to the 21st Battalion Native Infantry.

At Bengal, Lieut. Marlon.

On his passage to Bengal, John Pagan Esq. of the Civil Service.



# COMMERCE, BETWEEN BENGAL AND PEGUE. CONCLUDED.

The political state of Pegu, dependant on the king of Ava, although governed by a particular council, has a better appearance, than that of Cochin China. There is a subordination, and rules which follow; its Military force does not exceed forty thousand men, Infantry and Cavalry; which, joined to the troops, of the other states of the King of Ava, may give a total of an hundred and fifty thousand men; of which, the smallest part is paid regularly, and a very small part indeed disciplined. This total, in every proportion would be equal to twelve thousand English sepoys, commanded by experienced officers.

By what we hear said publicly, at Rangoon, and even higher, by every class of men, and particularly the Talapoins, (of whom we have spoken with a degree of diffidence, that was quite sufficient) it appears, that an English resident, would be placed with great propriety, in the court of the King of Ava, to expedite affairs, political, and commercial. It is proper to acquaint these people, to the fight and communication, with Europeans. The inhabitants of Ava are mild, humane, sensible, beneficent and susceptible of moral and social virtues, and have great inclination towards the sciences. Their manners are polished, and civil, without being mean or abject. We see their good taste in the construction of their edifices, and distribution of the streets of their cities; and they are not solitary as almost all the other Indians, they are on the contrary, fond of assemblies, feasts, sports, and luxury.

It appears, that nature presents amicably, the means of forming a close alliance, between the Governments of Bengal, and Ava. The Berhampoote, would be the common frontier; reciprocal utility, would be the knot which would always sustain the alliance. It is well to have as an ally the King of Ava, whose states are so fertile; such an alliance is much better than one with Princes, whose domains are miserable; we should gain by the first, but must lose always, by the others. The two Governments would be, I fear an obstacle, difficult to surmount. It is the confidence of the King and the great men in the good faith of the English. They cast their eyes, over Hindoostan, and find hardly any Indian Prince. This view alarms and keeps them at a distance from every free communication with the English. If the English can surmount this obstacle, and demonstrate to them, the injustice of their distrust, and inspire them with confidence and friendship, it is certain, that such an alliance would take place, and the political and commercial benefit arising from it to the English, would be considerable, but, without having studied, their reason and their natural logic, makes them draw consequences; however, matters as they now stand, appear well disposed for an attempt to obtain this object, with good hopes of success. The Government of Pegue in particular, is now very well inclined, towards the English. We must not forget either, what has already been said of the Talapoins of Pegue; of their influence, on the council, and the great; of the facility and means of rendering them favourable, active, and constant to the English in their enterprises: Should that alliance take place, the English would obtain many privileges from Pegu, and the exclusive trade to the interior of the dominions of the King of Ava. Though they participate much, of the good qualities, of the inhabitants of Ava, they are however more lively, industrious, and sensible. It is a pleasure to hear them speak of metaphysics, and the articles of their belief. Their monks, whom they call Talapoins, are very like all those of the world, they have much austerity in their exterior, and hypocrisy in public; they are fond of, and address God for terrestrial things, and they are alternately attached. Indolent, lazy, ignorant, superstitious, and loving good cheer in the name of God. It is not therefore, with the Talapoins, that we should experience pleasure, in entering into a conversation on science, or religion; there are in Pegue, liberal people, who study and philosophize, with whom we can converse.

**FIELD MARSHAL FREYTAG**—The following singular anecdote of this General is now confidently related. When Field Marshal Freytag was taken prisoner at Rexpoede, the French Hussar who seized him, perceiving that he had a valuable watch, said, "Give me your watch? The Marshal instantly complied with the demand of his captor. A short time after, when he was liberated by the gallantry of General Walmoden, the French Hussar had become a prisoner in his turn; the latter, with great unconcern, pulled the Marshal's watch out of his pocket, and presenting it to him, said, "Since fate has turned against me, take back this watch, it belonged to you, and it would not be so well to let others trip me of it."

Marshal Freytag admiring this principled conduct of the *San Caliste*, who did not know him, took back the watch, and immediately after presented it to the Frenchman, saying, "Keep the watch, it shall not be mine, for I have been your prisoner."

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

Having received information that the Enemy had been considerably augmented, and drawn most of his horse towards the Mountain, I gave immediate orders to General Horze, to advance with the whole first Column from *Ardenbach* toward *Bergzabern*, to keep up an entire communication with the second Column under **PRINCE WALDECK**.

General Horze marched by night from *Ardenbach* one part of his Column to the left from *Burkenheid* and *Blankenborn*, on the back of the Mountain, upon the most elevated Mount, where he halted till the rest of the second Column, which marched through *Burkenheid* and *Blankenborn*, could join him, when he continued his route to a spot called *Henenplatz*, near *Bergzabern*. At his arrival at half past 5 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, he found that a strong force of the Enemy had taken possession of *Bergzabern*, and the wood surrounding *Henenplatz*, and prepared to resist him.

General Horze immediately ordered one part of his Infantry to attack the Enemy in the wood, and the other towards *Bergzabern*. The conflict became very warm; after a brisk fire on both sides, neither party would retreat, although the contest had already lasted several hours; at last General Horze sent one Battalion of *Lattermann* to advance straight upon the road to *Bergzabern*, endeavouring to cut off the Enemy by this movement. It was attended with the wished for success; the Enemy were driven beyond *Bergzabern*, and our Troops took possession of that Post; but the Enemy cannonaded from a height behind that place, with all possible violence upon the Battalion of *Roban*, which relieved that of *Lattermann*. The latter, unwilling to quit its Post, rushed with a reinforcement of *Ferry*, towards the Enemy's guns, who were obliged to fall back, after which the Battalion of *Roban* planted its cannon on the same height, and saluted the Enemy for some time with a heavy fire. Towards night, this first column took position upon the Heights of *Nieder Rohrbach*, leaving only some advanced Posts in and about *Bergzabern*.

General Horze bestows the highest praise on the uncommon bravery of the Officers and men, especially the intrepid conduct of the Battalion of *Roban*, commanded by **PRINCE LOUIS**; but he laments the loss of the gallant First Lieutenant *JERSOWITSCH*, who gave many signal proofs of his valour.

The Enemy had upwards of 500 men killed and wounded.

On our part, we had 65 men killed, including Lieutenant *JERSOWITSCH*; 51 men including Lieutenants *VANGA* and *VOEL*, of *Lattermann*, besides 2 horses, wounded; and 11 men missing. The Enemy advanced against *Scheid* with 200 men, but they were soon repulsed by the cannonade of General *MEZAROS*.

SATURDAY, — Aug. 24.

Nothing extraordinary occurred, except the usual skirmishes between the Advanced Posts.

SUNDAY, — Aug. 25.

In the night General Count *WOLRENSTEIN*, whom I charged to make some manoeuvres on the right bank of the *Rhine*, undertook some false attacks near *Hindlingen*, *Stallhofen*, and *Port Louis*, and made the Free Battalion of Count *GULAY* pass the *Rhine* near *Grasfen*, to attack an hostile Redoubt. The Count performed this expedition with so much success, that the Enemy were driven from their Redoubt, with the loss of 40 men and 2 eight pounders, one of which was brought to quarters, and the other spiked and thrown into the *Rhine*. In the morning an hostile Parole of about 500 men came from *Lauterbourg* into the *Bienewald*, beyond the abbatis, but they were repulsed by the Serbian Piquets, with the loss of 23 men killed, and many other wounded. We had only one man killed, and four men and one horse wounded.

MONDAY, — Aug. 26.

Every thing was quiet in the course of this day; but at night I was informed that the Enemy had reinforced their Post in the *Bienewald* with two Battalions of Grenadiers.

TUESDAY, — Aug. 27.

The preservation of the wood being an object of great consequence to me, for the support of my left wing, I ordered the two Battalions of *Gulay* to march at day-break from *Beckelberg* towards *Scheid*, and I marched myself, with two Battalions of *Wallis*, the Nobles of the Corps of *Condé*, and some divisions of Cavalry, through *Minfeld* to *Freckenfeld*, to make a reconnoitring party from those places towards *Steinfeld* and *Schweighshusen*, having received various contradictory reports respecting the strength of the Enemy. I also gave orders to Major-General *Horze* to advance with his Column from *Loewer Rohrbach* towards *Bergzabern*, to view the Enemy's force on the Mountain, and to cover at the same time my reconnoitring Party by a *feint* attack.

The two Battalions of *Gulay* fell in with the Enemy to the left of *Scheid*, towards *Steinfeld*,

and the point of the wood, and attacked them with such courage, that notwithstanding all possible resistance on the part of the Enemy's Grenadiers, the latter were constrained to quit the wood; and to retreat under the protection of their cannon at *Steinfeld*. The gallant Regiment of *Gulay* pursued the Enemy as far as the plain of *Steinfeld*, where General *Neu* finding them too much exposed to the Enemy's grape-shot, ordered both the Battalions back into the wood. I found the Enemy entrenched every where in many Redoubts and Batteries, from which they fired, upon my approach, with all possible briskness. I returned the fire with so good an effect, as to engage their attention in every quarter. Major General *Horze* found the Enemy far stronger than he supposed, and all the woods and vineyards occupied with Infantry and Chasseurs.

This occasioned a violent and incessant fire of musquetry, notwithstanding which General *Horze* drove the Enemy from *Bergzabern*; but the latter having planted all the passes and defiles with Artillery, whence they cannonaded that General in a most violent manner, I ordered him to return to his former position. Many deserters, and fugitive French peasants assure us, that the Enemy lost upwards of 700 men; and one of the hostile ammunition waggons was also blown up by one of our howitzer grenades. On our part, we only had 64 men killed, including Capt. *KALIANI*, of the *Wallachian* Battalion; and 134 wounded, including Colonel *KEMPF*, and Captains *B. CHART* and *H. LILL* of *Gulay*. We also had 12 horses killed, and 15 wounded; and 14 men and 2 horses missing.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, — and THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

During these two days the Enemy have remained quiet and tranquil in every direction.

(Signed) WURMSER.

## BIOGRAPHY.

FIELD MARSHAL BARON DE LAUDON.

**GIDEON ERNEST**, Baron de Laudon, or *Laudohn*, was descended from a noble and ancient family, in Ayrshire, North Britain, a part of which, settled in Livonia, in the fourteenth century. The descendants of this branch acquired several fiefs there, on account of their services, but they were dispossessed of the greatest part of them, by Charles XI, of Sweden. — During the reign of Charles XII, the nobility of that province endeavoured to re-instate themselves in their ancient rights and privileges, but that Monarch put their representative, the celebrated and unfortunate *Paskul*, to death, and on this all their hopes and projects vanished.

Most of the male line of the family of Laudon betook themselves to the profession of arms; an uncle of the Marshall's, was a Captain in the Royal Guards of one of the Kings of Sweden. He himself was born in 1716, at *Tootzen*, in Livonia.

Although his education was exceedingly neglected, the extraordinary genius, with which he was endowed by nature, in a great measure supplied this defect; he, however, felt the inconvenience arising from it, frankly confessed, and often lamented it.

At the age of fifteen, having acquired some little knowledge of geography and geometry, he entered into the service of Russia, as a Cadet, in a regiment of infantry. A short time after, in 1733, the double election having created great disturbances in Poland, the Russians entered that country, and declared in favor of the party that supported the interest of *Frederic Augustus*, of Saxony. *Stanislaus Lesinskiy*, his rival, being obliged to fly to Dantzic, the Russians followed him, besieged and took that city, but the King had the good fortune to make his escape. Affairs were in this position when Mr. Laudon made his first essay in arms.

In 1735 the Russians appeared for the first time in the territories of the German Empire. The Empress *Anne* sent a body of troops thither, in order to succour it against the enterprises of the French; and among those troops which had come from the banks of the *Volga* to the *Rhine*, was our young warrior. The preliminaries of peace having been signed at Vienna, the assistance of the Russians became useless.

On the other hand, their presence had become absolutely necessary in their own country, in order to repel the Tatars of the Crimea, who had made an invasion, and committed unheard-of disorders in the provinces. This was the reason that war was declared against the Grand Seignior, their protector.

These troops repaired with incredible celerity from the borders of the *Rhine*, to those of the *Dnieper*, and on their arrival there, still found the country smothered with the fires kindled by the Tatars. It was at this epoch, and under the command of the brave Marshal de *Munich*, that those glorious campaigns commenced against the Turks, which continued from 1736, to 1739. Aloph was taken—the lines of *Percepok* were carried by assault—the Russians vic-

torious at *Oczakow*, *Stavectochane*, and *Choczim*, invaded and occupied *Moldavia*, and punished the inhabitants of the Crimea, by pillaging and ravaging their country.

M. de Laudon was present at all these actions. We are ignorant of the share he had in them, but we are certain, that he passed through all the intermediate ranks, to that of First Lieutenant, a proof that he had done his duty, and that the talents of an able officer were already discoverable in him.

After the conclusion of the peace of 1739, between Russia and the Porte, young Laudon left the army, and repaired to *Peterburgh*, partly to complain of some injustice that he had experienced in the course of the late campaigns, and partly to solicit for his further advancement, but not succeeding in either of these objects, he determined to quit the service of the Empress *Anne*, and enter into that of the Empress *Maria Theresia*, who had succeeded her father *Charles VI.*, and now found herself attacked on all sides.

As he passed through *Berlin*, he happened to meet with several officers along with whom he had served in the war against the Turks, and they proposed to him to enter into the service of Prussia, offering at the same time to introduce him to the king, and to ask for a company in his behalf.

M. de Laudon consented. After the expiration of a few weeks, the day of audience at length arrives, and he is presented to the king. But *Frederic II.* after having considered his features very attentively, turned his back upon the stranger, and said to the officers who attended him, "The physiognomy of this man does not suit me." It was thus he drove from his kingdom, a person who, to judge from appearances, was of very little importance, but who, in the end became the most formidable adversary of this powerful Monarch.

Was *Frederic* ignorant of the art of physiognomy, or is this manner of judging mankind deceitful? Is not the genius always depicted in the features? I know not; it is sufficient to say, that *Frederic* disdained Laudon, and conducted himself with regard to him, as *Louis XIV.* did in respect to *Prince Eugene* of Savoy: that great king refused him (for he at that time assumed the dress of an Abbe) first a prebendary, and afterwards a troop of Dragoons, which caused him to leave France, in order to repair to Austria, just as M. de Laudon left *Berlin* on purpose to go to Vienna. How much must these two Monarchs have afterwards repented of their error, when the names of *Hockstedt*, of *Turin*, of *Oudenarde*, of *Malplaquat*, on one hand, and of *Olmutz*, of *Kunersdorff*, of *Landshutt*, of *Glatz*, of *Schweidnitz*, on the other, recalled these heroes to their memory.

Having arrived at Vienna in 1742, our young adventurer found means to be introduced to *Maria Theresia*, and was soon after made a Captain of *Pandours*, in the corps commanded by *Francis Trenck*, which although concealed by his historian, was neither more nor less than a body of military free booters, who lived upon plunder, and served under the orders of a chief destitute of character, honor, or even common honesty.

In a skirmish with the French advanced posts near *Zabern*, Captain de Laudon was wounded by a musket-ball, which entered a little above his right breast, and came out near the shoulder blade. It is not a little remarkable that this is the only wound he ever received during the whole course of his life, notwithstanding he passed through the midst of so many thousands of bayonets and sabres, and was so often exposed to the ravages of Artillery and Musketry.

Having quitted the regiment of *Trenck*, as well as the service, soon after the battle of *Soar*, he returned to Vienna, determined to leave the dominions of the House of Austria in disgust, but his friends very fortunately dissuaded him from carrying this resolution into practice, and soon procured a majority for him in the regiment of *Liccaner*, at that time stationed on the frontiers.

In a short time after this, he married *Madei* *moiselle Claire de Hagen*, the daughter of an officer at *Pasing*, in Hungary, by whom he had only one daughter, who died very young.

M. de Laudon profited greatly by his residence in Croatia. Whenever his duty would permit him, he employed his leisure in acquiring a knowledge of the theory of the art of war, and bestowed much pains and attention in the study of geometry and geography. He accordingly procured a great number of charts, designs, and military plans. The following anecdote is remarkable, because it seems to announce that he anticipated his future grandeur.

He had one day received an excellent chart of an extraordinary size. Having carefully unrolled it on the floor of his chamber, he threw himself down upon it, in order to consider it more narrowly. Madame de Laudon, quite unhappy at his perpetual studies, cried out to him, "Ah! my dear Major, why are you continually occupied with these horrid plans?"

"Let me alone my dear Madam (replied he), for my present labours will be of great service to me when I am a Field Marshal."

(To be continued.)