

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.

THE Honourable the President in Council, is pleased to notify, that a Dividend of Thirty thousand Pagodas will be made to the Tanjore Rented European Creditors, on the 10th day of April next.

By order of the President in Council,
W. G. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: March 18th, 1794.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to declare a Dividend of Thirty thousand Pagodas, on account of the Registered Debtors of the Private European Creditors, of His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for whom a provision has been made: Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th day of April next, agreeably to the orders of Government, in further part payment of one years interest, falling due the 12th of July, 1790.

THOMAS COCKBURN,

Fort St. George, 18th March, 1794. Register.

Panamany Conia,

VERS
Timmacka and Vencatalachemy,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday the 31st Instant will be sold by Outcry on the premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, in one lot, two third Shares of the materials of a House situated near Chindirappettah, in Veerapall Pillay's lane, of Suncaramah's Agrawam, adjoining to the House of Soucar Soobahrow being the property of the above named defendants and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 20th 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 Andrew Read, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, Deceased, to be granted to Mr. Thomas Read, as Brother to the said Deceased.

WHITE, AND RICKETTS, Proctors.

Fort St. George, 18th 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 Avadannum Pappiah, 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 Hon. the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Pupperty Narrain Chitty, deceased, to be granted to Pupperty Rama Sawmy Chitty, as Son and Heir, to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 18th March, 1794.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Ecclesiastical Side,

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. Alexander Campbell, late of His Majesty's 72d Regiment Deceased, to be granted to Captain C. Glendening, as a Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, PROCTOR,

March, 4th 1794.

EUROPE ORANGE RUM SHRUB.

MR CHATER, has just received a small quantity of highly flavored, 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.

WINES.

MR. CHATER'S, late stock of Liquors being dissolved, 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.
Ale, Pale, and brown, and mild Porter 3 Pags. the Dozen.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

MR. CHATER, has received the following Articles, for sale on Commission, BLACK SATIN, a few Pieces, Bengal Table Cloths, Table Dollas, Mullins, flowered and plain, Dorcas, and Charkasahs.

Muffs may be seen at Mr. CHATER'S Godown, in the Fort, or at his House in the Black-Town.

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. Austin'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.

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.

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 Ramfay, and that the Commission business formerly carried on by him, will be in future under the Firm of Robson and Ramfay.

Cocanada, 1st March, 1794.

HORSE AND BANDY.

FOR Sale an Atcheen Horse, and Bandy, complete.—Price, One Hundred Pagodas.

* * Enquire at the Courier Office.

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 Glasseware, 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.

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. Michell'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. Calfin, at his Office, in the Exchange.

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, it 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. Forcher, Redhead, and Company, Fort St. George, and that all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, will pay the same, at above.

Madras, March 1794.

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, Glasse 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, Elix of Thyme, for Soup: and a great Variety of every kind of Europe Articles.

Some very Capital,

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE.

FRENCH CLARET.

ABOUT fifty dozen of French Claret in English Bottles, of a very superior quality, scarcely to be distinguished from real English.

To be had of Mr. JAMES BROWN, near the Mayor's Court: at six Pagodas per dozen.

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 Arrivals 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.

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 Merchandize, 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.

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.

6th 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 Cocke, of Fort St. George, his Attorney, and has instructed 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.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS.

BONDS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
BILLS OF LADING,
RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF ADVICE,
MORTGAGE BONDS, &c. &c.

Where also may be had the MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year 1794.

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.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

At their Rooms in North Street,

On SATURDAY next, the 22d Instant,

A QUANTITY of China and Glasse Ware, A quantity of very fine Fine Apple Cheeses, quite fresh,
Hair Powder,
Silver handled Knives and Forks,
Silver Spoons,
One elegant Lustre, with twelve Lights, and a quantity of spare Ornaments.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of April,

Precisely at twelve o'Clock.

By Order of the Administratrix, and Administrators, of the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall. THE Finely situated House, and extensive Garden at the Luz, belonging to the late Mr. John Hall, where all Persons will be free to bid, and buy for ready Money only.
The terms of Sale as usual.

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 Mer-lin, in complete Repair.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant

At 11 o'CLOCK in the FORENOON,

the following Articles just arrived from Bengal, being part of an Investment that came out in the Cornwallis,

SEVEN Cavalry Saddles and Bridles,
Four, Jockey ditto ditto,
One Plated Bandy Harness,
Two Brads ditto ditto,
One Ladies Saddle and Bridle,
One Set of Pheasant Harness,
Head Stalls and Reins,
Stirrup Leathers,
Shoes and Boots,
Five Firkins of Europe Butter,
Several Casks of Pork,
Almonds and Raisins,
Mullard,
Cotton Stockings, &c. &c.

The same day will be sold

Five pieces of Bengal Mullin

AND
a Collection of Books that came out in the Ship John.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

OLD Madeira, at per pipe, 140 Pags.
London Particular, 125 ditto.
London Market, 120 ditto.
India Market, 130 ditto.
French Claret,
Brandy in Casks, at 40 fanams per Gallon,
Brandy in Bottles three and a half Pags. per dozen.

To be sold by Public Outcry,

On SATURDAY, the 22d. Instant,

At TWELVE O'CLOCK.

A PARCEL of Teakwood joints, now lying near the Exchange, to be paid for and taken away in two days after the Sale, if not, they will be Re-sold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

BOOK BINDING.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have Books Bound, by sending their Orders to Joseph Martin, at the Courier Press, will have them done with neatness and despatch.

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 Pundaram, Deceased, to be granted to Sawmy Pundaram, as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town-Hall, 4th March, 1794.

EXTRACT FROM AN ESSAY,

ON THE GENIUS OF

DOCTOR JOHNSON.

BY ARTHUR MURPHY.

IT is remarkable, that the pomp of diction, which has been objected to Johnson, was first assumed in the Rambler. His Dictionary was going on at the same time, and, in the course of that work, as he grew familiar with technical and scholastic words, he thought that the bulk of his readers were equally learned; or at least would admire the splendour and dignity of the style. And yet it is well known, that he praised in Cowley, the ease and unaffected structure of the sentences. Cowley may be placed at the head of those who cultivated a clear and natural style. Dryden, Tillotson, and Sir William Temple, followed. Addison, Swift, and Pope, with more correctness, carried our language well nigh to perfection. Of Addison, Johnson was used to say, *He is the Raphael of Essay Writers*. How he differed so widely from such elegant models, is a problem not to be solved, unless it be true, that he took an early tincture from the writers of the last century, particularly Sir Thomas Browne. Hence the peculiarities of his style, new combinations, sentences of an unusual structure, and words derived from the learned languages. His own account of the matter is "When common words were less pleasing to the ear, or less distinct in their signification, I familiarized the terms of philosophy, by applying them to popular ideas." But he forgot the observation of Dryden: *If too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were designed, not to assist the natives, but to conquer them*. There is, it must be admitted, a swell of language, often out of all proportion to the sentiment; but there is, in general, a fullness of mind, and the thoughts seem to expand with the sound of the words. Determined to discard colloquial barbarisms and licentious idioms, he forgot the elegant simplicity that distinguishes the writings of Addison. He had what Locke calls a round about view of his subject; and, though he was never tainted, like many modern wits, with the ambition of shining in paradox, he may be fairly called an ORIGINAL THINKER. His reading was extensive. He treasured in his mind whatever was worthy of notice, but he added to it from his own meditation. He collected, *qua recedens, aut hunc promerit*. Addison was not so profound a thinker. He was born to *write, capere, et locum vult ease*; and he found an early patron in Lord Somers. He depended, however, more upon a fine taste, than the vigour of his mind. His Latin Poetry shows that he relied, with a just selection, all the refined and delicate beauties of the Roman classics; and when he cultivated his native language, no wonder that he formed that graceful style, which has been so justly admired; simple, yet elegant; adorned, yet never overwrought; rich in allusion, yet pure and perspicuous; correct, without labour, and, though sometimes deficient in strength, yet always musical. His Essays, in general, are on the surface of life; if ever original, it was in pieces of humour. Sir-Roger de Coverly, and the Tory Fox-hunter, need not to be mentioned. Johnson had a fund of humour, but he did not know it, nor was he willing to defend to the familiar idiom, and the variety of diction which that mode of composition required. The letter, in the Rambler, No. 12, from a young girl that wants a place, will illustrate this observation. Addison possessed an unclouded imagination, alive to the first objects of nature and of art. He reaches the sublime without any apparent effort. When he tells us, "If we consider the fixed stars as so many oceans of flame, that are each of them attended with a different set of planets; if we still discover new firmaments and new lights, that are sunk further in those unfathomable depths of ether, we are lost in a labyrinth of fens and worlds, and confounded with the magnificence and immensity of nature;" the ease, with which this passage rises to unaffected grandeur, is the secret charm that captivates the reader. Johnson is always lively; he seems, to use Dryden's phrase, to be *o'er-informed with meaning*, and his words do not appear to himself adequate to his conception. He moves in state, and his periods are always harmonious. His Oriental Tales are in the true style of Eastern magnificence, and yet none of them are so much admired as the Vision of Mirza. In matters of criticism, Johnson is never the echo of preceding writers. He thinks and decides for himself. If we except the Essays on the Pleasures of Imagination, Addison cannot be called a philosophical critic. His moral Essays are beautiful; but in that province, nothing can exceed the Rambler, though Johnson used to say, that the Essay on *The burdens of mankind* (in the Spectator, No. 538) was the most exquisite he had ever read. Talking of himself, Johnson said, "Topham Beauclerk has wit, and every thing comes from him with ease; but when I say a good thing, I seem to labour." When we compare him with Addison, the contrast is still stronger. Addison lends grace and ornament to truth; Johnson gives it force and energy. Addison makes virtue amiable; Johnson represents it as an awful duty. Addison insinuates himself with an air of modesty; Johnson commands like a dictator; but a dictator in his splendid robes, not labouring at the plough. Addison is the Jupiter of Virgil, with placid serenity talking to Venus:

"Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatque feracem."

Johnson is JUPITER TONANS: he darts his lightning, and rolls his thunder in the cause of virtue and piety. The language seems to fall short of his ideas; he pours along, familiarizing the terms of philosophy, with bold inversions, and sonorous periods; but we may apply to him what Pope has said of Homer: "It is the sentiment that dwells and fills out the diction, which rises with it, and forms itself about it; like glass in the furnace, which grows to a greater magnitude, as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense."

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MARCH 21, 1794.

YESTERDAY morning arrived the *Windsor*, from Bombay. She fell in with the *Bombay* *Brigade*, off Ceylon, where she had cruized since her parting company with the *Barwell*, and *London*.

By the *Windsor*, we learn, that a *Tuscan* Ship, from Bengal, put into *Point de Gallo* on the 2d instant; and mentioned her having seen near to the north end of Ceylon three French Privateers; but, as *Captain Hall* passed on that track without falling in with, or seeing any vessels of that description; it is probable, that the *Tuscan* may have been mistaken.

The *Windsor* spoke the *Ramsay*, and *Reliance*, on the 27th ultimo; which informed, of the *Arader* being to the Southward of her, in company with a Dutch Ship.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT—ROBERT WILLIAMS *Esquire*, is appointed *Coroner* of Madras, and the places adjacent.

On the Rumour of an Overland Packet being arrived, many heterogeneous articles of Intelligence were ingeniously framed, and industriously circulated, within the last seven days.

On Investigation, the Packet proves to be an Extraordinary one indeed—without a single Letter's; so they who expected, Fleets, and Armies, and Expeditions, and Alterations, must still remain in expectation.

The *Myfore* *Princes* according to letters of the 7th instant, had arrived at Vellore; where it was expected that they would halt for a few days. They received letters from the Sultan, their father, which contained congratulations, and expressions of his happiness, on the prospect of their speedy return to his Capital.

The Honorable Company's Ships, *Kent*, *Dorset*, *Warren* *Hastings*, *Northumberland* and *Earl Cornwallis*, sailed from Saugor Roads for England on the 24th ultimo.

The *Neptune*, *Captain Pittman*, and *Carnatic*, *Captain Scott*, arrived at Bengal on the 21st ultimo.

On the 25th the *Eliza*, *Captain Samways*, sailed from Bengal, for Bombay.

A very fine Ship of 700 Tons burthen was launched at Chittagong, on the 17th ultimo. She was named the *Thetis*.

The *Fort William*—*Lansdown*, and *Coote*, being the last Ships of this Season of 93-4, exclusive of the Squadron now cruising for the protection of Trade, were to be dispatched for Europe on the 10th instant.

It is expected that the above Ships will touch at Madras.

RICE.—To the Northward is exceedingly moderate—at *Bimlipatani*, it is selling at two Rupees per bag.

BOMBAY MARKET.—Sugar bears a high price—from 22 to 23.—Rice, 4½ to 5½ per bag. The price of freight to China, in the approaching season, it is thought, will be uncommonly advanced.

The American Ship *John*, *Captain Folger*, sailed for Calcutta on Thursday last.

During a violent Northwester at Calcutta, on the 3d instant, the *Neptune*, *Capt. Pittman*, was thrown on her beam-ends—she was however fortunately righted, but not until her Mainmast and Foremast were cut away. Several Country Boats were overset, and several Natives drowned.

A singular circumstance lately happened, we are informed, at *Milepoore*; a large wild Hog eagerly pursued by some Poligar dogs took refuge in one of Colonel Bairds Bed chambers, where the dogs followed and destroyed him.

On Saturday the 22d ultimo, anchored in the Harbour, of Bombay, the American Ship *Industry*, *Captain John Wilson Chorley*, from Boston, which port she left on the 5th of November 1792; and consequently, she brings no very late intelligence.—She touched at the *Brazils*, and left that place the 15th of August 1793.

Preparations were then making, with every degree of exertion, in putting the fortifications in a proper state of defence.

An order had been received by the *Vice Roy*, from the Court of Lisbon, to recall the homeward bound *Brazil* Ships, from proceeding on their voyage, which had been complied with; and it was reported, they would remain in *Rio Janeiro*, until a proper convoy should arrive to conduct them to Europe.—They saw three or four vessels during their passage, but at too great a distance to speak to them.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. G. F. CHERRY, appointed Resident at Lucknow, in the room of Mr. Ives, resigned.

MR. N. B. EDMONSTONE, appointed Persian Translator, vice Mr. Cherry.

At a meeting of a number of the principal Merchants and Underwriters of Calcutta, held at Le Gallais's, on the 3d Instant, in consequence of the late alarming accounts of the increased number and force of the enemy's privateers, the following Gentlemen, viz. Messrs Fairlie, Colvin, Perreau, Gardiner, and L. Barretto, were voted as a Committee to present to Government the present unprotected state of our Maritime Commerce, and earnestly to solicit the adoption of some additional means for its security and protection; and also to entreat, that Commodore Mitchell's Squadron may be directed to continue at sea, on the cruise against the enemy.

[India Gazette.]

The following was the average rate of fix Jacks of maunds of Salt, sold at the Honorable Company's last sales at Calcutta.

Hidgelee Average, per 100 md.	275	6	5
Tumlook, ditto,	289	1	9
Twenty-four Pergunnahs, ditto,	306	9	11
Roymungul, including Soaky,	265	14	1
Matte, and inferior Sal, ditto	-	-	-
Bulwa, ditto,	284	14	5
Coast Salt, ditto,	259	0	2
Seized Salt, ditto,	241	10	0
Total Average, Sicca Rupees,	281	11	5

From a comparison and general view of the various accounts received on the subject, it appears, that the following is the true state of the Naval Force of England, Holland, and France, in these seas, viz.

ENGLISH.

38 guns <i>Minerva</i> ,	King's Frigate,
20 — <i>Bien Aime</i> ,	Ditto Sloop,
32 — <i>Bombay</i> ,	Company's Frigate,
36 — <i>Three Armed</i> ,	Indiamen,
34 — <i>Nonfuch</i> ,	Ship of War,

DUTCH.

Two 50 guns Ship,	In the Straits of Banca,
One 44 ditto,	Malacca,
One — Frigate,	Off Ceylon,
Two — ditto,	Off Ceylon,

FRENCH.

36 guns <i>La Sybille</i> ,	Privateers to the Eastward
44 — <i>La Prudente</i> ,	Privateers,
36 — <i>Princes Royal</i> ,	English Prize,
<i>Dumourier</i> ,	
<i>La Liberté</i> ,	
<i>La Mutin</i> ,	
<i>La Monche</i> ,	
<i>L'Elise</i> ,	
40 — <i>Ville de Bourdeaux</i> ,	
20 — <i>Egalite</i> ,	
32 — <i>Hirondelle</i> ,	

The following is an Extract of a private Letter, from Canton, dated 14th October.

"The fond prefaces we lately indulged, of the great and manifold advantages we were to derive from the Embassy of Lord Macartney, to the Court of Peking, have been much diminished, by the arrival here, within these few days, of *Capt. McIntosh*, of the *Hindustan*, and some of the other gentlemen, who accompanied his Lordship to the Imperial presence. It appears from the report of these gentlemen, that the wary policy of the Chinese Government, is not to be eluded by the most skilful efforts of diplomatic ability or address. Never, perhaps, was there a character better qualified for the management of an Embassy, of such delicacy and importance, as that of which I am now speaking, than Lord Macartney, but notwithstanding his Lordship's adroitness, he found it utterly impossible to carry either of the two points he was so desirous to effect. Nay, indeed, so early in the train of negotiation was his Lordship convinced, that the idea of obtaining permission for the residence of an Englishman, at the capital of China, as Ambassador, Consul, or in any other character, was not to be accomplished, that he abandoned all hope of its success after the second or third interview; and, in answer to the application for an exclusive settlement for the English within the Chinese dominions, even on a temporary grant, and solely for the purposes of trade, the Imperial negative was most decidedly peremptory. According to a fundamental principle in Chinese politics, innovation of whatever kind is held as inevitably pregnant with mischief and ruin. And hence, while the doctrine of reform and regeneration, are so fashionable in the European World, the Chinese Government would consider its political existence at an end, were they to allow any encroachment, not only on their laws, but on established prejudices, which with them are held equally venerable, and possess the same force as positive ordinances. On this principle alone it is, that the Emperor declined to admit a foreign Resident, at the Court of Peking, or to expand the principles on which our commercial intercourse with this country is at present, and is likely to continue.

Still however, although the Embassy has not been attended with success in the greater objects, that it had in view; we confidently expect that it will be productive of certain important advantages to the commercial concerns of the Company, that will soon abundantly repay the trouble and expence of his Lordship's visit to this Country. A Viceroy extraordinary has been appointed by the Emperor; and he is now accompanying Lord Macartney, on his way to

this city. From his character, from the instructions he has received, and from the professions he makes, we have every reason to believe, that he will lay the axe at the root of those evils and impositions that have hitherto ramified so luxuriantly in every direction, as to have cramped and injured every species of commercial operation.

"Had the Emperor assented to the proposition of a British Ambassador or Resident at Peking, Sir George Staunton was to have remained there in that character; with an allowance of 12,000 *l.* sterling per annum. Lord Macartney, we understand, is to receive 30,000 *l.* for the Embassy.

"The new Viceroy, Lord Macartney, and their respective suites, are expected to arrive here about the 20th Inst. A numerous body of mandarines, and the principal Chinese Merchants, set off from hence on the 11th Inst, to meet the Viceroy. To-morrow, the chief Supercargo, Mr. Browne, attended by a suite, will proceed to meet the Ambassador, for whose reception we are now busily preparing. His Lordship's stay here will be but short—probably not exceeding fifteen or twenty days.

"Having now given you the outlines of the success of this embassy, as to its most interesting points, I must now by a sort of retrograde transition, endeavour to give you an idea of the reception of his Lordship, together with some circumstances of less importance.

"The embassy was conducted to Jehor, one of the Emperor's residences in Tartary, distant about 40 or 50 leagues from Peking. Thither they proceeded by easy stages, and were sumptuously accommodated on the way in the Emperor's Palaces, of which many intervene between Peking and Jehor.

"On the arrival at Jehor, they were accommodated in a spacious roomy palace, of such magnitude, that a division of one of its wings, was sufficient for the accommodation of the whole of his Lordship's retinue, amounting to above an hundred Europeans, and upwards of two hundred Mandarines. This palace was near that, in which the Emperor himself resided, and which is described as of uncommon magnificence. Of its pretensions to splendor and beauty, it is not easy to form an accurate opinion, from the description we have received; but an idea of its size may be formed from considering the extent of the wall, by which it is closely surrounded, and which measures upwards of six English miles.

"Previous to the introduction of his Lordship, to the Royal presence, a number of preliminary circumstances were required to be adjusted; and several days were spent before all the arrangements for that purpose were satisfactorily disposed of. In particular, much discussion took place about the ceremony of knocking the head against the ground, which was held at first, as indispensable. His Lordship however, politely, yet resolutely resisted against compliance with this ceremony, determined, at the same time, in his own mind, ultimately to acquiesce, rather than occasion any material inconvenience, far less to have allowed his non acquiescence to have stood in the way to defeat any of the useful ends he had in view. The Emperor, however, ordered this ceremony to be dispensed with; and his Lordship and suite were introduced, with hardly any other ceremonial than is used at the Courts of European Monarchs.

"His Lordship and his retinue were received in a spacious Saloon; the Emperor sitting, towards one end of it, on a throne, raised a little above the surface of the floor. Lord Macartney was placed immediately on his left hand, which, with the Chinese is held as the most honourable situation; the principal ministers of the Emperor, took their places to the left of his Lordship; and on their left were placed Sir George Staunton, and his son; behind them the rest of his Lordship's suite, except Captain Gower, Colonel Benfon, Captain McIntosh, and six or eight of the gentlemen, who were immediately opposite to the Emperor, in front of the throne; on the left of which, were a number of ministers and Mandarines of inferior rank, to those that were placed on the left. The whole were allowed to sit. Lord Macartney then presented the Box containing the letter from his Britannic Majesty, to the Emperor, which was read and explained by the Interpreter. The Emperor then put a few interrogatories to the Ambassador, and after some minutes conversation, the Audience broke up. His Lordship had in all six different interviews with the Emperor.

"The presents that have been given by the Emperor are immense, both in point of quantity and value. They are all at this time on board the *Hindustan*. I cannot attempt to enumerate the variety of these presents, but two of them are so singular, as to claim particular notice. The one is an Epic Poem, addressed to his Britannic Majesty, the composition of the Emperor himself, and in his own hand writing. It is lodged in a black wood, carved box, of no great value, but as an antique—to which character it has a just claim, having been 2000 years in possession of the Imperial family of China; the other present to which I allude, is a mass of costly agate, of unequalled size and beauty. It has always been the practice with the Emperor to hold the agate in his hand, and to fix his eyes upon it whenever he spoke to a Mandarin, or any of his Ministers, as to look upon a subject is considered, as not only derogatory to the imperial dignity, but to confer too much consequence on the individual addressed.

[Cal. Ga.]

MR. HASTINGS.

IT is said, in one of the ENGLISH PRINTS, that certain *Changes* are contemplated in the Board of Control, in which MR. HASTINGS's worth, at length properly appreciated, is fairly and honorably considered.—Of this superior character a modern Bard, of whose poetical merits the following lines are no mean specimen, speaks thus truly, and affectingly.

* SAY, Hastings!—none so feelingly can say,
Why tardy fame expects death's ling'ring day!
Ah! why are envy's hateful mandates such!
—Why bid th' extremes of life and honor touch?—
Through sad existence e'en Columbus pin'd:
—He, who bestow'd a world upon mankind,
Raleigh, to serve his country, toil'd and bled;
Yet murderous envy still requir'd his head:
And Sidney, great in deed, in sufferings great,
Earn'd his best laurels from the stroke of hate.—
—But oh! protracted be the hour to crown
Thy length'ning struggles with their full renown!
—How'er thy tree of glory once shall bloom,
Its flow'rs, alas! must decorate thy tomb!

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PRINTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to settle pensions of 60l. per annum each, on the six children of the late Dr. Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester.

Lord AUCKLAND has, in his family suite at the Hague, nine children; and her ladyship is in a promising way to add to that number.

OND VERDICT—At the last assizes held at Groydon, a cause was tried for slander, in which an Attorney was plaintiff, and an honest Farmer was defendant. The action was brought for calling the Attorney a *rogue* and a *thief*.

The words were proved by two witnesses to have been spoken.

The verdict of the Jury was—"We are of opinion, that the plaintiff being an Attorney, the action will not lie."

A French lady being lately asked her opinion of the weather in England, replied, with the vivacity peculiar to that nation—"Winter is come: to pass his summer here."

The Austrian army in Brissac, under the command of Count Oliver Wallis, consists of 30,000 men; and that under the orders of General Wurmer, of an equal number.

The Russian Count Czernichef, who resided here for some time past, is on the point of his departure, with some important proposals to his Court.

It is known, that the Sardinian Troops descended from the Mountains on the 12th Aug. and passed by Valais, with the consent of the Swiss Government, who demanded, that they should pass without arms, which was complied with; but the arms were transported in covered wagons. DELORE, Envoy of the Republic, has complained, but in vain; he was answered, that no Armed Troops had passed.

Letters from Milan, dated July 26, mention, that the following prisoners, arrested on the Milanese frontiers, had arrived there; viz. M. SEMONVILLE, French Ambassador at Constantinople; M. MARET, French Minister at Naples; MONGEROUT, General in the French service; MERGES and DELAMARK, Secretaries of Legation, and seven servants.

An inventory has been made of their effects. SEMONVILLE and MARET had with them, besides a considerable quantity of silver and jewels, 64,000 Louis-d'ors. The papers found upon them are of the greatest importance.

The plague, brought from Bulam, which first made its appearance at Grenada, has spread most alarmingly. Eighty persons died in one day at Grenada of this disease.

A *dashing* YOUNG NOBLEMAN, the heir apparent of Irish estates, of the value of more than 40,000l. yearly, is now upon a visit to the *Marquis of the KING'S BENCH*, to whom he has a concise letter of recommendation from MR. WAY.

MADAMOISELLE D'ORLEANS, daughter of ECATITE, is arrived at Rome, and lodges in the palace of Cardinal BERNIS.

Citizen BAPTISTE, the *valet de chambre* and *aid-du-camp* of DUMOURIER, has been guillotined at Denay.

At Clermont in Auvergne, the bushel of corn weighing 240 pounds, sells at 100 livers, bread at thirteen sous, meat at twenty-four sous, candles at fifty sous, and sugar at six livers a pound.

An Irish Priest, who deserted from the 14th regiment, a few days previous to the surrender of Valenciennes, has been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to suffer *death*. He was to be executed on the next day at the head of his regiment, immediately previous to its march.

It is somewhat extraordinary, that the Dutch fleet should keep out of sight, when their assistance to co-operate with Lord Howe, would give so decided a superiority to the British force now at sea. There appears something mysterious in this conduct, more than can be attributed to the natural shyness of their High Mightinesses.

LIST OF FORTIFIED TOWNS IN FRANCE.

Amiens	Mount Louis	Schelepat
Abbeville	Ville Franch	Strasbourg
Montrouil	Fort de Belgrade	Fort Louis
Boulogne	Bouchain	Landau
Calais	Valenciennes	Haguenau
Ardes	Conde	Auxonne
Dowfens	Maubeuge	Chateau de Joux
Perronne	Collifure	Salins
Ham	Perpignan	Belfort
St. Quentin	Solees	Belfort
Guic	Nabonne	Huninghe
Bapaume	Le Quesnoy	Mont Dauphin
L'Ille O'Oléron	Landrecy	Briancon
Brouage	Aveline	Grenoble
Blaye	Philipville	Fort Baroux
Fort de Medoc	L'Ille de Breffort	Fort de l'Ecluse
Arras	Port de Certe	Fort de l'Ecluse
Heldir	Montpelier	Chalons sur Saone
Bethune	Aigues Mortes	St. Tropez
St. Venant	Charlemont	Ille St. Marguerite
Bordeaux	Rocroy	Antibes
Dax	Meziere	Entonaux
Bayonne	Sedan	Embrun
Fort de Socca	Nismes	Rochefort
Aire	Pont St. Esprit	La Rochelle
St. Omer	Marfaile	L'Isle de Re
Gravelines	Toulon	Nantes
Dunkirk	Bouillon	Bellefleur
Anday	Montmedy	Port Louis
St. Jean Pied-de-Longue	Thionville	Brest
Port	Phalbourg	St. Malo
Navarriens	Olerons	Cherbourg
Bergues	Marfaile	Caen
Lille	Toul	Havre de Grace
Douay	Verdun	Dieppe
Cambray	Metz	
Lourde	Neuf Brisach	

TRIAL OF GENERAL CUSTINE.

(Concluded from our last.)

PRISONER—"Well, only feel!—at that time the Convention blamed and censured me for having exacted too much from the City of Frankfurt."

A Witness now charged CUSTINE with having employed, as a Commissary of War, one BLANCHARD at *Straßburg*, whose two sons were Emigrants, in defiance of the Law which forbids every Citizen whose relations are Emigrants to exercise any public functions.

PRISONER—"I did not know that BLANCHARD had two sons who were Emigrants: I must own, however, that the Popular Societies requested me to discharge him; but he was then my only Commissary, who had the key of all the operations, and who furnished me with the means of taking *Spires*."

Witness—"You did not present yourself before the Society of the Friends of Liberty at *Paris*, to vindicate your conduct from the unfavourable reports circulated against it."

PRISONER—"I believe that the Jacobin Club has rendered great services to the Commonwealth. I know that it contains a great number of good Citizens: I also know that the Foreign Courts keep Emigrants amongst them, who, under the mask of Patriotism, inspire suspicion and distrust against those who are at the head of the Forces of the Republic: but I must declare that I was always proud of its esteem; and I believe I was entitled to it, for I know my heart."

PRESIDENT, to the Accused—"Why did you not fortify *Castel* in preference to the Mountain of *Penheim*?"

PRISONER—"I wrote to HOUGHARD in this respect: his apathy would not permit him to execute my advice."

COUTOURIER, Member of the Convention.—"I accuse CUSTINE, according to the public reports circulated at *Straßburg*, of having neglected to come to the assistance of NEWINGER, whom he had left at *Frankfort*—of having caused the Castles to be plundered for his own profit—of having shared those spoils with BLANCHARD and HOUGHARD. My Colleagues and I having complained of these facts, he owned that some unimportant places had been plundered: he assured us that *Mentz* was safe, and that he would make the Prussians repent their temerity if they durst approach; but the Prussians made him retreat a few days after to the distance of 26 leagues."

PRISONER—"This Witness accuses me of having sent no succour to *Frankfort*—The Commandant demanded cannon: I answered him, 'There are some on the ramparts; take them.' He demanded gun-powder; I sent it him. I also ordered out my Son at the same time, who fought with the greatest courage in the attack. As to the pretended pillage which the Witness mentioned, this is the whole fact; horses have been carried off, which were previously well paid for by HOUGHARD and me; some wine was also carried off, which has been consumed at *Mentz* during the Siege."

Fourteen other charges were then brought forward:—

First—He is a *ci-devant* noble, a mean Court-Parasite, a General appointed by the Austrian Cabinet, at the *Tuilleries*, like *La Fayette*, *Dumourier*, *Montguyon*, *Valence*, and other Traitors, and distinguished himself under the ancient government by the cruelty, with which he treated his regiment, and *fabined* it into discipline and tactical perfection, as he did under the new, by a hard, haughty, ambitious character, unable to abide Republican equality.

Secondly—At the very sight of the enemy, he remained inactive, with a view of penetrating into the interior of France, and replung-

ing the nation into slavery, as soon as the inflexion in the Departments should become general.

Thirdly—He placed none but suspicious characters at the head of the different corps under his orders, that he might be able to imitate *Dumourier*, if he had remained in his post.

Fourthly—He made *papillons* of the decrees of the Convention, and arrested the National Commissioner *Cellot*, for having distributed among the troops the journal of the *Mountain*.

Fifthly—Whenever he pleased he disarmed such of his troops as did not embrace his views, to arm those who espoused his cause, and exercised the power of life and death over his soldiers.

Sixthly—He abandoned *Mentz* to its fate, though he had offered, with his head, to answer for its safety, and weakened the army destined for its relief, under pretence of raising the siege of *Conde*, which he suffered to be taken, and of *Valenciennes*, for the succour of which he did not make the least effort.

Seventhly—He was at *Paris* and held conferences with the traitor *Bourbonville*, while *Dumourier* was consummating the most infamous piece of treachery.

Eighthly—He offered to become the Dictator of France, and adopted the tone and style of *Buzot*, *Vergniaux*, *Brissot*, and others against the Anarchists, Disorganizers, Clubs, Marat, and the *Mountain*.

Ninthly—On his own authority, and without a trial, he ordered three volunteers to be shot, under pretence of their having committed robbery.

Tenthly—He lavished praises upon the despot of *Berlin*, who is still daily shedding streams of French blood; and informed the enemy of the plans of the Republican army, before they were executed.

Eleventhly—He encouraged all the aristocrats, and disgusted all the patriots: he supported every ill-disposed person and molested the *Sans-Culottes*, persecuted the Minister *Bouchotte*, as *Dumourier* did *Pache*, because *Bouchotte* follows the footsteps of *Pache*; and endeavoured to displace General *Houchard*, who is a real *Sans-Culotte*.

Twelfthly—He doated on all those, who doated on *Roland*, *Dumourier*, and the right side of the Convention.

Thirteenthly—He falsely announced the capture of *Conde*, with a view to favour the inflexion, which was intended to be raised on the 14th of July, by the conspirators, against the members of the *Mountain*.

Lastly—He wrote a billet to the Commandant at *Mentz* to surrender.

IMMENSE crowds of People flocked to see CUSTINE suffer. When he passed through *Rue St. Nicaise*, several claps of applause were heard from the windows. He looked up, and then said a few words to his Confessor, but in so low a tone of voice that he could not be heard.

The late General CUSTINE was about to be acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal; but ROBESPIERRE sent some of his emissaries to that Tribunal, to tell them, that if CUSTINE was not executed on the following day, the heads of the Jury should be carried about on pikes.—This had the desired effect.—After the Executioner had struck off his head, which was bald, he took it by the ear, and shewed it to the People, who set up an immoderate shout of laughter!—such is French justice, and French sensibility!

General CUSTINE was born in 1740, in a village near *Saarburg*, in *Lorraine*. He was descended from a most ancient family, said to be related to the illustrious House of *Lorraine*.

EXECUTIONS IN PARIS.

August, 21.

The Revolutionary Tribunal pronounced sentence of death upon the following nine persons, accused of having attempted to take away the life of Leonard Bourdon, at Orleans, on the 15th of March, viz.

Benoit Couet, stock broker, aged 50 years.
John Henry Geller, hofier, 39
Adrian Buiffort, merchant, 25
Nicholas Jacquet, jun. gent. 25
J. Baptiste Pouplot, recruiting officer, 42
J. Baptiste Quenel, musician, 38
James de la Salle, wax-bleacher, 43
Charles Philip Nonneville, gent. 30
Charles Taffin, Freeholder, 33

After the President had communicated to the accused, the declaration of the Jury, they fell on their knees, declaring with tears and shrieks, that they had been deceived, and were innocent!

This moving spectacle prevented the Judges from pronouncing sentence, which was not done till yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon.—They were executed at half past two o'clock this afternoon, in the Square de la Revolution.

The greatest part of the spectators murmured aloud, cursing both the Convention and the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Louis Malherbe, a native of Caen, formerly a Nobleman, aged 22 years, convicted of emigration, received and suffered sentence of death on Tuesday, on the Place de la Revolution in Paris. Next day Citizen D'Arnaud Baculard, a man of letters, celebrated for his romances and sentimental novels, was tried for having harboured an emigrant of the name of Mayliere. He received sentence of death, which was immediately executed.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

Statement of the Prisoners, who were confined in the different prisons of Paris on the 1st of Aug.

CONCIERGE, 294;—GRANDE FORCE, 329; 67 of whom belong to the military.—PETITE FORCE, 142;—SAINT P. LAGIE, 118;—MADELONNETTES, 104;—ABBAYE, 73; 13 of whom are military men, and five hostages;—BICETRE, 232;—SALPETRIERE, 66;—CHAMBRE D'ARRET DE LA MARINE, 54;—Total 1417.

Danton, the *ferocious* Danton, took a distinguished part in the debate, which preceded the decree of the Convention against the *Royal Assignats*. His speech marks so strongly his own character, as well as that of his party, that we cannot forbear communicating it to our readers: "For more than six months I have constantly told you, that too great a sum of assignats was in circulation. Let them, who hold immense possessions, pay the national debt. Who are those who are pressed down by public misery, who shed their blood in the cause of liberty, and combat Aristocracy?—Citizens who have not in their possession one single assignat of 100 livres. Despicable Aristocrats, strike a decisive blow and deserve national benediction. It has been said against the proposed decree that its effects were retro-active. But it is a political *laru*, and were not all the political laws, which have levelled despotism with the dust, retro-active? and who dares to blame them?"

"We have been told, that people who possessed but one assignat of 100 livres, will be obliged to sell it. I answer, that at all events they cannot but gain, because the price of all commodities must considerably fall. Besides, those who possess such assignats are by no means true Revolutionists. *Ad as Nature dees, she takes care of the whole species, but never minds individuals.* (Shouts of applause.) If Despotism were to triumph, all marks of Liberty would soon disappear. Let the eyes of the Friends of Freedom, no longer be insulted by the effigy of a tyrant, who fell by the sword of National Justice. Struck with amazement, shall the tyrants of Europe say—"Behold that powerful nation, which, by one single decree, restores public wealth, relieves the people, revokes national credit and prepares new means to defeat their enemies!"

"This measure is not the rash production of a moment; *Cambon* has, for a considerable time, made it an object of constant meditation. It is your duty to adopt it. If you do not, our debate will produce all the inconveniences of the decree, and not one of the advantages it must afford the Republic: I do not profess a profound knowledge of finances, but I am deeply learned in the science of the happiness of the people (Acclamations.) The high price of commodities arises from the exorbitant sum of assignats. Let the national sponge pass over this great mass, and the equipage will be restored."

PARIS, SEPT. 17.

The Representatives with the Army near the Coasts of *Brest*, announced successes obtained over the Rebels on the 30th and 31st ultimo, but they contradict the accounts that had been transmitted of the re-capture of *Mortagne* and *Cholet*, by the Army of the Republic.

BERNE, AUGUST 20.

A camp has been formed near the walls of this city.—It was stated at first that its formation, was for the sole purpose of exercising the soldiers and the engineers. Few, however, give much credit to this account; for every one knew, that it was formed immediately after a conference with the Envoy of the Emperor. The camp consists of 2000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon.—Reinforcements come every day; and the number of men in the arsenal is increased.

In this canton, and in those of *Fribourg* and *Soleure*, tents and baggage waggon are preparing.

Citizen *Barthelemi* has been amused by assurances of neutrality, which have been given only to gain time.

Geneva is to be the rallying point of the Sardinians and Swiss, who are to co-operate with the *Lyonsese*.

The Sardinian troops obtained permission to pass through the *Valais*, on condition, that they marched without arms; the arms, however, were carried in open carriages.

When *Delorme*, the Envoy from the French Republic, complained of this permission, he received for answer, that no armed troops had passed the Swiss territories.

QUEEN OF FRANCE.

The removal of the QUEEN OF FRANCE from the Temple, to the Conciergerie, took place at midnight; an hour, at which the streets of Paris are now free from almost all passengers, except the nightly patrolers. One of the most ordinary carriages, kept for hire, was used upon the occasion, and her MAJESTY was not permitted to take with her any female attendant. HENRIOT, the Commandant of the National Guard, St. ANDRE, a Commissioner of the Convention, and one MASON, whose office is not specified, rode in the carriage with her, which was escorted by an hundred and fifty Chasseurs. Parties of the National Guards were posted at every avenue, at each of which the carriage was stopped, while HENRIOT himself gave the patrole.

POETRY.

SYMPATHY

SURELY MORE ELOQUENT
THAN REASON.

SMILES do but ill accord with flowing tears;
Grief cannot laugh; and worse, the seldom hears;
Insulting mock'ry, cruel, and as vain
As Phœbus, smiling thro' a Show'r of rain,
Advice is good; on paper it looks well,
What Plato says, I know, and what can reason tell.
Where, where's my Child the weeping Rachel cries,
And fain she would believe asleep it lies:
But soon she raves, anon her hands the rings,
Whilst Hope, no radiance of a comfort brings,
Can Plato, reason? what is the avail,
When storm-like this the Mother's breast affail?
Or yet can Orpheus with his soothing lyre,
Gladden the face, and one gay thought inspire?
Tis folly quite; sweet Sympathy draw near,
Bestow, what is not to be bought, a tear,
This sure is Virtue, and bespeaks a mind,
For tho' we cannot help, to *felix* kind.

Tears to the Wretch are luxury more sweet
Than kists to Lovers, when to part, they meet.
But if stern Nature should the boon deny,
And yield no drop to soften sorrow's eye,
Oh! then tis hard; no healing arts remain,
And phrenzy tyrannizes o'er the brain.

SOLITARIUS.

EPIGRAM.

The Sovereign MÏDAS, once 'tis said of old,
Whate'er he touch'd could instant change to gold;
Now German Monarchs, view their legions dead,
And boast their art to draw their gold from lead!

To Sir JOHN SHORE, Bart.
Governor General, in Council,
Esq. &c. &c.

SIR,
WE the undersigned, Survivors from the wreck of the Hon. Company's ship WINTER-TON, deeply impressed with the recollection of our accumulated sufferings, and consequently glowing with gratitude to those, whom next to heaven we are indebted to for our preservation and deliverance, presume to address the Honorable the Governor General in Council, to solicit such marks of favor and attention from Government, to our Benefactors, as they may appear to merit, which, whilst they shall in some degree discharge a debt we can never pay, will perpetuate the remembrance of deeds of humanity and benevolence, which would do honor to any age or country; and may also secure future protection and assistance to all persons, who shall unfortunately be thrown into similar situations, on any of the coasts of Africa or India.

With this view, we beg leave to state a few plain facts, for the more particular information of the Governor General, in Council.

The *Winterton* was wrecked about 120 miles to the North Eastward of St. Augustine's Bay; the circumstances attending which have been already detailed, with tolerable accuracy, in the public prints. After we had collected all those who were saved, it became our first consideration to attempt to reach that Port; not only to escape from the savages in the neighbourhood of the wreck, but from its being the most likely place for a vessel to touch at, from which we had alone any prospect of deliverance. We accordingly set out, and during a dreadful march of eight days, encountered every species of distress, which the mind is capable of conceiving, from hunger, thirst, and the dread of barbarians. Towards the end of our journey, however, our sufferings were most critically relieved, THE KING OF BABA, whose dominions include St. Augustine's Bay, having no sooner heard of our misfortunes, than he immediately dispatched to us every possible relief, in Guides, Guards, Bullocks, and provisions of every kind; and when worn out with sickness and fatigue, we reached his village—every attention and protection which the most civilized people would have afforded, was indiscriminately extended to the whole party.

It is unnecessary to take up your time with detailing the steady conduct, the uniform tenderness to the sick, or the universal benevolence which marked every action of this wonderful man—habituated to intoxication, and to acts of savage violence towards his own subjects, which would have disgraced the most despotic prince, to us he was invariably gentle and humane, never losing sight, as he repeatedly expressed himself, of due respect for the English character, even in cases, when the intemperance of our people, and their violation of the laws of hospitality, exposed us all to immediate death, from his enraged subjects.

One other fact we shall only trouble you with. A very large sum in dollars had been saved by his people from the wreck. The law of nat-

ions made it the property of the prince, and with this right he was well acquainted; notwithstanding, having divided the whole into three equal parts, he retained one only for himself, another he gave to his people, and the third he presented to us, to be shared amongst those who survived of the crew and passengers, and which not only supported us for upwards of seven months, but there was still a considerable sum remaining when we left the Island.

We shall no longer detain your attention on this subject, it is inexhaustible; to describe his various acts of hospitality and tenderness to us all, would fill a volume. The impressions they have left on our minds, and under which we now address you, can never be eradicated.

We presume, however, to encroach a little farther on your time, to mention one other person to whose indefatigable exertions, next to the King of BABA, we more immediately owe our lives.

MR. DALE, third officer of the WINTER-TON, who, after enduring great hardships in his passage in an open boat to the coast of Africa, and in a march of three hundred miles by land, during which almost all his companions died, and he experienced unparalleled distress, returned to the scene of misery at Madagascar, for our relief and deliverance.

We are well aware how totally unnecessary it is to make any appeal to your feelings in behalf of this young man; still we trust, you will forgive us, if we solicit, and ardently entreat, that you will be pleased to point him out to the Honorable the Court of Directors, as meriting some very strong mark of their attention and support.

We have only now to beg, that you will also pardon this address, however irregular, from the motives which have dictated it. We have conceived it due to ourselves, and due to posterity; and although it is only signed by such of the Survivors as are now in Bengal, still we confidently believe, that the feelings of all our unfortunate companions, wherever they may be, are in full accord to the prayer of this address.

We have the honor to be with the most profound respect,

SIR,

Your most Obedient Servants,

ISABELLA CULLEN,
MARGARETTE F. CULLEN,
CHARLOTTE BRISTOW,
MARY BRISTOW,
ISABELLA BAILLIE,
WILLIAM DUN,
SUTONIUS MCGOWAN,
WILLIAM GORDON,
THOMAS DE SOUZA,

Calcutta, Feb. 21, 1794.

BIOGRAPHY.

FIELD MARSHALL BARON DE LAUDON.

(Continued from our last.)

IN 1756, just at the commencement of the Seven Years War, M. de Laudon was made a Lieutenant Colonel of Croats, and taken under the protection of the Prince de Kaunitz, who continued to befriend him, during the whole course of his life.

On Marshal Brown's retreat out of Saxony, Lieutenant Colonel de Laudon surprised the town of Eltchen, with 500 of his troops, cut two squadrons of Prussian hussars in pieces, and took a great number of horses. This was his first exploit, and indeed the first action of any consequence during the campaign; soon after this he distinguished himself at the attack of Herfchfeld, and in consequence of his conduct on that occasion, was raised to the rank of Colonel in the Month of February, 1757.

During the campaign of 1758, he was invested with the order of Maria Theresa, and soon after distinguished himself in such a manner against the Prussians at Domstätt, that he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Field Marshal. Having taken possession of the town of Peitz, he was then employed in covering the flank of Field Marshal Daun's army, and incommoded the King of Prussia in such a manner, that he attacked him twice in person.

After the battle of Hochkirken, Field Marshal Daun filled his official letter to the Empress with eulogiums on Laudon, who had been sent in pursuit of Frederic, and whose army he harassed unceasingly, till it went into winter quarters.

Most of the Generals were accustomed to pass the winter at Vienna, and the Empress now testified a particular desire to see M. de Laudon in her capital. He accordingly set out for it, but he was obliged to remain for some time at Deplitz, in Bohemia, on account of relapsing into the same malady (a cholic in the stomach) which he had been seized with soon after the battle of Hochkirken. Madame de Laudon, who had remained at Vienna during the whole war, joined him there, and in company with her, he soon after set out for and arrived at the place of destination, on the 24th of February, 1759. The inhabitants of that immense city manifested an extreme curiosity to behold a hero, who, after living among them for some time

unknown, had left them but two years before with only the rank of a Major, and who, after having continually excited their attention during that epoch, had done so much honour to the arms of Austria, and now returned with the troops of Maria Theresa, and the rank of Lieutenant Field Marshal.

The Empress gave him the most gracious reception, and entrusted the celebrated Baron Van Swaton, first physician to her Majesty, with the re-establishment of his health. M. de Laudon, after his recovery, did not delay to make the necessary preparations, in order to return to the army; and his Royal Mistress, whose greatest pleasure consisted in being generous and grateful, invested him with the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa, and on purpose to give him a new testimony of the satisfaction, which he had received from his services, she elevated him, and all his family, to the dignity of Baron in her hereditary States, and in the Roman Empire.

The victory over the King of Prussia at Kunersdorf, in 1759, is entirely to be attributed to Laudon, who was soon after raised by his Sovereign, to the rank of General Field Zeugmeister. In the campaign of 1760 he took General Fougue prisoner, and reduced Glatz a short time afterwards, but he was obliged to raise the siege of Breslau, and once more experienced the fickleness of fortune at Kosel. Previous to the attack of Schweidnitz, he harangued his soldiers, and after prohibiting them from pillaging the enemy, he promised them 100,000 crowns by way of indemnification; on this, the Walloon grenadiers unanimously exclaimed,—"No! we will not take any money from our father Laudon! lead us where honour calls, and we will obey!"

After the conclusion of the war, the Empress heaped new favours upon her General, who was the only Officer not born a Prince, or descended from an illustrious family, that had risen during the late commotion to so high a rank, in such a short space of time. Besides a considerable income out of the revenues of Bohemia, he purchased for and presented him with the Lordship of Klein-Betschwar, not far from Colin. In imitation of Cincinnatus, M. Laudon, after conquering the enemies of his country, retired to his estate, in order to cultivate and improve it, and having purchased another fief in the neighbourhood, he built a noble castle, and enjoyed all the happiness arising from the repose of a peaceful and happy life.

In 1766, the Empress appointed him Aulic Councillor of War; in 1767 the immediate nobility of the Empire received him as one of their members; and in 1769, he was appointed Commandant General in Moravia.

At the interview between Frederic and the Emperor Joseph in 1770, the King of Prussia always addressed him by the title of "M. F. Id Marechal," although he was not yet invested with that dignity; and when our hero, with his accustomed modesty, wished to place himself at the bottom of the table, that Monarch addressed him thus: "Sit next to me, M. de Laudon, I love better to see you by my side than opposite to me." At his departure he made him a present of two fine hofes, and yet, notwithstanding all this, he speaks of him in rather a contemptuous manner, in his works.

On the death of Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, a war seemed to be inevitable between the two preponderant powers in Germany, and in consequence of this, M. Laudon was raised, on the 27th of February, 1778, to the dignity of Field Marshal, and placed at the head of his army of 50,000 men: this campaign was extremely interesting to those who study military tactics.

The peace of Teschen having been concluded on the 13th of May, 1779, Field Marshal Laudon resumed his former occupations, and addicted himself once more to the pleasures of a country life.

Hitherto he had only fought against the enemies of the House of Austria, in Germany, but the Emperor Joseph called him from his retirement, in 1787, on purpose to earn new laurels against the Turks, and the successive captures of Dubitzar, Novi, Berbir, Belgrade, and Orsova, realized all the ideas that had been conceived of his talents.

SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM HILL, alias DR. HILL,
versus BOOTH:

This was an issue directed to be tried by the Judges in their Equitable Jurisdiction, to ascertain whether certain promissory notes, claimed by Hill, to be due to him, from the estate of one Samuel Bowers, were *bona fide* notes, made and executed by Bowers, and for the payment of which his estate was chargeable.

Upon hearing the evidence, on the part of the plaintiff Hill, in support of the notes, there did not remain a doubt but that he, Hill, had used a chemical preparation, for the purpose of cancelling the characters or substance of the letters written to him by Bowers, and, in the stead thereof, had substituted words carrying with them the effect of promissory notes; this operation, however, he had performed so

unkilfully, that the traces of the former letters were in many places visible between the lines which the Doctor had written.

The above cause was finally decided in Court on Tuesday. Hill appeared in Court during the proceedings, and wore an air of confidence, till within ten minutes before judgment was pronounced, when he deemed it prudent to make a precipitate retreat from Court; and has since absconded. Due diligence, however, is set on foot, and there can be little doubt, but he will be speedily apprehended.

CAPTAIN COURTENAY.

The following particulars respecting the late gallant Captain COURTENAY, we are favoured with by an Officer of the Navy, a particular friend of that humane and excellent young man.

Captain GEORGE WILLIAM AGUSTUS COURTENAY, first distinguished himself in the year 1788, as Midshipman of the Fox, commanded by the Hon. Captain Windfor, at which period he was only fifteen.

Next, as Lieutenant of a Fireship, under the command of the Hon. Captain Finch, at St. Eustatius, when the signal was made for all boats manned and armed, to attack a Letter of Marque, of 30 guns, coming into the Road; though on discovering the force of the enemy, Lord Rodney (then Sir George), made the signal to recall the boats, yet he bravely persisted, and attacked her in a jolly-boat; upon which the other boats, that were returning, pushed on to his assistance, when he gallantly boarded her, and struck her Colours.

On this occasion he received a musquet ball in his knee, and Lord Rodney was so pleased with his intrepidity and resolution, that he took him into his own ship, the Formidable, in which he served as first Lieutenant, with his usual activity and bravery, on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, for which he was made Master and Commander, and seven days after, received the rank of Post Captain.

He returned from the West Indies, with the Duplicates of Lord Rodney's Despatches of that glorious day; and was very active in the Eurydice (the ship he then commanded) in the Channel, until he was ordered to this Country whence he returned at the conclusion of the War.

During the late Peace, he served in the Pearl, on the Mediterranean station; and on the return of Admiral Peyton, was left with the charge of the Squadron, until the arrival of the Admiral's successor, during which interval, he nobly supported the Honour of the British Flag, in a dispute with the Spanish Viceroy.

Soon after the return of the Pearl from that station, the present War broke out, when he was immediately appointed to the Boston, of 32 guns, and sailed from Plymouth the 20th of April, 1793, for Newfoundland, having under his charge a Convoy of 100 sail. His orders were, as Senior Captain on that station, to dispose of the Cruisers under his Command, as he might deem most advantageous for the protection of the Trade, until the arrival of the Admiral; which he complied with at the expense of his life—for on the 24th of July, hearing of an Enemy being on the Coast, he shaped his course so as to come up with her, and on the 1st of August, he fell in with the L'Ambuscade, of 40 guns, which he engaged for two hours in the most gallant manner; but towards the close of the Action, his career of glory was terminated, by a cannon shot passing through his breast, which also killed Lieutenant Butler, of Marines, a very promising Officer.

Captain Courtenay was so much beloved by his ship's company, that this fatal accident had nearly occasioned the loss of the ship; but the British Tars soon recovered the shock, and saved the Frigate by their animated exertions; and though she had lost her main-top-mast, the L'Ambuscade gladly sheered off.

Thus fell the gallant, polite, and amiable Courtenay.—Well may it be said—

*Dulce et decorum est**Pro Patriâ mori.*

By his Will, which he made two days before the Action, it appears as if he had a preference of his fate—he has left his property of course to his beautiful and amiable Widow, Mrs. Courtenay, daughter of General Ogle, and whom he Married whilst on this station. Two Officers of the Navy are named as Executors.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday last, Lieut. Haslewood to Miss Hall.

DEATHS.

Last Friday, the Lady of Major Tutt.
On the 6th Instant, Lieut. James Wallace,
At Negapatam on the 9th Instant, LIEUT. COLONEL FRANCIS SWAIN WARD—An affectionate Wife, and a numerous and unprovided family, several of whom are in the helpless state of Infancy, have to lament the irreparable loss.

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