RAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 9th. NOVEMBER 1803.

78

...ATRE.

This Evening
WILL BE PERFORMED,
The Dramatic Entertainments,
OF
THE GHOST,
AND
THE ANATOMIST,
The CURTAIN will draw up at half after Eight o'Clock.
TICKETS to be had at the PANTHEON, and a PEON will attend to sell TICKETS at the EXCHANGE.
Pantheon, 9th. November 1803.

Advertisement.

THE COMMITTEE
OF THE NEW
MADRAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
INFORM THE PUBLIC
THAT FROM THE
First of next December,
THEY WILL INSURE RISKS
FROM INDIA TO EUROPE,
PAYABLE IN LONDON
IN THE EVENT OF LOSS.
Madras, 1st. November 1803.

Advertisement.

A FEW PIPES OF
OLD MADEIRA,
At 150 *Pagodas Per Pipe,*
TO BE HAD OF
MR. DALRYMPLE,
BLACK-TOWN.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL of CAPTAIN HUGH MACKAY, late of the 4th. Regiment of Native Cavalry, deceased, having been Granted to Mr. ARTHUR ANDERSON, one of the Executors therein Named,—All persons having Claims on the Estate are desired to State them, and those indebted thereto, are desired to make Payment without delay, to Mr. ANDERSON, at Madras.
Fort St. George, 8th. Nov. 1803.

Advertisement.

MR. CHARLES LAMBERT,
HAVING DETERMINED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND THIS SEASON,
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS FORMED
A CONNEXION IN
AGENCY BUSINESS,
WITH HIS FRIENDS
Messrs. GILLETT & EDWARDS,
IN LONDON,
Public notice is hereby given, that the Business of the said House, will from the First of January next, be conducted under the Firm of—
LAMBERT GILLETT & EDWARDS.
Signed { C. LAMBERT, G. GILLETT, H. EDWARDS,
...*ta, 21st. October* 1803.

...r Private Sale.

...KE FAURE and Co.
...EW MAUNDS OF
...BON COFFEE,
Per Frazil.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 11th. November,
At 10 *o'Clock,*
AN INVOICE OF
TIN-WARE,
Consisting of
HAM BOILERS,
FISH KETTLES,
SAUCE PANS,
DISH COVERS,
TEA KETTLES,
COFFEE POTS, &c. &c.
An Assortment of
CORSE CUTLERY,
SOME SPARE SADDLERY,
SOME BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,
AND
A SMALL COLLECTION OF
GOOD BOOKS,
At 12 *o'Clock,*
A good MARQUEE almost New;
Thirty Dozens of English CLARET,
Several HORSES, BANDIES. &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 10th. Nov.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 *o'Clock,*
THE EFFECTS
Of the Late
MR. J. DURAND,
CONSISTING OF
WEARING APPAREL, BOOKS, FURNITURE, JEWELLERS TOOLS, Drawing BENCHES, Working TABLES, &c. &c.

For Sale on Commission,

By JAMES DOBBIN,
A FEW BAGS OF
SALT PETRE,
At 6 *Pagodas per Bag,*
FRESH HYSON
TEA,
In Chests and Caddies,
FRENCH CLARET,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
ENGLISH DITTO,
AND
PORT WINE,
VIN DE GRAVE,
SUGAR CANDY,
OF THE
FIRST QUALITY,
At 6 *Pagodas per Tub,*
A FEW SETS OF
SCALES & WEIGHTS,
QUEENS-WARE,
AND A FEW BOXES OF
BRANDY FRUIT,
AND
CORDIALS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 14th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 *o'Clock,*
THE EFFECTS OF
A GENTLEMAN,
RETURNED TO EUROPE,
CHIEFLY CONSISTING OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PLATE,
CHINA AND GLASS-WARE,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
A List of which may be seen at the AUCTION-ROOM,
A FOWLING PIECE by Twigg,
Two Single Barrelled FOWLING PIECES.
Two CAVALRY SWORDS, Silver Mounted,
A Silver Mounted DIRK,
A Regulation SWORD,
A Handsome PALANKEEN with LAMPS;
A One POLE MARQUEE and a Private TENT,
A Patent FLUTE by Astor, in a Mahogany Case,
Two CASKS of BEER.
AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES,
And at 5 *o'Clock in the Evening,*
A Piece of GROUND Situated in Mr. Popham's Street, between the House of Mr. William Hitchens, and Mrs. Ritta de Silva.

BY ORDER,
OF THE
Administratix and Administrator
TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Mr. WILLIAM LEWCOCK.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY BRANSON JONES and REDDY,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th Instant.
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES,
A GARDEN, situated in Black-Town, adjoining the Protestant Chapel, measuring as per Company's Grant, 2 Cawnies, 4 Grounds and 148 Square feet.
The GARDEN has Two WELLS of excellent WATER, and is well stocked with COCOANUT TREES.
Conditions of Sale as Usual.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL of CAPTAIN WILLIAM MAC GREGOR, late of the 7th. Regiment Native Cavalry deceased, having been granted to Mr. ARTHUR ANDERSON, one of the Executors therein named,—all Persons having claims on the Estate are desired to state them, and those indebted thereto, are desired to make Payment without delay, to Mr. ANDERSON at Madras.
Fort St. George, 1st November, 1803.

For Sale.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.
COMMON INTEREST BONDS.
MORTGAGE BONDS.
WILLS—Sufficiently ample for ordinary occasions.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY
BILLS OF LADING.
POLICIES OF INSURANCE
...FFEES for ...

PAU...

In the Supreme Court o...

APPLICATION was ... Court of Judicature ... minsitration (with a certain ... nexed) to the Estate and ... Private in His Majesty's ... Granted to Joseph Gauge ... India, Named in the said ...

Fort St. George, 7th. Nov...

APPLICATION was ... Court of Judicature ... minsitration (with a certa... nexed) to the Estate and ... Private in His Majesty's ... Granted to Joseph Gaug... Named in the said Testam...

Fort St. George, 7th. N...

APPLICATION w... Court of Judicat... minsitration (with a ce... nexed) to the Estate an... late a Private in His M... to be granted to Joseph... India named in the sa...

Fort St. George 7th...

APPLICATION ... Court of Jud... minsitration (with ... nexed) to the Estate ... ler late a Serjeant in ... ment to be granted ... gatee in India nam...

Fort St. George, 7...

APPLICATIO... Court of Judic... minsitration (with ... nexed) to the E... late a Corporal in ... to be Granted ... Legatee in In... Writing.

Fort St. George,...

KING's BENC...

This was an action on a p... tain Underwriters of the Fr... the year 1792 from the Madrith... at Cadiz by the Spanish Govern... March, 1793, on the commencem... tween France and Spain.

This being in fact, a second trial of... v. *Bell* which has been recently and very fully... to the public; the following short account of the... stances of it will be sufficient. The *Malabar*, a Fr... East-Indiaman, worth about £40,000, had been insu... on her homeward-bound passage by the Defendant... several other Underwriters, in the year 1792. In h... passage homeward, she spoke some American ships, ... informed her that the Emperor, of Prussia, and Sard... were at war with France; that Great Britain was arm... but that Spain was perfectly tranquil. Afterwards, nea... Cape Vincent, she met two Spanish frigates, who, upon ... her hoisting French colours, suffered her to proceed un... molested. Under those circumstances all the Officers of ... the *Malabar*, consulted together, and were unanimous ... of opinion, that it was the best course to put into C... for further information; but at Cadiz she was seized ... the Spanish Government, and confiscated: which is ... was the subject of this and other Actions against the U... derwriters.

At the Trial of the Cause of Thellusson ... at the last sittings, Lord ELLENBOROUGH ha... Jury, that if the Captain of the Malabar had, ... nest and fair exercise of a sound and reasonable ... ment, put into Cadiz, because he thought it best for the ... safety of the ship, and for the common interest of all ... concerned in her, in such case the Plaintiff was intitled ... to a verdict. The Jury, under that direction, found for ... the Plaintiff. The Defendant moved, in the course of ... last Term, for a new trial on the ground of misdirection.

It was contended by Council, that the Underwriters ... had nothing to do with the political judgment of the ... Captain and Officers of the ship insured, but that the ... deviation from her course, in putting into Cadiz, was of ... itself sufficient to vacate the Policy. The Court of ... King's Bench were of opinion, that his Lordship's di... rection was right; and therefore the single question in ... this cause was, whether under the circumstances as above ... stated, and the information so received by the *Malabar*, ... she was or was not justified in putting into Cadiz?

The Jury were of opinion that she was justified, and ... found a VERDICT for the PLAINTIFF.

EFFECTUAL PROTECTI...

On the conquest of China ... was apprehended by the ... that they should receive ... cious conquerors. A co... first families, greatly al... petitioned the govern... might be removed ... told them they m... fectly eas...

A NEW SONG.

Come hence my brave boys,
'Tis the French who invite,
Now to speed to our joys, *
Or to face them in fight,
Alike to the Briton which ever may claim,
To daub the Invader, or tow with the Dame.
Derry down, down &c. &c. &c.

'Tis our national boast,
In these crit[ical]
To ha[ve]
F[ight]
bold host,
rimes;
g into its shell;
drive Frenchmen to hell.

old,
and grand,
when he's told,
his land:
Spaniard must fus.
the gold of Peru.

ly,
ge,
ely,
change!
if he dares not disdain
on the banks of the Seine.

mur'd,
dykes;
ord
disikes,
mony will rife at his call. *
and trufts to his Weal. *

ave,
is fate)
ive,
ne,
new not to fight,
to unite.

ius had made!
EUTUS's shade.

hy;
to beguile,
we talk of the Nile.

ntry alone,
and in a Throne.
* * * * * * *

ait of the Army
the Carnatic on

ch passed on Ice

GAULS.

e, before the
which nature
nied the hope
and cultiva-
as to be co-
e-feats of a
uf to fupply
ule, a M. RENNE-
, conftructed a wheel,
le in principle, but in
complex, the working
e bed of the Seine, to
ceer, and there emptied
quantity of water abundant-
mmon purpofes at both Ver-
That machine, kept for a
goog, at a great expence, but with a
formance of its deftined ufes, was at the
olution, fuffered to become unfit for work-

For the benefit, however, of Verfailles;
ity which now contains 30,000 inhabitants,
id of which (it is *fignificantly* hinted in the
interior) the population may quickly rife to
30,000; GARNIER, the Prefect of the Depart-
ment, has lately, by an order from the Con-
SULS, fignified his intention to reftore RENNE-
QUIN's machine. It is to be reftored under
ontract. And the offers of civil engineers or
wrights willing to undertake the contract,
ill continue to be received at the office of the
cretary for the Department of the Seine and
the 15th day of January 1804. Are
s and Marly about to receive a new
e auguft inhabitant, the EMPEROR of
AULS, fince preparations of fuch expence,
have been though neceffary.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 9th. November, 1803.

The GOVERNOR's *public* LEVEES, *Advertized to be held on the firft Monday in every* [month] *are difcontinued.*

Secretary's Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 2.

[The Court is opened] with the following ac[count] [of] gs of the FRENCH SQUA- riture from Pondicherry; nglifh Gentleman who Ifle of France, in a ch lately touched at ween France and

Great Britain, *was not known*, at the Ifle of France on the 26th Auguft, the period of his departure, although accounts of that nature were daily expected from the mother Country.

"ADMIRAL LINOIS on quitting the roads of Pondicherry, steered directly for the Isle of France, where he arrived with the whole of his squadron except the ATALANTA 40 Gun Frigate, on the 18th of Auguft. The Atalanta had been ordered to proceed to Muscat, for despatches from France, and which were expected to have arrived at that port.

"Immediately on the Admiral's arrival the TROOPS were landed, and the SHIPS were almoft all put under *repair*,—the MARENGO in particular, whose Main-mast was out at the period of the vessel's departure.

"The whole of the Naval Force at the Islands consisted of the Marengo of 80 Guns,—three Frigates,—and three Corvettes,— with eight vessels fitting out as *Privateers*.

"When accounts arrived at the Islands of the detention in India of the *Troop Ship*, the Ship PHŒNIX, belonging to Bengal, the only English vessel there, was put under the care of a Guard, but liberated the moment the Transport arrived."

The Ship Marquis WELLESLEY, Capt. Grant arrived at Calcutta from the Eastward on the 24th. ult. PASSENGERS, Captain McPherson—Lieut. F. Stewart,—Enfign Newington, and a Detachment of Troops belonging to this Presidency.

On Monday arrived the Ship DON, Captain Mc Gregor, from Rangoon, left the 8th. of Auguft.

THEATRICAL,—the popular and interesting after pieces,—"THE GHOST"—and, "the ANATOMIST" will be performed this evening at the Pantheon.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN Lieut. G. R. KELLY, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding the Subfidiary Force of his Highnefs the Nizam.

CAPTAIN Lieut. JOHN STUART, to be Captain of a Company.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT BARCLAY, to be Captain Lieutenant.

DESPATCHES OVERLAND, were received on the 2d. Inftant, via Buffora[h]:—The English Papers received by this medium are not of later dated than the 27th of May and contain nothing novel or interesting.

To the above information we are only enabled to add, that the King of Naples, as might be expected, had been obliged to quit his Continental Territories, and retire to Sicily.

OUR Men of war had captured a number of Vessels, belonging to the Italian and French Republic's, in the Harbours of Naples.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday laft, THOMAS DANIEL Efq. Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade, to MISS JOHNSTONE, daughter of the late Samuel Johnftone, Efq. of the Civil Service.

On the 9th. of May at Balendean, in Perthfhire, PHILLIP DUNDAS Efq. M. P. to Mifs Wedderburn, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn Bart.

DEATHS.

In Camp near Hydrabad, CAPTAIN M SCORRY, of the 2d. Battalion of the 5th. Regiment N. Infantry.

In England, on the 30th. May laft, Lieut. Colonel GEORGE SMITH, of the 2d. Battalion of the 10th. Regiment N. Infantry.

At Broach, Mr. DAVIS, Affiftant Surgeon of His Majefty's 65th. Regiment.

At Camp near Broders, on the 8th. Octobery Lieut. CAMPBELL, of the Cavalry.

On the 17th. Octobery, Lieutenant Colonel HENRY LOGG, of the Bombay Artillery.

CALCUTTA,—22d. October.

His Excellency the Moft Noble the Governor General in Council is pleafed to make the following Appointments.

Lieutenant Colonel George Harcourt, to command the Troops in the Province of Cuttack.

Lieutenant Colonel George Harcourt, and John Melville Efq. Commiffioners for the Settlement of the Province of Cuttack.

On Sunday accounts were received of the arrival of the TAY, Captain Meik, from Madras, whence the failed on the 25th. September.

The GILMORE, Captain Dairymple, alfo arrived on Sunday, from Rangoon on the 20th.

All at that period was peace and quietnefs at RANGOON; they had not even heard of the commencement of hoftilities, and the French veffel that had been magnified to a Republican Corvette, with 360 men on board, proves, by the arrival of the Gilmore, to be nothing more than an inoffenfive merchantman of fmall burthen, with a compliment of nine men, from Mauritius to Rangoon, having fome rufty Muſquets on board, as an adventure for Sale.

On Tuefday accounts were received in town of the fafe arrival at Kedjeree of the Ship DART, Captain Beck from the Coaft of Pedier, whence the failed on the 24th. September.

The FAIRLIE is alfo arrived, from Balafore.

The following is a lift of PASSENGERS proceeding to Europe, on the Hon. Company's fhips Devaynes, Harriet, and Lord Duncan.

DEVAYNES:—Lieut. Stokoe, of the Madras Eftablifhment, Lieut. [illegible] Watts, of the 13th. regiment native Infantry; [illegible] amilton and Enfign of His Majefty's 22d. regiment of foot; Captain Otto, of ditto ditto Mr. John Mahon, and Mafter Jonathan Eliot.

HARRIET: Lieut. Col. & Mrs Baynes; Mis Cator; Lieut. C. Gordon, of His Majefty's 76th. regiment, and Captain Robert Campbell, of the 2d. regiment Sepoys.

LORD DUNCAN:—Mrs. Binny; Mrs. Henrietta Thomas; Mifs E. M. Thomas; Mrs. Ann Grace; Mifs Clementina Brown; Alexander Binny, Efq. Mr. G M'Call; Mr. Thomas Purcell; Mr. George Wunter; Mr. Anthony Garen. two infant children of Mr. Binny's Maſter George Winter, and Mifs Mary Jones.

We have been favoured with the following particular [illegible] refpecting the wreck of a veffel burnt at Sea, which the Active fpoke with a few days before getting her Pilot. The conjecture of her having been timber laden, and confequently from Rangoon, feems plaufible; but we underſtand by the arrival of the Gilmore, that no veffel had failed from that place previous to her departure, but what had arrived here.

The ACTIVE, Captain Stone, failed from Pinang on the 3d. September, and touched on the different ports of the coaſt of Pedier.

The Active on the 7th. inſtant, in lat. 21 6, about 6 leagues to the Eaſtward of the Eaſtern edge of the Swaſh, fell in with a veſſel that appeared to be *burnt to the water's edge*, which they ſuppoſed to be timber laden, by her floating;—no appearance of any thing above water but that of a ſtump of a burnt maſt; and as the ſea at different times broke upon the wreck, it was perceived the muſt have been a veſſel of a *large* burden.

"When the Active ſaw the wreck, ſhe was ſteering a direct courſe for her, and had it been at night muſt have gone upon it; and to clear which ſhe was obliged to haul up from her courſe, about three points:—ſhe was going at the rate of eight knots with a freſh breeze of wind and ſqually weather, at the time, which prevented thoſe on board from ſending a Boat to examine into the ſtate of the wreck.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

OCTOBER 19th. 1803.

The following diſpatch, received laſt night by Expreſs, is publiſhed by order of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council.

To CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG, &c.

SIR,

I requeſt you will be pleaſed to ſtate to His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, that the BARAHATTY FORT has this inſtant been taken by Aſſault.

Lieutenant Colonel Clayton, of the 20th. Bengal regiment, who commanded the Attack not having yet made his report to me, I am not enabled to forward to you for His Excellency's information, the regular Details of this Succeſs, but I underſtand his conduct and that of the Troops under his orders, to have been moſt honorable and brilliant.

The Fortreſs is of conſiderable ſtrength, and was vigorouſly defended, added to which, every poſſible obſtruction was prepared by the enemy.

Our loſs on this occaſion, Truſt, has not been very conſiderable; I ſhall have the honor of forwarding to you for His Excellency's information, returns of the whole to-morrow.

Cuttack, the 14th. Oct. 1803. 1 P. M.

FORT WILLIAM,—22d. October 1803.

The following Extract of a Deſpatch, received this day, is publiſhed by Command of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council.

SIR,

I had the honor of briefly ſtating to you yeſterday, for the information of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, that the Fort of Barrabutty had been taken by Aſſault, by a part of the Troops under my Command, directed to perform this ſervice under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Clayton of the 20th. Bengal Regiment.—I now have the honor to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, with the further details of this Operation.

On the Night of the 12th. a Spot was fixed on for a 12 Pounder Battery, diſtant about 500 yards from the outer Gate of the Fort. This Battery was completed on the Night of the 13th and the 12 Pounder placed in it, together with two Howitzers and two 6 Pounders, the whole of which opened their fire on the morning of the 14th. By eleven o'clock in the forenoon moſt of the defences on the South face of the Fort, againſt which our fire was directed, were taken off, the Enemy's Guns ſilenced and every appearance promiſed ſucceſs: upon which I directed Lieutenant Colonel Clayton to advance with one 6 Pounder, and a party of Artillery Men, two hundred Europeans from His Majeſty's 22d. and the Madras European Regiment, and four hundred Sepoys from the 20th Bengal, and the 9th and 19th. Regiments of Madras Native infantry. The party had to paſs over a narrow Bridge, and under a very heavy, but ill directed fire of Muſquetry from the Fort, to which they were expoſed for forty minutes. They at length ſucceeded in blowing up the Wicket, (the remaining part of the Gate having been fortified with thick maſſes of ſtone.) Having once accompliſhed this, the party entered ſingly, and although they met with conſiderable reſiſtance whilſt entering the Fort and paſſing two other Gates, the Britiſh Troops were ſoon completely victorious.

I cannot too highly praiſe the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Clayton and that of the Officers and Troops under his command: the whole party manifeſted a degree of preſevering [illegible]

[illegible] to the ſtrongeſt manner the high ſenſe I entertain of the ſervices of Captain Blunt, Field Engineer, who has been throughout our Campaign, indefatigably active, and of Captain Hetzler, of the Bengal Artillery, whoſe well directed fire from the Battery was of eminent ſervice.

The loſs of the Enemy within the Fort was very conſiderable, and many were drowned in the ditch, who endeavouring to eſcape.

I ſhould omit mentioning, that a ſtand of Colours of the Enemy was taken by the Detachment of His Majeſty's 22d Regiment, a ſecond Stand of Colours, by the 20th Bengal Regiment, a third by the 9th Madras Native Regiment, and a fourth by the 19th Madras Native Regiment; and for the diſpoſal of which I hope to be honored with His Excellency's commands.

The zealous and efficient ſervices of Major of Brigade Thompſon, demand my warmeſt acknowledgements, and I muſt further beg leave to report to you for His Excellency's information, that the general conduct of the whole force under my command has been ſuch as to merit the moſt favorable repreſentation of their ſervices to His Excellency's notice.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT.

Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Troops in the Aſſault of the Fort of BARRABUTTY *on the 14th. October, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel* HARCOURT.

TOTAL Killed and Wounded, 13.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Captain Hurliſtone, H. M. 22d. Regiment,
Captain Kenny, 1ſt. 19th. Madras Bat.
Lieutenant Faithful, Bengal Artillery,

General Orders, by His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 22D. OCT. 1803.

The Governor General in Council notifies to the Army, his high approbation of the meritorious ſervices of the Officers and Troops employed under the able conduct of Lieutenant Colonel George Harcourt, in the Expedition prepared under the ſpecial orders of His Excellency in Council, for the occupation of the valuable Province of Cuttack.

His Excellency in Council obſerved with great ſatisfaction the judgment, ſkill, and firmneſs manifeſted by Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, in directing the movement of the diviſion of the Troops, which entered the Province of Cuttack from Ganjam.

The difficulties oppoſed to the progreſs of the Troops by the peculiar nature of the Country, by the period of the ſeaſon, and by the reſiſtance of the Enemy, were ſurmounted by Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, and by the brave Officers and Troops under his command, with the ſame ſpirit of gallantry and perſeverance, which has ſecured the ſucceſs of every operation of the Britiſh Army in every part of India during this glorious Campaign.

The Governor General in Council highly approves the judicious arrangements prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, for the ſiege and aſſault of the Fort of Barrabutty at Cuttack, and the ſpirited exertion, by which that important ſervice was executed with ſucceſs and honor on the 14th. inſtant.

His Excellency in Council directs Lieut. Colonel Harcourt to ſignify his diſtinguiſhed approbation of the merits of Lieutenant Col. Clayton of the Bengal 20th. Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the Attack, and of the Readineſs and bravery of all the Officers and Troops employed in the Aſſault of the Fort.

It affords conſiderable ſatisfaction to the Governor General in Council to remark, that this important ſervice has been effected with ſo little loſs, and his Excellency truſts that Captain Hurliſtone of His Majeſty's 22d Regt. Captain Kenny of the 19th. Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and Lieut. Faithful of the Bengal Artillery, will ſpeedily be reſtored to the public ſervice, in which their courage and reſolution have already been diſtinguiſhed.

The Governor General in Council expreſſes his ſenſe of the activity, zeal, and uſeful ſervices of Captain Blunt, Field Engineer in Cuttack, and alſo of the conduct of Captain [illegible] of the Bengal Artillery.

The Colours taken in the aſſault of [illegible] of Cuttack by the Detachments of His 22d Regiment, the 20th Bengal N[illegible] and the 9th and 19th. Madras N[illegible] to be publicly diſplayed in the [illegible] and afterward lodged in the pr[illegible] and Sir Edward [illegible] in the Fort, with an Inſcri[illegible] deſcription. perſuaded, exactly anſ[illegible]

which the Standards
from the Enemy.
ncil expreſſes the ſatis-
has noticed the zealous
of Major of Brigade
of the force, under the
Lieut. Colonel Harcourt
duct of the Officers and
Balaſore under the com-
organ of the 7th. Bengal N.
&c. and of that which marched from Je-
under the Command of Lieut. Colonel
n of the ſame Regiment, merits the pub-
pprobation of His Excellency in Council.
The Governor General in Council particular-
pproves the firm and ſkilful conduct of Capt.
rgan, in directing the diſembarkation of the
roops at Balaſore, and in the judicious occu-
pation and maintenance of that poſition, His
Excellency in Council alſo expreſſes his juſt ſenſe
of the [illegible] and uſeful aſſiſtance rendered
by Capt. P. Grant [illegible] 76th. Regiment of
Bengal Native Infantry, in [illegible] ecution of
every branch of the ſervice at Balaſore, [illegible] in
g the progreſs of Lieutenant Colonel [illegible]
's Detach[illegible] etc.
[illegible]lyaee he has been arrived to the
[illegible]e in Cuttack from the ref-
[illegible]n has been uniformly obſerved, by
Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, and by all the
Officers and Troops under his immediate com-
mand, as well as by the detachments co-operat-
ing from Balaſore & Jellaſore, towards the reli-
gious eſtabliſhments in Cuttack, & from the ex-
emplary humanity, with which the lives and
private property of the inhabitants and the
ſanctity of the temples and Inſtitutions of the
Brahmins have been protected from violation.
The Governor General notices with peculiar
pleaſure the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Har-
court, and of the Officers and troops ſerving in
Cuttack in this reſpect, as tending to maintain
the honor of the Britiſh Character, and to con-
ciliate the confidence and attachment of the In-
habitants of that valuable Province.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

OCTOBER,—20TH. 1803.

Authentic advices have been received by His Excel-
lency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, contain-
ing the important intelligence, that on the 23d of Sep-
tember, an Action took place near the ADJUNTA Pass
in the Dekan, between the Forces under the Command
of the Honorable Major General WELLESLEY and the
Main Body of the combined Army of the confederate
Chieftains Dowlut Row SCINDIAH and the RAJAH OF
BERAR, in which, after a ſevere engagement which laſt-
ed for three hours, the Enemy was *completely defeated*
and ninety pieces of Cannon were taken by the Britiſh
Troops at the point of the bayonet.
Our loſs has been ſevere in this Glorious and Brilliant
[illegible]
The official diſpatches have not yet been received
by the Honorable Major General Wellesley.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

OCTOBER 21ST. 1803.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an Ex
has been this Day received by His E
the Moſt Noble the Governor Gen
His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

MARQUIS
&c. &c.

proaches
Battali-
were in
camp-

infantry, for his judicious and gallant conduct on this day.
I feel myſelf under the greateſt obligations to Lieutenant Colonel Gerrard, Adjutant General, who under took to point out to Lieutenant Colonel Mc Culloch the Road he was to purſue, and I am ſorry to report that in the performance of this duty he received a very ſevere contuſion; but I truſt it will not be attended with any ſerious conſequences.
Major THOMAS, of the 4th. Native Infantry is, I am ſorry to add, very ſeverely wounded, his exertions throughout this day were moſt meritorious.
Lieutenant HAY of the Artillery, who went with a detachment of that Corps to bring off the Enemy's guns, merits my approbation for his ſucceſsful exertions in this ſervice.
To Mr. LUCAN's information and exertions on this occaſion, as well as on every other, I feel myſelf much indebted.

(Signed) G. LAKE,

Camp before Agra. 10th October 1803.

P. S. A liſt of the GUNS taken ſhall be forwarded to-morrow.

RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry
Major Thomas and Lieutenant Roſe,—both[illegible].
Enſign Oliver ſlightly.

WITH COLONEL CLARKE,
Lieutenant Beesham, Artillery.
Whitaker, Infantry, ſeverely.
Grant, Ditto Ditto, and miſſing.
STAFF.
Lieut. Col. Gerard, Adjutant General.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenants Perry and Addiſon—ſlightly.
A more Correct Liſt ſhall be ſent the moment it can be obtained. (Signed) G. L.

FORT WILLIAM,—October 20. 1803.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council is pleaſed from this day to PERMIT THE EXPORTATION OF GRAIN of every deſcription from Bengal to any Britiſh Port in India, under the following conditions:
All perſons who may be deſirous of exporting Grain from Bengal by ſea under this Proclamation, are required to make application for that purpoſe by letter to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, ſtating the quantity of Grain to be exported, the Port to which the Grain is to be conſigned, and the name of the Veſſel on which it is to be ſhipped.
All ſuch applications muſt alſo ſpecify the name of one reſponſible perſon an Inhabitant of Calcutta, who may be willing to execute a Bond jointly with the Proprietor or ſhipper of the Grain, engaging under a penalty of 10 Sa. Rs. per Bag, that the Grain ſhall be delivered at ſome Britiſh Port in India.
Immediate attention will be given to every application which may be made to the Secretary to the Government in conformity to the terms of this Proclamation, and the Bonds will be prepared at his Office and executed without any expence to the parties.
The bonds ſhall remain in full force until a certificate ſhall be produced from the proper public Officer of Government at the Port to which the grain may be conſigned, that the Cargo has been landed at that port.
The exportation of Grain from Bengal to any Foreign Port, is hereby ſtrictly prohibited.

BOMBAY COURIER,—22d. Oct. 1803.

In our account of the gallant and ever memorable battle of Aſſye we have been led into an error in identifying Colonel Polman as the European who was cut down by Major Grant—we underſtand a *Major Dowſon* to have been the man.
An Army of Turks and Arabs from Bagdad, are in motion to oppoſe the Wahabee.
We ſhall now lay before our Readers ſuch [illegible]ntelligence as we were enabled to col-
[illegible] the Engliſh Papers received on the
[illegible]ſtant.
[illegible]*uke of Bedford* was on the eve of lead-
[illegible]*Georgina Gordon* to the Altar.
[illegible]*John Inglis* has [illegible]-elected a Director
[illegible]aſt India Company' in the room of Sir
[illegible]*ith Burgeſs*, Bart. deceaſed.
[illegible]*Duke of York* is ſaid to have made an
[illegible]hat, for the future, no Field Officer
[illegible]e a Commiſſion in the Guards.
[illegible]*urſt* is ſaid to be more engaged in draw-
[illegible]philippique againſt Lord *Whitworth's*
[illegible] than in meaſures in defence of his
[illegible]rone.
[illegible]Adam is appointed to the command
[illegible]*ſtone* French Frigate of 38 Guns,
[illegible]gallantly captured in theſe Seas, at
[illegible]the late war, in the Sybil Frigate.
[illegible]ebates reſpecting the expediency of
[illegible]war there exiſts a material differ-
[illegible]ion among our ableſt Statesmen.
[illegible]auſes of provocation, except the vi-
[illegible]the independence of Holland, Mr.
[illegible]s, admitted of eaſy explanation; and
[illegible]n which he draws from the whole
[illegible]ſians between the two Governments
[illegible]Miniſtry ſeem to have been anxious
[illegible]cuſe for going to war. Mr. Pitt,
[illegible]ary, while he condemns neither the
[illegible]niens nor the conduct of Miniſters,
[illegible], that the renewal of war would
[illegible]ified by every point ſtated in His
[illegible]claration, and adviſes unprecedent-
[illegible] ſacrifices to be made in the vi-
[illegible]ation of the conteſt.
[illegible]ers from Paris ſtate, that the A-
[illegible]er Mr. MONROE, had complete-
[illegible]n the object of his miſſion and that
[illegible]vernment had ceded to the Ame-
[illegible]ſion of LOUISIANA.

Letters from the HAGUE ſtate, that the Dutch Government had at length granted to France a ſum of money by way of loan, to pay the French Troops quartered in Holland.
BONAPARTE had opened a Subſcription to pay the expences of an invaſion of England, ſomething no doubt in the way of the celebrated FORCED LOAN.
Diſpatches had been ſent off to Mr. LISTON, our Ambaſſador at the Hague, with inſtructions to demand from the Batavian Government an immediate and explicit declaration of what line of conduct they mean to purſue, in conſequence of the renewal of the War between this country and France.
The CHANNEL FLEET continues to cruize of Breſt, all in a moſt excellent ſtyle. The whole of the ſhips preparing for ſea at Portſmouth are to take eight months proviſions on board, in order that none of them need return to port, if it ſhould be neceſſary to detach a ſquadron from the Channel Fleet.
The *Contre projet* which Lord Whitworth received after he had quitted Paris, and while on his journey to England contained a propoſition, "*That Great Britain ſhould poſſeſs Malta for the term of years propoſed in His Majeſty's Project*, provided *France poſſeſſed Otranto and Tarentum during the ſame period.* This was the only thing in the ſhape of a practicable propoſition made by the French Government during the whole of the Negotiation; but it was rejected as inadmiſſable, and with reſpect to the interference of Ruſſia, it was not till the laſt moment of Lord Whitworth's departure that any Communication, came from His Imperial Majeſty, but they contained, no ſpecific propoſition nor any thing diſtinct, beyond that of his wiſh that Peace ſhould be maintained, if poſſible. All the reſt, as far as related to the French Government, tended but to delay, and, as Lord Hawkeſbury very candidly informed the Houſe of Commons, on the 20th of May, there was then, as far as he could ſee, *no poſſibility of a reconciliation taking place between the two countries.*

PARIS,—31ſt. May.

The Prefecture of the Police has juſt publiſhed the following note.
"Whereas a great number of Citizens have communicated to the Counſellor of State, Prefect of Police, their wiſh to contribute to defray the expence of building the gun-boats and veſſels which are to be employed in *the Deſcent upon England*, the Counſellor of State Prefect now acquaints his fellow Citizens that he will for this purpoſe receive every day from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon, their offerings or ſubſcriptions at the Office General of the Prefecture Police."

PARIS,—2d. June.

A letter from *Cénes* of the 19th May inſerted in the Offi[illegible]ial Journal ſtates as follows:
"A veſſel [illegible] arrived brings the melancholy [illegible]ntelligence of the *plague* having broke out at Malta; and rages with great violence—more than 60 of the Garriſon die every day and it prevails among the inhabitants.

PARIS,—3d. June.

The ſhip *Paraiſienne* which arrived at L'Orient on the 26th May has brought a large Cargo of Colonnial and Indian Productions. She met in the courſe of her voyage one of the Corvettes which Government put in Commiſſion to protect our Merchant ſhips from the Hoſtile aggreſſions of England. The greateſt activity prevails in the Yards for building veſſels on a new conſtruction on the left Bank of the Seine. The Flat bottomed Boats which are conſtructing there, are on the beſt model for approaching a ſhore or entering Shallow Water. They carry two 24 pounders one in front and the other oppoſite. The Merchants of Antwerp have reſolved to build and fit out at their own expence a Frigate of 44 Guns.
The Streights of Calais are always covered by an immen ſenumber of Engliſh ; ſhips a ſquadron cruizes before Oſtend—the Engliſh are forming a conſiderable camp on the Coaſt facing that of Boulogne and Ci-devant Picardy. Sir Sidney Smith commands the Grand Flotilla ſtationed at the Downs. Letters from Cadiz inform us of the arrival of the St. Julien Spaniſh man of war from *Vera Cruz* with a cargo of 2,682,118 Piaſters, 3000 Quintals of Braſs, 14 Surons of Cochineal on Government account.
A report is very prevalent at Rotterdam that an engagement has taken place between an Engliſh ſquadron and that of Admiral *Dewinter* returning from the Mediterranean.

BOMBAY EXTRA COURIER,—20th. Oct.

We have exerted our utmoſt endeavours to relieve the public anxiety on the occaſion of the arrival of a Dow on Monday evening laſt, from Muſcat, bringing Engliſh Newſpapers down to the 27th. of May, and Continental ones to the 8th. of June.
A report of Mr. PITT's Speech on the Debate reſpecting the war muſt ſuffice for the preſent—this intereſting queſtion occuied the attention of the HOUSE OF COMMONS for two days—it was debated on Monday the 23d. of May and at twelve o'clock, from the heat and croud of the Houſe was adjourned to the 24th. when the following addreſs was carried by a Majority of 331—the Ayes having been 398—Noes 67—viz.

"That an humb[illegible]
jeſty to return his [illegible]
for his moſt Gracious [illegible]
tion of the ſeveral Paper[illegible]
them in obedience to his
"To aſſure his Majeſty
of his Majeſty's anxious[illegible]
ſerve to his People the
perfect confidence in h[illegible]
minate the calamities o[illegible]
be accomplished conſi[illegible]
Majeſty's Crown, and t[illegible]
"That we have obſe[illegible]
of indignation that his [illegible]
fruſtrated by that reſtleſ[illegible]
tion, by which the Go[illegible]
to advance pretenſions[illegible]
ous, and to avow deſig[illegible]
obligations of good faith[illegible]
of the Britiſh Empire; a[illegible]
provocations his Majeſt[illegible]
tion and redreſs.
"That actuated by
truſt repoſed in us by
on our part a firm d[illegible]
Majeſty, in calling
Kingdom, for vigor[illegible]
involved the dignity
and Liberties of his
valuable to us as a free[illegible]
The Amendment
the queſtion by leavi[illegible]
graph to the end of t[illegible]
inſert theſe words."
To aſſure his Majeſty of o[illegible]
co-operate with his Majeſty in
ces of the United Kingdom, for
on of the War in which we are inv[illegible]
to his Majeſty the ſatisfaction with which
Commons have received his Majeſty's gracious
tion, that he is willing to afford, as far as may
ſiſtent with his own Honour, and the intereſt
People, every facility to any juſt arrangement by which
the bleſſings of Peace may be reſtored to his loyal Subjects.

GENERAL ANDREOSSI reached Paris on the 20th of May on which day Mr. TALBOT, Secretary to the Britiſh Embaſſy, ſet out from that City on his return to England.
Mails from Holland that arrived in London on the 24th May ſtated that a French Army of 13,000 Men has been collected, for the purpoſe of marching againſt Hanover.
Our Cruizers were diſplaying their uſual vigilance and activity; the whole of the Suppiementary Militia were forthwith to be embodied; in ſhort every proceeding of Government indicated a becoming determination to proſecute the war in ſuch a manner as appeared moſt likely to bring it to a ſpeedy and honorable concluſion.
Three per Ce[illegible] Conſols were varying between 57 and 58 [illegible] the 27th May.

LONDON,—23d. May.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Major General D. D. WEMYSS to be Commander of all his Majeſty's Forces ſerving in the Iſland of CEYLON.
Wedneſday a Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe, when Captain Grieve, of the Princeſs Mary, attended and took his final leave of the Court, previous to his receiving his diſpatches for the Government General of Bengal.
Poſitive intelligence has reached Government, that the Batavian Republic will not be permitted by the Firſt Conſul to enjoy a ſtate of neutrality, and it has therefore ordered our ſhips of war to detain all Dutch veſſels, whether armed or merchantile. Spain will probably undergo a ſimilar fate.
The greateſt activity pervades every department of the public ſervice connected with war. In the dock-yards every poſſible exertion is made to get ſhips ready for ſea, and the impreſs ſervice is executed in the ſtricteſt manner.
Yeſterday the BANK OF ENGLAND Diſcounted upwards of Seven Hundred Thouſand Pounds worth of BILLS, which, at this juncture, will be a great relief to the Commercial World.
The report that Spain is about to cede the Floridas to France in conſideration of Parma and Piacenza being added to Etruria, has been revived on the Continent with increaſed confidence.
The Duke of Writemberg has diſmiſſed his Prime Miniſter de Wollwerth, and has cauſed a pamphlet to be publiſhed at Stutgard, expreſſive of the cauſes of this diſmiſſal. The pamphlet contains many documents of the Exminiſter's partiality to the States, whom he ſecretly encouraged in their oppoſition againſt his Maſter.
The French Miniſter at War has [illegible]
General La Vaſſeur, the Commandant
and to the Commiſſary St. Germe[illegible]
them to ſend as many ſoldiers and [illegible]
are willing to ſerve againſt England
pence to Dunkirk, where they are
bodied.
The Lieuts. employed on the imp[illegible]
do not, as formerly, enjoy their *half*
are allowed 5s. per diem, & 3s. 6d [illegible]
A paultry ſaving.
The report of Mr. PITT's coming in
to have been ſpread by his private frien
much is certain, that it is of LONG-*ſt*
that it is built upon STEEL; and that, I
it may have a-ROSE, it daily receives
confirmation.
The Swiſs could not have found a
man better qualified than M. D'AFF
one who in ſpeaking or writing, co
better ſelection of words careful
from their original meaning.

ING.

pathetic Letter was
OF C——— to the
after his Duel with
1773. It appeared in
in April last, immedi-
ween Captain Macna-
n.

ldreſs myſelf to your
which you are unfor-
ereſted, it is not my
ound the ſenſibility
tion the benevolence
you are a brave man,
d a man as any to be
ndition in this king-
ord, if I ſay, that
t want advice upon
the POINT OF HO-
y themſelves ſo in-
t me inform you, a
egs your moſt ſeri-
r Lordſhip he may
ations to the world,
ntain the laws of his
the commandments of

errified, my Lord, though
t man of ſome eccleſiaſtical
breaks thus abruptly on your
He will talk to you as *faſhionably*
did not think religiouſly, and make
better to anſwer his purpoſes) a ſerious
queſtion in morals, an object of *polite* inveſtiga-
tion. To drop the third perſon, my Lord, I
know experimentally what the paſſions are, at
your time of life; young men prefer any cri-
minality with which meanneſs is not connected,
to the ſlighteſt idea of diſhonour; they do not
fear to commit a ſlagitious action ſo much as to
be concerned in a fooliſh one; and there are
particular crimes, ſuch as Duelling, for inſtance,
in which cuſtom has made it glory, not only to
ſacrifice every dictate of our reaſon, but every
impulſe of our humanity.

I have ſaid, my Lord, that I know experi-
mentally with what a vehemence the paſſions,
eſpecially where the point of honour is concern-
ed, rage in the boſom of a young man. In the
early part of life, I received an *inſult* which I
thought myſelf indiſpenſibly bound to reſent;
and of courſe either a ſubmiſſion or a meeting
in the field, became the only alternative I
Lordſhip can eaſily conceive my affliction. My
own perſonal ſafety was no more than an atom
in the ſcale of conſideration; but I agonized at
the ſuppoſition of the ruin which I was proba-
bly going to pull down upon my own family,
at well as upon the family of my antagoniſt.—
I was an only ſon, the ſole heir of an ancient
houſe, and in a fortnight to marry a woman on
whom I doated to diſtraction. The man whom
I challenged, beſides, was circumſtanced almoſt
ſimilarly, and had lived with me in an uninter-
rupted courſe of friendſhip for years. Theſe
reflections occured to me inceſſantly; yet my
pride (your Lordſhip will excuſe me) ſteeled
me againſt the ſalutary counſel they ſuggeſted.
Reaſon, no leſs than religion, pointed out the
various horrors of my ſituation, in the moſt for-
cible light; my pride, however, taught me to
oppoſe the influence of both; and I determined
to act like a man of *ſpirit*, let the conſequences
be never ſo futal either to my temporal peace,
or to my eternal felicity.

Not to treſpaſs unneceſſarily on your Lord-
ſhip's patience, I repaired with a heavy heart to
the place of appointment, and waited ſcarce a
ſecond for the appearance of my enemy.—His
look ſufficiently beſpoke the anguiſh of his mind;
but he was equally bigotted with me to the
hereſy of that MOLOCH, Modern Honour, and
equally reſolved to worſhip him with blood.
We could both of us, I am confident, have em-
braced with the utmoſt cordiality; yet, *to be-
have ſpiritedly*, it was indiſpenſably requiſite to
attack each other's lives: Our courage might
be ſuſpected if we heſitated, even a moment, at
a faſhionable Murder, and we therefore *fired* to
repriſe the good opinion of the world, though
the abſolute expenſe of our own.—My ball,
inks to the mercy of God, did no miſchief;
antagoniſt's was more effectual; I received
olent a wound in the breaſt as to be in a ſtate
greateſt danger, for three months; and,
twelve, ſaw the FATHER whom I re-
nd the WOMAN whom I adored, car-
Grave, in conſequence of what they
ing the afflicting interval of my cure.
Lord, the ſcorn of a thouſand worlds
been Elyſium to what I have felt
adful occaſion! How often did I wiſh
re had formed me with a diſpoſition
aſtardly that ever fell to the lot of her
ſons! If I flew to reaſon for comfort,
me that I deſpiſed her beſt advice; if
d to religion, ſhe bid me remember how
rampled on her graveſt admonitions—
nly appeared with a gleam of ſeeming
ion; ſhe told me that I had acted as be-
nan of Honour, and had ſpiritedly de-
lſaction for an unpardonable affront.

It was true, I had *demanded* ſatisfaction; yet
what ſatisfaction had I *received*? If I was groſ-
ſly inſulted at firſt, I was now irreparably in-
jured, and clearly ſaw, that though I might
have behaved very gallantly, the behaviour was
nevertheleſs madneſs, which could think laſting
miſery an effectual remedy for imaginary diſ-
grace.

In the ſuperſtitious ages of the world, my
Lord, when men abſurdly believed that Pro-
vidence interpoſed immediately in favor of the
party injured, a deciſion of a diſpute by perſo-
nal combat was not altogether ridiculous; but
in theſe more enlightened times, when the ſun
of ſcience has happily diſpelled the clouds of
enthuſiaſm, a continuation of ſo *Gothic* a cuſtom
is a ſcandal upon the human underſtanding.—
No preternatural interpoſition is *now* expected
to give a certain triumph to the perſon wrong-
ed; no, my Lord, the aggreſſor and the ag-
grieved are upon equal terms; and, as in your
own caſe, no leſs than in mine, the latter has
often the moſt melancholly cauſe to be *diſſatis-
fied*, where he is even *indulged* with the moſt
honourable ſatisfaction.—It is juſtly obſerved
by a very celebrated writer, that though men
may live fools, they cannot die fools: your
Lordſhip and I have been both upon the verge
of eternity, and therefore, with reſpect to the
point of Honour at leaſt, we may be ſuppoſed
to doubt a little ſhare of underſtanding. Give
me leave, therefore, to aſk you ſeriouſly, whe-
ther any thing can be ſo abſurd as the faſhiona-
ble practice of DUELLING? We receive an af-
front, and we endanger our lives; we expoſe
the long liſt of our friends to diſtreſs; we ha-
zard all the glowing expectations of our tende-
reſt ſocial ties, all our deareſt proſpects in this
world, and all our greateſt in the next, to—to
do what?—I bluſh, my Lord at my own queſti-
on—to puniſh ſome act of incivility that ſhould
excite our contempt, or ſome diſreſpect which
is wholly below our indignation.—The man
who is not ready to *apologize* for any offence he
offers another, does not deſerve to be conſidered
as *a gentleman*; yet, ſuppoſing the caſe other-
wiſe, the offence ought indeed to be deadly,
which induces us to take away a life. If it is of
ſuch magnitude as to require a bloody expiati-
on, it ſhould be left to the laws; and if it is
not, we ſurely rebel againſt the Majeſty of our
own hearts where we endeavour to wipe it
away with blood.

In whatever light we look upon Duelling,
my Lord, I am perſuaded you will concur with
me in thinking that it is founded no leſs in folly
than in barbarity. Where we are even the vic-
tors, what is our triumph? A triumph over
humanity, a triumph over juſtice, a triumph
over our families, our country, and our God.—
If our reaſon, therefore, is not alarmed at the
various dangers attending this horrible cuſtom,
our pride ſhould be roufed at the charge of weak-
neſs, to which it expoſes our characters. Few
who go into the field have any wiſh to deſtroy
the life of an adverſary; yet all muſt unavoida-
bly expoſe, their own: Our univerſal ſtudy is
to ſet a juſt value upon this bleſſing; yet our
univerſal practice is to treat it as an object of
the ſlighteſt conſideration.

A four look, a haughty accent, or an abrupt
reply, are with us motives enough to loſe or
take a life at any time; in fact, the *life* of an
Engliſh gentleman is the only thing in which he
ſeems to have the *leaſt property*: make an at-
tempt upon his eſtate, and he ſeeks a judicial
remedy; ſet fire to his houſe, and he ſeeks a
judicial remedy alſo; but if you tread upon his
toe, or doubt his veracity, no law can give him
redreſs; his life muſt be inſtantly hazarded to
procure ſatisfaction, and the moment another
becomes rude, he is obliged to be deſperate.
Thus ſituated, he meets his adverſary (as every
feeling man muſt meet an adverſary) with an
infinitely greater ſhare of apprehenſion for con-
ſequences, than of a paſſion for revenge: though
he wants fortitude to do what he *wiſhes*, yet
he muſters up courage to do what he *abhors*,
and is brave enough to kill perhaps his deareſt
friend, becauſe his cowardice is too exceſſive
to oppoſe the ridiculous tyranny of a deſpicable
cuſtom.

Seriouſly, my Lord, is the good opinion of
the world worth enjoying upon conditions like
theſe? In my opinion, it is not; and if Honour
is ſomething that muſt be gratified at the ex-
penſe either of juſtice or humanity, I am con-
vinced that it is not very honourable. We all
acknowledge the propriety of this reaſoning,
yet we all continue the abject ſlaves of a cuſtom
we deteſt.—What a glory would it, therefore,
be to your Lordſhip, whoſe character for per-
ſonal bravery is ſo thoroughly eſtabliſhed,
if you aſſociated with a few ſenſible young men
of quality, to reſcue us from a tyranny ſo bar-
barous! You owe your country much for riſqu-
ing ſo valuable a life as your own, and this
would be an exalted method of diſcharging the
obligation.

I know, my Lord, that many elegant wri-
ters are apprehenſive, that if Duelling was once
aboliſhed, a cuſtom additionally dangerous
would be immediately adopted in its room.—
The judicious author, particularly, who has
obliged the world with the Principles of Penal
Law,—aſks, in his Chapter upon Duelling,

"Whether it is not to be feared, that the pro-
"penſity of our natures to revenge would ſub-
"ſtitute the more fatal, and the more odious,
"practice of Aſſaſſination?"

For my part, I think not; and for the very
reaſon which he himſelf aſſigns to ſhew the in-
efficacy of declaiming againſt duelling. "Of
"little avail (ſays he) is it to the object, that
"true Honour depends not on the prejudices
"of the people, but hath its ſource in the
"heart; that it is more courageous to reſiſt
"the abſurd tyranny of cuſtom, than to ſub-
"mit to it; that the defence of Honour is
"not placed in occaſional appeals to the ſword
"and piſtol, but in a life of integrity and vir-
"tue; that when a fencing-ſchool is made the
"court of juſtice, there is no law but violence,
"no argument but murder.—All theſe aſſerti-
"ons (concludes our Author) may be true;
"but the moſt ſolid reaſoning is received as
"mere declamation, when oppoſed to the im-
"petuoſity of paſſion, or the *fear of ſhame*.—
"When *ſhame* (ſays he in another place) is
"the conſequence of obedience to law, the
"ſword of juſtice loſes its terrors.—Hence the
"Duelliſt kills his friend whom he loves, and
"the judge condemns the Duelliſt, while he
"ſcarcely knows how in his own heart to diſ-
"approve his behaviour."

Surely, my Lord, if *ſhame* is ſo very irreſiſti-
ble as to *force* us into *Duelling*, it would be
equally powerful to keep us from *aſſaſſination*;
if *ſhame* is neceſſary to *make* us ſeek for *honour-
able* reparation, it would certainly be ſufficient
to ſave us from the infamy of a *deſtardly* re-
venge.—It would unqueſtionably be as efficaci-
ous on the ſide of law, prudence, and humanity,
as upon the ſide of injuſtice, abſurdity, and
blood; nothing, therefore, my Lord, is want-
ing but a generous aſſociation among a few
young men of rank, to root out the cuſtom of
Duelling. If ſuch an aſſociation was once eſta-
bliſhed, and if the members only made it pub-
licly known that they would never admit any
man into their company, who either refuſed to
apologize for an offence he had given, or re-
quired the life of a fellow-creature, as an
atonement for an affront, the moſt ſalutary con-
ſequences would ſpeedily reſult to ſociety.—It
is better, my Lord, that there ſhould be no
redreſs *at all* for inſults, than to adopt a mode
of redreſs, if *redreſs* it may be called, which
accumulates the injuries of the party inſulted.
Many are the aſſociations to improve the opera,
to encourage race-horſes, and to preſerve
the game.

For the love of Heaven, my Lord, let there
be one aſſociation to preſerve the Human ſpe-
cies; to ſave the hoary father from falling a
victim to the phrenzy of his ſlaughtered ſon,
to prevent the doating mother's agonizing
ſhrieks, to ſnatch the tender wife from unutter-
able deſpair, and to continue a parent to a
helpleſs brood of innocents. I cannot proceed,
my Lord, on this affecting ſubject: my heart
is too full; and I have already treſpaſſed ſuffi-
ciently on your patience; I ſhall therefore on-
ly obſerve, that as the other aſſociations juſt
now mentioned, have either been diſtinguiſhed
by royal or parliamentary protection, the one
I recommend could not fail of being warmly
encouraged by both, as an inſtitution no leſs
honourable to the kingdom, than delightful to
God. May that God take your Lordſhip into
his particular care, and lead you ſeriouſly to
weigh this admonition from your Lordſhip's
true well wiſher.

CAPTAIN MERCER

OF THE INDIA MERCHANT SER

This Gentleman, was well know and highly
at MADRAS, during the Government of L
ARBUTNEY. His Correſpondence with Mr
is, even at this period, highly intereſting
publication, we ſhall ſubmit it to the con
of our readers.

In Dublin, in his 69th. year, lately
THOMAS MERCER. To an uncommon
clear & comprehenſive underſtanding,
tleman added a rectitude of heart, and
of ſentiment and affection, which
peculiar energy to every thing he di
He was the enlightened, warm and ſt
and aſſertor of the rights of man, on
baſis, civil, political and religious.
fortune, acquired in the Eaſt Indie
fullied integrity, by the laborious
commerce, was uniformly devoted
gulated hoſpitality, and acts of no
nerous kindneſs. Mr. Mercer w
Newry, in the province of Ulſter,
ſuch an education as fell to the ge
merchant's ſons at that day, in ſma
cial towns. He was ſent to a gram
where he learned but little of
guage, as might be expected when
that he was ſent to an uncle, a
Dublin, at the early age of thirte
counting-houſe he remained a ſhor
this ſituation he removed to the
ther friend in Liverpool, under w
tion he had a better proſpect of ma
in the world, and ſecuring that
which was the early object of his
& ambition. In this enterprizing
ed into a ſeafaring life, which he

such induſtry, and e
head and heart, that b
he was appointed Ca
merchantman. In this
ſeveral years, ſometimes
others, and ſometimes t
count between Europe,
America. But finding th
part of his life was paſſi
rational proſpect of the
anxious to obtain, he turned
to the EAST, where he flat
perſeverance and integrity would cro
wiſhes with ſucceſs: and from thence, af
rious viciſſitudes, ſome of which had neat
tinguiſhed his moſt flattering hopes, he re
ed in 1787 with a fortune of not leſs than ſ
thouſand pounds. No man could love mo
leſs on its own account, or from any view
improper expenditure than Mr. Mercer. N
conſideration of this kind could engage him in
the purſuit of it; becauſe, when obtained, it
was the miniſter of a truly generous ſpirit. Ever
ready to relieve the unfortunate, he had a pe-
culiar pleaſure in aſſiſting thoſe, eſpecially young
men, who poſſeſſed a diſpoſition congenial
his own, and aimed at independence by
enterprize, but with ſcanty means.

While in India, Mr. Mer
mate friendſhip with LORD MACAR
Governor of Madras, of whoſe abilities an
tegrity he had a very high ſenſe, and to whi
he was enabled to do eſſential ſervice, in his
conteſt with General Stuart.

After Lord Macartney's and Mr. Mercer's
returned from India, a very regular and affec-
tionate correſpondence by letters ſubſiſted be-
tween them; and in his Lordſhip's occaſional
viſit to that country, the moſt friendly inter-
views and viſits, during which a highly plea-
ſing and unreſerved communication of ſentiment
took place.—Shortly after his return from In-
dia the French revolution commenced. Here
his predominant principles and feelings were
again called forth. Having been a witneſs in
early life to the degrading ſyſtem of oppreſſion
which pervaded France, he eſpouſed her inter-
eſts (as the intereſts of all mankind) with his
whole heart, and to the laſt hour of his life,
watched with ſolicitude every event connected
with her freedom and independence. Having
more than a common acquaintance with the late
Mr. EDMUND BURKE, on his firſt marked diſ-
approbation in the Britiſh Parliament, of the
proceedings of the National Convention, Mr.
Mercer in a letter to him expreſſed his ſurpriſe,
that from the courſe of Mr. Burke's paſt life
he ſhould declare the ſentiments which he then
uttered. This brought an anſwer from Mr.
Burke in juſtification of them, which pro
a long reply from Mr. Mercer, contain
diſcuſſion of the ſubject highly worthy o
public eye. Mr. Mercer was diſtinguiſh
a peculiar clearneſs and preciſion of thou
every ſubject which occupied his mind
no ſubject occupied it with any forcible i
ſion, that was not intimately connected
the moſt important intereſts of mankind
though his education was limited, this c
ſtance could not be diſcovered by his w
or converſa
and compr
racy and
even by
powerfu
are inde
tion.

Mr

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popha*