



EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1809.

MADRAS.

It is with feelings less of surprise than regret

and Packet from Mr. Adair, and the Melancholy Intelligence of the defeat of the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, by the French, under Bonaparte. The consequence of the battle was the conclusion of an armistice between the contending armies for thirty days, the delivering up to the French of four strong holds on the Danube.

The above are all the particulars we have yet been able to collect. Details will follow, as early as possible.

From the Gulf of Persia the news is of a different complexion. Our force in the East, having taken many of the strong holds of the Persians, and destroyed a number of their armed boats.

We have to announce to our Readers the capture of the Honorable Company's ships CHARLTON, Captain Mortlock, and UNITED KINGDOM, Captain D'Esterre, on Sunday the 19th ultimo, at 1 o'clock, A. M. at 6° 0' N. long. 91° 50' E. by two French frigates LA MANCHE and LA VENUS, and a corvette carrying 16 heavy guns, in a contested action which was three times renewed. Apprehensions are also entertained for the Honorable Company's ship WINDHAM, Stewart, the Frigate LA VENUS having been left in chase of her.

An express received from Vizagapatam on Thursday morning announced the capture of a brig Cartel (the Creole) having on board the Passengers and crews of the captured ships.

The Cartel had been ordered to proceed to Penang, but not being able to make port, on account of contrary winds, and distressed for provisions and water, was beating to windward for five days, was captured by Vizagapatam.

We have been kindly favored with the following Particulars.

On the 18th of last month, it appeared that as the Honorable Company's Ships CHARLTON and UNITED KINGDOM, were proceeding direct on their voyage to Bengal, they espied early in the morning three sail in Lat 5° North and Long. 92° East, which so proved to be two large French Frigates, LA MANCHE and LA VENUS of 44 guns each, and a corvette of 16 guns. About 10 o'clock in the morning a fire commenced between the three frigates, and one of the frigates, (the brunt of the action was however principally sustained by the WINDHAM as the headmost ship) and after an engagement of about half an hour the enemy sheered off.—About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the WINDHAM having gone ahead with every sail set which it was possible to carry, the frigate renewed the action with the CHARLTON and UNITED KINGDOM, who having defended themselves in the most brave manner beat her off a second time, and compelled her to seek the assistance of her consort who was astern. About 12 at night both frigates came up with the CHARLTON and UNITED KINGDOM, when a smart action immediately commenced, but the force of the English frigates was superior and all the French ships were captured.

The WINDHAM, after the first action, she suffered both in loss of men and property.

Particulars of the capture of the Gentleman on board the UNITED KINGDOM. At day light on the 18th, three sail were seen on our Lee beam bearing S. E. the UNITED KINGDOM hailed the Commodore and informed him of it, who shortly after

Telegraph if we should chase—answered in the affirmative—as did also the CHARLTON.

We had a few days before spoken with H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, Captain Bremer, who as well as Hon. Captain Pakenham advised us in the event of falling in with those ships to chase and the best appearance—but besides the very little wind and no apparent escape from the ships in sight, it proved to be an enemy, under these circumstances we were up, having light variations.

A minute or two later, one of the frigates being much nearer our Squadron than the other and the Corvete, engaged the WINDHAM the headmost ship—we continued under all sail until close to her when we wore round under her stern and being able to bring all our guns to bear, commenced a heavy firing as possible.

The CHARLTON commenced firing a few minutes, but most of her shot must have been from the distance that she was from the enemy and the light variable winds, which did not admit of her getting nearer. At 11 A. M. the French frigate bore up to join her consort to leeward, bearing dant. In this action the mostly engaged, signals come within hail and she took the wind on the starboard T. sky sails and every sail tly set.—At a little after the same frigate hearing us very fast under our Lee, the CHARLTON ahead a very short distance, the Commodore a considerable distance ahead and evidently making off.—At a quarter before 2 P. M. the Signal was made to the Commodore for him to shorten sail and join the ship in the rear—the Signal was answered, but no attention paid to it.—At half past three the Signal was repeated but to no purpose—the frigate was now abreast of the United Kingdom, the CHARLTON still continuing the same distance ahead—we did not fire at the Frigate till the last moment although within gun shot, under the idea that the WINDHAM would bear up to our assistance—the Frigate and her consort being about a mile and a half astern, and the Corvete at least five miles.—At quarter before four P. M. the CHARLTON made the signal to the Commodore to bear up and engage the Enemy's van, the Signal was answered—but unattended to—the WINDHAM continuing under all sail.—At 4 P. M. we commenced firing again, the CHARLTON being ahead immediately bore up to bring her whole Broadside to bear and commenced action also—we continued as heavy a fire as possible until 35 minutes past four—the frigate then bore up giving us the whole of her Broadside. The CHARLTON in passing now cheered us, which we returned.—At ten minutes before five the enemy's frigates were within hail of each other, shortly after boats were seen passing and repassing—the CHARLTON made the signal to the Commodore to shorten sail, the signal was answered but without complying with it,—we were now employed filling cartridges and used every exertion to prepare for the third action.

At 11 P. M. the WINDHAM N. W. by N. distance five or six miles, set all sail upon the Starboard Tack—both of the frigates nearing the United Kingdom and CHARLTON very fast, Capt. Mortlock sent an Officer on board to consult as to the best means for further proceedings—the CHARLTON keeping astern a short distance that we might make the best defence possible, both on a Wind on the Starboard Tack.—At a quarter past midnight the LA MANCHE and LA VENUS being within about half Gun shot commenced a heavy fire on the CHARLTON who was astern about two thirds of a Cable length, but we being on a wind were unable to bring her to bear—the CHARLTON nobly returned the enemy's fire which she maintained with the best spirit until about 20 Minutes before Sunday the 19th November, when under the painful necessity of striking, she then passed the CHARLTON and engaged the UNITED KINGDOM both at once, in the action they had engaged the CHARLTON and the UNITED KINGDOM, the action with the greatest spirit continued for about ten minutes past one, when not being able to bring the enemy, and the masts, being very much injured, she was obliged to strike, being very much injured with several shots in the hull and two of the guns rendered useless, & there being no chance of escaping or opposing with success a force so very superior, we were under the necessity

of striking.—The LA VENUS then went in chase of the WINDHAM.—Lieut. Tucker, with Captain D'Esterre and Officers being sent on board the LA MANCHE.

When every thing is taken into consideration, the vast superiority of the Enemy's force, the noble exertions made, the defence is highly creditable to the Captains, Officers, and Ships Companies as well as to the Passengers, Cadets, and Soldiers on board of both ships, all of whom evinced the utmost gallantry.

Had the enemy attempted to board either of the Indiamen I am convinced the event would have been glorious to us.

VIZAGAPATAM, December 7, 1809.

FORCE OF THE CHARLTON.

CHARLTON. 26 Eighteens
Ships Company. 109
Lascars. 27
Soldiers. 73
Killed.—James M'Gahy, Private 69th Regt.
Wounded.—Robert Sunman, Ordinary Seaman, severely.
One Gun rendered unserviceable.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Ships Company. 108
Lascars. 19
Soldiers. 50
Carrying 32 Guns—12 Pounders.
Killed, W. Holmes Seaman, and 1 Lascar.—
Wounded, 4 Seamen, (1 since dead,) 1 Lascar.

FRENCH FORCE.

LA VENUS,—24 long 18 Pounders.
10 do. nines.
8 thirty six pound Carronades.
46 Guns and 25 Swivels.
380 Men.

Commanded by Mons. Hamelin, Capitaine de Vaisseau et Officier de la Legion d'honneur.
LA MANCHE, the same number of Guns and Men, Commanded by Mons. Donaldeguy, Capitaine de Vaisseau et Membre de la Legion d'honneur.

A List of the Officers and Passengers arrived on board the Creole, French Corvete, who were taken Prisoners in the Honorable Company's Ships CHARLTON and UNITED KINGDOM, on Sunday, November 19, 1809.

Capt. Mortlock, Commander of the CHARLTON.

MATES.—Mr. Sennet, Mr. Martyr, Mr. Fur-long, Mr. Hyter.

MIDSHIPMEN.—Mr. Webb, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Broker.

PURSER.—Mr. Fecon.

CAPTAIN'S CLERK.—Mr. Knox.

SURGEON.—Mr. Salkeld.

ASSISTANT DO.—Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Benford, Chief Mate; and Mr. Brocker, Midshipman, were detained on board.

Capt. D'Esterre, late Commanding the UNITED KINGDOM.

MATES.—Mr. Burne, Mr. Aikman, Mr. Ward, Mr. Randall, Mr. M'Lardie.

MIDSHIPMEN.—Mr. Howell, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dowton, Mr. Redout.

Mr. Mallet, Purser.

Mr. Russell, Assistant do.

Mr. Blanche, Chief Mate, and Mr. Ward, Midshipman, were detained.

PASSENGERS PER CHARLTON.

Mrs. Green, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Muston, Miss Muston, Miss S. Muston, Miss Carter, Miss Denton, Miss Brietzcke, and an Attendant on Mrs. Green,—Major Caldwell, of the Company's Artillery, do. Kinlock, of H. M. 67th Regiment, Lieutenant Tucker, of H. M. 24th Dragoons, Ensign Baxter, H. M. 12th Regiment, do. Stack, H. M. 14th do.—do Gillman, H. M. do.—Mr. Muston, Mr. Smart, Assistant Surgeon Honorable Company's Service,—Mr. Kage, M. Marriott, Mr. Newcomen, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Hall, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Crawford, Cadets.

PASSENGERS PER UNITED KINGDOM.

Miss Long, and Mr. Doveton, Cadet.

12th Regiment,—3 Privates,—2 Women and 2 Children.

69th Regiment,—3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 9 Privates,—4 Women and 2 Children.

NUMBER 1263.

301, Pa.
315 Jacob A.
Bond 23rd Mar
ney lent, Pagod
315 Jacob A.
Bond 23rd Janu
dut ul Omrah f
3 000.
16 John De
Estate of John Hall, deceased; Mortgage of W. M
shall Esq. Bond 11 August 1792 of the Nabob Om
dut ul Omrah for money lent, Page. 3,951 0 0, 2,309
15 3.
347 William Simpson Assignee of Gopul Dass and
of Muckin Dass, Bond 224 October 1770 of the
Nabob W. Mahaj for money sold to the Nabob, Pagoda
53,000 0 0. 57 3 0.

Yesterday Afternoon anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's Frigate *Moderate*, Hon. Capt. Elliot, from Bengal, giving convoy to the Company's Extra Ships *Ocean* and *Devayner*, bound to England, A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Fort and returned by the Frigate. The above Ships touched at Vizagapatam, and have brought three of the Passengers lately landed at that place by the *Cartel*, who were captured on board the *Charlton*. Their names are Ensign Baxter; H. M. 12th Regiment.—Mr. Tate, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Gordon, mate, both for this Establishment.

301, Pa.
315 Jacob A.
Bond 23rd Mar
ney lent, Pagod
315 Jacob A.
Bond 23rd Janu
dut ul Omrah f
3 000.
16 John De
Estate of John Hall, deceased; Mortgage of W. M
shall Esq. Bond 11 August 1792 of the Nabob Om
dut ul Omrah for money lent, Page. 3,951 0 0, 2,309
15 3.
347 William Simpson Assignee of Gopul Dass and
of Muckin Dass, Bond 224 October 1770 of the
Nabob W. Mahaj for money sold to the Nabob, Pagoda
53,000 0 0. 57 3 0.

Yesterday Afternoon anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's Frigate *Moderate*, Hon. Capt. Elliot, from Bengal, giving convoy to the Company's Extra Ships *Ocean* and *Devayner*, bound to England. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Fort and returned by the Frigate. The above Ships touched at Vizagapatam, and have brought three of the Passengers lately landed at that place by the *Cartel*, who were captured on board the *Charlton*. Their names are Ensign Baxter; H. M. 12th Regiment.—Mr. Tate, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Gordon, mate, both for this Establishment.

We are happy to announce that dispatches have been received from the force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, from which it appears that the Pirate town and Port

of Russel Khima, was most gallantly taken by storm on the 13th of last month.

The troops debarked shoulder high in water and charged the enemy through a heavy sand.

We have to lament the loss of Captain Dansey of His Majesty's 65th who was killed by a spear.

Captain Digby of the 65th and Lieut. J. S. Jones of the 84 are wounded.

The killed and wounded on our part amount to 12.

The Dows, boats and stores are destroyed and the town ransacked.

The Minerva is retaken and burnt.

From 70 to 80 of the pirates were killed in the assault.

We shall give the particulars in our regular paper.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At the Blacktown Chapel, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Francis Rogers, Mr. Charles Martin to Miss Helen Catherine Campbell.

DEATH.—On Sunday last the 17th instant at 7 P. M. Mr. A. Goodall Taylor Aged 57 years and 4 months sincerely lamented by his surviving family and numerous friends.

He has left behind him a Character which for Honesty and Integrity will never be effaced from the minds of those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship, and Society in his loss will feel the variety of a worth member.

On the 7th instant, Mr. J. Baggot Master Attendant at Tutucoryn.

BL' GAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 20th ult. Charles Hunter, Esq. Surgeon, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Ann Light, youngest daughter of Francis Light, Esq. who was the original Founder of the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, and first Superintendent.

On the 21st ultimo, Mr. William Black, to Miss Anna Daniel.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday, Mrs. Joseph Watts, of a Son. On Sunday, the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Charles Davidson, Esq. of a Son.

On Monday morning, Mrs. John Chalke, safely delivered of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. Blake, of the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, of a Son.

At Delhi, on the 17th ult. the Lady of Lieut. W. B. Salmon, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Saturday last, Rose Euphemia, infant Daughter of Mr. John Equilant, aged two years, one month, and fifteen days.

At Balasore, on Thursday, the 23d ultimo, in the 24th year of her age, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Plumer, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

In England, in consequence of being thrown from his Horse, by his Horse taking fright, at Epsom Races, Captain Harris, of the Bengal Army, and late Major of Brigade.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Caldwell—Lieutenant Gordon, H. M. 65th Regt.—Captain Pereira, 11th Regt. Native Infantry—Surgeon Jamieson—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Orrock—Lieutenant-Carson, H. M. 80th Foot—Cadet H. S. Gale, Military Institution—Cadet J. G. Mitford.

DEPARTURE.—Major J. Haslewood.

ORIENTAL STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1809.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM.—November 17, 1809.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Richard Macan, to the Staff of this Presidency, from the 1st of January next, in the room of Major General Sir Ewen Bailie.

On the occasion of Sir Ewen Bailie's approaching departure from Bengal, the Vice President in Council considers it to be an indispensable act of justice, to record his perfect approbation of the zeal and activity which have distinguished the conduct of that Officer, in the exercise of the duties of his important and responsible situation as a General Officer on the Staff of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM.—November 21, 1809.

A vacancy having occurred for a Chaplain at the Station of Dinapore, and there being no Chaplain at present on this Establishment, to fill that situation; His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Keating, of the Madras Establishment, who is in the vicinity of Dinapore, on leave of absence from Fort St. George, for the recovery of his health, to officiate as Chaplain of that Station, during the remaining period of his leave of absence, or until further Orders.

The Vice President in Council has received with the greatest concern, the official reports of the disgraceful acts of out-rage and indecorum committed by some of the Gentlemen of the Cadet Institution, whose conduct has lately been the subject of enquiry at Barrasat, and has determined, both as a punishment to the most culpable individuals, and as a salutary warning to others, to suspend Ensigns Stork of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Bird of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and Connellan of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Cadet E. Sage, from the Honorable Company's Service, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known, and to direct them to proceed to England by the first opportunity.

Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

On Thursday, arrived at Kedgerie, the Mornington, Captain W. Dunlop, from China, whence she sailed on the 3d October; touched at Malacca, and left that place, on the 27th October.

We have not yet been able to ascertain whether the Mornington brings any particular public intelligence.

We understand that H. M. Ship Clorinde, Captain Briggs, is coming from the Sand Heads, to take under her protection the H. C. Extra Ships Ocean, Devaynes and Tottenham, laying in Saugur Roads, under dispatch for England.

The Agent, with the Packets for these ships, left town on Wednesday night.

The Commanders and their respective Passengers went down in the course of Thursday and yesterday.

The Packet for the country Ship Elizabeth, for England direct, was sent off on Friday night.—Captain Richardson, left town yesterday evening.

Captain Elliot joined his Ship, the Moleste, at Kedgerie, on Wednesday; and we understand will proceed to Madras immediately, for the purpose of conveying the Right Honorable Lord Minto from thence back to this Presidency.

Captain Patrick, of the Ship Bheegoolah, left town yesterday to join her at Kedgerie, from whence she proceeds to China, touching at Malacca.

SHIPS REMAINING IN SAUGUR ROADS.

Honorable Company's Ships: Henry Addington, Baring, Lord Dundas, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Melville, Gama, W. Walwortham, Extra Ships Ocean, Tottenham, and Deva, country Ship Windham, bound to B.

The Honorable Company's Ships Castle Eden and Marquis Wellington, will move from Diamond Harbour to tomorrow or Monday.

The Honorable Company's Ship City of London, is destined to proceed from hence to For Marilbro, and to return to Kedgerie, previous to her being despatched for England.

The City of London, has been furnished here with an additional Number of Guns, viz. Artillery-men to work them, and European Marines.

The Arab Ship Fathelbar, left Calcutta yesterday, on her return to Judda.

Four or five other Arab Ships will sail ground from Calcutta this day, and proceed down the river, on their respective voyages back to the Arabian Gulf.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Thursday last, the 30th November, being the Anniversary of St. Andrew, a most impetuous Dinner was given at Moore's Room, by the Sons of Calcutta at the presidency, in honor of the Day. The Tables were covered with all the delicacies of the season, and the list of hands that Calcutta afforded, added to the zest. Many appropriate Songs were sung, and toasts drank, on this auspicious occasion, by the braw lads of Scotia.

A most desirable and laudable proposition has been suggested by Government, and is to be carried into effect through the Police Magistrates, by a monthly tax, for watering the Roads of Calcutta. The streets of this populous city have become, for some years past, so dusty, that passengers can scarcely move out of doors, without being almost suffocated with dust. The tax about to be levied, will be rated as the tax on houses, to commence in January, and end in June, being six months in each year; which is very trifling, when we consider the great benefit and utility to be derived from the application of it.

INDIA GAZETTE,

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1809.

The Harriet Cartel, on which Mr. Hope proceeded from hence as Commissary for the exchange of prisoners, sailed finally from Pondicherry, on her voyage to the Isle of France, on the 22d ultimo. She was much crowded between decks,—having received on board a considerable number of prisoners from the Coast of Coromandel, in addition to those which she took from Bengal. The Prisoners, we understand, were mostly Officers; the greater part of the crews recently captured in ships of the enemy, (those more especially, who were not Frenchmen by birth,) having entered on board the Indianmen and homeward bound Freight Ships of the season.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1809.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Extra Ships Devaynes, Ocean, Tottenham, and Private Ship Elizabeth.

By the Devaynes, CAPT. J. NORMAND.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Garden, Mrs. S. Jacob, Captain William Garden, of the Country Service, Mr. Robert Henderson, Mr. Wm. Spry, late 2d Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Streamham.

CHILDREN.—Miss Jane Mills, Miss Emma Garden, Master William Garden, Master Henry Garden, Master John Davidson Allan.

By the Ocean, CAPT. T. M'TAGGART.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Stewart, Lieutenant Parkhurst, of His Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regiment, Mr. John Good Watson.

To the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena.—Major John De Courcy, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

To St. Helena, or to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe.—Lieutenant J. G. Rankin, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

By the Tottenham, CAPT. H. HUGHES.

To EUROPE.—Lieutenant Peter Cockburn, of His Majesty's 23d Regiment of Foot, 7th Ensign, David Thomas, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—J. Johannah Baumgard.

CHILDREN.—Master George Baumgard, Miss Maria Baumgard.

By the Private Ship Elizabeth, CAPT. WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Davies, Lieutenant Samuel Adams, of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, Mr. Richard Davies, Surgeon of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, Mr. Edward Weyer, Mr. W. P. Lieutenant of the Moleste.

CHILDREN.—Miss Frances Mary Deborah Davies, Miss Harriet Sophia Davies, Master Richard Lewis, Master George.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—J. Reddall.

CEYLON ADVERTISERS.

CALCUTTA 26th November.

GENERAL ORDER.

A Detachment of the 29th Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Colonel Garden will embark on Thursday Morning on Board of the Ship Charles, and will sail for the Coast of that day.

The detachment will receive his Excellency's orders from the General Command.

(Signed) J. G. Rankin, Adj. Gen.

COLOMBO.] Arrived, November the 27th, H. C. Cruiser Teignmouth, Captain W. Hewetson, from Bombay—Passenger Captain Flint, R. N.

November the 28th Ship Charles Bailie, Captain John Hare, from Point de Galle. Also Brig Cader Tartar, from Point de Galle.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

On the motion of Mr. Curzon, to order of the day, for the Report of the Seats in Parliament, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Bill.

On the question, that the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. G. Johnston moved, that the Bill be read a second time.

After a short conversation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Johnston, the Bill was ordered to be read a second time.

In the Committee the Chancellor proposed as an Amendment to the clause of 1000l. should be imposed on the purchase of money, &c. for any Borough, Stewards, or Cinque Ports, together with a qualification to sit in the House so corruptly have proceeded.

An amendment was agreed to, after a short discussion, in which Mr. Banks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ponsonby, the Secretary General, and Mr. Tierney participated. The Report was then brought up, when Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the amendment adopted in the Committee, that the qualification should operate as to the whole of the Parliament, to which such a turn may have been obtained. A short discussion ensued, when a division took place.

On the re-admission of strangers, we found the House occupied in going through the various amendments of the Bill.

Lord Minto moved, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that if the word "express" was left out, no person who might be returned in a contested election, could in any way be prevented from sitting in the House.

Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the clause, that the word "express" should be left out of the Bill. The effect of leaving that term in the Bill would be to augment the beneficial influence of the Crown and Parliament, by throwing into the Treasury all the boroughs of the kingdom. But the Bill had been so mutilated in all its parts, and was so ill calculated to effect its objects, that although he might succeed in persuading the House to leave out the term to which he objected, he should still feel it his duty to vote against the Bill.

Sir Francis Burdett thought the Bill itself so nugatory, that he felt no interest for its success; but he thought the zeal of the Learned Gentleman who spoke of the Government. While it was argued, as a Member of the Government. While it was argued, as a Member of the Government. While it was argued, as a Member of the Government.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly on the other side. The Learned Gentleman had said, that offices might be given innocently, but money never could, and he thought must necessarily attach to the person giving money. He would allow that giving money was now prohibited, and therefore it was illegal, but if it was not that it was prohibited by law, he could not see how more guilt could be attached to it than to the other species of bribery.

He seemed to take for granted, that the existence of an administration was only to be preserved by corruption, which was precisely the Bill proposed to counteract. As to the distinction which had been taken between giving money and giving an office for the purpose of obtaining a seat, he was so far from agreeing with it that his opinion was directly

the cargo consists of such goods, then not only the cargo, but also the ship is to be seized.

3. A pass granted the ship, by a neutral, friendly, or allied power, is not to be considered legal, as soon as it appears that the master has acted contrary to the same; or if the ship is named in the pass differently to what she is in the rest of her documents, unless the alteration made is proved by documents attested by legal authority, at the place from which the vessel departed, and produced before the magistracy of said place; in this instance the master is not to be considered guilty.

4. A pass is not to be considered valid, if it should appear that the vessel to which it is granted was not, at the very time it is passed, at one of the ports of the power by which it had been given.

5. If the supercargo or master, or more than one third of the crew, of a neutral vessel, should be subjects of powers at war with us; or if such a vessel is not provided with a muster roll of the crew, duly attested by the magistracy of such neutral ports from which the same departed, the ship and cargo are to be seized, but the crew is to be set at liberty.

6. If it should appear that the pass produced by the master has been counterfeited or altered ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government, and the master to be brought to trial, and to be dealt with as is prescribed by the law for those who make false documents; the crew to be set at liberty.

7. If it should appear that a vessel is provided with double documents, with different destinations, such a vessel and her cargo to be seized for the benefit of government. In case the master wishes to justify himself, by having lost his documents and cannot produce any proofs, his vessel to be detained granting him time for procuring the same proportionate to the distance, if he wishes it; else, if the master cannot wait so long, ship and cargo are immediately to be sent off; but if at the expiration of the period fixed, the master does not produce the needed proofs, ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government.

8. No ship built by the enemy is to be considered neutral, unless amongst other documents a duly attested document is found, proving the sale or transfer to have taken place, before the declaration of the war; else ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government.

9. If the owner or commander of a neutral vessel happen to be a native of a nation at war with us, and are provided with passes of a neutral power, in such a case the pass is not to serve as a clearance, as long as they cannot prove having become subjects and residents of such a power previous to the declaration of war; else they are to be sent off, with their ships, not allowing them to take in return cargoes.

St. Petersburg, May 7, 1869.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
BY DANIEL MACKAY,
A STRONG
Dun Pegue Horse,
WARRANTED SOUND
AND
FREE FROM VICE,
FOR FURTHER PARTICULAR
ENQUIRE AT
THE AUCTION ROOM.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Pepper and Co.

To-morrow, **THURSDAY**, the 21st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A N Invoice consisting of Limbo, and Japan'd Cambric, of handsome patterns, Veils, Scotch Cambric, Europe Chintz, Blanket, &c. twelve dozen Wright's Bitter, a few dozen Essence of Spurge, &c. &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK WILL BE SOLD,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
AN INVOICE

Bengal Boots & Shoes
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

AT 1 O'CLOCK,
A Capital CHAMPAGNE SADDLE HORSE,
AND ONE BANDY HORSE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Bay, half-bred-Arab, Horse, near 14 hands high. He goes well in saddle and has been driven in single and double harness. Price only 125 Pagodas.
For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper, or of Messrs. Balfour and Hogg, Auctioneers, Blacktown.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the 1st Will and Testament of **JOHN TURNER**, late a Captain in the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable Company, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to **Lieutenant ALEXANDER TURNER**, of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, in the same Service, the sole Executor therein named.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate are hereby requested to make them known by the said Executor, and all those who are indebted to the said Estate or hold any property belonging thereto, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to the said Executor without delay.

PORT SAINT GEORGE, December 13, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands upon the Estate of the late Major General **EDWARD COLLINS**, deceased; are desired to be presented to the Administrator **Lieutenant JUNDALL**, Fort St. George, previous to the 31st December next. After which period the Accounts of the Estate will then be adjusted to. Those persons indebted to the Estate who may not have paid the Amount of their respective Debts to the said Administrator prior to the period above-mentioned are informed, that legal measures will be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and effects of **HENRY CRANSTON**, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to **JAMES WADDELL**, as Bond Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons having any claims upon, being indebted to, or holding any property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to file their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to the Administrator above named; without delay.

MADRAS, 15th Dec. 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership of Messrs **SATUR** and **DE MONTÉ** will be dissolved on the first day of January next.—**Mr. SATUR** having retired from business.

MADRAS, 16th Dec. 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. **JOHN DE MONTE** and **WILLIAM M-TAGART** have joined the House of Messrs. **FRANCIS LAUTOUR** and Co. & that their interest and responsibility as partners therein, will commence on the first day of next January, when the business will be carried on under the firm of **ARBUTHNOT, DE MONTE** and Co.

MADRAS, 16th Dec. 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSIEURS
HUNTER & HAY,

HAVE been authorized by the Commanders of the following Ships, to arrange for Passengers to Europe.

CASTLE EDEN.—CAPT. CORNET.
BARING.—CAPT. CARNegie.
LADY CASTLEREAGH.—CAPT. HAMILTON.
CARNATIC.—CAPT. SWINTON.

MADRAS, December 19, 1869.

MRS. M. TURNER,

HAS the honor to offer her grateful acknowledgments to the Parents and Guardians of the Children who have hitherto been placed under her care; and begs to assure them and the Public that her unremitting attention to the Health, Education and Morals, of her Scholars, will ever be executed to merit a continuance of their support and favor.

ST. THOMAS SEMINARY, December 18, 1869.

LIVERY STABLES.

GEORGE M'KAY,

BEGS leave to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has dissolved Partnership with Mr. ROSS and keeps the Livery Stables near the Navy Hospital, where Gentlemen and Ladies may be furnished with Elegant Carriages and good Horses daily or by the month.

G. M. has also for sale, Camp Furniture of all sorts, which may be had upon reasonable terms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On **FRIDAY** next, the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE,
consisting of

BUFF and white Cordery, Marseilles quilting, Loom Seeded Cambrics, Japan vein'd and Ric'd Cambrics.

The above Articles will be sold in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour & Hogg,

On **FRIDAY** next, the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

EXCISE and **WINE** Licenses, for a quarter, at 44-6 and 6-6 per dozen, Real Cognac Brandy, of a superior quality, which has been universally approved of at 7 Pagodas per dozen, Genuine Hollands Gin, in quarts at 7 Pagodas per dozen, Old Batavia Arrack, at 4½ Pagodas per dozen.

Excellent Pale Ale, do. in Casks at 38 Pagodas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

SUGAR CANDY,

IN LARGE TUBS

AT 6½ AND 6 PAGODAS EACH.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

OF ELEGANT

EUROPE MANUFACTURE,

PLATE,

OF THE LATEST

FASHION,

VIZ.

FOUR Oblong Gadroon Curry Dishes, with Covers, that form occasionally 8 Dishes, and plated Warmers for do. 24 Biddle handled Table Spoons, 24 Desert do. 24 Tea do. 24 Table Forks, 24 Desert do. 6 Salt Spoons, 1 Soap Ladle, 4 Bitter Ladles, 2 Gravy do. 1 Fish Knife, and 1 pair Sugar Tonges.

The above Articles are the property of a Gentleman about returning to Europe who will have no objection to take a good Bill, for the Amount, or the Articles to be furnished him, of the same weight in England.

Balfour and Hogg,

HAVE

FOR SALE

INGRAM'S

FOR

NECKCLOTHS,

Manufactured by particular order,

PRICE SIX PAGODAS PER PIECE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On **FRIDAY** next, the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,
BEING UNCLEARED LOTS.

TWO dozen and eleven Europe Silver Table Spoons, two dozen and eleven ditto Desert Ditto, eleven Tea Do. four Milk Ditto, one Marrow Dishes, one Small Milk Bowl, one large do.

one and one Mahogany wash hand Stand.

The whole of the Plate is of one pattern, is exceedingly neat and in good order.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On **FRIDAY** next, the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

TWENTY pieces extra Fine Long Cloth, 12½ Gowns, a quantity of real and Manilla Jewellery, a set of Chess Men, beautifully carved, a fashionable Gold Watch, a strong Teakwood Iron bound Treasure Chest.

A FEW

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

AS FOLLOWS.

Imitations of Original Drawings by Heans Holbein, 2 vols. Folio.

Lord Oxford's Royal and Noble Authors, 5 vols. large Octavo.

Gregory's Economy of Nature, handsomely bound 3 vols. Octavo.

Brisson's Chemistry 1 vol. large Octavo.

Muller's Animalcula Infusoria, 1 vol. Quarto.

Barre's Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto.

Cavallo on Air, 1 vol. Quarto.

A. and M. Have instruction to dispose of the above articles without reserve.

N. B. The Long Cloth has formerly been sold for 35 Pagodas, lately by A. and M. at 30 Pagodas, it is of a beautiful texture, and well worth the attention of any person, who may be in want of an article of that kind, as it will certainly be sold at a very reduced price. The Chess Men are very curious, and are said to have cost upwards of 150 Dollars in China.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On **FRIDAY** next, the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A FEW dozen of Honey, of a very superior quality which will be put up in small lots, for the convenience of purchasers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)
On **WEDNESDAY**, the 27th day of December,
AT THE ROOMS OF

MESSIEURS

Ashton and Meppen,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

A beautiful Mansion, situated in a quiet and healthy locality, lately occupied by Major General **EDWARD COLLINS**, deceased; consisting of, on the

Ground Floor, a Saloon, 24 feet by 15, 9 inches, 26 feet long by 24 feet wide, two

15 feet, three do. 16 feet

squared, and a front Veranda by 9 feet 9 inches in

floor, contains an elegant

feet 6 inches in length, by

width, three bed Rooms of

square, each with two closets and a Veranda, 24 feet by 10.

The out Houses are Excellent and Commodious, and in the Garden which is well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, &c. there is a neat detached Bungalow. The whole of the premises are in excellent order and surrounded by a brick wall. For further particulars apply to Lieutenant **RUNDALL**, Fort St. George.

MADRAS—PRINTED BY **M. KELLY**, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Papers may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.