SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th. August, 1806.

HOUSE of COMMONS,—28th. March.

THE BUDGET.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of *Ways and Means*, to which the ſeveral accounts previouſly preſented were referred. Mr. Hawthorne in the Chair.

Lord Henry Petty roſe, in purſuance of the notice he had given, to ſhow the ſupply, and the Ways and Means with which he propoſed to meet the ſupply for the year.—He felt that he had an arduous and painful duty to perform, and claimed the indulgence of the Houſe while he ſubmitted his ſtatements to its conſideration. He did not propoſe to go into length in his obſervations, or to enter into any ſpeculations, as he was unwilling to detain the Houſe. He would ſubmit to the Committee a ſtatement of facts, on which it would form its own opinion. He wiſhed, however, to render his ſtatement of the finances of the country ample and ſufficient, and for that purpoſe he would depart from the cuſtomary mode of ſtating the Ways & Means of the year, by taking a comparative view of their paſt ſtate and the preſent, and therefore the Houſe would have an opportunity of carrying the knowledge in their mind of both ſtatements, to enable Gentlemen to form an opinion of what he would have occaſion to advance. The only great feature of the ſtate of the finances was, with reſpect to the funded and unfunded national debt, and the means which the country had to diſcharge its intereſt, and ultimately to produce its extinction. On the 1ſt. of Feb. 1804, the public debt was 493,127,000l. and on the 5th. January 1805, the total of the expenditure was 43,639,000l. He next called the attention of the Houſe to the funded debt and unfunded debt, on the 5th. of Jan. 1806. The unredeemed debt he ſtated at 517,128,000l. and after making a variety of ſtatements, which he read too rapidly, from a written paper, to be given with accuracy, he proceeded to ſtate the ſupply for the current year. Already he ſaid, there was voted,

For the Navy - -	l. 15,281,000
Army of Great Britain and Ireland	18,500,000

He could not, he ſaid, ſtate the preciſe military eſtabliſhment for the whole of the year, but had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, from all he knew of the arrangements of the army in contemplation, that it would not exceed the eſtimate given in for two months as applied to the whole of the year, and if there was to be exceſs in ſome particulars, there would be a diminution in others. Under the head of miſcellaneous ſervices there would be found ſome conſiderable grants, for which it would be neceſſary to make proviſion; but the Houſe would feel no reluctance when one of theſe was for a proviſion for *Lord Nelſon's family*, and another for the compenſation to the ſailors *for ſhips taken at Trafalgar*. He therefore, after entering into a variety of ſubordinate items, eſtimated the joint charges for Great Britain and Ireland at 43,696,000l.

He next proceeded to ſtate the Ways and Means of the year. He would take the Tax.

On Malt at - - - - - - - -	£. 2,750,000
Ships taken, - - - - - - - -	1,000,000
Lottery - - - - - - - - -	380,000
Conſolidated Fund, - - - - - -	3,500,000
War Taxes - - - - - - - -	18,000,000
Loan for England - - - - - - -	18,000,000
——for Ireland - - - - - - -	2,000,000

In this Loan, he obſerved, there was not leſs than 5,800,000l. to ſupply the deficiency for the laſt year. It would appear, therefore, that the loan for the ſervice of the current year was in fact 12,000,000l. There were other ſubordinate arrears which he could not ſubmit to the Houſe, as he had no documents on which he could ſtate them with accuracy. Theſe related to the Subſidies to Foreign Powers, and until he knew the baſis of the treaties he could not mention the particulars. He would however take them at

	£. 1,000,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt - - - -	349,060
Ditto of Ways and Means - - - -	2,700,000
Arrears of Ordnance - - - - - -	859,000

There was, therefore, to be provided for out of the loan, for arrears, 5,809,000l. The war taxes which he held in his hand ſhewed their progreſs and riſe. The principle had been recognized by the Houſe, and he thought it expedient to make ſome addition to them in the preſent ſtate of the finances of the country. On contemplating the ſtate of the national debt in the year 1798, it was thought neceſſary to have recourſe to a large proportion of the ſupply within the year, and it was thought proper ſo continue the war taxes, as ſuch a meaſure prevented a formidable accumulation of the national debt.—During the ten years war, the debt increaſed 253,000,000l. In the courſe of that war, on an average, there was an annual increaſe of 25,000,000l. a year. On an average compariſon, the increaſe ſince the war taxes were eſtabliſhed, was but 12,000,000l. a year, which was a proof of the ſtability of the country, beſides, it maintained our national honour and dignity. The ſyſtem, therefore, as applied to the property tax, was more equal and more agreeable than any other tax that could be propoſed.

NEW TAXES.

He would therefore propoſe 10 per cent. on the property Tax, at once to bring it to its natural limits, as it was better to fix it at that than do it gradually, that the public might know at once what they were expected to pay. There were, he obſerved, great difficulties thrown in the way of the Commiſſioners, with reſpect to exemptions. He did not wiſh to take them away without giving relief to that part of ſmall tradeſmen and ſmall annuitants, who came from within 50l. to 100l. a year. He would propoſe to have authority veſted in the tax office, to agree with the former exemptions, where any will or inſtrument was produced by ſuch who came within the claim of ſuch as the former exemptions. He was the more deſirous for this regulation in favor of the ſmall tradeſmen, as property did not follow labour. He had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Bank of England, had conſented to receive the tax on paying the dividends at the Bank. He would alſo propoſe to enable the Commiſſioners to make their aſſeſſments of any houſe for two years together, which would prevent much trouble and inconvenience. The produce of this national tax on property he eſtimated at 5,000,000l.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

He would next propoſe an increaſe of the War Duties from 25l. per cent. to one third per cent. ſtill exempting cotton wool and certain woods.

On Sugar, which was difficult, from its perishable nature, from being ſmuggled, he would propoſe 15 per cent. on the Conſolidated Duty, or 3s. per cwt. additional. This would produce under the Cuſtoms 700,000l.

On Tobacco he would propoſe an addition, which would produce on the whole 300,000l. Total of the Ways and Means of the War Taxes 19,500,000l.

He then proceeded to ſtate the terms of the Loan.

WINE.

The duty on Wine, he obſerved, had been made permanent, but he ſhould propoſe to make it available to the Ways and Means of the preſent year, to diſcharge part of the debt, inſtead of its being made permanent, to the amount of 500,000l.

PIG IRON.

On Pig Iron he propoſed to lay a tax of 40s. a ton. This tax was before in contemplation, at which time there were 200,000 tons manufactured annually in this country, which had conſiderably encreaſed. This he eſtimated at 500,000l.

TEA.

He would next propoſe to equalize the duty on Tea. It would be recollected that on a former occaſion when the tax was mentioned, the lower ſort of Tea was exempted to favour the poor, but it was found that they did not drink that ſort of Tea, and it was mixed with the finer ſort without the public receiving advantage. From the equalization of this duty he eſtimated 70,000l.

The next article he ſhould propoſe, was one on which he has not formed any accurate calculation. It was a tax on Appraiſements. He would however take it at 65,000l.

Total amount of Taxes -	£.1,136,000

The Noble Lord next adverted to a deficiency in the Civil Liſt of 158,000l. which deficiency, he admitted, was a fit object for inveſtigation. He added, that whenever the caſe came to be conſidered diſtinctly before the Houſe, he truſted a ſuitable proviſion would be made for his Majeſty, ſuch as was fully competent to ſupport the honour and dignity of the Crown, and that means would then be taken to prevent any ſuch deficiences in future. Having now concluded his obſervations upon the different meaſures of finance, and the public expenditure, he finiſhed this part of his Speech by making the following.

RECAPITULATION.

For the Navy - - - - - -	£.15,281,000
For the Army - - - - - -	18,500,000
For the Ordnance for England - -	3,911,000
——— Ireland - -	807,000

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

For England - -	1,000,000
For Ireland - -	570,000
Arrears - - - -	1,000,000
Vote of Credit - -	2,000,000
	43,669,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Duties on Malt, &c. - -	2,760,000
Proceeds of Ships captured -	1,000,000
Lottery - - -	380,000
Surplus of the Conſolidated Fund	3,500,000
War Taxes, ded. 1,500,000 for Ireland	18,000,000
Loan - - - -	18,000,000
	43,640,000

The *Noble Lord* then remarked upon the nature of the additional burthens the country was neceſſarily called upon to bear, and expreſſed his confidence that they would be ſubmitted to with cheerfulneſs. The more ſo, as the community at large would feel that the country was now left to its own internal ſtrength, and that the burthens they now bore would be continued no longer than the war laſted, a war which involved every thing dear to Engliſhmen. Another inducement to a cheerful acquieſcence was the aſſurance, that if they provided liberally, the ſupplies would be economically expended, and he would take upon himſelf to affirm, that no ſet of men could be found to conſult the principles of economy more than his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters. If they deviated from that principle, inſtead of meeting with the ſupport and approbation of the country, they would deſerve to retire from their offices with ſhame & diſgrace. As a proof of the principle he was ſpeaking of, the enquiry into the abuſes in the naval and military expenditure of the country was followed up with unremitted perſeverance, and he was happy to add, the moſt important benefits would be derived to the country from thoſe enquiries. Miniſters he ſaid, were alſo determined to apply the ſame principle to every office under Government, and by every exertion to do away the poſſibility of frauds being practiſed in future. The frauds, too, committed in the Weſt Indies, by the agents of the Government, would be duly inveſtigated; and, in ſhort, that Miniſters were reſolved to do their duty, and in doing it they only aſked the confidence of the nation as a recompence. The Noble Lord concluded by obſerving, that it was alſo the intention of Miniſters to make no reſerve or concealment with reſpect to the financial expenditures of the country, all ſhould be laid open to the public eye; and, as as an old Roman orator ſaid of his habitation, that he wiſhed it was ſo conſtructed that the public might at once become the witneſſes and the cenſors of all his actions, ſo did he wiſh the financial affairs of the country to be laid open, and the public to become the judges of the policy and wiſdom of the expenditure. The Noble Lord then moved his firſt reſolution, when Mr. Francis roſe to compliment the Noble Lord upon his diſplay of talents, and to remark upon two paſſages in his ſpeech—the firſt was, upon the aſſurance the Houſe had received of the Bank Directors having undertaken to collect the tax ariſing from dividends—a circumſtance which he congratulated the country upon, as the greateſt benefit muſt ariſe from it:—the other paſſage to which he wiſhed to ſay a few words, was to him a ſubject of regret; he meant the ſudden and conſiderable advance upon property. He for one ſhould feel it ſeverely, and many others would do the ſame. Notwithſtanding, if it was perſiſted in, he ſhould ſubmit to it with cheerfulneſs; yet he ſhould not refrain from ſaying, that he thought the riſe too ſudden and exceſſive, from 6½ to 10 per cent.

Mr. Perceval ſaid, that as the Noble Lord had not made a direct charge againſt his predeceſſors in office, at leaſt he had made an implied one, when he aſſerted that the public would *now* be more diſpoſed to bear the burthens, as the preſent Miniſters were reſolved to correct abuſes, wherever they met with them, in the public expenditure.

With reſpect to the frauds in the Weſt Indies, he could poſitively ſtate, that the individuals would long ſince have been proſecuted if the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Enquiry had enabled the Law Officers to have proſecuted to conviction, but unfortunately for public juſtice they were too looſe & indefinite at that time for the deſired purpoſe. The Honourable Gentleman then complimented the Noble Lord's ſtatement, and ſaid the only bleminſh in the day's proceedings was, that he had called upon the Houſe to vote Ways and Means for Supplies not yet voted by the Houſe. He had alſo ſeveral objections to offer with reſpect to the propoſed taxes, but ſhould ſtate them on a future occaſion. The Appraiſement Tax, he ſaid, would be extremely difficult to carry into effect, and with the frauds practiced on the Auction Duty, for an example, would require very ſtrong regulations, if intended to be made a permanent ſource of revenue.

Lord Henry Petty thanked the Hon. Gentleman for his candour, in offering his aſſiſtance to render the Tax alluded to effective when in a Committee, and acknowledging the principle that Ways and Means ought not ſtrictly to be provided for ſupplies not voted, excuſed himſelf by ſtating the impoſſibility of procuring the returns of all the army Eſtimates in time to lay before the Houſe. He alſo defended his regulations reſpecting the Property Tax, and the mode of repayment at the Tax Office for exemptions.

Mr. Fox admitted, that the Ways and Means ſhould not precede the Supplies, in order that more money ſhould not be placed in the hands of Government than the exigencies of the State required.

The impropriety, he ſaid, had originated in the want of Army Returns, an inconvenience which ſhould in future be remedied. The Right Honorable Gentleman then alluded to the ſuppoſed charge made againſt the former Miniſters, and remarked, that, notwithſtanding it might have been the wiſh of thoſe Gentlemen to remedy the many flagrant abuſes which were known to exiſt in the Weſt Indies, yet nothing had been done to put an end to the frauds ſo ſhamefully committed. With reſpect to the Taxes his Noble Friend had brought forward, he could ſee nothing objectionable in them; what they loſt by the Appraiſement Tax they would gain by the Auction Duty, and though he would admit there was ſome difficulty in firſt taking the exemptions on the Property Tax, and then reſtoring them again, yet it might be ſo regulated as to admit of no perplexity, and he ſhould feel obliged for the ſuggeſtions of Gentlemen upon that ſubject when the Tax came minutely to be conſidered.

Sir William Young ſpoke at ſome length, after which Mr. Huſkiſſon defended the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, and expreſſed his approbation of the increaſe of the Property Tax as propoſed by the Noble Lord, reſerving himſelf for any objections he might have eventually to offer. Mr. Vanſittart followed; and after ſome further diſcuſſion, the ſeveral Reſolutions were put and carried without a diviſion.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 20TH. AUGUST 1806. Number 1089.

Sheriff's Sales.

ARCOT CHENGLEROYA CHITTY.

Vers.—SHUNMOGAROY PILLAY the Brother, and Latchmy Amah and Cooppammah the Widows and Personal Representatives of Teiuvoore Vejiaraugava Pillay, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 27th Thursday the 28th. Friday, the 29th. Saturday the 30th. Instant, and Monday the 1st September next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between the hours of 4 & 6 in the Afternoon of each day, the Undermentioned Premises, Viz.

On Wednesday the 27th.—One Upper Roomed House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah, No. 73, Solly Street, measuring in Length from East to West 102 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 26½ feet together with a Piece of Ground, measuring in Length from East to West 34 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 17 feet, also another Piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in Length from East to West 34½ feet, and in breadth from North to South 30 feet.

On Thursday the 28th.—A Piece of Ground Opposite to ditto, measuring in Length from East to West 9 feet, and in breadth from North to South 12 feet.

On Friday the 29th.—One House and Ground No. 61 Annah Pillay Street otherwise called Chengah Bazar, Measuring in Length from North to South 38 feet, and in Breadth from East to West at the North end 33 feet, and at the South end 33½ feet, together with a piece of Ground Adjoining, Measuring in Length from North to South 55 feet, and in Breadth from East to West 23½ feet, also another piece of Ground adjoining Measuring in Length from East to West 55 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 24½ feet, and also another piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in Length from East to West 44 feet, and in Breadth from North to South, and the East end 43 feet, and at the West end 5 feet.

On Saturday the 30th.—A Piece of Ground situated in the 3d. Street, of Mr. Jourdan's Garden, measuring in Length from East to West 70 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 38½ feet.

And on Monday the 1st September next, a Paddyfield Ground situate in the district of Tondavarpur, and on the South side of Cooklirum Tandavaroyah Moodaliar's Garden measuring in length from East to West 1260 feet, and in breadth from North to South 440 feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining measuring in length from East to West 340 feet, & in breadth from North to South 200 feet, also a piece of Ground adjoining measuring in length from East to West 240 feet, and in breadth from North to South 50 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the abovenamed defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the deposite shall be forfeited the Premises to be resold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 18th. August 1806.

PEDACHLA COOPPUM VEERASAWMY.

Vers.—BANDAR SAKE MAMRADOO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 25th. instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, one House and Ground situate in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 25. Phirase Vencatachelliah street, otherwise called Maudoos-Khana Garden-street, measuring in length from North to South 84½ feet, and in Breadth from East to West 64 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the abovenamed defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of purchase, and the residue in ten days, in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon, and all advantages forfeited.

W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 18th, August. 1806.

RAUVOORY BAULAKISTNAMA CHITTY.

Vers.—RUNGIAH and NARASIMMOOLOO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 26th August Instant, will be Sold by Sheriffs Sale, on the Premises Between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, 100 Grounds situate in Peddoo Naicks Pettah No. 66 Tanda Moottenpen Street, measuring in length from North to South 66½ feet, and in breadth from East to West, on the North side 40 feet, and on the South side 39½ feet, or thereabouts being the Property of the above named Defendants and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in 10 day's in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 18th. August. 1806.

HENRY BANTLEMAN.

Vers.—MOOTTOO NAICKER & ROOMOGA NAICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 2d. of September next, Continue daily until the whole is disposed of, will be Sold by Sheriffs Sale on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, Large Spot of Ground divided into small Lots for the Convenience of Purchasers, Situate at Rayapooram in the District of Tandyarput near Conneya Cooil, being the Property of the above named Defendants and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the deposite shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 19th. Aug. 1806.

A Card.

CAPTAIN GELSTON requests of LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who may wish to take their Passage Home, on the Hon. Company's Ship EUROPE, during his absence, to apply to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. who he has authorised to treat for the accommodations in his Ship—and also for the passage of Children.

N. B. Half the Round House and some other Cabins are unoccupied.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the late Will and Testament of LIEUT. COL. JAMES M'KERRAS, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court to MR. ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Executor, all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, or deliver the property to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. at Madras.

Madras 8th. August 1806.

To be let or Sold.

A VERY COMMODIOUS

BUNGALOW,

SITUATE AT KILPAUCK,

AND

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

THOMAS JARRET, Esq.

ENQUIRE OF

Messieurs Harington and Co.

Advertisement.

JAMES WADDEL,

VERS.

WILLIAM MELVILLE GIBSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, of the 7th. day of August instant, the Books, Accounts, Bills and Securities belonging to the concern of WADDEL and GIBSON, have been delivered over to Mr. JAMES WADDEL.

THOMAS PARRY.

Madras, 13th. August, 1806.

Advertisement.

MR. JAMES WADDEL, being duly authorised to collect and discharge the outstanding debts to the late concern of WADDEL and GIBSON, at Madras, and WADDEL, GIBSON and Company, at Trichinopoly; hereby requests that all Persons indebted to the said concerns, may immediately make payment to him.

Madras, 13th. August, 1806.

CHINA GOODS,

THE Investment brought by Messrs. LEE and SHAW by the Ship Orient, in January last, is now exposed to Sale at Mr. Hersike's House in Armenian Street by COTTA KISTNAMAH CHITTY, under the orders of Messrs. FRANCIS LAUTOUR and CO. Agents to the Mortgagees in China.

It consists of all the Articles usually comprised in a China Investment, viz. TEAS, Hyson and Souchong, Chin-Chew SUGAR CANDY; —*Preserved Fruits*, Citron, Mangoes and Ginger, *Porcelaine* in Dinner, Tea & Coffee sets, of a Variety of Patterns—*Tutenague* Plates and Dishes, with *Camp Baskets*, Nankeens, *Silks, Velvets, Canton Cloths*, and *China Grass*—*Furniture* of Various Discriptions.

ALSO

A Quantity of FRENCH CLARET, and BRANDY, and HOLLANDS GIN.

The whole will be sold at *low prices* and for READY MONEY ONLY.

Strayed.

A SMALL FRENCH BITCH, Black and White, answers to the name of ROUGH, has a Film over one of her Eyes.

Any Person delivering her to Mr. EGLAN, at the Exchange, will be rewarded if required.

For Private Sale,

BY J. BRANSON,

A NEW Full Bodied CURRICLE with Hood, upon eight Springs, Europe Plated Furniture, and Lined with Red Morocco, PAGODAS 240

A New Round Bodied BANDY with Hood and Lamps, Plated Mouldings, Lined with Buff Cloth, Europe Trimmings, &c. PAGODAS 120

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT THE HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY

MR. RANDALL,

In Popham's Broad-way,

NEXT DOOR TO

Mr. Heefke's Lottery Room,

This day WEDNESDAY, and To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th. & 21st. Instant,

SALE EACH DAY TO COMMENCE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK;

THE REMAINDER OF

Captain GELSTON's

INVESTMENT,

THE GOODS will be put up in small lots—The lots to be paid for, and cleared away within Three Days, or to be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and every advantage forfeited.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

In Yerra Bauly Chitty Street,

On SATURDAY, the 23d. Instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER,

About to proceed to Europe.

PLATE.

ONE Coffee Pot and Stand—2 Cruet Stands, each 6 bottles—1 Table cross—2 Milk and 2 Gravy Spoons—2 Toasting Forks—2 Salt cellars—2 Muffineers, 1 Butter, 1 Cheese, and 1 Fish Knife—1 Toast Rack—1 Choury, Silver mounted, 1 pair Bottle Stands—1 Marrow Spoon, a few Books,—1 Cavalry Sword, &c.

At Twelve o'Clock.

THREE FINE CAMELS.

After which,

Six dozen quarts of French Liquors, and a Teak Sea Couch, with drawers, &c. complete.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

	P.	F.	C.
GENUINE Coniac Brandy, per Gallon,	0	35	0
Excellent Brandy, per Gallon,	0	30	0
Real Holland's Gin in small Cases of 12 bottles each, at per Case,	4	00	
Real French Claret, per dozen,	4	00	
French Liquors in Quart Bottles, per dozen,	5	00	
Hessian Boots from Hoby & Norman, per pair,	6	22	0
Military ditto ditto,	6	00	
Strong Walking Shoes,	1	22	0

A General assortment of Bandy Whips from 22 fanams each, to 1½ Pags. each.

AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Stolen,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Mr. C. J. Cook,

In Black-town,

On FRIDAY, the 25th. July 1806,

A GOLD Horizontal Watch, with Seconds, No. 304, Maker's Names Parkinson and Frodsham.

Should it be offered for Sale, it is requested that it may be stopt.—The Person secured and notice given to JOHN BRANSON.

A reward of 50 Pagodas

WILL BE GIVEN.

Madras, 19th. August 1806.

BY ORDER OF THE PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE BEACH, IN ONE OF THE

Hon. Basil Cochrane's, Godowns,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE remainder Articles of Provisions landed from the Prizes La Bellona and Henrietta.—At the same time will be put up a few Casks of Coniac Brandy.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE AND Co.

AT THE BEACH, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THE Schooner OLYMPIA, Burthen forty Tons or thereabout, as she now lies in the roads.—with her Masts, Yards, standing and running rigging, &c.

The purchaser to become responsible for the safety of the vessel immediately after the sale, Conditions of Payment as usual.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THE BEACH NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On SATURDAY next, the 23d. Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE Danish Brig Abekatten, burthen 70 Tons or thereabout, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, just as she lies in the Roads, and from Sea.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction

BY JAS. RANKEN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 22d. Instant,

The EFFECTS of an OFFICER

DECEASED.

CONSISTING OF

A QUANTITY of Wearing Apparel—a few Books—China Ware—a Mahogany chest of Drawers—a Blackwood Cot—Chairs—Tables, and a great variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A handsome GOLD WATCH, with Gold Chain and Seal.

For Private Sale.

AT JAMES RANKEN'S

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

A FEW Casks of Prime Ship SALT BEEF, which will be Sold at 15 Star Pagodas the Cask, and orders from the Country will be duly attended to for good Bills or Cash.

For Private Sale,

AND TO BE SEEN THIS DAY,

Between the hours of 9 & 12,

AT MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

A NEAT Light CARRIAGE, with a pair of strong GREY HORSES, and set of Harness: will be Sold reasonable.

To be Sold by Public Outcry,

ON THE PREMISES,

On the 31st. August.

A LARGE GARDEN, with two BUNGALOWS, Out-houses, &c. situate at *Vandaloor*, between the Gardens of Singannah Chitty and Mr. Charter's. The Ground contains five Cawnies and two or more Grounds. There is a large Tank and Well, and a great variety of Cocoanut, Jack, Guavas, Orange, Limes, Pomplenooses, and Mango Trees.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder in ten days, in default of which the Premises will be resold at the loss and expense of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited. The Expense of the Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

N. B. There is a Grant for the same.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

AS an admirer of MR. PITT, I cannot express how much I have been gratified, on observing the general silence which appears to have pervaded all Nations on the occasion of his death. Considering the great number, and the great variety of his enemies, that there should have been so universal a concurrence to withhold those *venomous effusions* so common on such occasions, appears to me a spontaneous though unintentional tribute of irresistible respect, for the merits of a man, too eminent for public acknowledgment. I have been thinking of something suitable, and worthy to be inscribed to the memory of so exalted a character.

THE following, I am sensible, is far inferior to the subject, but it may stimulate others to an exertion.

To write a line in praise, or even in the attempt to praise MR. PITT, is to me inestimable riches. Let me not be accused of plagiarism in a small part of it. The man who will make it better, will add to my happiness, and receive my thanks. A.

WILLIAM PITT.

Britannorum Principi, et Salvatori.
Hic cives—Ubique fama.

To sing thy praise, O! Pitt is highly blest,
In vain the Muse, ambitious, courts the theme;
Enough for her to say—Ask FAME the rest,—
Thy fleeting form once bore PITT'S glorious name.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 20th. August 1806.

ON Sunday arrived the Ship Active, from Pedang, which she left on the 22d. July, and Trincomallie the 15th. Inst.

THE Active has arrived as a CARTEL, and having on board the following Commanders and Officers of Ships, recently *captured* by the French Frigate LA SEMILLANTE.

CAPTAIN Lindour of the *Fame*, and Captain Stevens, of the *James Drummond*, from Bombay, bound to China:—these two Ships with their Cargoes, were valued at ten Lacks of Rupees.

CAPTAIN Loane, of the Ship *Olive*, from Mocha, bound to Bengal.

CAPTAIN Cripps, of the Ship *Active*, of Bengal, which, with, the Ships abovementioned, was recently captured by LA Semillante, between the Nicobars, and Acheen head, but at what precise dates we have not ascertained.

Two other Vessels are also said to have been captured by the Semillante, to wit, the *Warren Hastings*, of Calcutta, and the *Brothers*, of Bencoolen.

THE Semillante had fallen in with the Bombay Ships, under convoy of the TERPSICHORE, and had been chased by His Majesty's Ship, which she permitted to approach, nearly within Gun-shot,—when she manifested [illegible] superiority of sailing, and [illegible] her superiors escaped.

The Semillante is said to have two Engines on board, by the application of which, the sailing of the Ship is accelerated or retarded, at the pleasure of her Commander.

THE following Officers of Ships, captured by the Semillante, have also arrived on the Active. Messieurs Hall, Bradely, Gower, Thompson, Ashmore, Reynolds, Sinclair, and Potts, and Messrs. Mair & Kidd, of the James Drummond.

A Danish Ship has arrived at Tranquebar, after a passage of four weeks, from Batavia. She brings no news. The Danish Ship Balder, from Batavia, for Tranquebar, had put back in distress.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. C. B Dent, to be Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper at Vellore.

Major General Fuller, of His Majesty's Service, to Command the Center Division of the Army.

Capt. the Honorable C. Maude, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General Fuller.

Major Scott, of the 9th. Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed on Furlough to Europe.

Captain Webb Stone, of Artillery, & Major Overend, of the 5th. Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe, on sick Certificate, and Lieutenant Spinks, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed on furlough, to Europe.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

GEORGE BELL, Esq. Commander of H. M. Sloop Victor, promoted to the command of H M Ship Duncan, vice Captain Lord George Stuart, Invalided.

FLEETWOOD PELLEW, Esq. Commander of H. M. Sloop Rattlesnake, promoted to the command of H. M Ship Terpsichore, vice Captain Bouge, deceased.

Lieutenant HENRY HART, of H. M. Ship Culloden, promoted to the command of H. M. Sloop, Victor, vice Captain Bell.

Lieutenant WILLIAM WARDEN, of H. M. Ship Culloden, promoted to the command of H. M. Sloop Rattlesnake, vice Captain Fleetwood Pellew.

BOMBAY APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. H Bellasis, to have charge of the Department of Customs at Broach

Mr J. S. Sparrow, to be Assistant to the Custom Master at Surat.

Mr. Julian Skrine, to be Post-Master at Surat, vice Sparrow.

Mr. G. C. Osborne, to be French and Dutch Translator to Government, vice Wappers.

BENGAL APPOINTMENT.

JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq. President of the Board of Revenue.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, July, 5, 1806.

G. O. On the occasion of the approaching departure of His Majesty's 25th. Regt. of Light Dragoons from Cawnpore for the Presidency, preparatory to its embarkation for Madras, the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief feels it equally his duty as inclination to express the regret he experiences at losing from under his immediate Command this invaluable corps.

His Lordship begs the Officers and men of the 25th. Light Dragoons will feel assured, that he can never forget their memorable services during late War, and that it will ever be his pride and pleasure to recall to his remembrance the gallant and well timed exertions of this Regiment at the Battle of Laswaree; their conduct on that occasion did them immortal honour, and his Lordship will ever recollect, with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, the personal obligation he is under to the Corps, for their heroic conduct on that and on every other occasion which has offered of distinguishing themselves, during the period of his command in India.

In taking leave of the 25th. Light Dragoons, His Lordship assures both Officers and men of his fervent wish for their happiness and prosperity, in whatever quarter of the globe their country may require their services; and has no doubt that the spirit and ardent Military zeal which has ever characterized the 25th Dragoons, will support them that success, which must ever be the result of valour, and steady discipline.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of the Island of Ceylon.

T. ERDN Esq. on the 29th. of July 1806, filed a power of Attorney from the Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich appointing him Deputy or Agent at Ceylon, for the receipt of Prize Money forfeited to, and for the use of the said Hospital.

On Wednesday last arrived the American Ship *Bainbridge*, Captain Josiah, from Philadelphia—left the 24th. of April.

The Captain of an American Ship which arrived at Philadelphia, at the period of the departure of the Bainbridge mentioned, that he had fallen in with *Jerome Bonaparte's Squadron near St. Helena* the beginning of March, and a paper received by this opportunity mentions that on the 24th. of February, a Ship was boarded by the Boats of an English squadron off Madeira, which reported that they were in pursuit of this squadron of the Enemy—This squadron was commanded by *Sir Richard Strachan*.

The above Intelligence, if correct, is so far important, that it ensures the safety of our last homeward bound fleet, which left Point De Galle the middle of March, as it is very unlikely that the Enemy's squadron would continue their cruize to the period of our Ships arrival in that Latitude.

Sir J. B. Warren, it will likewise be remembered, was in pursuit of the same Squadron, and at Port Praya, St. Jago, on the 3d of April.

A Bill had been brought into Congress to prevent the importation into Congress of English Manufactation of several Articles of Earthern Warefore, particularly Glass and [illegible]ed, but it Woollen Cloths, &c. and had [illegible] as supposed it would not at present [illegible] into effect. Mr. *Pinckney*, a General, and warmly attached to the English interest, had been appointed to succeed *Mr. Munroe*, as Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

The American Government had, it is said, sent two millions of Dollars to Spain in order to purchase the Floridas.—This money had been transmitted to France, through which channel the negociations were to be carried on.

BIRTH.

At Chillembrun, on the 13th. instant, the Widow of Captain Charleton, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Porto Novo, on the 14th. instant, DANIEL STEVENSON, Esq. formerly of Tranquebar. A Gentleman, whose Character through life, and in all its vicissitudes, has uniformly been distinguished by the strictest principles of Honor, Integrity, and Beneficence.

At Barafet, Cornet Frazer, of the Bengal N. Cavalry.

At Bombay, Lieut. Wm. Wasdell, of His Majesty's 77th. Regiment.

In the Deckan, Lieut. John Godfrey, of the Bombay N. Infantry.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Earl of Macartney —Duchess of Devonshire —Madame Banti.—Marquis of Ely.—David Dale, Esq. of Glasgow.

LONDON—7th. April.

MEDALLION IN HONOUR OF MR. PITT:—The following is a description of Mr. BISSET'S superb Medallion in honor of the illustrious Mr. PITT.

OBVERSE.—A fine Bust of the late Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.; round which, as a Legend, are the following appropriate lines of the Immortal Shakspeare:

"He was a Man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again!"

REVERSE.—Britannia seated on a Lion dormant, lamenting the loss of her favourite Minister.—On a Pedestal is a Sarcophagus, on which is inscribed the name of Mr. PITT; and Britannia seems to exclaim, in the dying words of the illustrious Statesman—"O! MY COUNTRY!"

Copy of a Letter from Capt. J. W. Loring, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, Niobe at Sea, the 30th. March.

MY LORD,

His Majesty's frigate under my orders on the 26th. inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, chased three french frigates and a brig from La Orient, and I have captured the National corvette *Le Nearque* of 16 guns and 90 men. She is provisioned for 6 months, and had left l'Orient the same day.

They write from Harwich, under date the 6th. inst. that *fifteen* vessels under *Prussian* colours had been detained at that port.

We have received by express a letter from Dover, dated 6 o'clock this morning announcing, that a signal was made for a *French Flag of Truce* from Boulogne. One of the ships of war immediately dispatched her boat to the French Captain, in order to receive his dispatches and land them at Dover.

Dreadful disturbances have taken place at Trieste, between the inhabitants and the foreign troops still remaining in that place. Several of the former have been killed or wounded.

LONDON—13th. April.

Since Prussia has taken possession of Hanover, considerable changes have taken place, and particularly the department of justice has been suppressed, and they have established in its room, a kind of Regency that conducts the business under the direction of the minister of state, count Schulenbourg Kehourt.

Considerable apprehensions were entertained with respect to the safety of English property at Hamburgh, but there is every reason to believe that sufficient precaution has been taken, as both [illegible]burgh and Bremen had for some time entertained some suspicions respecting the intentions of Prussia.

It is said that the Ruby and Raisonable are cruising between St. Helena and the Island of Ascension.

TRIESTE, 5th. April.

Our port is now blockaded by a Russian squadron, as also all the other ports in the Adriatic, the following manifesto has been published on this subject:—

MANIFESTO.

"For the purpose of maintaining good intelligence and harmony with the neutral powers, and also for the purpose of depriving the enemy of the resources they might derive from such powers, the naval commandant of the squadron of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians has considered it his duty to make the following determination, which he hereby makes known.

"1st. That all the ports of the coast whether to the right or the left of the Adriatic Gulph, belonging to France, or neutral ports into which they are admitted, are from this day informed, that they are in a state of the strictest blockade by the said squadron.

"2d. No vessels belonging to the powers abovementioned are permitted to transport into those prohibited places any species of ammunition or provision, nor any kind of merchandize, under the pain of confiscation of the Ship and cargo.

"3d. The consideration of the Imperial court for the neutral states is well known, and this declaration will prevent any loss they might derive in case of their pursuing any other conduct.

Done on board the ship l'Asie, at anchor in the channel of Catarro—March 1806.

Signed ENREOO BELI.
Commanding the Squadron of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

CONSTANTINOPLE—12th. Feb.

The Sublime Porte has formally declared, that it acknowledges Napoleon as Emperor of the French, and King of Italy. The grand Seignior has sent Atteef Effendi, as a courier, with this declaration to Haled Effendi at Paris, who since the refusal of the Porte to acknowledge the Imperal and Regal titles, has lived there as a private individual, but will now re-assume the character of Ambassador from Turkey.

The Munich Gazette of the 13th. of April states—"Very pleasing intelligence has been received from Petersburgh. The Emperor Alexander has acknowledged the Regal dignity of the houses of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and is disposed to treat for Peace with France, under the mediation of Prussia.

HANOVER—10th. April.

The civil possession of this country, formally took place on the 8th. on the part of the Prussian commissaries, in the name of their sovereign. All the old establishments and the administration, provisionally continue on their ancient footing—those employed and the servants of the state, are engaged in writing, conformably to the oath they have taken, to fulfil their respective functions with the same fidelity as heretofore, acknowledging the commission appointed by his Prussian Majesty as the first authority of the state. The *arms of England* and of Brunswick-Luneboury have been *taken down*, and the Prussian Eagle hoisted every where.

LONDON,—24th. March.

During the last century, the Consuls of the different powers of Europe have been so frequently driven from Algiers by the caprices of the Barbarians who have ruled there, that we look on the retreat of Mr. Cartwright as an ordinary occurrence. The insult is not of that aggravated nature to draw down the vengeance of this country upon the petty Despot who has offered it. What from a civilized government would be considered as an outrage on national pride and feeling, and to be attoned for only by war, may be condemned, and almost suffered to pass unnoticed, when offered by the rude and ignorant leader of a barbarous race. It is not very pleasant, to be sure; to be obliged to submit to the insults & exactions of the Barbary powers; but the nuisance has existed so long, and has been so repeatedly acquiesced in and recognized, that we fear there is little chance of its being abated. Of all the powers of Europe with whom these Beys and Deys find occasional pretexts to quarrel, it is less our interest than any other to proceed to extremities with them, and particularly with the Dey of Algiers. The comfort if not the subsistance, of the garrison of *Gibraltar*, depends upon the almost daily supplies of provisions of all kinds received from the Barbary coast. The consequence of any attempt to inflict chastisement, we shall not dignify it with the name of war, upon that barbarian, would be the immediate discontinuance of these supplies; to the very great inconvenience of that garrison. We should be far from putting such an object in competition with national honor if we thought the country could be affected by any thing proceeding from the Dey of Algiers; but it should not be despised. The maintenance of a good understanding with the Barbary powers has its conveniences and advantages even in time of peace; in the war before last, it was eminently useful.

The grand dinner given on Thursday, to the Marquis Wellesley, at White's Rooms, by the gentlemen who were resident in India during the administration of the Marquis, was attended by near two hundred noblemen and gentlemen:—

The tables were laid in the ball room, and were decorated in a magnificent style, and covered with every delicacy that could be procured—the room was most brilliantly lighted with wax lights, in diamond-cut glass chandeliers.—This splendid entertainment, it is said, cost 3,000l.

At the entertainment given to Marquis Wellesley, the memory of Mr. Pitt was drank with that melancholy enthusiasm which might be expected to arise from the recollection of his virtues and regret for his loss being excited at the same moment. The tribute was spontaneous, and flowed from the heart.

LONDON,—5th. April.

A Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of the Squadron in the Mediterranean, to William Marsden Esq. inclosed the following Letter from Captain Munday to Lord Collingwood.

On board his Majesty ship Hydra.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform you, that at a quarter past nine o'Clock, Cadiz light house [illegible] bearing East distant about three miles, standing close in shore with a strong easterly wind, we discovered a squadron of the enemies frigates, which had already passed us to the eastward of the Mozelle at the same time making a signal also that she saw them. I immediately bore up with an intention of following in a parallel direction with that of the enemy, and to observe their movements. I observed with much pleasure that we gained on them, and at eleven o'Clock observing they continued a direct course, I began firing guns of alarm, and throwing rockets, and I ordered Capt. Carden (who seconded me with much zeal during the short time he was under my orders) to steer N. W. to give you this information.

At half past two o'Clock, I observed we had confiderably neared the squadron, they having changed their course one point more easterly, and observing one of the vessels a long way astern of the others, I thought it practicable to cut her off, and I succeeded after a chase of two hours. On our hailing her she fired a board side amongst our sails and rigging, and then struck. She proves to be the Furet French brig of War, commanded by Mr. Demay Lieutenant de Vaisseau mounting 18 long nine pounders, but pierced for twenty. She was built about four years ago, of very large dimensions, and had on board stores and all kinds of provisions for four months.

(Signed) G. MUNDAY.

LONDON,—4th. April.

On Saturday last, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, by public advertisement, was held in the Parliament House, the Lord Provost in the Chair. Upon a motion by his Lordship, an Address was unanimously voted to the Right Honorable *the Earl of Moira*, expressive of their sentiments of respect and veneration for his public and private character. The Address was immediately prepared by a Committee, read to the Meeting, and unanimously approved of. The Lord Provost was requested to sign and transmit it to the Earl of Moira.

Mr. Fox was not present at the Meeting of the Whig Club, on Tuesday, and we are told in a very significant manner, in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the toast drank with the most emphasis was, "May the Whig Club never relax its efforts in adversity, *nor forget its Principles in Prosperity.*" The latter part of the toast is printed in italics by the *Chronicle*, as if there were fears that Mr. Fox or some of his friends would forget their Whig principles now

62

in power. It is boasted that the principles on which the Whig Club is founded now form the basis of the British Government—that is, the Whig Club, or the combination of parties, have forced an Administration upon the King which he never would have chosen himself. But let not the Whig Club flatter themselves precipitately: it is an old remark, that when Mr. Fox has been in power, he has acknowledged the voice of the people to be found in Parliament only; but when out of power he has asserted it could be found only in the Whig Club. Mr. Fox is now in power; and new situations make great changes in the feelings and opinions of men.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, which was well attended. The Court voted their Thanks the freedom of the City, and a Sword of 200 guineas value, to *Lord Duckworth*; and also their Thanks, together with the freedom of the City, and swords of 100 guineas value, to each of the *Rear Admirals, Cochrane, and Louis.*

ADMIRAL DUCKWORTH.

Admiral Duckworth, whose recent achievement has added new laurels to those previously obtained by the British Navy, passed some of the earlier years of his professional life under Lord St. Vincent, to whose fortunes he steadily attached himself. When that nobleman, then Sir John Jarvis, was unemployed, so was this meritorious officer. In 1794, he commanded the Orion of 74 guns, attached to the Channel Fleet under Lord Howe, and distinguished himself in the glorious engagement of the 1st. of June in that year. In the official account of that victory, Captain Duckworth was mentioned by the Noble Admiral among those officers who had "*particular claims to his attention.*" In 1798, we find him in the Mediterranean, commanding the Leviathan, of 74 guns, under his old patron, by whom he was dispatched with a squadron, to co-operate with General Stuart, in the reduction of Minorca, which effected without the loss of a single man. February, 1799, he was promoted to rear Admiral of the White, and was, the year following, appointed to succeed Lord Hugh Seymour, on the Leeward Island station, where he arrived in the month of July. Previous to his going to assume this command, Rear Admiral Duckworth had the good fortune to fall in with a valuable Spanish convoy, under the protection of two frigates, which he took together with eleven merchantmen. His share of the prize money, arising from this capture, is said to have amounted to 75,000l. When the armed coalition of the Northern powers called for spirited measures on the part of the British Government, orders were sent to Rear Admiral Duckworth to proceed in conjunction with General Trigge, to attack the Swedish and Danish Islands, in the West Indies, the reduction of which was speedily effected. For these services the Admiral was rewarded by his Sovereign with the order of the Bath. On the recommencement of hostilities, he was appointed Commander in Chief at Jamaica, and on this station his cruisers were uncommonly active and successful. Here, too, he conducted the negociation with the French in St. Domingo, which terminated in the capitulation of Rochambeau and his troops, to the British arms. In April 1804, he was promoted to be Vice Admiral of the Blue; and, in November last, he obtained the same rank in the White Squadron.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRAVEN COTTAGE.

This cottage fronts the Thames, with a beautiful lawn between, and presents on the outside, in its thatched roof and its portico of wooden branches interwoven with shrubs and flowers, a chaste picture of rural simplicity.

The hall is completely Egyptian, supported by six Egyptian pillars with palm trees growing in the four angles; the walls are covered with hieroglyphics, and other appropriate devices, and the seats are rich oriental cushions embroidered in gold, upon the backs of bronze camels, sphinxes, and griffins. There are three openings to the interior of the cottage from this hall. The opposite one leads into the Turkish room through a curtain in imitation of a leopard's skin, drawn aside by two bronze figures of *Venus* and *Diana*. The *coup d'oeil* of this room is beautiful beyond the power of language to describe. It is an evening scene, the ceiling a serene sky, studded with stars, with the moon rising, represented by a transparency in one of the windows, and the walls hung with sky blue satin, covered with book-muslin, softening it down into the grey and mellow tints of the horizon. The furniture consists of couches to correspond, the frames sphinxes and griffins, and the seat, covered with white Velvet.—In this room are also four alabaster vases which cost one thousand pounds, a beautiful Grecian chandelier of great value is suspended from the ceiling, and the carpet is a Mosaic pattern, finely designed by *W. Porter*, an artist, the manufacturer having under a heavy penalty not to make another of the kind. Upon the left of the hall is a room in the Gothic style, the windows of stained glass, originally intended as a present for *Bonaparte*, but taken on its passage to France, and sold here by auction.

This room is further adorned with banners, and lightened by a Mosaic lamp, suspended from the cieling. From the right hand side of the hall you enter a Turkish Tent, the border a silver crescent upon black velvet, almost entirely lined with mirrors. Adjoining this tent is the conservatory, full of the rarest and most delicate plants, fruits, and flowers. It is lighted at night by variegated lamps running along the glass roof in most curious devices. To the left of the Conservatory are two rooms fitted up in imitation of a grapery, and leading to the most interesting and curious of all the apartments. This is a cave formed of branches and roots of trees in a rude and unpolished state, the feats of the same materials, and covered with leopard skins, and lighted by a transparency on the outside representing the moon. The walls are hung with *Blunderbusses*, and the place fitted up so as to inspire the idea of the cave of a *Bandetti*.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

The Swedish army still remains in Lauenburgh, and his Swedish Majesty in Ratzburgh. A new corps of 12,000 men has been ordered from the interior, to re-inforce the above troops.

On the 23d. the Adjutant General of the Emperor of Russia set out on his return the Petersburgh and Berlin.

All the Swedish maritime forces are to be got ready for sea immediately.

The Russian army of reserve, under general Michelson, remains in the neighbourhood of Therespol.

Private letters from the Russian frontiers describe the roads of that country as covered with Artillery, Ammunition, Waggons, and Troops, on the frontiers an immense army is collected, and the recruiting in the interior goes on without interruption. The armies that lately returned from Moravia, Austria and Bohemia, are kept it readiness to act.

The copy of an address to the Dutch Government has been circulated as a hand bill, though none would present it openly.

It is on the subject of peace. It begins with stating, "that the intelligence of, if not the actual preparations for, a renewal of the war between our neighbours in this quarter of the globe, and consequently the fear that the community at large may suffer from such a new war, are considerations which compel the undersigned to approach the administration with the present address." They then state that the ruin of their trade &c. and their annihilation as a continental power, will be the consequence of a renewal of warlike operations, and conclude with most fervent supplications to remove the calamities of war, and to restore the blessings of peace to their distracted country.

MESSENGER,—31st. March.

On the 24th. instant, a strict search was made by the Magistracy of Hamburgh, assisted by the French Minister and all the French inhabitants throughout the whole of that city and environs. Every hotel, inn, & public house, were inspected with the most pointed scrutiny. At an inn, a French Officer was seized, whose appearence accorded strictly with the description in the hands of the police. On his being arrested, he immediately exclaimed, "take me and do with me what you please; I have deserved to suffer more than you can inflict for my aukwardness."—He then confessed, that he had *twice fired at Bonaparte* on the evening succeeding the battle of Austerlitz, but unfortunately missed him. On the affair taking wind he had deserted, and had got to Hamburgh, whence he intended to have sailed for England. He was immediately sent off by the quickest conveyance to Paris, where his inevitable fate awaits him.

No circumstance is more strange throughout the whole of this extraordinary affair, than the profound oblivion it has been buried in for such a length of time. It shews, however, how much the channels of communication throughout the Continent are governed by Bonaparte, and we have little doubt, but the fate of this unfortunate person will be equally mysterious.

Paris, March 9.—Prince Joseph, brother to the Emperor, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Naples, took possession of the Kingdom of Naples in the *name of his Majesty*, and issued a Proclamation to that effect on the 21st. of February. This Proclamation announces the irrevocable exclusion of the Dynasty of Naples from the Government of that State. It invites the people to concur in the measures which will be taken to improve their finances, to diminish their wants, and to obtain for them justice and peace. Their Magistrates are retained in their offices, and those who have abandoned their posts will be replaced by others. Prince Joseph has provisionally confided the functions of the Secretary of State, who was absent, to certain Directors.

The young gentlemen of Paris, who have any pretensions to the character of Bucks, ornament their heads in the most truly Imperial style. At the back, the nape of the neck is shaven to avoid inconveniences from the interference of the collar, and the hair is dressed *a Vespasian*; the sides are done *a Titus*, and the front is finished *a Caracalla l.* Thus three Roman Emperors contribute to the head dress of a modern Gaul.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—Affairs in Servia grow more serious every day; orders have consequently been given to redouble our vigilance upon the frontiers, and the posts which form the Cordon have been reinforced, and no Turk is to be suffered in future to land upon our coasts without being fired upon.

All the ships upon the Danube are now convoyed by armed galleys.

A desperate conflict occurred on the banks of the Drina, between the Turks from Bosnia and the Servians, on the 15th. in which the former were ultimately defeated with great loss. The Servians afterwards advanced forwards to Novi Passar, which place is said to have been taken by storm by the Montenegains. That the latter have joined the Servians is confirmed from all quarters, so that the Turks will have enough to do.

Near Moravia also, the Turks have sustained a defeat; and it is said, that the Servians have penetrated to Topadi, near Nyssa, into which place the Turkish corps upon the frontiers had retreated.

We are assured that it is now determined, that the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, shall marry a Princess of the Imperial House of France. It is said that the King, his father, has made the demand, and that the Emperor Napoleon has given his consent.

We are informed by a letter from Gibraltar of the 5th. Instant, that Sir James Craig landed at Messina on the 17th. of last month, with eight thousand men. This force, supported by that part of the Neapolitan army which had been previously collected, and the efforts of the Sicilians, would be sufficient to defend the island against any force with which the French could attack it.

The Right Hon. W. Burton, late Member for the county of Carlow, is appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Ireland.

A Letter from an Officer in Admiral Duckworth's ship contains the following particulars.

"Captain Keats before we began suspended on the mizen-stay a PORTRAIT of our beloved Hero (Nelson). There it remained unhurt, but was completely covered so was Capt. K. himself, with the blood and pains of poor Brookbank, one of our boatswain's mates. Two or three minutes before the work of death began, officers' hats off on the quarter deck, our band played,—"God Save the King," then came—"Off the goes," and next "Nelson of the Nile." Never was enthusiasm greater than ours; and to it we went, heart and hand."

LONDON—April 7th.

The day before yesterday His Majesty came to town and held an Extraordinary Council, for the purpose of regulating our new system towards Prussia. The same day, the following appeared in the Gazette.

"His Majesty having received advice that His Majesty the *King of Prussia* has taken possession by open force, and in a hostile manner, of different parts of the Electorate of Hanover and other States belonging to his Majesty: And that farther he has ordered all English ships to be excluded from the Ports of the Prussian States, and certain other ports in the North of Germany, and that to the prejudice of the lawful rights and interests of his Majesty and his States, and in contravention of the laws and usages established among friendly Powers: His Majesty with the advice of his Privy Council, prohibits all vessels or ships belonging to his subjects from entering, until further orders, any of the Ports of Prussia. His Majesty, farther orders, that a general embargo be laid, in all the ports of his United Kingdom, on all Prussian vessels, as well as their crews and cargoes, always however taking the greatest care to preserve their cargoes untouched and uninjured. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Governor of the Cinque ports, are charged with the execution of these presents."

In consequence of the above, *seventeen Prussian ships* have been detained at Dover alone.

General Lord Grey, is made *Earl Grey*, and Viscount Howick.

A grand plan of spoliation is said to have been proposed by France. Prussia was to receive Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Mecklenburg Schwerin, the Dutchy of Brunswick, Austrian Silesia and Gallicia.

The Emperor to be indemnified by the Turkish Provinces of Servia, Bosnia, Wallachia, Moldavia and the whole of Turkish Dalmatia.

The King of Sweden to be *dethroned*, part of his dominions given to Denmark and part to Russia, provided she would accede to the Scheme. Prussia to be put in possession of Holstein & Swedish Pomerania. The Emperor of Russia is said to have rejected this unprincipled plan of *robbery and plunder*.

The War Taxes, which are to cease with the return of Peace, are,

1. An increase of the Property Tax from 6 & a quarter to 10 per Cent. the latter sum to be levied, in the first place, upon all incomes above 36l. per year.
2. An increase of various duties in the Customs and Excise lists. The War Taxes on the articles not exempted are to be raised from 23l. to 33l. 6s. 8d. per cent.

The Permanent Taxes, or those to pay the interest of the Loan, are,

1. Forty shilling per ton on Pig Iron,	l. 500,000
2. An equalization of the Tea Duties	70,000
3. Tax on Apprentisements	60,000
4. Conversion of the last duty on Wine from a War Tax to a Permanent Tax (no new duty)	500,000
	1,130,000

The amount of the additional War Taxes is taken at 6,000,000l.

The new duty on *Cotton* will be an export duty on the manufactured article, instead of an import duty on the *raw material*, the manufacturers having preferred this mode of paying it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR, Last month there appeared in the Papers, the particulars of a conversation with Mr. *Pitt*, relative to the offer of a large sum of money, for the purpose of discharging his debts, in which my name is introduced as one of the parties.

Although it is not true, so far as relates to myself, yet I was unwilling to trouble the public on the occasion: but this day I find my name again mentioned in the *Morning Chronicle*, and where Mr. *Rose* refers to me, to confirm the truth of the offer before mentioned. I have no doubt the last is an error of the Reporter, who may have mistaken another Baronet for myself; for I was not in the House during the debate.

Both the circumstances to which I allude have been, more or less, copied into the other Papers.—I am, therefore anxious to contradict the whole; the more so, as the friends of Mr. Pitt may be disposed to attribute to me merit I do not deserve.

With the highest respect for the talents, the integrity, and intentions of Mr. Pitt, I have not been able to concur with him on any great public question for above twenty years, our political opinions and principles being different. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that the proposal to which I allude, ever entered my mind; indeed, I was totally ignorant of the subject, until I read the speech of Mr. *Rose*, as reported in *The Morning Chronicle* of this day.—Trusting to the liberality and candour which your Paper has always manifested for the insertion of this letter. I am, Sir, &c.

FRANCIS BARING.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE—April 18.

The Committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States, of the 3d. of Dec. last, as relates to the organization and classification of the militia, and to the augmentation of our land forces, having duly considered the several subjects referred to them, and reported to the House the result of their deliberations, upon all of them, except that which relates "*to the augmentation of our land forces*," and a delay of the report on this subject has only been occasioned by a sense of duty. This subject was submitted to the committee in the language of the message, in the following words, viz.—"*Whether it will be necessary to augment our land Forces, will be decided by occurrences, probably in the course of your session.*" Since that reference the House have decided that an augmentation of our land forces was *not necessary*. Since that decision, no occurrence has come to the knowledge of the committee, to convince them that it is necessary to augment our land forces. They therefore, submit the following report.

RESOLVED, That it is not, at this time, necessary to augment the land forces of the United States.

HIEROGLYPHIC BOOK KEEPING.—An old American gentleman, whose father attended more to teach his son the methods of accumulating riches than knowledge, lived some time ago in a town in the State of Connecticut. From application and industry he had amassed a property of about 20,000 dollars. Although not able to read or to write, he never hired a clerk, but had always been in the habit of keeping his own books. He had invented some new characters, for conveying his ideas to himself and others; they were formed as nearly similar to *the shape* of the article sold as the nature of the circumstance would admit.—One day a customer of his called upon him for the purpose of settling his account, the book of *hieroglyphics* was handed down, and our merchant commenced with "such a time you had a gallon of rum, and such a time a pound of tea—such a time a gallon of molasses, and such a time *a cheese*."—"Stop there," says the customer, "I never had a cheese of you."—"You certainly must have had it," said the merchant, "*it is down in my book.*" The other denied ever having an article of that kind. After a sufficient number of *pros* and *cons*, upon recollection he informed him he had purchased a *grindstone* about that time. "'Tis the very thing," said the merchant, "and I must have forgotten to put *the hole in the middle.*"

BARBARY.

ALGIERS, *March*, 4.—On the 1st. of this month a new insurrection broke out in the barracks, from whence the military soon spread themselves through the city, which during several hours was threatened with a general pillage and massacre. At length however they repaired to the palace, where they immediately dispatched the Dey and his Prime Minister; after which the fermentation gradually subsided, and Government seemed re-established, the treaties of France with the Regency were solemnly renewed, and the people in general became tranquil. But if the 230 captives so happily released by M. Jerome Bonaparte had been left till a period, it would have been impossible to have effected their ransom. The Government is now swayed by a ferocious soldiery, who act under the name of a Prince Achmet, suddenly raised from the ranks to fill the bloodstained throne of his predecessor. M. Dubois Thainville has sustained his character as French Envoy with great ability.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

On the 14th. of November 1805, His Majesty's ship Howe, Captain Cockburn, with the Marquis Wellesley on board, arrived at St. Helena.

His Lordship held a Levee at the Government House on the 18th. November, and on that occasion received an Address from the Settlement, of which the following is a Copy:—

To the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Situated as we are, intermediately between the British Empires in Europe and in Asia, proud of the magnanimity of the parent state, and exulting in the triumphs of justice, wisdom, and decision, supported by valour and heroism, in Hindoostan, we congratulate your Lordship and our Country upon the splendid and solid success of your Lordship's measures; which, with national aggrandizement, have accomplished peace and security in India; and by baffling the scheme of France in that Country, and extinguishing the ardent hopes of her present Ruler, have contributed to attain the same desirable objects in Europe.

Under the impression of these sentiments, we beg leave to express our high sense of your Lordships transcendent services to the Honorable Company, and to your King and Country.

To this flattering Address, His Lordship returned the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

The Honorable Character of this respectable Government, the approved loyalty of this Settlement towards our Gracious Sovereign, and your uniform zeal for the interests and welfare of the Honorable Company, attach a peculiar value to this distinguished mark of your favor.

I receive the honor which you are pleased to confer upon me, with a sincere respect for the sentiments which have dictated your Address; and I rejoice in the opportunity which I have possessed of observing among you the prevalence of that high national spirit, which in every region of the world subject to British authority now constitutes our proudest distinction, as well as our solid security.

Entertaining a confident expectation, that you will continue to merit the regard and affection of our Country by the vigilant protection of the valuable public interests entrusted to your charge, I return you my most grateful acknowledgements for your personal kindness; and I assure you, that my serious consideration will be engaged by the importance of this interesting Island to the prosperity of the British Empire and Commerce in Asia; while the flattering reception which I have experienced from this Settlement, must ever demand my attention to its interests, and my cordial solicitude for its safety, peace, happiness, and welfare.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.

LORD MULGRAVE, who had been in the House some time, moved the Order of the Day, relative to summoning their Lordships; which, being read, he proceeded to observe, that, pursuant to his notice of a former evening, he had to lay before their Lordships some farther important documents illustrative of those Treaties with Russia, Sweden, and Austria, which he had the honour to present last week. He observed, these additional papers were deemed necessary for the full consideration of the subject; and from the whole would be seen the great extent and importance of the objects which the British Government, in concert with its Allies, had in view, which referred, not only to a vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the common enemy, but to an ulterior arrangement of the affairs of the Continent. In these great and desirable objects, the treaty with Russia would shew the views of, and part taken by that power, independent of this country. With respect to the general objects of the confederacy, he thought there could be no difference of opinion. To effectuate these, the Papers would shew, that an aggregate force on the parts of Russia and Austria, of, at least 500,000 men, was *contracted for*. Of these 320,000 were to be supplied by Austria, and 180,000 by Russia. With respect to the former power, it would appear, that, so far from a wish, on the part of the British Government, to precipitate the advance of the troops, it was stipulated, that they should not advance beyond a given point, until the co-operation of the Russians was insured. This would also appear, from the plan of co-operation suggested at St. Petersburgh: it would also be evident, no want of wisdom, foresight, or prudence, pervaded any part of the plan, as originally agreed upon by the contracting powers. The lamented failure in the execution of these schemes, in the course of three short months which had reduced one of the first-rate powers on the Continent to a state of subjugation and thraldom, and the whole South of Europe to a situation the most deplorable and calamitous, it would appear, was, in no respect, attributable to those to whom responsibility was attached on the part of this country. And this important consideration was an additional motive to bring forward the documents he should, that evening, lay before their Lordships. From these still illustrating the treaties, it would incontrovertibly appear, that the disastrous result was not owing to any want of prudence, foresight, wisdom, or sagacity, in those who concerted the measure, but from a subsequent and most unfortunate department, in its execution, from the plan which had been laid down. To these aberrations, the whole of the failure was to be attributed. Every degree of caution was exercised, on the part of the British Government; and every measure was adopted by them, for a due execution of the Treaties, &c. and a scrupulous adherence to the plan of operation. On the 1st. of October, an official return was made by the principal contracting powers, that 500,000 men were under arms; and either at their posts, or on their march, by different routes, to the places appointed; and this would appear from the supplementary papers. The cause of withholding a part of the documents he had before explained. He, however, repeated, they involved no points in which the honour or the character of the country were concerned; nor were they withheld from any view of screening those who were responsible for the part taken by the British Government. The documents to which he alluded, would soon be in the hands of others who would judge, whether or not they could, with propriety, be communicated. Were it deemed proper to bring them forward, they would farther tend to evince the truth of what he advanced in behalf of His Majesty's Ministers. The facility of finding fault, and casting obloquy, was sufficiently evident; but those who were at a distance from the scenes of action, could ill comprehend the difficulties of execution, or be aware of what unforeseen obstacles might arise. They should not forget the magnanimity of the Emperor of Germany; the unprecedented sacrifices he made for the advantage of the common cause—the abandonment of his capital. What he had done, should not be forgotten, nor unfelt. He trusted, the general subject would be hereafter discussed; which the more it was investigated, would the more fully evince the truth of his positions. He thought it necessary to say thus much on behalf of those with whom he had the honour to act, and in justice to that *Great Man* (now, unhappily, no more,) whose commanding influence had, necessarily, such a share in the measures adopted on the part of this country. Upon the whole he would solemnly repeat, that he could recollect of no measure of caution, prudence, energy, or foresight, which had been *omitted*, or, that he knew of any step or measure *taken*, on the part of this country, that he should wish to retract. His Lordship concluded, by presenting, pursuant to His Majesty's commands, copies of certain additional papers, among which was a Dispatch from Sir Arthur Paget, K. B.—a Dispatch from Lord G. L. Gower—another from Count Woronzoff—and the Proclamation of the Emperor of Germany, which were ordered to lie on the table,

PETERSBURGH,—14th. February.

The embassy destined for China, arrived in the latter end of November last at Maimalschin the first village on the frontier of that Empire. They continued their route for Pekin on the 1st. of December. This embassy is only composed of 120 persons. The rest of the individuals who composed a part of the embassy, are on their return here.

A person who had shewn an early disposition to the *army*, went afterwards into business, in which he failed; and on being asked by a friend, who knew nothing of his change of prospects, whether his success in the service equalled his fond expectations, simply answered, that his *Commission* was just signed.

The people of Goodman's fields have their attention at present attracted by two rival Persons; one of them dresses in the habit of a Military Officer, and is an advocate for the *Church Militant* here on earth; the other is a *converted Jew*; and as reformed sinners make the best Saints, he warmly espouses the cause of the new Jerusalem.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FRANCIS BROWNLOW VALENTINE DAYRELL Esq. late of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to FRANCIS ELLIS Esq. of the Civil Service aforesaid, and to Messrs. ADRIAN, JOHN and LEWIS D'FRIES, of Madras Merchants, as the constituted Attornies in that behalf of MARMADUKE DAYRELL of Camps in the County of Cambridge Esq. the Lawful Brother of the said deceased, it is requested that all persons having claims upon, being Indebted to, or holding Property of the said Estate, do forthwith state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up the Property, so being in their hands to the said Administrators at Madras.

Fort St. George, 19th. August, 1806.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 22d. August.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
SEVERAL GOLD AND METAL WATCHES,
ALSO
TEN PAIR OF PASTE
Shoe Buckles,
AND
TEN CASKS OF EXCELLENT
BRANDY.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 22d. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE of Gentlemens Black Ronnd Hats—Helmet Hats with Bear Skins and Cockades—Ladies and Childrens Hats of Colours
An Invoice of Cotton Hosiery consisting of Mens fine Cotton Gloves—Ladies and Gentlemens Superfine Cotton Hose--Plain ditto ditto with Embroidered Lace Clocks.
An invoice of Haberdashery, consisting of best White chapel Needles—best London Pins—best made White Thread—superfine cambrick ditto—coloured Thread sorted—best Dutch Tape—fine Fillering ditto—best Dutch Bobbin, sorted sizes—superfine cotton Knit Garters—best Town made superfine Wire Shirt Buttons—Sugar loaf Moulds, for Ladies dresses—cambric Wires—fashionable Silk and cotton Buttons—cotton Cord,—cottom Gimp Trimming—cotton Girdles and Tassels,—flat ditto, &c.
An Invoice of Ironmongery consisting of an Iron Cash Chest—Files of Sizes—Butt Hinges—Iron Chest Locks—Cupboard ditto—Iron Rim Locks complete of Sizes, Brass Case Locks--Fine Padlocks—Chissels Sorted—Socket Chissels—Jack and Smooth Planes—German Steel Hand Saws—Carpenters two foot Rules—Carpenters Compasses—Hinges of sizes, &c.
ALSO
An invoice of Gun Flints—and a variety of other articles.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 22d. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
Positively without Reserve, to close a Concern.
AN invoice of Bengal Sheep and Dog Skins—Hessian and half Boot Legs, with Vamps, complete, &c.
A few Garden Spades.

By Order of
MR. GEORGE UMPHERSTON.
To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,
On MONDAY, the 1st. day of Sept. next,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,
THE Large and extensive Livery Stables situated at Chinadrepetta, known by the name of Mr. UMPHERSTON'S Stables; also the Carriages and Horses, as particularized in the last Courier.

For Sale on Commission,
BY JAMES DOBBIN.
A FEW copies of Sir Home Popham's CHARTS of the Red Sea.

SALE *Postponed from* THURSDAY *the* 21st. *to* TUESDAY *the* 26th. *Instant*.
By Order of the
ADMINISTRATORS,
To the Estate of the Late
E. NIMMO, ESQ.
To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,
On TUESDAY, the 26th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon
THAT large and Commodious upper roomed HOUSE with suitable out Offices situated in Popham's Broad-way, and lately occupied by MESSRS. CHASE, & Co.—The Ground containing in length from East to West on the North side two hundred and twenty feet, and on the South side two hundred and feventeen feet—and in breadth from North to South sixty six feet.
ALSO
A Palankeen Godown, measuring in length from North to South seven feet, and in breadth from East to West thirty two feet and a half.
AND
A STABLE YARD, measuring in length from East to West on the North sixty-six feet, and on the south side five feet and a half, and in breadth North to South forty feet.
Conditions of Sale.
Ten per cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which the Premises will be resold at the loss and expence of the first Purchaser with all advantages forfeited. The Expence of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.
N B. For the convenience of those who may be inclined to Purchase the above, Approved Bills at two and three months, with Interest at 10 per cent will be taken.

By order of the
ADMINISTRATOR
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
E. NIMMO, ESQ.
To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
With the consent of the Mortgagees,
ON THE PREMISES,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 & 6 in the afternoon,
AN upper roomed House and Ground, situated in Moor Street, Blacktown, between the house of Narrain Syang and Sunkoo Naranamah, containing in length from East to West sixty nine feet and a half, and in breadth from North to South, at the East end fifty nine feet and a half, and the West end, sixty two feet and a quarter.
CONDITIONS OF SALE,
Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which the premises will be resold, at the loss and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.
The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

For Sale on Commission,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
A FEW BOXES OF
CHINA PRESERVED
GINGER,
AT 2 PAGODAS PER JAR.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.