



SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, the 29th. August, 1806.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Charles Harris, being General Agent for the Salt Monopoly.

Mr. Thomas Gahan, Assistant under the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

Mr. Robert Alexander, Collector in the Zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. George Palfre, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Vizagapatam.

19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain J. Storey, to be Major, vice Coghlan, dec. Captain Lieutenant H. Lewis Harrington, to be Captain of a company, vice Storey; and Lieut. T. Smithwaite, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Harrington, promoted.

Captain J. De Morgan, to proceed to England, on furlough.

Lieutenant Archibald Betram, of the 17th Regt. N. Infantry, is appointed to the ad. bat. of Pioneers, vice Smithwaite.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At St. Maryle-Bone Church, on the 18th of March, Capt. JOHN SEARCY RAYNES, of the Royal Navy to Miss ESTER DEARS, Daughter of Philip Dears, Esq. of Nottingham Place.

Lieut. Col. F. Dillon, to Miss Callender, daughter of the late A. Callender, and niece of Sir John Callender, Bart.

Lieutenant Myers, Esq. of Kilmecart, Oxfordshire, to Mrs. Leighton, widow of the late Thomas Leighton, Esq.

George Cary, Esq. of Tor Abbey, in Devonshire, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Franklin.

Henry Baldwin Raven, Esq. of Gerard-Arrest, Soho, to Miss Mary Ann Littlefield, second daughter of Vincent Littlefield, Esq. of the Council Office, Whitehall.

PARTICULARS.

OF THE LOSS OF THE LADY BURGESS.

On Friday the 18th. April, the Commodore signified his intention of anchoring in Port Praya Bay, and shaped his course accordingly for the Island of St. Jago: he made the island Bonaville, on the 19th, and on Sunday morning the 20th, at a quarter before 6 o'clock, the *Lady Burgess* being under her topgalls, and going at the rate of 4 or 5 knots per hour, struck on a reef of sunken Rocks, supposed to be the *Letton Rocks*—they endeavoured to get her off by means of her sails, but without effect; they next got out the Cutter and lowered the boats from the quarters—the next step was to work the Pumps, but they were soon rendered useless by the water coming up to the orlop-deck, and the last, that of cutting away her masts in order to ease, and prevent her from upsetting.

Thus was every expedient tried, that the prudence and experience of the Commander and his Officers could suggest for the safety of the ship, without success.—Nothing therefore remained to console the unhappy sufferers, but to linger out the few remaining hours of darkness and uncertainty, in the hope that if they survived, at day-light, they might be rescued from their perilous situation.

No sooner did the day dawn, than one of the Boats approached the Wreck, and having lowered the Ladies into her, she pulled off and reached the *Lady Nelson* in safety.

About 8 o'clock, the surf had risen considerably & lured the ship farther on to the rocks, and by a sudden and tremendous shock swung her stern in, and laid her broadside on, whilst her starboard side was exposed to the fury of the waves, which broke over her decks with such force as to carry every thing away—Captain Swinton, to whose exertions and that of his Officers, so much praise is due, for their steady and persevering conduct during the trying a scene—saw that it was now time to quit the wreck, as the Hull was going to pieces very fast—and having made signs for the boats, (which had laid off on their oars,) to come as near the wreck as they could, he called his fellow sufferers around him, and exhorted those who could swim to follow him, and taking a piece of board under his arm plunged into the sea, and by his presence of mind and perseverance, reached the Cutter in safety: as many as could swim followed his example,—and reached the *Lady Melville* about 10 o'clock.

The situation of those who were left on the wreck was now the most deplorable that can fall to the lot of man—some were on the wreck of the masts, others on those parts of the hull, highest out of the water, and about 40 got into the long boat, which for want of time could

not be got out, and had providentially kept fast her birth.—The hull at this moment by a sudden and tremendous crash separated amidst ships, and those in the long boat cutting her lashings at the same time, she fortunately floated; and by the exertions of the crew, continually hauling her from sinking, as she had struck on a rock and stove part of her bottom in, as she drifted through the reef to leeward—one of the *Leopard's* boats on her way to the wreck falling in with her, supplied her with a mast, sail, and oars—and proceeding to the *Lord Melville* reached her about noon.

On the signal of distress being made, the Commodore ordered the fleet to bring too—as the situation and extent of this dangerous reef was uncertain—at the same time keeping under weigh himself and working to windward.

At day-light the fleet made all possible sail to windward, and the *Leopard* being the weather-moost ship sent her boats, but so strong was the wind and current against them, that they could not fetch the wreck until between 10 & 11 o'clock, when they succeeded in saving the lives of 24 men, who had clung to pieces of the wreck.

A Boat from the *Alexander* in endeavouring to pull to the wreck, fell in with one of the *Lady Burgess's* boats, with Mr. Hind, the second Officer on board, and persevering against wind and current, was recalled by the Commodore, seeing the impossibility to render assistance, as the Hull had totally disappeared and his own boats had saved the lives of the survivors.

On the arrival of the fleet at *Porta Praya* Bay on the 28th. April, necessary steps were taken by Captain Jones, of the *Earl St. Vincent*, Commodore of the Squadron, in providing accommodation for the survivors—Col. Hardwicke and two daughters, Col. Arnold and two daughters, Mrs. and Miss Dickson, the Surgeon of the Ship, and his Mate, together with Lieut. Hook, were allotted to the *Lord Nelson* store-ship, for *St. Helena*—the Writings and Caskets were distributed amongst the ships, Capt. Swinton was accommodated on board the *Leopard*, the second, third, and fourth Officers took their passage to Lisbon, on a Portuguese brig which sailed two days after our arrival—the fifth Mate, appointed 6th. of the *Lord Nelson*—the Midshipmen, seamen and Military divided amongst the fleet.

Between forty and fifty persons lost their lives on this melancholy occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, — 17th. March. INDIA.

Mr. Paull moved, that an Order of the House, dated 27th. January last, for the production of certain papers relative to the management of Affairs in India, be read; which being done, the Hon. Member stated that upwards of nine months ago, he had moved for certain Papers, which he intended to make the foundation of Charges against the *Marquis of Wellesley*; on the 27th. of January last, he had moved for other papers of a similar nature; and on the 1st. of February an Hon. Member (Mr. Wallace) had moved for certain other papers, with a view of vindicating the Noble Marquis from the charges which he (Mr. Paull) intended to bring against him. Without imputing it as any blame to the present Ministers, he had to state it as a matter of complaint, though the papers which he had moved for had been ordered so long previous to the others, yet that those papers which formed the Noble Marquis's defence were in the hands of the Members of the House, while those which he had moved for, and which formed the ground of charge against the Noble Marquis, were, in a great measure, not yet on the table of the House. He therefore moved that returns of the papers contained in the order of the 27th. of January be made forthwith.

After some conversation on this subject, it appearing that the delay had been unavoidable and had latterly been occasioned by a wish to consult the New Board of Control, the order being so qualified, "so far as can be disclosed without prejudice to the public service," the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Paull then introduced another motion for certain additional papers, as a foundation of a new charge against Lord Wellesley, by taking a view of the Noble Marquis's conduct in Oude, Bhurtpore, the Carnatic, and Surat, and, on the whole, declared that there was not a part of that immense Peninsula which had not felt the system pursued by the Noble Marquis, which seemed to lead him to omit no opportunity of seizing on the territories of the defenceless. For what purpose, he then asked, had *Mrs. Hastings* been tried, but for example, and to hold out to the Native Princes of India that the British Government would never countenance such a system as that which had been pursued by him? On such principles had *Lord Cornwallis* acted, and there was not a Prince, not an individual in India, who would have uttered a complaint against his Government; but in the course of three months the Marquis Wellesley had completely changed the system from one extremity of the peninsula to the other. He hoped such a system should not gain countenance in that House. He concluded by moving for a number of Papers connected with the territory of Surat.

Lord Temple, while he protested against such voluminous productions without any specific reason being assigned, declared that, on the part of his Noble Friend the Marquis of Wellesley, he courted inquiry. On the subject of Surat, he should only state, that, from the year 1753, it had been governed by the same family. In the year 1759, a Treaty was made, by which the *Cattle and Effect* were declared to be under our control. On the Marquis of Wellesley's arrival, he found the throne of that territory vacant. He gave it to the next heir, and, which it had not been before, made it hereditary in the family, giving them a greater share than they formerly had in the revenue. This was the way in which the Noble Marquis, in this particular instance, verified the statement of the Hon. Gentlemen—seized on the territory of the defenceless. He would tell the Hon. Gentlemen what he would do in his case—if he felt interested in the character of Lord Wellesley he would bring forward the charge; if he felt anxious for his own, he would put the motion in his pocket. His Lordship then read, as part of his speech, a Resolution of Thanks, by the Court of Directors to Lord Wellesley, for the very service which was the subject of the present motion.

Lord Falkland thought there was ground for the motion. It appeared, from the statement of the Noble Lord, that the Noble Marquis had given something to this Prince. If he had done so gratuitously, what right had he to assume such a power to himself? If he gave this to the Prince of Surat, he must have taken it from some person else.

Sir T. Metcalfe gave a history of the Government of Surat, which exactly agreed with the statement of Lord Temple. He then paid many compliments to the Marquis of Wellesley, whose character for integrity the breath of slander had never dared to assail. He had left India with as clear hands as he had entered it; and, had his plans been completed, they would, for half a century to come, have ensured the peace of India. That there was nothing in the conduct of the Noble Marquis calling for the obloquy which was attempted to be cast on it, he referred to the Gentleman at the head of the former Board of Control, and to those who had lately come into it, not, as was generally believed, with any particular desire to see the Court of Directors, or the Noble Marquis.

Mr. Adington, Dr. Lawrence, and Lord Temple, each said a few words.

Mr. Fox thought himself called on to notice in a few words what had fallen from the Noble Baronet. If the Noble Baronet meant that he had come into office without any improper desire to serve either one or the party, he was correct. If he were called on to raise, taking the system pursued by the two Noble Marquis, Wellesley and Cornwallis, as general principles, which of the two he liked best, he should say—the latter, as being most agreeable to the principles laid down by this House, and the

to the credit of the India Company. If, again, he were asked as to his opinion of the delinquency of Marquis Wellesley, he should say he had none. He had not yet formed it, and if he had, this was not the time to declare it. As to an idea thrown out by an Honorable Member, that such charges were better carried on by Ministers, that, for one, he disclaimed. He thought such questions were best discussed when no weight was lent to the accusations, except what is derived from the individual who preferred it, and from the cause of truth.

Mr. Haddleton did not assent to every thing that had fallen from Sir Theophilus Metcalfe.

Mr. R. Thornton deprecated the pendency which that Worthy Baronet had heaped on the Noble Marquis. He knew well that he had flogged almost single in the Court of Directors on this subject. The Noble Marquis had been recalled by the Court of Directors, & he thought no more complete specimen of their disapprobation of the *Comptroller* by him could be demanded. That very recall produced a jealousy against him, which was of itself an argument in favor of the present investigation.

Mr. Paull replied, and having in the course of his speech alluded to a charge, which he intended also to bring forward against the Noble Marquis, for dissipating the public money contrary to act of Parliament.

Mr. C. Pole asked, if it was his intention to charge the Noble Marquis with having applied the public money to his own use?

Mr. Paull answered, to his own convenience and splendour, contrary to act of Parliament.

Mr. Pole repeated—Did he charge him with peculation?

Mr. Paull.—Not with peculation, but with a wasteful, profuse expenditure of a large sum of the public money for his own convenience and splendour, contrary to act of Parliament.

Mr. Pole.—That is to say, in public objects contrary to law. As in the PALACE at CALCUTTA, body guard, &c.

Mr. Paull, however, declined giving any more explicit statement of what his charge should amount to.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, — 17th. March.

Yesterday a General Court of Proprietors was held on special affairs.

By order of the Chairman a variety of public accounts were read. He then informed the Court that several papers had been delivered to the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to conduct the impeachment of Lord Melville. Several others were also presented pursuant to order of that Honorable House.

On the particular business for which the Court was made special (the granting the sum of 5000l. to Colonel Robinson, Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis)—

Mr. Rack observed, that pursuant to the 19th. section of the Company's bye-laws, chapter 6, the Court of Directors were prevented from granting any pension exceeding the amount of 200l. per annum, without having first obtained the consent of a Court of Proprietors. He did not mean to object to the particular grant which had drawn his attention to this subject, but wished that some regulation might be made by which the conduct of the Directors should be in future guided in such cases. He therefore moved, That a General Court of Proprietors be summoned for the 7th. of May next, to consider of the propriety of amending the clause to which he had alluded, by inserting after the words "not exceeding 200l. per annum," the words "or any sum of money equivalent thereto," or some other terms to that effect.

The Chairman expressed the greatest willingness on the part of the Directors to accede to the wishes of the Proprietors in general, or those of any individual Member, who stated any reasonable ground for calling a General Court, with a view to amend the bye-laws of the Company; but he was apprehensive that if a Court of Proprietors were to be assembled every time that it was found expedient or just to grant two or three thousand pounds as a remuneration or compensation to a servant of the Company for losses sustained or expenses incurred in India, it would very materially interfere with the general business of that great public body. However, he was willing that the subject should have the most ample discussion, and would not therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. Feilding thought that a distinction should be made between a pension for a number of years and a single present.

Mr. Randle Jackson was of opinion that if the Proprietors themselves could not legally vote such a sum of money without fourteen days notice, it must follow that a *servitor* the servants or delegates of the Company ought not to be invested with such a power.

Mr. Bisanquet observed, that if the Proprietors were to be called together on every occasion on which 2000l. was granted to a servant,

in the vast concerns of an Empire producing fourteen millions revenue, it would be found necessary for them to meet almost every week. That it had been frequently done was shewn by the Chairman and Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Leander, now that the Court were considering of the propriety of the application of their funds in one instance, felt himself bound to notice the non-application in another instance; he thought that 20,000l. ought to have been voted to Sir Sidney Smith, for his gallant defence of Acre. He also suggested that a new fund should be established, a *Corruption Fund*, so that he might be enabled to fight Buonaparte with his own weapons, as he maintained that every thing was carried by that Ruler more by means of a *regiment d'espionnage*, and a shower of gold, than by the sword.

Mr. P. Moore, declared, that notwithstanding the great exploits which had been performed by Lord Hutehinson, and notwithstanding the modest language of that conqueror had excited his highest admiration, he had thought it his duty to consider that he was the servant of the Crown, and that pecuniary reward should be in justice flow from another source. He therefore could not agree to the proposition of the Member who spoke last, with respect to another gallant officer.

The question was then called for, and carried with only one dissentient.

The Chairman then laid the proceedings of the Court of Directors, with respect to the Company's College at Hertford, before the Proprietors. The general result was, that they had come to a resolution to appropriate the sum of 7000l. to the purchase of sixty acres of freehold land, on which a building was to be erected, for completing the education of those destined for the Company's Civil Service in India. This building is proposed to be contiguous to Hertford Castle, which is to be made use of as a preparatory school; and the expense of the new structure is estimated at about the sum of 50,000l. The whole is to be completed in about four years, and it is calculated that, exclusive of the advantage to be derived by the Company, from the instruction of its servants, the receipts will be very nearly equal to the disbursements of the establishment. The plan had received the sanction of Lord Minto and the Board of Control that day, and it was then submitted to the Proprietors for their approbation.

Mr. Randle Jackson delivered a warm panegyric on Marquis Wellesley, for his having first suggested the idea, and endeavoured to carry into effect the plan of giving more extensive information to the servants of the Company, so as to qualify them in a more eminent degree, for the high and responsible situations which many of them are destined to fill. But now that an improvement had been made on the design of that Nobleman, and since it was determined to have the youth educated in England, he was convinced that a more economical plan could not possibly be adopted.

Mr. Devaynes entertained some doubts as to the power of the Court to vote such a sum of money without the authority of Parliament.

Mr. R. Jackson, however, informed the Honourable Director that, if any doubt existed on that head, an application to the Legislature would, he was confident, be likely to cause the removal of such doubt in a very short time, and at a very trifling comparative expense.

After a few words from Mr. Samuel Dixon, and some short explanation between the Members who had already spoken, the question was put and carried by a very considerable majority.

Mr. Moore afterwards moved the reading of a number of Papers illustrative of the general state of the Company's Finances, and the system which has been acted for some time past in India.

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

VICE-ADMIRAL LINDO to the MINISTER OF MARINE.

Simon's Day, 3d. Complementary Day, Year 13.

GENERAL MINISTER,

"If you have received the Letters which I have before had the honor of addressing to your Excellency, you will have been informed that, on quitting the Isle of France, I determined to change the plan of the campaign, from different motives, of which I gave you an account.

"I therefore contented myself with sending to the Captain-General Decaen, who was absent from the Port, notice of the new Plan on which I had determined, and I immediately got under weigh on the 1st. of Prairial, year 13, accompanied only by the *Belle Poule* Frigate.

"An American Ship, which arrived at the Isle of France at the moment of my departure, informed me that he had been boarded the preceding evening, off Rodriguez, by the English Ships the *Tremendous*, of 74 guns, the *Grampus*, of 50, and a Frigate.

"I first steered my course to the Sechelles, where I had been informed that some of the Enemy's ships had appeared, but which I did not find. In quitting that Archipelago, I steered to the North, proposing to cruise at the entrance of the Red Sea.

"Near Socotra we experienced for several days such violent storms and rough seas, that our sails and rigging suffered much. The *Belle Poule* suffered much and being unable any longer to keep to the wind asked permission to go before it. I then determined to steer large, and cruized at the entrance of the Channel of the 7th. of the Maldivian Islands. I remained there twelve days, with pretty fine weather. I passed that Channel, after having reconnoitred the Malacca Islands, and I took my parallel of De Galles, 40 leagues to the Westward of this Port. I knew that I could remain but a few days on this cruise, on account of the currents which run to the East, and of which I daily felt the influence, notwithstanding all the sails which I could set.

"On the 18th. of Messidor, I at last espied a Vessel; it was an English Flag of Truce, from Bombay, conveying 170 prisoners to the Isle of France. I took 74 of them to reinforce my crew. I learnt the Declaration of War between Spain and England, and had information that some Ships in Bombay Roads were on the eve of departing for China, and that there was only a Ship of War of 60 guns; and that there was in fight of Ceylon, in the day-time landing to sea, and at night towards the land; I forced myself to prolong this cruise.

"On the 22d. of Messidor, at six o'clock in the morning, we perceived two Ships to windward, landing before the wind. I tacked to the Northward to cut them off from the land, of which we were in fight; they kept their wind on the same tack, &c., and made signals which indicated their being Enemies.

"The *Belle Poule*, by her superiority of sailing, first came within cannon-shot of one of them, which endeavoured to get ashore, but which was rendered impossible by our respective positions. At three quarters past twelve the *Belle Poule* made her strike, after some broadsides: the left me to take possession of her, and kept wind on the same tack. In order to chase the second Ship, which had gained upon us in distance and to windward.

"I hastened with the prize to stand upon the Southern tack, in order to get a distance from the breakers of Point de Galles, from which we were only one mile: it was with difficulty that I perceived the *Belle Poule*, which was shut in by the land; the joined me at five o'clock, having the signal flying that the Enemy was stranded. Capt. Bruilbae informed me that the Vessel had run on shore, under all sail, and had gone to pieces; that, seeing her in that desperate situation he had abandoned her, being only occupied in disengaging the Frigate from the reefs, which he discovered on the Starboard and larboard, and a head; he stood to sea and joined me.

"The Ship lost is the Country Ship *Sarah*, of 1000 tons, and carrying 30 guns or carronades, laden with cotton, from Bombay, bound to China. That captured is the *Brunswick*, Company's Ship, of 1200 tons burthen, carrying 30 guns, and mounting 64, having 14 ports pierced on her first deck, and 15 on her second. Her cargo consists of 4762 bales of cotton, Sandal wood, &c. She came also from Bombay, was to touch at Pulo Penang to take in water and provisions, and to go from thence to China. I gave the command of her to Lieutenant Keelrain.

"Admiral Pellevo had taken the Sailors of the *Brunswick*, and the Ship had only a crew of 30 White, 70 China-men, and 25 many Lascars.

"The capture of the *Brunswick*, and the shipwreck of the *Sarah*, all happened in sight of Port de Galles, of which we could distinguish not only the colours, but the people on the Coast.

"Capt. Bruilbae saw a kind of Cutter leaving Port de Galles, and steering to the Eastward, defined, without doubt, to give intelligence to the Cruizers of Dondres, or the Bassees, of our presence. I hastened to dispatch the *Brunswick* for Reunion, and to change my position.

"I took position at forty to fifty leagues to the Eastward of Ceylon, in the hope of intercepting two Ships bound to China, which had left Bombay with the *Brunswick*, and parted with her five days ago; after three days cruising in that offing, it was no longer doubtful that these ships had passed. It was also inconceivable that an embargo would be laid in all the Ports of the Gulf on hearing of my arrival in these Seas, since the presence of a single Privateer was sufficient to occasion it. I consequently left the Enemy at liberty, and made sail to the Southward.

"In the latitude of the Line I experienced stormy weather; in a kind of whirlwind the *Belle Poule* lost her mizen-mast.

" On the 4th. of Thermidor, being in 6 degrees of S. lat. I met a Vessel under Danish colours—wishing to diminish the number of combatants with which I was loaded, I put 27 cut-fumers on board of her from the prize, & gave her water and provisions for their nourishment.

" On the 6th. of Thermidor, by a lucky accident, I met the *Brunswick*, which had been retaken, having some fails torn, which it was necessary to repair, having none to exchange. The Captain informed me that he had not enough of water—I ordered some to be given him from the ship and the frigate, I took from him some Chinamen and English—I augmented, by 10 Franchmen, my crew, in order to prevent the plots of rising, which had been already contrived and discovered.

" On the 18th. being in 20 deg. 43 minutes, South lat. and 78 deg. 8 min. East long, the wind at South East, we were occupied at a quarter past 4 o'clock, in taking in a third reef in our courses, and furling the main sail, when we perceived to leeward, 2, 3, 4, and 5 three masted ships, a little separate, bearing from the S. W. to the N. W. and standing to the northward. The *Belle Paule* and *Brunswick* were a little to the windward of the *Morango*—I made the signal to the frigate to keep ahead, and to the Prize to keep her wind, as her bad sailing, besides being badly armed, must have compromised her, and hindered me.

" I bore down on the middle of the fleet, preparing for action—a squall made me lose sight of the frigate sails—but when it dispersed, I found myself very close to them, not having altered their course.

" I then perceived a Ship of war in stays on the starboard tack, with signals flying which the other ships joined, and which I knew to be company ships. I endeavoured to cut off 4 of the sternmost, which crowded sail, in order to come into the wake of the ship of war—but they succeeded in passing me. I ranged alongside of the strongest ship, at pistol-shot—and hoisting my colours at half past 5 o'clock, I gave her my fire of artillery and musketry, which she immediately returned, hoisting ensign and pendant.

" I passed, fighting the *Vessels* ahead of her, to the number of six. I found with regret that I could not make use of my lower battery, and a trial that was made of it admitted much water into the Ship. The frigate which followed me was some time alongside of the Ship of 74 guns, which had lowered her mizen, and appeared to sail extremely well.

" A squall which suddenly came upon us made it necessary to put up the helm, in order to save the mizen-mast. A part of the convoy was to windward of those which I had attacked. At 6 o'clock the frigate ceased.

" The *Enemy* fell red much; and we had only 8 men wounded in this action. But I received, as *the Belle Paule*, some balls in the masts and rigging. I was the whole night occupied in repairing them—and although I knew that the force of the enemy which I had fought consisted of a ship of 74 guns, six ships with 2 tier of ports, and 4 others which had but one, and that I had but a Ship of the same force, and a Frigate to oppose to them, I had sufficient dependence on my manoeuvring to continue to hazard these ships, to impede their route, and to endeavour to capture those which might separate. I manoeuvred in consequence, the two following days, but the high sea and other causes always disappointed me—and as the pursuit of these ships would have led me much out of my way, and my water was exhausted by a cruise of 108 days, to such a degree, that we were reduced to one bottle of water in the 24 hours, and having only water enough left for 12 days, it was necessary for me to discontinue the chase, and to proceed to the Cape.

" On the 26th. Fructidor I anchored in Simon's Bay, as did the Frigate *Belle Paule*. We had only six days water remaining. My continued navigation was only, this time, 114 days—it is the shortest and the least fortunate which I have yet made—but it is, notwithstanding, that in which our ships have suffered the most by storms and violent rains—notwithstanding, I have the honour to announce to your Excellency that I have very few sick—the finest cold which we have experienced since our arrival in the high latitudes, has almost restored to our crews the European colour.

" The *Brunswick* arrived at False Bay yesterday, and is going to be unloaded.—I expect in fifteen days to be able to put to sea, and to be more fortunate in the Cruise which I shall undertake.

Signed "LINOIS."

Sir *Montague Cholmely*, who has lately been created a Baronet, is descended from the family of that name, who came into the Island with *William the Conqueror*, this branch has resided at Eaton, in Leicestershire, near 200 years. A warranty, in 142, for a similar patent, signed by King *Charles I.* is now in the possession of Sir *Montague*; and, it is supposed, the troubles of those days prevented its being registered.

LORD REDESDALE.

On Tuesday evening this Nobleman sat for the last time in the Court of Chancery, the day was occupied in discussing a motion of importance, upon which his Lordship delivered his opinion at some length, immediately after which he addressed a very numerous assembly of the Gentlemen of the Profession as follows.

" I must now take my leave.—When I came to this Country I thought that I should probably have passed the remainder of my days here, with that view I formed an establishment, and I proudly hoped to have lived amongst you. But that has not been permitted.

" To the Gentlemen of the Bar I have the greatest obligations. I came amongst them a stranger, I have experienced from them every kindness, and I must say, that I could not have left a Bar with whom I could have lived in habits of more cordial intercourse. Perhaps I may (on some occasions) I am aware that I must have used expressions which they were only such as were suited to the occasion.—My design was not to hurt the feeling of any, and if I have done so, I am truly sorry for it. I wish to depart in peace and good will with all.

" To the Officers and Practicers of the Court I must say, that though with respect to a very few of the latter I have had occasion to animadvert with some severity, their conduct in general has been highly satisfactory. As to the Officers of the Court, they, in their several stations, endeavoured to assist me to the utmost of their powers, they have materially done so, and I owe them sincere thanks.

" It would have been my wish to have continued to sit until the Gentleman who has been named to succeed me should have arrived. I believe it was his wish also, and I have every reason to think so, and from him I have experienced every degree of politeness and attention. I am sorry that other persons should have thought me unworthy to be intrusted with the Seal during the interval. What an occasion this (which I cannot but consider as a personal insult) I am unable to guess, but I have been informed that a peremptory order has come to the Lord Lieutenant to suffer a moment to elapse in preventing the Great Seal from longer remaining in my hands.

" I know not whence this jealousy of me has arisen, or how my continuing to sit in the Court of Chancery (for I could make no other use of the Seal but under the warrant of His Excellency) could interfere with any views of His Majesty's Ministers. I am proudly conscious of having discharged the duties of my station with honesty and integrity to the utmost of my abilities. For the office I care not, except so far as it afforded me the opportunity of discharging conscientiously an important public duty.

" It was unthought for by me, I came here much against my will, I came from a high station in England, where I was living amongst my old friends, and in the midst of my family. But I was told that I owed it to public duty and to private friendship to accept the office, and I yielded, I yielded to the solicitations of some of those who have concurred in my removal. This, I own, is what I did not expect, and what I was not prepared to bear.

" But I feel most of all that so little consideration has been had for the public business and the interests of the suitors of this Court, you must all know the avocations of those who have been named as Commissioners: the Master of the Rolls has already as much business as he can conveniently discharge, the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron have their several avocations, which must prevent their attendance in the Court of Chancery. I am extremely sorry that a great deal of business will in consequence be left undone which ought to have been disposed of before the rising of the Court—but so it has been thought fit.

" And now I have only to say, that in returning to the Country from whence I came, I shall be most happy if it should ever be in my power to be of service to Ireland—Ireland will always have a claim upon me, had I continued in the Commons House of Parliament, I might have been able to do much service, in the other House that power is much lessened, but, such as it is, this Country may ever command it.

" To this Country I have the highest sense of obligation; I do not know that in a single instance I have experienced any thing but kindness—I have experienced it from all ranks of people without exception.

" Under these circumstances I retire with a firm conviction that you will do me the justice to say that I have discharged my duty with honesty and conscientious zeal to the extent of my abilities, and that on this head I have nothing with which to reproach myself."

This Address pronounced in a manner extremely feeling and dignified, excited strong and universal sympathy. After a pause of a few moments, the Attorney General arose, and in the name and by the direction of the Bar, addressed his Lordship in these words:

" Thus called upon, as having had an opportunity of communicating with a great majority of the Gentlemen of the Bar, who have practised in the Court of Chancery during the

term that your Lordship has presided, I feel myself authorized to express their sentiments on this occasion.

" We have a just sense my Lord, of those endowments which have so eminently qualified you to preside in a Court of Equity.

" Whilst your impartial attention has been directed to the honest suitor the full investigation of his claims, your sagacity and patience have taken away from fraud all hopes of impunity and all pretext for complaint.

" We return your Lordship our thanks for the instruction which we have received in attending to the series of decisions, by which, during a period of four years, you have advanced the science which we profess.

" But most peculiarly and from our hearts we beg leave to make our grateful acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kindness which we have experienced from you in the discharge of your duty at our Lordship's Bar.

" Under these impressions we take leave of your Lordship, the consciousness of having thus well discharged the duties of an elevated and important situation must render you independent of our praises, we trust however, that this sincere tribute of esteem and gratitude which is now offered to your Lordship will not be deemed unacceptable."

ADMIRAL DUCKWORTH'S VICTORY.

It is not because our gallant seamen have destroyed a Squadron of the enemy, that we feel such emotions of triumph. After the long, the unbroken series of naval victories that shine with continually increasing lustre in the annals of British glory, we should, indeed, be surprised to hear of an enemy's fleet escaping, with only a small diminution of its number, from ever so short a conflict with British skill and courage. But we see in the brave *Duckworth's* complete success many circumstances of peculiar exaltation.

Admiral *Duckworth's* dispatches do him and his gallant associates the greatest honour. We admire the rapidity of his exertions in pursuit of an enemy, though represented to be of greatly superior force, the joy felt by his Squadron at the first signal that was given them for two of that enemy's frigates, the measures which he instantly adopted, on perceiving that the hostile fleet consisted only of five sail of the line, besides smaller vessels, & might therefore endeavour to form a junction with their supposed remaining force, & to plan so well calculated to render such a design abortive, and to make an action certain, and lastly, the conduct and final issue of that action, in which the pre-eminence of the British Seamen shone so highly conspicuous.

How delicately does our Admiral touch upon the behaviour of the French Capt. of the *Diomedes*, who ran on shore with equally desperate and perfidious effort, after his ensign and pendant had been hauled down, and after he had taken off his hat, and made every token of surrender, when the *Agamemnon* generously ceased her destructive fire! All comment on this the brave Conqueror leaves to the world. No hesitation can be felt in declaring, that the French Captain has lost his honour as well as his ship. But what a fine sentimental effusion accompanies the Hero's review of the result of the contest, and of the comparatively small loss attending it!—"Though," says he, "I shall ever sympathize with the connections of those that fell, the reflection on the cause will, I hope, afford much consolation."

We need not enlarge any farther on the consequences of a victory, which gives security to our West India possessions, while it adds fresh splendor and fresh terrors to the British flag.

1805, 11th. March.—Two important objects have for some days past engaged the public attention. One of these is the enlargement of territory which our Republic will receive by the union of all the countries that lie between the Lippe and the Ems, to which others add a neighbouring principality. The French and Batavian troops are preparing to take possession on the 15th. instant of that western country which the Prussians are evacuating.

The other object is the change which awaits our country in the constitution of its government. The passage in the *Exposé* of the state of the Empire, delivered to the Legislative Body at Paris by the Minister of the Interior, in which Holland is enumerated among the Federative States of France, has occasioned here a great sensation.

It is said that Prince Murat will be invested with a great dignity here. What is certain is, that Prince Louis will not be at the head of our Government, for he is to reign over Piedmont, and will reside at Turin.

The farther intelligence from Madrid and Paris, contained in the Paris Journals, serves only to give us an imposing picture of the wonderful efforts which are exerted in Spain to repair the *stock* (as it is termed) experienced in October last, by the naval forces of that country, and some farther specimens of a pompous reciprocity of compliments between a Emperor of the French and his very obsequious legislative Body.

Ministers have swept the Offices down to the lowest Clerks and Porters, to make way for their Dependents; and however much individuals may have just ground of complaint, we shall say nothing on the part of the Public, provided such a sweep really strengthens the Government and benefits the Country. But of this we doubt. So many old and worthy servants are dismissed, who cannot be sent away without pensions on which to subsist; so many have been dismissed to afford places for the Dependents of the new Men, and such an increase of pensions is thereby incurred, that we fear the expense will be considerable.

Both the Foreign and Secretaries are discharged, a proceeding quite unusual. One, the senior, has always been retained as necessary to conduct the business from his acquaintance with the details; but Mr. Hammond is dismissed as well as Mr. Ward. One of the new Secretaries has been thrust upon Mr. Fox by a Lady; and another Lady, conceiving she has as great a claim on Mr. Fox's favours, has thrust the other upon him. Both these Gentlemen complain that they are brought into an office of which they are ignorant, each declaring he expected to be only second Under Secretary, and that Mr. Hammond, the most efficient man of knowledge and of business, was to have remained. When the public view the two Under Secretaries they wonder and enquire; asking, is this a sample of the vigorous broad-bottomed Ministry? The Under Secretaries may be very good Ladies' Men; but we are sorry to see Mr. Fox so much under *Petitioner Government*, and we are persuaded that he himself feels the impropriety of it.

The change of the standing Council to the Board of Ordnance, is striking an instance of the capacity of Ministers to seize on places as ever occurred. During the warm contest between Pitt and Fox, twenty years ago, Mr. Serjeant Adair, a zealous Foxite, was standing Council to the Ordnance, but Mr. Pitt never removed him. During the whole of Mr. Pitt's last Administration, Mr. Yarcot, a relation of Lord St. Vincent, was standing Council to the Admiralty, but Mr. Pitt never removed him. Mr. Ryder, the Council to the Board of Ordnance, was a particular friend of Mr. Pitt's, and the moment the *Exaltis* came into power, he was dismissed. After this it will not be contended, that the new Ministry fail of success from not having swept the public offices low enough to strengthen themselves. *Miss Barker*, in his Pamphlet on "The Present Discontents," says, all the Ministers of those times felt their deluged frustrated by persons in second-rate employments. This cannot be the case with the present men, who go down to the seizure of places of fourth and fifth rate importance. They have even gone into the Sovereign's Domestic arrangements, and have fenced him round with their own creatures, of late huzzing when they heard it uttered by Mr. Fox that King's can be cashiered. His Majesty scarcely has a Page left of his own choosing, so numerous and hungry are the claimants on Mr. Fox's Party.

Not only are the offices swept to the bottom, but new ones are created to gratify Partizans. A few years ago, Mr. Grey and the *Foxite* Opposition raised a loud cry against the appointment of a third Secretary of State, and even moved Parliament on the subject; but now they have appointed an additional Under Secretary in this very third Secretary's Office, though one was sufficient; and this new creation is given to Colonel Crawford, the regular Colonel, who is to be military projector under Mr. Windham. They are two notable Gentlemen, of great fancy, and no doubt will bring forth a multitude of plans. His regiment laments that for many years the Colonel has not favored them with his presence and practical instruction, having long confined the exercise of his military abilities to theoretical harangues in St. Stephen's Chapel.

Since the great victory of Trafalgar, the public seem to hate the escape and sailing of the enemy's squadrons without the highest apprehension. Within the last two months, it is supposed the whole of the British Fleet has put to sea in divisions; yet not the least uneasiness is felt by any one. If they leave their own ports, they will, in all probability, find their way, as *Princes*, into ours—such is the general belief that prevades the public mind.

It is mentioned as a report in one of the Morning Papers of this day, that, in order to facilitate a Carrel between this Country and France, "our Government was even willing to consider the English subjects detained in France previous to the commencement or notification of hostilities as prisoners of war, and to include them in the due exchange, upon the usual principles of man for man, rank for rank, or certain proportions of men for certain degrees of rank."

The late Mr. Flood was one night charged in the Irish House of Commons with a view only of clogging the wheel of Government—Thank Heaven, he said, "I am not the *Nævus* in that wheel."

Yesterday a Court of Directors took leave before departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. A. Naji, of the *Marchioness of Exeter*; and Capt. S. Hawes, of the *Monarch*, for Madras and Bengal.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics, very numerously and respectably attended, was held at Ennis (Ireland) on the 15th instant.—Counselor O'Gorman, after an highly appropriate address to the assembly, proposed a few resolutions expressive of their perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of his Majesty's present Ministers, &c. He afterwards moved an address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the change of Ministers, together with an address to be presented to the Duke of Bedford on his arrival. The proceedings of the day terminated by agreeing to a motion for a Committee to be appointed to manage the Catholic concerns of the country, in which are included all the talent, property, and respectability of that body in the county of Clare.

In the beginning of April, there will be a general change of the quarters of troops throughout the kingdom, most of the regiments in Ireland will be brought over to this country and to Scotland, and there will be a general interchange.

Bonaparte has added a great number of Members to his Legion of Honour, and made several promotions in that corps.

On the 22d, Admiral Verheul, the Dutch Secretary for the Marine, arrived at the Hague from Paris, and immediately waited on the Grand Pensionary. Admiral Verheul had been consulting with the French Government respecting the *Naval Campaign*. On the 19th, Admiral De Winter passed through Brussels, on his way to the Hague, and it is conjectured that the Batavian sea forces will be actually employed.

Private letters from Holland anticipate some great political change in the Government of that country, the plan of which is expected to be submitted to the constituted Authorities in the course of the ensuing month.

A rumour of yesterday sent another Squadron to sea from Brest consisting of six or eight sail of the line, the destination of which is unknown, as is also the time of its sailing.—We believe Government has received no information to this effect. Respecting the division which some time since quitted that lately captured by Admiral Duckworth, letters received, *via* Liverpool, are said to state that it had been seen in the latitude of Cape de Verd, about longitude 40 West, early in the month of February, steering apparently towards the Brazil.

Government has, we understand, received very favourable accounts from America. No serious misunderstanding with the United States is apprehended.

It is expected that a reinforcement will be sent to the Cape immediately—that Mr. Tierney will be made a Baronet, and go out as Governor.—Sir Samuel Hood as the Naval Commander in chief; and that some more General Officers will be sent to that quarter, with some addition and some changes of the Staff there.

Private intelligence received from France states, "that the greatest exertions are making to repair their late naval losses, and that there are at present upwards of twenty sail of the line on the stocks, which will be ready for launching in the month of June, when they are to come down to protect the flotilla at Boulogne, now under very active preparation for the reception of the troops retreating from Germany." We are well pleased with these proofs of the industry of the enemy.—We fear, from the rapidity with which they are building their ships, that there will be such defects in their structure as to make them scarcely worth the trouble of capture.

EXTRACTS.

FROM THE DEPOSE OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

"England attaches no great interest to Italy. Belgium is the true ground of the hatred which she bears to us."

"But Holland, the hundred and ten departments of France, the Kingdom of Italy, Venice, Dalmatia, Istria, and Naples, are now under the protection of the Imperial Eagle; and the union of those States only affords us the means of being formidable on our frontiers and coasts."

"Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and several of the principal Powers of Germany, are our allies."

"Spain, firm to her purpose, has manifested a laudable diligence, valour, and fidelity."

"In former wars, England and Russia had promised the Emperor of Austria an augmentation in Italy, to draw him into war; but that Monarch, better informed of the state of things, has acknowledged the danger of being in alliance with England, and leaves all the affairs of Italy to France, having merely gained reputation of his States through the moderation and magnanimity of the Emperor, he knows that he can only find in the friendship of France, the

repose and happiness which his subjects want more than any other nation of Europe.

"The Emperor of Russia, unable to do us harm, will feel, that the true policy of his country is concentrated in the friendship of France; every thing, as well as his genuine glory, is concentrated in the liberation of the seas, and in the refusal to recognize principles which are detrimental even to the smallest States, and which led them to sustain bombardments and blockades, rather than submit to acknowledge those principles."

"The Emperor, after each victory, offered Peace to Austria. He also offered it to Napoleon before the war—peace violated as soon as sworn, and which has produced the downfall of that House. He also offers it to England. He does not mean to force that Power to recede from the prodigious changes made in India, as little as Austria and Russia from the partition of Poland; but he has a right to refuse to recede from the alliances and unions which form the new federative systems of the French Empire."

"Turkey has continued under the yoke of Russia; and it was the Emperor's chief aim by getting Dalmatia into his hands, to be ready to protect the most ancient of our Allies, and to enable him to maintain its independence, which is of more importance to France than to any other Power."

"The first Coalition terminated by the Treaty of Campo Formio, had the formidable issue for France of the acquisition of Belgium, the frontier separation of the Rhine, the bringing of Holland under the federative influence of France, and the conquest of the States now forming the Kingdom of Italy. The Second Coalition gave it Piedmont; and the third brings Venice and Naples under the federative system."

"Let England be finally convinced of her impotence; let her not try to operate a fourth Coalition, if it were in the nature of things possible to renew it."

STATE PAPER.

Letters from Naples, of the 21st, of January, mention that the English troops had re-embarked at Castellmare on that day, and that the Russians were upon the point of evacuating the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the necessary measures having been taken in the port of Bays for that purpose.—Upon this occasion the Russian Minister says—

"The undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias deems to inform the Marquis de Ciricello, that the Russian troops came into Naples merely with the view of landing and making a diversion in favour of the Austrian army employed in the North of Italy; and this being no longer an object, since Austria has agreed to an armistice with France, and which probably will lead to a peace between those Powers, the Russian troops will evacuate the territory of his Sicilian Majesty. The English troops also, which were intended to co-operate with them, will return again to Malta."

"The frequent representations which the undersigned has made to the Minister of his Sicilian Majesty, in order to restore this country to its neutrality, will operate as a certain proof that the Declaration which he now has the honour to transmit, will be received with satisfaction. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew his former assurances, that his illustrious Sovereign would at all times have respected the neutrality of these Kingdoms, if the French Government had not exhibited a contrary example."

"But as his Imperial Majesty now restores the Kingdom of Naples to its neutrality, it is his sincere wish that the Cabinet of the Thuleria may imitate his example, by which the country will escape those agitations, the termination of which we now hope to see. It never was the intention of his Imperial Majesty to open the theatre of war in the Kingdom of Naples; and it was with great regret that he was compelled to take the measures alluded to."

"The festivity of sincere friendship, a proof of which the Emperor has endeavoured to evince to his Sicilian Majesty upon every occasion, will not permit him to doubt of the interest which his Majesty the Emperor will at all times take in the personal happiness of his Sicilian Majesty, and in the well being of his subjects."

"When the true cause of the landing of the Russian and English troops in the Kingdom of Naples shall be known, and the incapacity of his Sicilian Majesty to resist them shall be taken into consideration, the proclamation of the French Government, such as Bonaparte, Gen. Frimic, will be read with affliction. This serious document, which might be taken for an emanation of pure benevolence, has apparently a later and false date, and was certainly never known at Schonbrunn. The proclamation of General Massera, of the 8th of January, which is not so violent, in fact, avinces, in an equal degree, that the French Government are determined to avail themselves of the temporary residence of the combined troops in Italy, for the purpose of extending their territory to the utmost limits of the peninsula, which, in fact, can never lead to that event, a general peace, which the French Government has repeatedly held out as the subject of its wishes."

The Critics have been puzzled to find from what class the author the glorious Lord Nelson's motto "*Palma qui meruit ferat*" was taken. It was not taken from any classic, but from an Ode written by Dr. Jortin, and printed in his works. In this Ode the Author, in order to prevent bloodshed from a whole fleet, proposes that ships of equal force should meet and decide their disputes. There are the tactics of a *divine*: the lines however, in question are

"Concurrant pariter, cum rata, et potos,
"Spicent cuncta ponti,
"Palma qui neutrali, ferat."

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. AUGUST 1866

Number 1090.

Sheriff's Sales.

THE HON'BLE BASIL COCHRANE,
FRS.
NEBUHADNEZAR LEE and JOHN SHAW.
TO BE SOLD BY SHERIFF'S SALE,
FOR READY MONEY.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th. Instant.
A LARGE quantity of China Paper of different sorts
a great variety of Sicures—some highly favoured
Ganpowder and Pekoa Tea,
AND
A variety of other Articles.
W. MILLER, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, 27th. Aug 1866.

RAGOONATH DOSS, GHEREDERA DOSS, & YEN—LATCHMY BOYE Widow, and JAGA JUVANA DOSS Son and Heir and Principal Representatives of Streetnam Gocul Dola, Moorley Dola, Decol.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 8th of September next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situate in the Street, near the No. 5. Samondree Mandelliar Street, measuring in Length from North to South 164 feet and in breadth from East to West 100 feet and 6 inches, and on the South side 20 1/2 feet or thereabouts, and on Tuesday the 9th of the same month of September next, will be sold for Ready Money at the Sheriff's Office, No. 1. Davidson Street Black Town, between 10 & 12 in the Forenoon, 1. Emerald Ear-ring, 1 Gold Middle Ring, some Silver Jaws, and some Precious Stones, being the Property of the above-named 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 re-sold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon, and all advantages forfeited.
J. W. MILLER, Esq., Sheriff.
Madras, 26th. Aug 1866.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of **CAPT. JOSHUA AHIER** Deceased, having been granted by the Honorable Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to **MRS. ADELAIDE AHIER,** the Widow of the said deceased, and to her son **CAPTAIN AHIER,**—All Persons having demands upon or holding property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts or deliver the property to **MESSIERS TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON** and Co. Attorneys to the Executor.
Madras, 23d. Aug 1866.

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. HARRINGTON and Co.** at Madras.
Madras 8th. Aug 1866.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of **WILLIAM DAVIES,** late a Capt in the Military Service, of the Honorable the United English East India Company, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in favor of **COL. JOHN PICTON,** one of the Executors in the said last Will named.—All persons having Claims upon, being indebted to or holding property of the Estate are requested forthwith to state their demands, pay their debts, or deliver the property to the said Executor, or his Attorneys, **Messrs. HARRINGTON and Co.** at Madras.
Madras, 14th Aug 1866.

Advertisement.

JAMES WADDELL,
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 Estate of **WADDELL and GIBSON,** have been delivered over to **MR. JAMES WADDELL.**
THOMAS PARRY.
Madras, 13th. Aug 1866.

Advertisement.

MR. JAMES WADDELL, being duly authorized to collect and discharge the outstanding debts to the late concern of **WADDELL and GIBSON,** at Madras, and **WADDELL, GIBSON and Company,** at Trincomopoly; hereby requests that all Persons indebted to the said concerns, may immediately make payment to him.
Madras, 13th. Aug 1866.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
In Yerla Baully Chitty Street,
On SATURDAY, the 30th. Instant.
AN INVOICE OF
Ironmongery
CUTLERY,
AND OTHER ARTICLES,
AT 12 o'clock.
Fifty Dozen of
French Claret,
IN LOTS OF THREE DOZEN.

For Private Sale,
BY J. BRANSON,
A NEW
PALANKEEN,
Of the present Fashion,
WITH MOONS BED &c. Complete.
Price 70 Star Pagodas.

For Private Sale.
BY J. BRANSON,
GENUINE Conic Brandy, per Gallon, } 0 35
 P. F. C.
 Excellent Brandy, per Gallon, } 0 30
 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 & Nor. } 6 22
 man, per pair,
 Military Hat ditto, } 6 00
 Strong Walking Shoes, } 1 22
 A General assortment of Bandy Whips from 22 fannms each, to 14 Pags. each.
AND OTHER ARTI LES.

For Private Sale.
BY J. BRANSON,
A FEW Maunds of Refined Malacca SUGAR, at two and a half Pagodas per Maund of 25lb.

STOLEN,
FROM THE HOUSE OF
Mr. C. J. Cook,
IN BLACK-TOWN.
On FRIDAY, the 25th. July, 1866.
A GOLD Horizontal WATCH, with A Seconds, No. 304, Maker's names Parkinon and Frodham.
 Should it be offered for Sale, it is requested it may be kept.—The Person secured and notice given to **JOHN BRANSON.**
 A Reward of **FIFTY PAGODAS** will be given.
Madras, 19th. Aug 1866.

For Sale on Commission,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
JUST IMPORTED.
BOURDEAUX CLARET in cases, at Pagodas 30 per Case.
 Ditto, in bottles, of excellent quality,
 at Pagodas 44 per doz.
SWEET OIL in boxes, containing thirty Flasks each, quite fresh, at Page. 5 per Box.
 ALSO
SPERMACEETI CANDLES, at 11 Pagodas per Maund.

Advertisement.
PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Major **JOSEPH WALKER,** deceased; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court at Madras, to **MAJOR THOMAS BOLES,** one of the Executors.—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 Major T. BOLES, at Madras, or to Major VESEY, the other Executor, at Cannanore.
Madras, 19th. Aug 1866.

By order of the
ADMINISTRATOR
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
E. NIMMO, ESQ.
To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
the content of the Mortgage,
ON THE PREMISES,
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 & 6 in the afternoon,

AN upper roomed House and Ground, situate in Moor Street, Black-town, between the house of Narrain Syang and Sunkoo Naranam, 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 at 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 re-sold, at the advantage and expense of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.
 The expense of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Aug 1866.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 o'clock,
SUNDRY articles of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c.
 2149.

The Glass Ware Advertised in the last Gazette, and one Rattan Matt, 37 by 11,—one Ditto 13 by 11,—and one Ditto, 8 by 61, and several small Mats, and China Blinds.
At the same time,
A BOX OF FINE CHEESES.

SALE postponed from TUESDAY the 26th. to THURSDAY the 28th. Instant.
By Order of the
ADMINISTRATORS,
To the Estate of the late
E. NIMMO, ESQ.
To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Instant,
AT 12 o'clock.

THAT large and commodious Upper-roomed House, with suitable Out-offices, situate in Popham's Broadway, and lately occupied by Messrs. Chase and 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 seventeen feet—and in breadth from North to South sixty-six feet,
 ALSO
 A Palankeen Godown, measuring in length from North to South five 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 Side fifty feet, and on the South Side forty-five feet and a half, and in breadth from 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 re-sold at the loss and expense of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.—The expense 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.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 1st. September,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 o'clock.

AN Invoice of Bengal Boots and Shoes,—Ladies and Childrens Shoes,—Vamp Hides,—Wax and Green Sheep Skins, and Hessian Boot Legs complete.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 1st. September,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 11 o'clock.
AN INVOICE OF
OILMANS STORES,
Consisting of

PICKLES—Best Europe Vinegar in Pints and Quarts—Sallad Oil, Fish Sauces, &c. &c.
 ALSO
 Ten and a half dozen of Rum—Twenty two Bottles of Whisky—One Canner of Barley—A few pairs of Europe Boots—Men and Childrens Shoes.

AND
 A small Tin Cans containing Tonguin Beans—Twenty four dozen of French Claret.

By Order of
MR. GEORGE UMPHERSTON.
To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,
On TUESDAY, the 2d. day of Sept.
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 o'clock.

If not previously disposed of by private Contract,
THE Large and extensive Livery Stables situate at Chindroptees, known by the name of **MR. UMPHERSTON'S Stables;**
 ALSO
 Nine Carriages with Horses and Harness, complete—the Horses are strong and serviceable and in good condition.
 There are also several other Horses which will be put at the same time.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,
 Ten per cent. to be paid down immediately after the Sale, by the purchaser of the Stables, and the residue to be paid within ten days, in default of which the premises will be put up and re-sold, at the loss and expense of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.
 The Carriages and Horses, to be paid for and cleared away on the day of sale.
 N. B.—Any person being desirous of purchasing the Premises, Carriages, Horses, &c. To make it convenient to them if required.—Mr. U. will take one third of the amount in cash, and the other two thirds in three equal payments of six, twelve, and eighteen Months, at ten per cent. and satisfactory security being given.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On TUESDAY, the 3d. September,
AT 12 o'clock.

At Mr. Umpberston's Stables at Chindroptees,
AN Europe-built CARRIAGE, with A pair of BLACK HORSES, and Harness; parted with, from the owner having no occasion for them.

A Card.
A. C. MEYER,
BEGS leave to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement that he has Expated for 2 1/2 at his Shop in Popham's Broadway, as certified in the Government Gazette of the 21st Instant, an Elegant and General Assortment of MILITARY and HARBOR LATEST FASHIONS, brought over from the Company's Ship together with a variety of other European Goods—such as—
 —Pickles—Confected Toys—Hosiery—Cloth—Hats—Stationery—Hosiery—Ware, and Toys,
 &c. &c.
Blacktown, 27th. Aug 1866.

