

America,

NON-IMPORTATION.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. NICHOLSON, on Mr. GREGG'S non-importation resolution.

The resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gregg) in Mr. Nicholson's opinion was objectionable in all its parts. There was no point of light in which he could view it, in which objections did not present themselves. He read and commented on the preamble; the style of which he did not like, because instead of a spirit of family reconciliation, it breathed little less than defiance. While we profess to speak the language of peace, we declare to G. Britain, that unless she will meet us at that precise point, which we may think proper to mark, we will, in the words of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, stab her in the vitals. While we declare that we approach her as friends, our style is that of a dagger in its approach. This threatening manner he said was not calculated to preserve peace in private life, and how could it be expected to succeed between nations? Did gentlemen imagine that G. B. even surrounded as he was by her enemies, was yet so tame as to submit to little threats? Was the character of her first minister for little threats? No, sir, they are not sunk to low; and if we really wish for an amicable adjustment of our differences, we ought to proceed as friends, not as enemies. A mere commercial regulation he said might not, perhaps, produce war; but the first step, he said, in the preamble, and the hostility manifested on the floor of the house of representatives, that were calculated to wound the national pride of Britain, and, therefore, to excite enmity between the two countries. What does the preamble say? We have marked a point from which we will not recede, and to which we demand that you shall come. If you do not, we will strike at your most essential interests; in the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, we will stab you in your vitals. Is this the way to conciliate? Is this your method of opening a negotiation? Believe me, sir, instead of presenting the olive branch, we carry a fire brand, that will kindle a flame, which we may find difficult to extinguish. Great Britain will feel all this—the will at once ask, is it fair, is it manly, is it honorable to threaten me now, when I am contending for all that is dear to me? Will you insult me to my distress, and while you sustain my enemy on one hand, with the other endeavor to unnerve the arm which you acknowledge is raised in defence of its own existence?

If the subsequent parts of the resolution were objectionable, the preamble itself would determine me against the whole. To preserve peace let us proceed to our object in a peaceable manner. If indeed, gentlemen are for war, then they are right in advancing this measure.

From the course of the debate, Mr. N. said, one who had not attended to the points in dispute, (which he feared was too much the case with the great body of the people) would really imagine that all the commerce of the country was at stake—that G. Britain had assumed a principle by which the whole of our trade could be involved in ruin—commerce and agriculture had been called the hand-maidens of each other, and high charges had been pronounced upon the intimate connection subsisting between them. No one was to be blind or so stupid as to deny that under the peculiar circumstances of this country, commerce and agriculture were the mutual assistants of each other: but did gentlemen imagine that the people were so blind or so stupid as to believe that the commerce which was connected with agriculture, was the subject of dispute with Great Britain? Did they suppose that they could call such a veil over the real points of difference, as to produce an impression of this kind? If such was the hope, he trusted it would be defeated. No man would pretend to assert that G. Britain had denied our right to carry the products of our own soil to foreign markets, and the necessity of such articles as were adapted to our people. She did not interfere with the carriage of our wheat, flour, tobacco, cotton, provisions or lumber of those places where we could meet the readiest sale for them; and had never raised an objection to our returning with the products or manufactures of Europe, or of the East or West Indies.

The resolution, he said, embraced two points; the one related to the carrying trade; the other to the employment of American seamen. The latter had always been a source of anxiety to him. No man in America deplored it more than he did, and none would more readily relinquish it, when an effectual remedy could be devised. To him, however, it was a matter of no little surprise, that gentlemen had so long slept upon a subject, on which they now appeared to manifest so much zeal. He had himself twice proposed measures with a view to obtain redress, but he had not been able to carry them into the House. Gentlemen, who now so zealously volunteered their services, rendered him no assistance then. The last session he had introduced a bill on the subject, and had there the variety of objections to it, that it was committed and recommitted several times. Difficulties presented themselves from all quarters; alterations and amendments innumerable were adopted, until finally it was shuffled through the house to be imperfect a fate, was not worth the time which had been spent on it.

It was known that our minister at the Court of London, had the subject under his immediate attention, and he had reason to expect that he would succeed in an amicable settlement of our differences—Mr. King, had formerly remonstrated against similar practices by British cruisers, and the report of the Attorney General of England, transmitted by Lord Hawkebury, fully recognised the justice of our pretensions. No treaty however was made, and until a treaty is entered into, regarding all our commercial relations, we cannot expect that our trade will be free from embarrassments. The points in difference now between the two governments, are fair objects of negotiation. The admissions of Lord Hawkebury in his correspondence with Mr. King give us a fair claim on the government, and I have no doubt, that they will yield, provided the importance of our language, and our conduct does not furnish them with a pretext for refusal.

Will it not be good cause of war, when professing peace, you use the language of intimidation, and the mover of the measure tells you, he brandished a dagger in his hand with which he means to stab her to the vitals. (Mr. Gregg said he did not say so.) Mr. N. continued, it may not be found in the gentleman's printed speech, but I find it in my notes, and I believe they are as correct as those of the stenographer. (Mr. Gregg explained, and said he did not use the word dagger.) Mr. Nicholson said it was of no importance, what the instrument was, whether a sword, a dagger, or a knife, if he was to touch the vitals. It was a figurative expression, and the gentleman might feel that the figures which he preferred, he himself had used the word dagger, supposing it the most appropriate, and the most congenial to the gentleman's own mind. (Mr. Gregg said he would take some other opportunity of explaining.) Mr. N. The gentleman declared the measure was calculated to stab Great Britain in her vitals. I appeal to the committee if such is not their recollection. The gentleman himself does not deny it; he only says he did not use the word dagger. But if Great Britain believes that we can persevere against her, and to stab her in her vitals, she will consider it as a cause of war, and will make war.

One consolation however, yet remains—let this House receive the measure as favorably as they may, the people will condemn it, when they feel its consequences. We may run headlong into war, but we shall not have the trouble of carrying it on. The people will supply our places with other representatives—they will not so readily forgive us, I trust in God they will not.

A gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Crowninshield) thinks the measure will not lead to war, but if he believed it would, this would be no objection with him to the resolution—he would still vote for it. We can convert our vessels he says, into privateers, and can capture two or three British vessels for one of our own that will be lost. How I ask, is this to benefit the farmer or the planter? What proportion of these profits are to go into their pockets? This privateering business, however, won't do—Great Britain has eight hundred ships of war, and it ought to be remembered that she can fit out as many privateers as we can. But, Sir, the idea of meeting Great Britain on the ocean is too ludicrous to be repelled by serious argument. My friend from Virginia, has given the bell answer to it, in his prescription of a frigate, walloast, a dark room, depletion and water gruel. It is just as absurd as to talk of fitting out a privateer to fight a seventy-four.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has another measure in reserve to wound Britain. He tells us we must contract the public debt. This is a strange doctrine, men who talk so much of national honor. I have always believed it most honorable to pay our debts, instead of twinding our creditors. My determination, however, has long since been taken on this point. I will never consent to lay my hands upon the public debt, but for the purpose of fairly extinguishing it. Let our conflicts with Great Britain proceed to what length it may, I will never lend my aid to defend her subjects of that debt, for the payment of which the national faith is solemnly pledged. The nation may do it, but if once done, the violations of the national honor, which are now so loudly complained of, will weigh but an atom in the scale, when compared with this, which you yourselves will never let us at your own honour. You will let yourselves up as a rare and modern example of the *Punic fides*, for you will so effectually blast your credit, that I venture to affirm you will make no more loans. Had I millions to lend, I would not trust you with a dollar.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

The following letter from New-York, dated April 10th, gives a further account of the proceedings of the Circuit Court on the affair of the LEAN-WIND.

The district attorney, yesterday morning, filed general demurrers to the pleas in abatement of the defendants; they joined in demurrer, upon which he moved for leave to bring on the argument of the demurrer. The defendants asked the court to indulge them with a little time to prepare for the argument, as it was impossible for them to foresee what course the district attorney would take as to their plea, whether he would demur or take issue upon it. The district attorney opposed the application for delay, declaring that the plea was a frivolous one, filed merely for delay, and that the court would give no indulgence to the party filing it. In reply, Mr. Colden, one of the defendant's counsel, declared, that however frivolous the district attorney might consider the plea, the counsel for the defendant had full confidence in it; that the arguing of it would present to the court a question of equal importance perhaps with any that had ever been discussed in it, whether a grand jury was an arbitrary, despotic tribunal, superior to all law, or were bound in their deliberations by those rules of evidence, upon which the liberty and security of every man depended? That he entertained a hope, whenever the question should be argued, of being able to convince the court, to convince even this court, that the plea was good. The judge called upon Mr. Colden to explain what he meant by the words "even this court," which he had said so much emphasis on—saying, that the only construction the court could put upon them was, that this court had acted in this business partially and improperly, and that it would therefore be more difficult to convince it than it would be to convince any other court. Mr. C. said, that

what he had said, he had said, and that if the court put improper constructions on it, he could not help it. The judge said, he did not make more further explanation, or apologize for the expressions he had used, the court must consider him in contempt and act accordingly. Mr. C. declared he could make no apology, whereupon the court ordered him to be committed for contempt. While the clerk was writing the order, Mr. Colden, after consultation with his friends, rose and declared to the court, that by the words, "even this court," he meant to imply, that as the judge who now presided was the same before whom the original examinations had been taken, he might be supposed to act under the influence of former impressions, and that it would therefore be more difficult to convince him than a judge who had heard nothing on the subject; and that he intended no contempt of the court. With this the judge declared himself satisfied, and annulled the order for his commitment. After some other observations on the subject of postponement the judge granted until afternoon and no longer. The demurrer was argued in the afternoon with great ability. The judge will give his opinion this.

In the afternoon the grand jury came in, and handed a paper to the court. The judge asked them if they had gone through their business, and being answered in the affirmative, thanked them for their faithful attention and dismissed them. On opening the paper, lo! it was a presentment against the judge, charging his conduct in taking the examinations in March, with being arbitrary and subversive of the first principles of law and liberty! It is said, that the judge having read the paper, did not hand it to the clerk, but kept it in his own possession, so that its contents are only known from what has come out from some of the grand jury. [Gaz. U. S.]

NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.

On Thursday the counsel for the defendant, in the case of the United States against Samuel G. Ogden, charged with being concerned in the expedition of the Leander, voted to put off the trial till the next sittings in September, on this affidavit, that in the trial of the cause James Madison and four other persons (naming them) were material witnesses; and that he believed that at that time he should be able to avail himself of their testimony. The hon. Judge Talmage, yesterday told them he would grant the request so far as to postpone the trial, but not to the time they moved for; but he meant to exercise the authority with which he was invested and would order special sittings on the fourteenth of July; to which time he would put off the cause, and no longer. E. Poff.

A letter from the supercargo of the brig Gayoso, dated N. Orleans April 14, says "We were prevented performing our voyage by the Spanish Government, who peremptorily refused us a passage up the Mobile river, after two petitions to the Governor and Intendant of both the Floridas." The Gayoso was going to Fort Stoddard, for the express purpose of getting a load of cotton for the N. Orleans market.

A B I L L.

Concerning the further safety of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit the exercise of hostilities against merchant vessels in any of the roads, or places of anchorage near the ports or places of anchorage near the ports or harbours of the United States, and also in any of the straits of sea within the principal head lands on the coasts of the United States, and to require all foreign armed ships, or vessels, of whatever description, to abstain from seizing, annoying or molesting, any merchant vessels, within any of the spaces, or precincts, aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States, at his discretion, to infract the commanders of any public ships, or vessels, in the actual service of the United States, to succour, and protect, against all hostilities, such merchant vessels as may be within any of the aforesaid spaces, or precincts, and also to refuse, such as shall have been seized within the same; and further to succour, protect or refuse, as the case may require, any vessel bound for the U. States, and placed under the protection of an officer of the United States on board the same, as prescribed by any law relative to the collection of duties.

From the message of the President to the Senate and House of Representatives, on the demand made by the Tontine Ambassador, our citizens will perceive the high respect in which our government is held by the most contemptible of the Barbary Powers—whose miserable agent has been able, during his short residence at Washington, to form such an estimate of our naval resources, (our frigates rotting in the Eastern Branch) and such an opinion of the disposition and talents of the Administration to implicate and employ those resources, that he has not hesitated to proffer *War or Tribute*, to the United States.

Amid the painful and indignant reflections which this message and its subject excite, it is laughable to see how much circumlocution Mr. Jefferson here uses to avoid the word *tax or duty*.—It will be recollected, that in 1804, an additional ad valorem duty of two and an half per cent. was laid to carry on the war with Tripoli, and which, by the provision of the act, was to cease within three months after the ratification of a treaty with that regency.—This duty now amounts to about one million, annually, so that what Mr. Jefferson means by his recommendation to continue "the several provisions of the act of March, 26, 1804," is neither more nor less than the continuation of a tax of one million of dollars annually upon the people of the United States, which was originally imposed for a special purpose, and which was to terminate upon an event that has now taken place.

MONDAY, April 14, 1806.

Mr. J. Randolph, after a few observations on the change wrought in the State of our revenue, by the peace with Tripoli; and the heavy burden laid on the importation of *Wool*, moved the following resolution:

Resolved—That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of any act as lays a duty on *Wool*, and to report such provision, as may in their opinion, be calculated to meet the deficiency occasioned by that repeal.

Mr. Thomas observed that he had made a similar motion last year, which the House had adopted, and he wondered the Committee of Ways and Means had not reported on it.

Mr. Chandler favored the motion; and said he himself had contemplated a similar one.

After a desultory conversation, Mr. Randolph's motion prevailed, without a division.

The bill for the safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States was read a third time.

Mr. Dana observed, that the Yeas and Nays had frequently been called to view the *Differences* which subsisted in the House. He hoped they would now be taken to manifest their concurrence in opinion. The bill passed—Yeas 87, Nays 5.

The *Indian Treaties* bill passed, as did the bill making appropriations to carry into effect the Chickasaw treaty. [This last bill authorizes the President to use military force to remove Squatters on the lands ceded.—I be subject of which is to prevent an intended settlement of the Yazoo claimants, on these lands.]

The two branches voted to have a recess on Monday next.

A bill on the subject of the redemption of the Public Debt, was taken up. Mr. Vaux moved to refer it to the next session.—Motion lost. The bill was considered in sections, but no decision made.

GENERAL HORATIO GATES.

Commencement.—On the 10th. Instant, after a long and tedious illness, departed this life in the 78th year of his age, the Hon. Horatio Gates, Lieut. General in the service of the United States during the late Revolutionary War, in which service he figurized himself as a faithful, brave, gallant and distinguished officer. He was a whig in England, and a genuine republican in America. He was attached to the cause of America from a full conviction of its justice, and fought faithfully under its banners through every stage of the conflict. He left his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came either with General Braddock, and served in the British army until the conclusion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, but finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the rupture between this country and Great Britain he was called to take the command of the northern army, and by his skill and good conduct the troops under General Burgoyne surrendered prisoners of war. He was a scholar well versed in history and the Latin classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinged with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, just, and inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart. He died in the full conviction of the truth of the Gospel Philosophy, and appeared pleased when it was recommended in the last stages of his illness.

MAY 1.

The British frigates Leander and Cambrian had signals up for pilots the fore part of yesterday, but as none would go on board, they came to anchor in the afternoon, at a short distance from the Hook.

We understand that a boat came up from the British frigates last evening, and landed at Fort Jay.—We have not learned the object of their visit. The brig Eliza, Burgeis, for Havana, went to sea yesterday, and was not boarded by the British blockading squadron off our harbour. The ship Ann, Fowler, for Hull, suffered a detention of about half an hour.

The two British ships of war, at Sandy Hook, received the news of their killing Mr. Pierce yesterday. They immediately hoisted signals for pilots, but none offering, they came to anchor outside the Hook. A short time after, the schooner Amicus, from Havana, passed unnoticed within hail of them.

The floop of war Driver, has sailed for Halifax. The Grand Jury at the Circuit Court in Connecticut have found a bill against the Hon. Tapping Reeve, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in that State. It is said to be for an alleged defol on President Jefferson. A bill was also found against Mr. T. Osgood, a clergyman, for sedition, in uttering sentiments against Mr. Jefferson in a sermon in Nov. last. He has been committed to goal in N. Haven. A bill was like a life found against T. Collier, printer, for publishing an extract from a N. York paper against the president.

Pork kept fresh for a year.—A Mr. Poultry of Philadelphia, dined on board a Spanish ship of war at the Havana, and ate of boiled fresh pork, which appeared as if just killed. He was told it was killed and put up a year before, at La Vera Cruz. The bones were taken out, and without salt, the pieces were covered with Spanish brown (or red ochre) It was then packed in bags, for the officers. They showed him some in bags, wherethey were covered with red ochre, which is washed off with warm water previous to boiling it. I presume any other pure, impalpable, especially dry astringent clay, will answer as well. Some clays so far partake of alum, as to shew it exuded like a white mould. Such I have seen on the banks of the Chesapeake. But does Spanish brown contain salum? [Burdley's Husbandry.]

It has been proved by experiments that boards steeped in alum water are thereby rendered incombustible.

Respecting buying Spanish Territory of the French Government, the Chronicle asks, "of what consequence is it to us who takes the money?"

We know not how France has obtained the right to sell Florida, but certainly it would be infamous to purchase stolen goods.

THE HYPOCRITICAL HUSBAND.

Damon, whenever his loving spouse,
Enjoys her friends around,
Declares with many tender vows,
No wife like his is found.
"I pray you heed: the bleak wind blows:
"Should death take hold on you,
"The grave that should thy corpse enclose
"Would be thy husband's too.
"To lie without thee, dearest wife,
"Is more than I can bear;
"And as thou lov'd'st thy husband's life,
"Of danger be aware."
FOND CALOS knows, as well as he,
How much regard is shown;
He fears his wife in company,
To kill her when alone.

Miscellaneous.

A Hackney-Coachman, who had fallen asleep upon his Coach Box, while on the stand near Parliament Street, suddenly fell from his seat, and pitching his head upon the stones, wounded himself in a dangerous way.

A well dressed female was taken out of the Thames, near London bridge, and conveyed to one of the receiving houses, where the usual methods of the humane society providentially restored her to life. In the evening, she was able to be conveyed to her creditable parents. She had lived with a respectable family in Ruffel square. The cause of the above rash action was owing to a young man having deserted her, who was married last Sunday.

On Friday last, the armourer of the Ariel floop of war, at the Nore, fell overboard, and was drowned; in his fall he struck gainst the anchor, and has not since been found.

Some days ago, the house of Messrs. Collins, two old unmarried men, at Catherington, was burnt down. Mr. E. Collins arose at three o'clock to brew, and it is supposed, that the fire was occasioned by some faggots which lay near the Copper. Mr. E. Collins's Brother who was in bed, first discovered it; he called up the servant and they went different Roads to give the alarm.

upstairs to secure his money, and the roof fell in upon him, and he was burnt to Death. His remains were dug from the ruins, and were a shocking spectacle.

On Wednesday fe'might at the George Inn; at Frome, the Saddle Bags' belonging to Mr. Thomas, who travels for Messrs. Stock and Charlton, were opened by a man who had been there two days, and Seventeen one Pound and six Guineas Notes were taken out of Mr. Thomas's pocket Book. The thief replacing the book in the bags, without observing nine two Guinea Notes that were in another pocket of the Book, with several Drafts, made the Saddle Bags up again, and decamped at ten o'clock at night. Mr. Thomas, who had not left the room a quarter of an hour, going to his bags on his return, discovered his loss, and a most spirited search took place. Mr. Hooper, the Land Lord, and two travellers who were there, joined cordially in the business. At one o'clock the whole town had been gone through and every pot house examined: the three travellers then took horse, and went in different directions, and the waiter, who was sent the Salisbury road was successful, in securing the Thief at Salisbury where he had furnished himself with a travelling trunk and whips, and had laid out six Pounds of the money. The waiter brought him back to Frome, where he was committed to take his trial at the next Somerset assizes. Mr. Thomas having sworn to one of his Notes, which had his mark on it. He proves to be one George Marham, a Printer, from London.

Mr. K. an opulent farmer, near Lifkeard in Cornwall, being applied to a few days since by a younger brother for a legacy of 5000 £, bequeathed in a will of which Mr. K. was executor, and on his refusal being threatened with a legal process, retired to a stable, and hung himself, where he was shortly after found by his son. He is supposed to have been worth 45,000 £.

On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Committee met who have been appointed to investigate the particulars of the late robbery of the British Museum. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl Spencer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Sir Wm. Scott. It is said they came to a resolution, that the person who is charged with being concerned in taking the valuable articles, should not be prosecuted, on condition that he restored the whole of the property that is missing.

FRENCH SACACITY.

English credulity has long been the standing jest of France. *The Bottle Conjuror*, and the *Cock-lane Ghost*, were the *ne plus ultra* of inventive imposition, and proved to what height John Bull's folly would mount. The following circumstance shews the caution of the French, in a light nearly as ridiculous as English credulity. The Duke d'Orleans, and Duke de Lauzan, determined to try to what height of extreme folly, the sagacity of their own countrymen would soar, and laid a considerable bet, that if a person was placed of the Pont Neuf, with a basket full of French crowns, he could not dispose of them to passengers at half their value, or even at any price. A man was accordingly stationed there: the People flocked to his basket: they examined his coins *cautionly*, and threw them back into the basket saying,—" *Il s'en faut bien fait ma foi, et ils sont tres jolies pieces de poche*."—" Upon my soul they are very neatly executed, and very pretty pocket pieces." Strange as it may seem, there was only one person would purchase any, and he was a silversmith, and would have three for sixpence!

THAT IS MY DOG!

The Prince of Wales's mind to divert himself in cog. went to see a bull baiting near Hockley in the Hole. The bull, being true game, gave a great deal of sport, and foiled every dog that attacked him. At last old Towzer, whose owner was a butcher in Clare-Market, and stood close to the Prince, fairly pinned the bull. At which the butcher in the joy of his heart, gave his Royal Highness a swinging slap on the back, saying, *See there by Prince, that is my dog, and I am me but it is!*

ANECDOTE OF M. S. S. COLLECTORS.

Not many years ago some ignorant or to wish persons imported into Europe, several Arabian M.S.S. very superlatively bound. They were eagerly bought up by Persons who were rather admirers than readers of such manufactures. Sometime after the purchase two Scholars who saw them and turned them over, discovered that these learned Treasures consisted of the Ledger-books, and other registers of Arabian Shop-keepers. To ignorant, but vain searchers after M.S.S. this seems to say, " *causete*."

Edward Divine has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for stealing three quarters loaves. The gentleman must *divine* some better mode for the future of gaining his bread.

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1866.

Number 1106.

Sheriff's Sale.

RAGOONADA DAVA,
Peri.—**MALLALU MOONEAPAH NAICKER.**
 NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 23d N Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, four Cavities of Ground situate on the road leading to Parambore, and on the North side of Mr. Constan's Garden, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
 Conditions of Sale, 10 per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in instalments of which the purchaser shall be responsible. The Premises to be refold 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, 15th December, 1866.

VOTTAMBA DOO KISTNA PILLAY,
Peri.—**M. D. DOGCOMARAN,**
 NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 23d Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, a piece of Ground situate in Old Powder Mills Street, near to the Water Works Gate, measuring in length from North to South on the East side 175 feet and on the West side one hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth from East to West 120 feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in length from North to South on the East side 60 feet and on the West side 40 feet, and in breadth from East to West 30 feet or thereabout, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
 Conditions of Sale as usual.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 16th December, 1866.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That on TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,
 WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 ON THE PREMISES,

between 4 & 6 o'clock in the afternoon,
 A LARGE part of GROUND divided
 into 4 small lots for the convenience
 of Purchasers, Situate in Pedro Naicks
 Pettah near to Fanchery, and at the North
 End of Narrain Moulah Street.

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 deposit shall be forfeited, the said Lot to be refold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon, and all advantages forfeited.
 The Expense of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchasers.

MADRAS, Dec. 15, 1866.

Advertisement.

MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.
 THE SUBSCRIBERS to this SOCIETY, are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING, at the MADRAS CHANGE, To-morrow, Twelve o'clock at Noon, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS for the ensuing year.

Advertisement.

A LOTTERY,
 FOR
CHINA GOODS;
 THE SCHEME,
 and Particulars apply to
Mr. S. M. Baboom
 THE AGENT OF THE LOTTERY,
 No. 3, Armenian Street.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 BY HEBBKE, FAURE and CO.
 AT THEIR ROOMS,
 On FRIDAY next, the 19th Instant,
 AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
 TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
 TWENTY one Lad- Beaver Hats—a
 few yards Scarlet h—a few dozen
 lence of Salts—Silk h—dozen
 Blackwood Arm Chair a Pair of ditto
 Couches—Four Teak Toilet Table
 —a Blackwood Cot—a ge Kutan Matr.
 AND
 A NUMBER OF UNCLEAR LOTS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By John Branson,

AT HIS ROOMS,
 This day WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant,
 SALE TO COMMENCE,
 AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

THREE Hundred and sixty eight pairs of Europe Boot Lugs, Upper Leathers, Soles and Heels.—They will be put up two pair in a Lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

AFTER WHICH,
 Two Dozen Double Shot Belts;—Two Dozen Copper Powder Balles;—Fifteen Groce of Watch Glasses.—A General assortment of Rules.—One Dozen Plated Squares, Three Inch to seven and a half Inch.

AN INVOICE OF FIVE CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF
 Penknives.—Pocket Knives.—Sportsmen's Knives.—Razors, and Scissors, The Knives and Scissors are in Cases.
 Two pair of brass mounted Globe Lamps, first size.—Two pair of Ditto, second size.—Two pair of Ditto, third size.—Two Quarter chests and twenty Caddies of Excellent Hyson Tea.
 Four Dozen Packs of Playing Cards,—four Boxes of Barley, and other Articles.
 AT 12 O'CLOCK,
 A Young Hand some Dog, of a Cross terrier and Fox breed,
 Three Casks of Brandy,
 Ten Large Cakes of Gin, & Fifty Dozen of Ale, one Dozen in a Lot.

At four o'clock in the afternoon
ON THE BEACH,
 To the Northward of the Pier, nearly facing
 Kayapuram.
 A QUANTITY OF
SHIMBEAMS,
 AND
Sheathing Boards,

The former four in a Lot, and the latter fifty in a Lot.
 For Sale on Commission,
By John Branson,
 EXCELLENT Brandy per Gallon, P. F. C. 0 35 0
 Approved Kheunth Wine, per doz. 9 22 0
 Excellent Gin in Cases of 12 Bottles 5 0 0
 each per Case, 5 5 0
 Old Madeira Wine, per Dozen, 6 0 0
 Milroy's Cavalry Saddles with Bri. 5 0 0
 & Hangers Complete. each 30 0 0

Advertisement.
John Branson,
 JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE
 ON COMMISSION,
 A QUANTITY of Bengal Heffan
 out.—Vamp Hides—Black and Brown
 Skins.—Wax Sheep Skins—Black
 Hides—Buggy hood Hides—Hog
 Boots—Legs—Vamps and Counters
 Military Boots—Heffan and Wax Do-
 sets of Europe Plated and Gilt Chariot
 & Saddle Furniture complete.
 A Person wishing to purchase the above
 goods, may be treated with on very
 moderate terms, by John Branson, and a reason-
 able Credit on Good Bills will be given.
 Madras, Dec. 17, 1866.

To be sold by Public Auction
BY JAMES DOBBIN
 AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
 MOUNT ROAD,
 ON TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,
 AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
SALE OF
PORT V
 AND
 SIX DOZEN

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
 Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 18th December,
 SALE TO COMMENCE,
 AT 10 O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE,
 CONSISTING OF
 A LARGE Cot with Bedding, &c.—twenty
 A four Blackwood Chairs—a Camp Table—a
 Mahogany Writing De-ck and Copying Machine,
 braf clamped—two Sofas with Chintz Covers—
 a Gentleman's handsome Mahogany Writing and
 Dressing Table, &c.

PLATE,
 CONSISTING OF
 Two Tea Pots—a small Silver Box—one Ta-
 ble cross—two Sal Cellars and four spoons—
 Table and Tea Spoon, &c. &c.
 A few articles of Plated Ware,
 A few Books—a capital pair of Pitt's, by
 Knabbe, in a safe complete—a single bar-rell
 rifle Gun—a Grafs Cart, and Sundry other Ar-
 ticles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
 Tomorrow THURSDAY the 18th Dec.
 AT 12 O'CLOCK,
SIX Ladies Clip Hats,—thirteen pair of
Gentlemen's Leather Gloves of Colours;
fix pair of Ladies White Gloves—nineteen
pair of Ladies Silk Pie Nic Mitts.

AND
 A few dozens of Gentlemen's Superfine
 Silk Hosi.

SALE POSTPONED from SATURDAY, the
 20th, to TUESDAY, the 23d December.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE GARDEN
 OCCUPIED BY
 Colonel George Taswell,
 On TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,
 SALE TO COMMENCE
 AT 10 O'CLOCK.

PLATE, FURNITURE,
Glass and China-ware,
BOOKS,
PICTURES,
 A Capital BILLIARD TABLE complete.

THREE PIPES OF
MADEIRA WINE,
 About 3 Years Old,
 AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.
 Particulars of which will be mentioned in
 Catalogues.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE GARDEN,
 OCCUPIED BY
 Colonel George Taswell,
 ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
 On TUESDAY, the 23d December,
 AT 11 O'CLOCK,
 The following

HORSES,
 LATELY ARRIVED FROM BOMBAY.
 VIZ.

NO. 1. A Bays Arabian Horse,
 Do.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING MONTHLY, A WORK, TO BE ENTITLED,

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY,
 DEDICATED BY PERMISSION
 TO

**THE RIGHT HON'BLE
 Lady W. Bentinck**

PRICE TWO PAGODAS,
EACH NUMBER.

Enchilified with an Engraving,
 AND CONTAINING ABOUT 100 PAGES OF LETTER
 PRESS, OR FINE PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this publication trust that they have duly considered what will render the work most interesting to the Public. It is intended, that it shall contain all material intelligence from Europe; for the gratification of the Indian Reader; communicate original information, on subjects connected with our Indian possessions; the General Orders of the several Governments in India, and the local News of each Presidency; which cannot fail to afford useful and satisfactory communication to those who may honor the work with their patronage in this Country, and will be a very valuable, and acceptable present to their friends in England.
 The following is the general outline of the intended Contents of every Number.

Indian News.
 GENERAL ORDERS of the three Presidencies, including ARMY REGULATIONS.
 GENERAL Local Intelligence of Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Poona, &c.
 ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS relative to INDIA; as often as materials can be collected.
 NAVAL APPOINTMENTS in INDIA.
 ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of SHIPS, and Passengers, &c.
 MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS in INDIA.
 POETRY, Original and Selected.
 RACES of Company's Paper at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

European Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, from the English & Foreign Papers.
 SHORT CHRONICLE of EVENTS, including an Abstract of the Debates of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.
 REVIEW of LITERATURE,
 SELECTIONS OF POETRY,
 ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH STAGES,
 MEMORANDA DRAMATICA.
 MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, from the English Reviewers.
 TRANSACTIONS of Literary Societies.
 EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy,
 BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS in Europe.
 PRICES of STOCKS, in London, Paris, &c.
 PROMOTIONS in the Army and Navy.
 PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Directors, and of India Proprietors.

AND GENERALLY,
 All such facts as can be collected, that can contribute to the amusement, or afford useful knowledge to our Friends.

Mr. GEORGE CHINNEY as Joint-Proprietor of the Work, will furnish an Etching Monthly. The first number will exhibit a View of MADRAS, from the Beach; and every succeeding Publication will contain either a Landscape from Nature, or FIGURES illustrative of the Character, and occupations of the NATIVES to be accompanied by a description of the Plans.
 The First Number will be issued February 1st, 1867, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of honoring the Work with their patronage, will be pleased to send their Names to Mr. J. UNDERWOOD, Junior, Counter Office, Madras.

N. B. All communications on Indian Subjects, will be than received.
 THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Major in Council, has been pleased to sanction the publication of the Work, and has been indulgent in permitting the Magazine, sent by Tappal, within the limits of Madras, to be sent free of postage.

On Wednesday last, a dinner was given at the Race Stand by Colonel Bull and the other Officers of Artillery, stationed at St. Thomas's Mount, to Major General DUGDAL CAMPBELL, on his arrival at the Presidency.

The General arrived about seven o'clock, and was greeted by the popular tone of "the Campbells are coming, heigh! heigh!"—when dinner was immediately served.

A Table extending the whole length of the Race Stand, at which the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement were present, was covered with every delicacy, and the Wines were of the most choice and superior selection.

Among the Toasts given on the occasion and received with the greatest applause, were the following:

- THE KING—God Save the King.
- THE PRINCE OF WALES—God Save His Majesty's March.
- THE NAVY—Huzza of Huzza.
- THE ARMY—Duke of York's March.
- EAST INDIA COMPANY—Fall of Seringapatam.
- LORD BENTINCK, and the Madras Government—Fraternal March.
- LORD LARKE, and the Army in India—See the Conquering Hero Come.
- SIR J. CAHOOCK, and the Madras Army—The British Grenadiers.

Success to our Arms by Sea and Land—British Strike Home.

Prosperity to the British Empire—Rule Britannia.

Several other Toasts followed: and a variety of Songs, given by some Amateurs present, in their best manner, kept up the hilarity of the evening until twelve o'clock, when General CAMPBELL, retired from the festive board, with the hearty good wishes of all present for his future health, happiness and prosperity.

Calcutta, Nov. 25.

The despatches for England to be forwarded by the Mercury Packet, were made up and sent off from the Bankhall on Saturday evening, on the receipt of which the vessel immediately put to sea.

An after packet was dispatched on the afternoon of the following day, by express, to proceed by the Mercury, but it is doubtful if it could reach Saugor, previous to the sailing of the packet.

Lift of Passengers per Mercury Packet, Captain James Taylor.

Lady Barlow—Lieut. Col. Robert Bowie—Capt. Barlow, of his Majesty's 44th regt.—Mr. Thomas Mercer—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Binny.

Children—Misses Ann and Harriet Barlow—Masters Richard Barlow—John Colquhoun—and George Hodges.

This is the vessel which we noticed in one of our late Papers as having been engaged by the Bengal Government, to carry Despatches to England. She is a fine vessel, and it is her first voyage since she was launched.

The Barquah, Captain Berlay, lately arrived here from Madras, was boarded on his passage, 40 leagues W. N. W. from Cape Negrais, on the 9th cut, by the Piedmontese, and stripped of a great number of valuable articles.

Captain Berlay understood, from some information communicated by the officers of the Piedmontese that they had captured a fair of British vessels from the date of their coming into the Bay. This information must, no doubt, be founded on mistake, as there are no accounts from any other quarter of the Piedmontese having made any captures whatever, to the Eastward of Ceylon.

A report was also obtained from the Piedmontese of their having fallen in with the French frigate Semillante, on the 15th of Oct. cruising in the South West part of the Bay.

The Commander of an Arab ship, belonging to the Sheriff of Mecca, lately arrived at this port, states that he was boarded by the Piedmontese, when the Frenchman, understanding that the Arab had treasure on board, to the extent of a few dollars, desired that he might be immediately sent on board the frigate. The Arab remonstrated against this outrage of his neutrality, representing that a Peace, confirmed in due form by Treaty, subsisted between the French Emperor and his Majesty, the Sheriff of Mecca. The French Commander admitted the fact, acknowledging that the Sheriff was a faithful Ally of the Great Napoleon, but that he could not do without the money, it was indispensable he should take it in charge and escort it to the Isle of France; he had however no doubt of the Great Emperor refunding the amount to the Sheriff on due application, and to enable him to do with better effect, he would furnish him with his receipt for the said dollars, which he authorized the Sheriff to present with his best claim to the Emperor Napoleon. It was vain to testify the Frenchman carried off the dollars without ceremony, leaving his receipt in the plundered Arab.

It is now generally supposed that the Piedmontese has quitted the Bay, and is directed for the Mauritius.

Calcutta. General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FOR WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 13, 1806. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve and confirm the appointment made by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, in General Orders of the 26th of March last, of Lieutenant Hunter, of the ad-Battalion of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Superintending Officer of the Indian Prison Establishment, at Haipore, from the 1st of April 1806.

NOVEMBER 13, 1806. The Governor General in Council, has been pleased to make the following Promotions:

10th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain Lieutenant John Scott, to be Captain of a company, from the 20th October 1806, vice Rayle, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Herbert Bowen, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 24th October 1806, vice Scott, promoted.

Lieutenant James Wright, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Lieutenant William Donaldson Turner, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Lieutenant William Charles Lewis, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Mr. Alexander Gray, Surgeon, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

The conditional permission granted to Mr. Thomas Bunting, Surgeon to the 9d Regiment Native Infantry, by General Orders of the 6th instant, to proceed to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

NOVEMBER 20, 1806. The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to order, that the Establishment of a Second Lieutenant-Colonel and Second Major to each Battalion of Artillery, authorized by General Orders of the 19th of May last, shall have effect from the 1st September 1806.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief will be pleased to take the necessary steps for having such alterations made in the rank assigned to the Officers of Artillery, as the Order of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

In pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Court, the difference of Pay only to be drawn by the Officers of Artillery, to be promoted from the 1st September 1806, in consequence of the present Order.

NOVEMBER 20, 1806. The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment of Gun Drivers, and Gun Lascars, for the Horse Artillery.

GUN DRIVERS. 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 24 Gun Drivers of P. pending ranks in the corps as usual.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the present Establishment of Gun Lascars for the Horse Artillery be reduced to:

1st Field, 1 ditto, 24 Lascars, 1 ditto, 24 Lascars.

NOVEMBER 20, 1806. All applications to Government from the Commanding Officer of the Cavalry Company, respecting the Institution under his charge, are to be transmitted through the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, excepting such as relate to the Buildings, which are to be forwarded to the Military Board.

When Tests are required to be sent to Barracks for the accommodation of any of the Cadets, the Town Major will attend on the Military Board for the requisite number of Tests, and the Military Board will instruct the Commanding Officer to send the Tests to Barracks.

THOS. HILL, Adj. Gen. Mil. Dept. General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. FOR WILLIAM, NOV. 21, 1806.

Descriptive Rolls of all Native Commissioned Officers who have joined the Regiments from the Provincial corps, shall be reduced in the course of the present year, are to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, without delay, in order to their being furnished with Commissions accordingly.

The Rolls are to specify the rank to which such Officers are actually entitled, agreeably to the Orders issued on the occasion, viz. The rank next above that which they respectively held in the Regiments previous to their transfer to the Provincial corps.

The rank lists be from the period at which their transfer to their last Provincial Battalions took place, and shall be accompanied by the names of the Commissioned Officers, including Drummers, appointed to corps of the Line, from Provincial, who shall not have joined on the spot, are to be struck off and returned dead.

European Commission Officers of the Government of Bengal, who have not received Commissions, conforming to the title of Commissions in the Honorable Company, to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, without delay, specifying the rank and date of their Commission, for which His Majesty's Commission may not have been received.

H. WORSLEY, Adjutant General. CAL. GAZ. NOV. 27.

Intelligence. Nov. 25, 1806.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. Nov. 25, 1806.

Extracts. The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to order, that the Establishment of a Second Lieutenant-Colonel and Second Major to each Battalion of Artillery, authorized by General Orders of the 19th of May last, shall have effect from the 1st September 1806.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief will be pleased to take the necessary steps for having such alterations made in the rank assigned to the Officers of Artillery, as the Order of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

In pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Court, the difference of Pay only to be drawn by the Officers of Artillery, to be promoted from the 1st September 1806, in consequence of the present Order.

NOVEMBER 20, 1806. The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment of Gun Drivers, and Gun Lascars, for the Horse Artillery.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Royal Family Annuity Bill, Consolidated Fund Surplus Bill, Lottery Bill, Nelson's Estate Bill, and Lord Rodney's Pension Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 9.

SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord H. Petty observed, that it was intended to raise the provision for the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, from 4,000l. to 6,000l. a year, and also to fence her by Highways, on the death of the Duchess Dowager of Gloucester, an addition of 5000l. a year. It was further proposed to enable His Majesty to grant certain allowances to the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, likewise to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, for which grants he had proposed Resolutions.

The Report of the Committee of the Bell Rock Light House, and the Petition of the Veterinary College, were also referred to the Committee: after which the Noble Lord moved Resolutions for the following Sums: Princess Sophia of Gloucester, per year, 5,000l. Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, as commuted, 36,000l.

On the Resolutions being read for granting 5000l. to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, as a necessary allowance for their labour.

Mr. Peel said, that he considered the grant to these Commissioners too large, under the circumstances of the country at present.

After some further observations from Mr. Halkett, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Lord Petty, Mr. Jones, Mr. Paul, Mr. Windham, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Role, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Windham moved a resolution for allowing 1,500l. for the support of the Veterinary College.

The House went into a Committee on the Bell Rock Light House. A Resolution was moved by Sir John Sinclair for granting to the Commissioners of the Bell Rock Light House, a sum of 5,000l. by way of loan.

The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received.

JULY 17.

The Right Honorable Thomas Grenville took the usual oath and his seat, on being re-elected for Buckingham.

LONDON—25th July 1806.

The intelligence from Constantinople gives reason to conclude that a considerable dissatisfaction prevails between the Porte and the Russian Government. It is even hinted that preparations for the departure of a certain embassy, consisting of the Duke of Ruffia, are making. The influence of France at Constantinople daily increases.

The Porte has issued orders, which are strictly enforced, to prevent any ships of war going through, and any forces, supplies, &c; being brought from the Black Sea, by the passage of the Black Sea, into the Mediterranean. This privilege which had been conceded by treaty, has become indispensable to the maintenance of the Russian establishments at Corfu, and the refusal of it must necessarily be resented at St. Petersburg.

In the mean time, the Turkish Government are putting on foot a large military force, much greater than is supposed to be required against the rebels in Servia. A war with Russia seems to be apprehended, and the preparations by sea and land, now going on, perhaps, are in contemplation of that event.

It was reported at Constantinople that an English fleet would form in the Dardanelles, and that a Russian convoy with troops was expected.

The King has been pleased to grant a pension of 1000l. a year, to the lady of the late Sir Andrew Mitchell and 250l. a year to her daughter.

PLYMOUTH, 16th July.

The Sampson, of 64 guns, which has been waiting for men, is now nearly complete; she went down the harbour to Cranford bay on Sunday last, and is to take the flag of Rear Admiral Sterling, who, it is confidently said in the naval circles, is to go out chief-in-command of the naval force at the Cape of Good Hope, to supersede Sir Home Popham.

LONDON—JULY 14.

A vessel is arrived from Trinidad, which had left on the 1st or 2d of June. No news had then been received of Miranda's Expedition, for none of the Spanish boats could get to Trinidad market, on account of Miranda's being upon the coast. This has thrown a doubt on the account of his failure.

This day at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was very unexpectedly called at Mr. Fox's Office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Grenville, Lord H. Petty, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Spencer, Mr. Windham, Viscount Howick, Earl Moira, and T. Grenville, who attended for the first time since his coming into office. The Lord Chancellor remained but a few minutes, and then retired to the House of Commons.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to order, that the Establishment of a Second Lieutenant-Colonel and Second Major to each Battalion of Artillery, authorized by General Orders of the 19th of May last, shall have effect from the 1st September 1806.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief will be pleased to take the necessary steps for having such alterations made in the rank assigned to the Officers of Artillery, as the Order of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

In pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Court, the difference of Pay only to be drawn by the Officers of Artillery, to be promoted from the 1st September 1806, in consequence of the present Order.

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When Tests are required to be sent to Barracks for the accommodation of any of the Cadets, the Town Major will attend on the Military Board for the requisite number of Tests, and the Military Board will instruct the Commanding Officer to send the Tests to Barracks.

THOS. HILL, Adj. Gen. Mil. Dept. General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. FOR WILLIAM, NOV. 21, 1806.

Descriptive Rolls of all Native Commissioned Officers who have joined the Regiments from the Provincial corps, shall be reduced in the course of the present year, are to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, without delay, in order to their being furnished with Commissions accordingly.

The Rolls are to specify the rank to which such Officers are actually entitled, agreeably to the Orders issued on the occasion, viz. The rank next above that which they respectively held in the Regiments previous to their transfer to the Provincial corps.

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Chancellor of the University; and also on the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Downes, Vice Chancellor.

GIBRALTAR, June 7.—Our latest accounts from Cadiz state, that they expect a French army of 60,000 men in Spain this summer, and the French Agents are now employed in Barbary, procuring cattle for their subsistence, and horses to draw their cannon, and mount their cavalry. The Emperor of Morocco has granted them cattle and mule, but has refused them horses.

June 22.—Brides the English ships in the Mediterranean, there is a fleet of twelve Russian ships and nine frigates, which are to be reinforced by four ships of the line and three frigates. There are six Russian ships of the line and four frigates in the Black Sea.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

This most venerable and most excellent Patron of the Church, in February last added, as a Codicil to his intended Will among the charitable and numerous legacies which he intends to bequeath, the sum of 5000l. to the charitable Institution for the Benefit of decayed Clergy. His Right Rev. Lordship a few days ago sent for the Treasurer to the said charity, and on waiting on his Lordship at Fulham, after a trifling conversation relative to the state of the said Fund, the Prelate presented the Treasurer with a draft upon his banker for the amount of the sum (5000l.) bequeathed, saying, "This sum I lately bequeathed to that Charitable Institution, but as the interest and principal will in some degree become beneficial to the Fund, I think it will be much better to receive it now than to wait my death."

The Rev. G. Smith, Minister of Galfon, Ayrshire, has presented to the University of Glasgow, a most beautiful Oriental manuscript, supposed to contain the whole Koran of Mahomet. It is written on a paper made of bark, in characters singularly small, distinct, and beautiful, and is a great literary curiosity.

POLICE OFFICE.

MARLBOROUGH STREET, June 20.

Yesterday, James Algar, a well dressed, notorious character, was charged with picking a Gentleman's pocket of his pocket book, on Thursday, in Bond Street. The prisoner is a principal in one of the gangs of pick pockets which permeate the fashionable streets of this metropolis.

The Professor, L. Adams, Esq. was walking along Bond Street, when he was surrounded by four thieves, one of whom was the Prisoner. A Wine Merchant in St. James's was walking on the opposite side of the way perceived the prisoner, furnished by his accomplices, take the pocket book, which was found on him, as well as a silk net purse, and another pocket book containing fine country and Bank of England notes. He was fully committed for trial.

The hay harvest is completed in most of the neighbouring countries. The Crop in General, has been good; and so favorable has the weather been for sowing it, that in several instances, it was cut and carried the same day.

Foreign Intelligence.

SWEDEN, June 10.—From the moment that Madras received subsidies from Great Britain, and made common cause with that power, it has been observed, that under favour of the Swedish Fleet, the fraudulent production of English manufactures has much increased, to the injury of our national industry.

To prevent this, his Catholic Majesty has ordered, that the ports of his kingdom should be shut against all Swedish ships, as long as the Sovereign shall continue to make common cause with England, the Enemy of Spain, and of France, her intimate ally. His Catholic Majesty has, however, been pleased to allow, that such Swedish vessels as are fitted to be in his ports at the period of the publication of this decree, may remain there during the time necessary for the transportation of their business. The most effectual way to compel the English to abandon their system of war, is to close against them all the vents for trade, which is the principal support of their power.

MADRID CASSETTE, June 27.—His Excellency the Prince of Peace has received a despatch, dated the 21st ult. from D. Antonio De Borja, Captain General of the Port of Cartagena, giving an account of the action which was fought on the 11th of Ibiza between the Spanish Zebruce Privateer, the Saint Antonio, commanded by Antonio Reigner, of six guns and 85 men, and the English Zebruce Privateer the Policy; Capt. Miguel Navalla, alive, 21 Passes of 12 guns, and 63 men. The action was conducted by boarding, and lasted only twenty minutes, our countrymen, in that short space of time, killed and wounded the enemy to the number of 10 killed and 25 wounded. Our own ships killed 2 and 3 wounded.

