

WEDNESDAY, the 5th. November 1866.

the American Papers.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 24.

Debate on Mr. Nicholson's Non-Importation Bill.
Mr. Randall's Speech in Answer to Mr. Mendenhall's Speech from New York.

Mr. J. Randall.—I should have been better pleased if the gentleman who has eloquently painted the wrongs which we have received from Britain had, instead of telling us of the defence pointed out the remedy. The gentleman a few days ago offered himself as a collateral security for the facts stated by the President, and our illustrious minister at the Court of London. Did the gentleman believe that what we could not take from them, we should accept from him. That our commerce has been pirated upon and our (men) tyrannized with as I know before. But where is the remedy? Gentlemen say, they are for taking commanding ground that will ensure respect. Where is it? Let them give in their project. Is this the remedy, or is this the time? Gentlemen tell us we ought not to stop short of indemnity for the past and security for the future. Are they then for going to war with Britain on the same ground which Mr. Pitt took with the French republic? Do they expect success in their project? And is peace to be destroyed, and the interests of this people compromised, until what they please to call indemnity and security shall be obtained? Are they for going to war with Spain and France, and making a similar convention with them, with that we have time since made with Britain for poll-taxes committed on our commerce, and then by a kind of ledgerman draw from our own pockets wherewith to pay for those very poll-taxes? Is this the indemnity they expect to obtain? I want none of it. I almost dread to see a convention with any power across the Atlantic, with a stipulation to pay money, as I fear its only tendency would be to deprive us of what we have left. Make any sort of convention you please, and something will scarcely fail to fall out between the cup and the lip by which you will have to pay the debt due to you by others.—By some sort of ledgerman, the money of your bona fide citizens will be taken from the pockets of your dupes, or their creditors on this and the other side of the water; into the hands of bureau men, of compromising politicians. But I find gentlemen undertake to say, because I am disposed to go to war, I am the advocate and apologist of Great Britain—and because I give the able pamphleteer, who hands forth the justification of the decisions contained in it, I abuse them, and so far from coming me six cents—they cost me one hundred and fifty; and I consider that a better bargain than the other pamphlet which did not cost me a cent. Am I to be considered as the apologist of Britain, because the defence of this country has been committed to weak advocates, or because its cause has been weakly defended, or treacherously abandoned? No; I am the advocate of the circumstances of the times—the confusion of this people; of common sense; of expediency. What does the gentleman from New York say? I admire the refinement he feels for the wrongs committed on our country; and I respect for him. He tells you every thing, and told you that American merchants are engaged in covering the enemy's property? No, it draws a distinction between native and adopted merchants; and says that he considers the latter as the root of the evil. I agree that this is a view of the matter. But the gentleman from New York says, "I will not treat you on the principle that free trade is free goods, while Great Britain treats you on the opposite principle, and contends for the principle of contraband of war, and the liability of enemy's property to seizure. Why is there this difference? Because those who treat on the principle of the more liberal find it their interest to do this principle. But do they who have the ocean consider it as their interest?" And yet the gentleman arraigns one country for being governed by her own interest, while he applauds another for being governed by his feelings.

But the gentleman says, "Federal constitution grew out of commerce? Indeed? I have always understood it grew out of the feeble and lax system of our federation. I have no doubt the regulation of commerce, and the hope of obtaining an adequate revenue aided its formation. But

will the gentleman undertake to say the constitution was made to give us the mastery of the seas? No, I will be glad to see how he makes it out. Will he say the finger of heaven pointed to war?

The gentleman informs us that Great Britain lays an export duty. This is the best reason the gentleman could have urged against his own idea. I improve her conviction that the tariff nation can rival her in her manufactures. But it is said you cannot lay such a duty on your articles. Thank God! You cannot—may it always be so. In the first session in which I was in Congress, I heard a gentleman from Massachusetts, then in the chair of this House, declare our inability to carry on our commerce with France, when if we could only have laid a duty of one or two dollars a hog-head on tobacco, we might have been enabled to carry them on. I said then, I was glad we were prohibited from laying such a duty. Now say so, I think it is the wisest provision in the constitution. It was the opinion of the greatest man that ever lived or ever will live, that the cause of the advantages of England over France in 1756 was, that France, instead of being satisfied with her superiority on the continent, by attempting to protect commerce and distant colonies, drove to the mastery of the sea. This information carried her from her proper element, and enabled Great Britain to aggrandize herself on the ocean. The argument that France attempts to cope with Great Britain on the ocean, the lady here the heel of Achilles; and exposes her most vulnerable point to our advantage. And this was that in the opinion of Madison, turned the fate of that war, so mercifully conducted under his auspices. But it seems the late news from Europe is to have some effects on our difficulties. On this news the fate of this nation is to be suspended. But from its complexion I draw a conclusion diametrically opposite from that inferred by gentlemen. I cannot help it; gentlemen may call me a British partisan, as when the doors were open they called me a Spanish partisan, or as when I first came to public life, I was called a French partisan—be it so. I cannot agree to take these measures for the defence of a trade which does not amount to more than eight per cent. upon our whole commerce; for such is the rate of our tonnage, that the foreign tonnage does not exceed 14 per cent. of the whole. What is our fair proportion? 50 per cent. Instead of it we have 88 per cent. and for the other 12 per cent. to be plunged into a war. I say I am willing to grant a hearing and lose the 66 cents; but I will not sacrifice the whole commerce of the United States, in a vain attempt to engross the commerce of the world. But whatever may be the decision of Congress in relation to this business, I hope to see one thing done before we retire. I hope to see the resolution which was under consideration yesterday, acted on affirmatively or negatively, or withdrawn; and not for a light reason. It hangs as a dead weight on the price of every article of our produce; it has already depleted the prices of your rice, cotton, flour and tobacco; & I am authorized to see measures permitted to be hung up in terror for no possible good purpose whatever.

The gentleman from New York has given us an animated picture of the despotism of the British on the ocean. Would that despotism did not exist! But will the gentleman, supposing success on our part possible, say that if we succeed in breaking down the tyranny of Great Britain on the ocean, another power will not succeed to its mastery. No—its only effect will be, that the same power which is now the tyrant of the land, will be then also the tyrant of the ocean. It will fill her interest to drive us from the ocean, to vex and oppress our trade; there will be only a change of masters—with this difference that there will remain no power to balance that of our enemy. But gentlemen reiterate the question, will you do nothing? I have always thought it better to remain idle, than to do what would be worse than nothing. But I would take this course, I would remonstrate with Britain. I would tell her of the wrongs done to the American people; I would tell her how absurd it was for her, under existing circumstances, to compel us to throw our weight into the scale of her enemy; I would put this question home to her. Are you mad enough to increase the number of your enemies? Do you value peace so much that you will do nothing? This is the language I would hold? And I would treat with her on fair, on reciprocal

principles—not on the principles of the Delphic oracle, a reciprocity to the ear but not to the sense. But truly, if gentlemen are for going to war, for enforcing right, based on the principle that free ships make free goods—they may make war till there is not a British plank on the ocean, for they never will cede, they never ought to cede this principle.

If they ought not, for I take it for granted that nation will be governed by ministers of common sense—and no such minister but must feel a death-blow to British greatness in the establishment of it. Are you, therefore, the advocates of this nation, because you say they ought not to give up what they never will surrender—what they cannot give up without committing a political *jeu de se*. Yes, sir, I have said what I am willing to do. They are pending negotiation; and the late events in Europe, which they will assiduously make the negotiations make it your interest not to co-act in putting down the people; unless you think it the safest for the world that the seizure of the sea and the land should be in the same hands.

It is mentioned in a Dutch Paper, that Mr. Armstrong, our late Extraordinary Minister in Paris, was in Holland to take passage for the United States.—We hope he has been recalled by the President.—Mr. Irving, Mr. Bowdoin's Secretary of Legation, had been on a visit to London from Mr. Lloyd, but whether on public or private business was a not said.—*Rep. Gaz.*

CLASGOW, April 30.
FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.
London April 27. (4 o'clock).
An embargo was laid on Saturday on all vessels (except those under the Danish flag) belonging to any of the ports or places situate upon the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems.
I have waited until this moment, in expectation of the arrival of the Hamburgh mail, neither of which are come to hand.
A vessel was on Friday sent into the Downs which left the island of Walcheren on Thursday; several letters were yesterday received in town by her from Middleburgh and Flushing, dated the 22d. These concern in stating the death of the King of Prussia, but differ as to the cause of injury which produced that event. Ministers, it is understood, received similar accounts, and the result of an enquiry, at several of the public offices was, that altho' the report was by many entertained with prudent scepticism, it was not rejected as improbable.
It is said, that the account of his Prussian Majesty's death has been also communicated by two vessels arrived from Catwyck.
From the Merchants' Coffee-House, Bank.
ARRIVED.
Schooner Federal George, Field, from Bolton, Paled two ships in the Bay bound up.
Brig Ann Thompson, 18 days from St. Pierre, (Maz.) sugar and coffee—Lemuel Taylor, Left there 9th inst. Schooner Only Daughter for New York next day; a brig from New Orleans, arrived there a few days before, with 1800 barrels flour, which they sold at 87 per barrel, the current price. Off Cape Henry, spoke schooner Highland, from Guadeloupe for Alexandria.
Miscellaneous News from the Latest Papers.
The Royal college of Physicians have given notice of their intentions to send their censures to inspect the medicines, weights and measures, &c. in the shops of Apothecaries.
JAZZANO, April 14.—The Earl of Granard is sworn into the Warden's Office, in which Mr. Boucher is to continue Deputy.
Lately a Gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian, was found in the greatest state of preservation, at Water Crook, near Kindal; the ancient Concanium. This specimen of antiquity was coined in the year 70 of the Christian era, it is of course 1796 years old. One side of this coin represents the head of the Emperor encircled with Emperor Caesar Vespasian aye.—On the reverse is a figure, supposed to be the emblem of Plenty, holding a cornucopia in the left hand. The legend is not found. The weight of the medal is not ascertained, but it is about an inch in Diameter.
Total population of Dublin, according to the work may be estimated at 183,378.
14th of Wight, April 20.—About 13 years ago, Captain Cook of the Royal Navy, was unfortunately

nately drowned in Fresh water Bay, near this place; the body was found stripped of its gold watch and other valuables; and it was then generally supposed that a fisherman had robbed him of it, but which he always denied, and it now appears that he was unjustly accused. A Soldier of the West Essex Militia, when on guard a week since, had the good fortune to find the Watch within a few yards from the spot where the unfortunate Captain was drowned.
MAY, 13th.
It is said in many of the Continental Journals that the mother of Bonaparte will receive a principality in Italy—and that Senator Beaumanois was to govern Switzerland; under the Title of "Landman for Life," and in his decease it was to be conferred on his Son-in-law, the Electoral Prince of Baden.
The modern changes of fashion, in the Furniture of the mansions of the great, introduce whimsical affections of the Greek and Egyptian, and Gothic and Chinese designs. Ladies now sit on couches covered with imitations of the skins of panthers and leopards, supported by eagles, lions and tigers, and fringed with the fur of bears. Gerandoles are composed of Mummies, Crocodiles and Dragons; the Candlesticks are ornamented with enraged and spout-mouthed serpents. The couch of the fair has almost forgotten the Hyman and the Capricious—the knots, the bows and arrows, and assumes the spear and lance, the fuses and the helmets, and feathers of the warrior. Wild beasts and venomous reptiles have become a chief component part of the Ornaments of our saloons and apartments of fashions.
We are happy to announce that Lady Londond is in a fair way of recovery from her late illness.—Sir Walter Farquhar attends on her Ladyship.
Earl Grosvenor was purchased by private contract, the whole of Mr. Agar's valuable collection of pictures for 35,000 Guineas.
A SINGULAR CHARACTER.
A few days since died, at Knightbridge, Mr. Beat the age of 72, at which place he resided for upwards of twenty years.
Mr. B. was a very singular character, and from his eccentricities, was generally thought to be deranged. In such opinion, however, the writer of this article can by no means concur, unless an irritable disposition, great classical learning, and an extensive observation, be considered as the constituent parts of a madman. He was principally remarkable for an inordinate love of the Canine Species, but even this was not without some reason, as it appears he was forced from Affection, on his travels through France and Italy, by a Dog. He was never without four very large ones of the fatter kind, all jointly descended from the very dog that saved his life. Late, the old flock was reduced to one, and was in part supplied by a small terrier, and an enormous dog of the Ab-Al- breed. They were fed and lodged in, in my way, a sumptuous style; they ate, drank, buttered, oil, ginger-bread and poultry, were uncommon in diet for them; and as to lodging, we slept in the room with himself, he and his dogs were provided with mattresses in other parts of his house. He kept two beds in his room; and, at stated hours, however bad the weather, he himself, took them out for air and exercise. The first of these hours was between one and two in the morning, which necessarily kept him up almost all night. In addition to the Dogs he kept, he had, as he termed them, a great many *perissians*, that regularly came, some from a great distance, to be daily fed at his door; & frequently, when he met a half-starved dog in his walks, he would take him to a Confectioner's and treat him with a filling of *Confiture* of (if a haker of dogs, meat chased to near) more substantial meal of horse-flesh. When any one of his dogs died it was placed in a Coffin, laid in state for a day or two, with wax candles burning around, and Mr. B. sitting in a melancholy mood beside it—after which it was interred with great solemnity; on which occasion Mr. B. generally wore an *Elags*, descriptive of the beauty & quality of his departed friend.—By his last will, he has bequeathed a year to each of the dogs that were living at the time of his decease. His whole family consisted of his canine friends, the two boys, and an old woman. He had an utter aversion to physic: would consequently admit of no assistance from the fons of Medicine, nor suffer any person to approach him in his last moments. Norwithstanding his whole attention seemed to be settled on his dogs, yet he felt for human kind, and many an indigent unfortunate would deplore his death.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, the 4th. November, 1806.

Heads of News, received from Bussora, by the Mercury, which departed on the 25th. October, bringing English and Foreign Journals to the 8th. and 17th. July.

A Peace has been concluded between France and Russia, and it seems likely to be followed by another between France and England, as Lord Yarmouth had proceeded to Paris to bring the Negotiations to a definitive result.

Sir John Stuart had with 5000 British engaged and routed a French army of superior force, and killed, wounded, and made Prisoners, 3000 of them, this happened in Italy.

Our Army in that quarter is to be reinforced, so as to make it amount to 20,000 men.

It seems that General Miranda has failed in his expedition against the Spanish Main, as he had been defeated on the Coast by some Spanish cruisers.

Bonaparte had compelled Austria to exclude English and Russian ships from her ports in the Adriatic.

Lord Caledon appointed Governor of the Cape, and Mr. Thomas Grenville President of the Board of Control.

A French army of 150,000 men still continue in Germany.

Lord Melville has been acquitted by a large Majority.

Mr. North was presented to his Majesty on the 27th of June, on his return from Ceylon.

Three per cent. Consols on the 7th. of July were at 62½

The 54th. Regiment is under orders to embark for Jamaica.

Charles Montague Ormsby, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, had been Knighted.

Sir Charles Cotton, had taken the command of the Channel fleet, vice Lord St. Vincent, who had arrived in London.

Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley had got the Command of the Troops at Hastings.

The Dean Warburton has succeeded to the Bishoprick of Limerick.

The Marquis of Douglas had proceeded as Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia.

General Sir Charles Green, Governor of Surinam. Lord Elgin had arrived in England from France.

The Salary to the recorder of Prince of Wales's Island had been fixed at £. 4000 a year.

General Fox to Command the British Troops in Sicily.

Sir John Moore consequently goes out second in Command.

The India Fleet which had put back, finally failed for this Country on the 10th of June.

Lord Holland was about to proceed to Paris to assist at the conferences now going on in that Capital.

The Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Cumberland, we understand, voted uniformly in favour of Lord MELVILLE. The Duke of Clarence, Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, voted against him. Neither Lord GRENVILLE nor Lord SPENCER were present. The Lord CHANCELLOR, Lord ELENBROUGH, Lord SIDMOUTH, Lord HOLLAND voted on most of the charges, on the side of guilty.

There was a report at Bombay on the arrival of the above Intelligence, that Sir John Warren had fallen in with Jerome Bonaparte's Squadron, and captured the greater part of them, but we have not been able to trace it to any authentic source.

Despatches from Paris to the American Minister in London state, that Spain has ceded three of her Provinces, and several of her Ports to France; and in return she was to receive the Sovereignty of Portugal.

The Princess of Asturias dead. An Embargo is laid on the Dutch Ships at the Swedish Port of Stralsund.

The Honorable Company's Ships Union and Matilda, were stationed for Madras and Bengal.

Marshall Bernadotte is to receive the title of Duke, of Tarentum and Talleyrand Prince and Duke of Benevento.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued about the 27th of July.

Sir William Abdy, to Miss Wellesley, eldest daughter of the Marquis,

The return of Lord Yarmouth to Paris,

on the 17th, is the chief circumstance on which the conclusion respecting Peace is built. The Leyden Paper states, in a very confident manner, that his Lordship was charged with a mission from the British Government, and that he was to assume the character of a Negotiator at the French capital.

MARRIAGES.—David Dean Inglis, Esq. to Miss Money, daughter of the late William Money, Esq.

DEATHS.—Samuel Franquet, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank.

Lady Charlotte Towne, daughter of the Earl of Mayo.

POINTMENTS.

Sir John Dalrymple Governor of Gibraltar. The Marquis of Huntly, Colonel of the 42d.

Samuel Jervis Cockrell, Esq. to be Surveyor to the East India Company.

LLOYD'S EVENING POST, — June 13.

JUDGMENT.—The Majority of the Lords have ACQUITTED HENRY Viscount MELVILLE, on the Impeachment preferred against him by the House of Commons and of ALL THINGS contained therein; and, HENRY Viscount MELVILLE, I do acquaint you, that you are Acquitted of the Impeachment preferred against you by the House of Commons, and of all things contained therein."

The Peers then returned to their own Chamber in the usual order, and Lord Melville withdrew with his Council and friends. His Lordship looked remarkably well. He seemed rather agitated at the commencement of the collection of the Votes, but he became tranquil, and conversed with his friends in his usual easy and cheerful manner. A general expression of satisfaction prevailed when the declaration of Acquittal was pronounced, and the Nobility and Gentry crowded eagerly round the Noble Lord to congratulate him on the occasion.

	Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Maj.
First Charge	16	119	103
Second do.	56	79	23
Third do.	52	83	31
Fourth do.	None	All	—
Fifth do.	4	131	127
Sixth do.	48	8	39
Seventh do.	50	8	35
Eighth do.	14	1	107
Ninth do.	16	1	103
Tenth do.	12	123	111

LLOYD'S EVENING POST — July 7.

The gallant defenders of Gaeta still unsundered. The Prince of HESSE-ROTHSCHILD is said to have received a reinforcement of English troops, and to have made a sortie. This enterprise appears to have been attended with a considerable degree of success, though no authentic account of its result has yet reached us.

The Foreign Papers contain several reports of a negotiation between this country and France.



Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of Captain JOSHUA AHIER, deceased, having been granted by the Honourable Supreme Court of Madras, to Mrs. ADELAIDE AHIER, Widow and Sole Executrix to the said Captain AHIER.—All persons having demands upon, or being indebted to, or holding property of the said J. AHIER, are required forthwith to state their claims, debts, or demands, to the said Mrs. ADELAIDE AHIER, or to the Executors, on or before the 10th inst. next, after which period no claim will be admitted.

Madras, 11th November, 1866.

For Sale,

AT MESSRS. TULLOCH BROSIE HALSBY AND CO'S OFFICE, The Following
J. GILCHRIST'S
HINDOSTANIE WORKS,
VIZ.

A COMPLETE of Hindostanie Philology consisting of Grammar and Linguist. Pages, 36
The Baghi Oordoo, Hindostanie Glossary in 2 vols. 10
The Oriental Fable of Fables 6
The Hindu Moral, 6
The Hindu History, 6
The Hindu Mythology, 6
The Hindu Guide, 4
The Hindu Hind, 4
The Hindu Benzer, 4
The Hindu Arabic, 4
A New Theory of Persian Verbs, 2
The Alphabet in Persian, Nagree, and Roman Characters, 1
The Hindostanie Dialogue, 6

Advertisement.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
CLARET, HOCK,
AND
Vin de Grave,
AND
PALE SHERRY,

FROM THE HOUSE OF
Paxton & Majorib, of Glasgow and
Son, & Urquhart & Robertson,
HAS BEEN RECEIVED
BY MESSRS.
FRANCIS LAURENCE and Co.

AND WILL BE
IN CHRISTIES AND HAYES'S, AT THEIR GODOWNS,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
ON THURSDAY, 11th Nov. 1866.

Advertisement.

CHINA GOODS,

Of every Description,
CONTINUE TO BE SOLD
ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,
FOR READY MONEY,

BY
COTTE & NAMA CHITTY
At Mr. COTTE'S House,
Albion, the Armenian Street.

THE TEAS,
Are of particularly good flavor,

AND
THE SUGAR CANDY,
OF GOOD QUALITY.

Advertisement.

FOUND A few days ago, a MINATURE of a CAVALRY OFFICER, in a Morocco Cafe, any Person who has lost the same, may have it by describing it, and paying the expense of this Advertisement.
Application to be made to Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON No. 31, Cross Street Black-town.

By James Dobbin

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 6th. November,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'clock.

THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
GEORGE HOUSTOUN, Esq.

Consisting of
WEARING APPAREL,
A FEW ARTICLES OF PLATE,
A New Hunting Saddle and Bridle,
A PAIR OF PISTOLS, &c. &c.

ALSO
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
NEW BOOKS,
As particularized in the last
of THE LATE
GAZETTE,

CATALOGUES of which will be
published.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 6th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'clock.

A CARRIAGE with a pair of Strong
A Servicable Grey HORSES and Harnesses Complete.

ALSO
A Light CARRIAGE with 3 Lamps.
A Fast Trotting and Pegue Horse, with
A Neat Hinged and Harnesses.

By Order of
THE ADMINISTRATOR,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 10th November,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'clock.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
Major Otteley.

CONSISTING OF
WEARING APPAREL, a few Books, a
new Cavalry saddle and Bridle complete,
by Gibson, a capital pair of Pistols, in
a case, by Wogdon and Barton, a Mahogany
Elevatoire, brass clamped, a Gold Snuff Box,
four Gold Rings, two Sealstone Locket, one
Pocket Compass, &c.

ALSO
TWO PIPES OF MADIRA.

By Order of the
ADMINISTRATOR.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN.

ON THE PREMISES
On THURSDAY, the 13th Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon,
A HOUSE and GROUND situated in
a Chindatrepeth, belonging to the
late Major CHARLES ARMSSTRONG,
known by the name of the Mels Houle.
The House consists of a Hall measuring
40 feet by 17, four Rooms each 18 by 10
and two Verandahs 40 by 8, with suitable
out offices, stabling &c. &c.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

By Order of the Administrator,
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MAJOR J. MACLEANE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN.

On the Premises,
On THURSDAY, the 20th. Instant,
At 11 o'clock.

A HOUSE and GROUND with conven-
ient out offices, situated at Kilpauk,
containing 1/2 acre of land, and
one and a half square feet, lately
occupied by Capt. Marshall.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

By James Dobbin

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 10th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE,

Consisting of
One Dozen Blackwood
Chairs, One Dozen Blackwood
Chairs without arms, One dozen Calamander
Food Ann Chairs, A Small Chest
of Drawers, in two parts, Five Tea Pots,
A Ship, One Set Blackwood Dining
Tables, One Set Chittagong Do. A Shew
Box, &c. &c.

ALSO
Six, Five and four mounted Globe
Lamps, and many other Articles.

By Order of
THE ADMINISTRATOR,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,

At his Auction Room,
On MONDAY next, the 17th. November,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'clock.

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE
MAJOR ARMSSTRONG,

PLATE,

Consisting of
A COFFEE POT, one Mug and Cover,
one Tea Pot and stand, one Croit stand
with 7 Bolls eight Salvers, one Sauce Pan,
one Soup Ladle, one Fifth Knife, chamber
Candlesticks Gravy Table, Tea, Salt and
Marrow Spoon, &c. &c.

A Gold Padan, a pair Gold Rings, &c. &c.
A quantity of Wearing apparel chiefly
new, three white Shawls, one Silk and one
Shawl Quilt, five Pieces of fine Long Cloth,
four pieces of Pungum Cloth, one piece of
China Grass, seven pieces of country Cam-
brick, &c. &c.

A Silver mounted Gun, two pair of Pistols
A Sword and Belt, a military Saddle and
Bridle with holsters &c. complete, an ef-
furto, a Marquee, a Captains Rent, a pri-
vate ditto three large carpets, a Palankeen, a
Bullock Bally, Bullocks and camels.

ALSO
The following articles of Jewellery,

Two pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons, Three
Seals, One Watch Key, two Plain Rings,
A Gold Ring set with Rubies and a Dia-
mond in Centre, A Large Emerald Ring, A
Cats Eye, do. A Handsome Gold Wire
Neck Chain, A Gold Manilla Neck Chain,
A H. H. Brooch, A Round Brooch set with
Diamonds and a Round Locket, set with
Diamonds.

AND
Number of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin

AT THE HOUSE
LATELY OCCUPIED BY
CAPTAIN MARSHALL,
situated at Kilpauk.

On THURSDAY, the 20th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'clock.

THE PLATE,

FURNITURE,

China Ware,

and many other Articles.

By Order of the Administrator,
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MAJOR J. MACLEANE.

By Order of the Administrator,
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MAJOR J. MACLEANE.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 7th. Instant,
At 11 o'clock.

PLATE,

A Pair of Pye Dishes—a pair of Waiters,
Ditto Candelsticks—Crest Stands—
Bottle Stands—Toast Rack—Table Forks,
Delft: Ditto—Toasting Forks—Fifth Knife
Table, Delft, Tea, Milk, Soup, Sauce and
Marrow Spoons—Strainer, &c. &c.

FURNITURE,

A set of Mahogany Dining Tables in
three Parts—A Chest of Drawers—A Bu-
reau and Book Case—One Teak-wood
Clois Press with Drawers—A Black-wood
ditto—One China Writing Desk—One pair
of Marble Side Tables—Five Teak-wood
Shelves—One second hand Piano Forte—
One eight day Clock—Black and Teak-
wood Chairs—Camp Cot—Wash-hand
Stand, &c. &c.

ALSO
CHINA, GLASS,

AND
QUEEN'S WARE.

At the same time,
Sixty dozen of Cape Wine—Five dozen
Cherry ditto—Four Kegs of Salt Beef—four
Barrels of Beef—four ditto Pork, four legs
Hamp, a few tubs of Sugar Candy, brist
forty-seven ditto of second fort—two
cheets Hylof Tea—thirty-five bags of Salt
Petre—four bags of Sugar—Figs—Coffee
and Shells.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 7th. Instant,
At 11 o'clock.

A COLLECTION of most Choice
BOOKS, from the library of a Gen-
tleman, &c. &c.

CATALOGUES will be ready for
distribution on Thursday preceding.

For Sale on Commission,
By John Branson

A WELL Toned Piano Forte, by Affer
and Co. nearly new, Price 50 0 0
A fine Toned Harpsichord, with double
Keys, by Kirkman, 35 0 0
Genuine French Claret, in casks, at per
cask, 24 0 0
Ditto ditto in bottles, per dozen, 4 22 0
Florence Oil, in boxes, containing thirty
Flasks, per box, 5 0 0
Spermaceti Candles, per pound of 25 lb. 10 0 0
American Cheeses, per lb. 0 8 0
French Brandy Froit, per dozen, 6 0 0
Ditto Olives, per dozen, 6 0 0
Excellent Brandy, per gallon, 0 35 0
Broad Brown Nankens, per cote, 17 0 0
Midling ditto, 13 0 0
Narrow ditto, 10 0 0
French Liqueurs per Dozen, 6 0 0
Cherry Rarities from Hoffman ditto, 7 0 0
Pickles in Quarter Cakes per Cask, 7 22 0
Tongues per Keg of 12 in Number, 16 0 0
Scotch Barley and Oatmeal per lb. 0 8 0
Pine Cheeses, each, 1 22 0
Hunting Saddles from Gibson, com-
plete each, 32 0 0
Childrens Hats each, 1 22 0

AND
variety of other Articles.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Th. day
the 11th November, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, Mr. J. Balfour and J. Baker,
public Auctioneers, at the Naval Victu-
Sundry
Candemmed Provisions, Liqueurs, &c. &c.
Packs, Staves, and Iron Hoops, landed from his
Majesty's Squadron at this Port.

(Signed) J. BALFOUR and J. BAKER,
Agents for Victualling.

11th, 25th October, 1866.

seized upon that country, France was not even in
(Continued after the Poetry.)

THURSDA the 6th. November 1806.

These are questions worthy of the public consideration. His Majesty has been addressed upon the disgrace of an old, faithful, and a meritorious servant; why should he not be congratulated

Six,—I have the honor to inform you, that yesterday, cruising over from Santo Domingo to Curaco, I fell in with two men of war brigades, bound for the land; at one P. M. being within long range, I commenced firing to test their getting in with the bore, and from superior firing closed with them at two, when most destructive fire continued for about two minutes; but a flow of wind favouring us, the helm was put down, which placed us immediately across the hawle of the Commodore; she was recdly boarded by Lieutenants Ward and Ball and Mr. Thompson, and every inch of her was most ultimately defended; the slaughter was dreadful, and it is with real regret

The popular hatred against Court Hangwitz increased, two attempts have been made to assassinate him. On one occasion, is said, an air gun was discharged at him, and on other, a large stone weighing several pounds, was thrown at him.

Caermarthen from Bengal.
The *Serius* and another Whaler.
They sailed from St. Helena on the 12th. of
April.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGES, AND THE MEMBERS VOTED, ON LORD VILLES TRIAL.

On the 1st Article, charging him with applying 10,000*l.* of the public money to his own use, previously to June 1, 1786:
Not Guilty 120
Guilty 15

On the 2d Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply sums of the public money to his own use, and converting at such fraudulent application:
Not Guilty 81
Guilty 54

On the 3d Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to draw public money from the Bank, and place it in the hands of his bankers, Messrs. Courts and Co. in his own name, and at his own disposal:
Not Guilty 83
Guilty 52

On the 4th Article, charging him with similar conversion, in respect of public money placed by said Trotter in the hands of Mark Sprat, for the purpose of private emolument:
Not Guilty unanimously, being 135

On the 5th Article, charging him the same as in the 4th Article, only laying the 2d subsequent to January 1786:
Not Guilty 132
Guilty 3

On the 6th Article, charging him with receiving public money from Alexander Trotter, and applying it to his own use, and in participating with said Trotter in the profit made of the public money, and mutually agreeing to defraud vouchers, &c. &c.:
Not Guilty 88
Guilty 47

On the 7th Article, charging him with receiving 20,000*l.* of the public money, without interest, from Alexander Trotter:
Not Guilty 84
Guilty 51

On the 8th Article, charging that while the said Alexander Trotter transacted the business of the defendant as his Agent, he, the said Trotter, with intent to time in advance, to the said Viscount Melville, in that respect, to the amount of 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, which sums were partly taken from the public money, and partly from a mixed fund of public and private money:
Not Guilty 120
Guilty 85

On the 10th and last Article, charging him with taking at divers times, between 1782 and 1784, and between 1784 and 1790 27,000*l.* of the public money, and converting the same to his private use—
Not Guilty 123
Guilty 12

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—July 2. MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Lord H. Petty brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating:
“That his Majesty having, by Message of the 9th April 1778, recommended to the consideration of the House, the situation of the Younger Branches of the Royal Family, the House had in consequence passed an act granting to them certain allowances out of the Aggregate Fund. This however, had proved not an effectual mode of meeting the intention of Parliament, which his Majesty suggested, would be more completely answered by ordering the allowance to be paid out of the Civil List Fund. His Majesty, however, could not on the present occasion, forbear from calling to the attention of the House the great change in the value of money, which had since taken place, and from stating his expectation, that the House would make such additions to said allowances as the circumstances of the case might seem to warrant.”

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 5.

At a Court at the Queen's Palace, the 2d of July 1806, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in council:
His Majesty have been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Dupe Earl of Caledon, to be Governor and commander in Chief in and over the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa within Territories and Dependencies, his Lordship this day took the oath's appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's Plantations.
The Earl of St. Vincent failed on Friday from St. Helen's in the Hibernia, to resume the command of the Channel Fleet. [July 7.]

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Towry, to be Commissioner of the Transport Board, in the room of Capt. Hamilton, removed to the Navy Board.
Captain Seale, of the Monarch, to be a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, in the room of Capt. Cunningham, appointed Commissioner of Deptford and Woolwich Yards.

Captain E. J. Foote to the royal Charlotte yacht.
Captain Ogil, to the Prince of August, 35*th*.
Captain Sir E. Hamilton, to the Mary yacht.
Captain Lee, to the Monarch.
Captain Campbell, to the Union.
Mr. Nelson Muller Shipwright of Sheerness-yard, is removed to Deptford-yard.
Mr. Parkin, Assistant at Sheerness, is appointed Master Shipwright, in the room of Mr. Nelson.
Mr. John Forster, at Plymouth-yard, is appointed Assistant at Sheerness, vice Parkin; and Mr. Lum, Quarter-master of Plymouth-yard, is appointed Foreman, vice Jones.

LONDON,—June 20*th*.

On Thursday last died, at Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq. elder brother of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

JUNE, 18.

The Chiffonne frigate sailed on Saturday from Portsmouth for Sicily, having on board Generals Sir John Moore, Frazer and Sherbrooke.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following history and disposition of the French fleets, lately, and at present at sea:—

“Five fail of the line, six frigates, and four corvettes, sailed from Brest the 13*th* of Dec.”

“Five fail of the line, taken and destroyed by Admiral Duckworth, at St. Domingo.”

“Six fail of the line, one frigate sailed from St. Salvador the 22*nd* of April, under Jerome Bonaparte, supplied for the West Indies.”

“One frigate (Yvelotte), taken at the Cape; one d'Agou (Smetee) arrived at St. Sebastian's.”

“Four fail of the line, four frigates, and four corvettes, sailed from Brest the 13*th* of Dec. (exclusive of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron), yet unaccounted for.”

“Regulus, 80 guns; President, 40; Schell 40; Surveillance, 12; Ravouri, 16, from L'Orient; cruising on the coast of Africa in April last.”

“Hermione, 44; Hortense, 44; Tamise, 44; Rhine, 44; arrived at Cayenne, from Cadiz in March.”

“Guerrid, 48 guns; Revanche, 44; Sverre 44; Felice, 44; arrived at Martinique and Guadaloupe in April.”

HONOLULU JUNE 8.—This afternoon to the great surprise of the Electors of this Borough, the gallant Lord Cochrane having been last week appointed for the day of election by Mr. Cobbert, arrived here accompanied by several Gentlemen, in two chaises and four, from Plymouth, with colours flying and with every appearance of an indecisive examination of entering upon a defensive engagement with the Teller of the 14th Exchequer. Mr. Cobbert, adhering to the statement of his address, resigned his pretensions as soon as he found another man perfectly independent ready to stand forward. The greatest hubbub prevails throughout the town. Expell's and post chaises are flying in every direction, and the contest promises to be as watin a one as has been witnessed for some time.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS JUNE 21.

Prince Eugene, Viceroy and commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, writes, that General Lauriston, who arrived at Ragusa on the 26*th* of May was apprized that the Russian, in conjunction with that Montenegro, headed by the Greek Bishops were planning to take possession of old Ragusa. He detached Captain Serrant, of the 5th regiment of the line, with two companies and four pieces of cannon, to occupy that post. This officer took position at old Ragusa, on the evening of the 29*th* of May. He found the inhabitants in great commotion, the barbarians who were destroying every thing with fire and sword, being within half a days march of them. The inhabitants, moreover, had but little confidence in the French when they did not conceive by any means equal to maintain warfare. Captain Serrant immediately made disposition of his force. The enemy, to the number of a thousand, appeared at day break, and began the attack with hideous shouts. The French stood it calmly, with order and silence, and returned it by a well directed fire. The firing continued for three hours. A corporal perceiving the enemy's colours, rushed forward to seize them, and was killed by musket shot. The barbarian fell upon him, and cut off his head. The French became indignant at this ferocious act; they charged the enemy from all sides, and drove them to the point of the bayonet, to the confines of Cetina. The inhabitants could scarcely recover from their astonishment, when they perceived the French with their knapsacks on their backs scrambling up the rocks and mountains higher than the Montenegrius. These did not know that no obstacles could be made to the order of the day. The second in command of the Montenegrius, under the order of the Bishops was killed, and from 300 to three hundred remained upon the hill behind, after having been driven down our rocks. General Lauriston sent three more companies

tain Serrant, which did not arrive until after the engagement.

On the same day, the Russian frigates proceeded to attack Santa Croce, on the supposition that it had no artillery; but the activity of General Lauriston had provided for it. There were upwards of forty pieces of cannon, and 36-pounders, well manned and supplied with ammunition. The Russians made off as soon as they perceived the batteries unfiled.

This event was not only productive of joy, but of a degree of enthusiasm in Ragusa. The inhabitants, convinced of the power and intrepidity of the French, no longer fear the Russian, nor their sanguinary and merciless neighbours, the Montenegrius.—*Montieur*.

RAGUSA, JUNE 9.

Four thousand Montenegrius, supported by a corps of Russian troops, entered the territory of Ragusa. They destroyed every thing in the plain of C. g. with fire and sword; it is difficult to form an idea of their barbarity. Four hundred French, who were sent forward to reconnoitre, compelled them to halt. General Lauriston, informed of the number, ordered Colonel Tette, with 1500 men, to advance. A battle took place, and the barbarians were driven at the point of the bayonet to the mountains.—*Montieur* June 27

LEWIS, JUNE 26.

For some days past, reports have been of a negotiation for peace having been opened between France and England. All that is hitherto known upon this subject is, that Lord Yarmouth who was for a long time detained at Verdun a prisoner of war, was sent, a short time since, to London on board a flag of truce, and it is presumed, was the bearer of some propositions from the French Government. It is certain, that the arrived at Calais, on the 13*th* an English flag ship, with dispatches relative to the truce. On the 15*th* instant a second English flag of truce entered Calais, with Lord Yarmouth on board, who took up his lodging at the Imperiel Hotel, and soon afterwards, for Paris. We have since been positively informed that this Nobleman arrived in that capital on the 17*th* instant charged with a particular commission from this Government, and that he is even employed in the character of a Negotiator.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, June 16.

“Much alarm has been occasioned here by the unprejudiced conduct of the Portuguese Government, in laying an embargo on his Majesty's ship the Richmond. This act of violence was evidently done merely to please the French. A smart correspondence took place in consequence, between the Portuguese Government and Lord Strangford, the British charge d'Affaires, whose amity and temperate conduct in this delicate affair deserves the highest praise.
“It is to be hoped that England will not suffer itself to be trifled with without notice, as it becomes a permanent Portugal to affront the English flag.”

“The embargo continued for twelve days; but at length the spirited remonstrances of the British Minister prevailed.”

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated the 23*rd* of August.

Mr. Handerville, was sent by Mr. Adair with the important Intelligence of Peace having been concluded between France and Russia, the latter is to evacuate Cataro, Corfou, and the other Islands; the Seven Insular Republics to remain independent, and the Ott man dominions to continue as they are; there are, who believe, that Peace is secretly negotiating between us and France, and that Lord Yarmouth, is returned to Paris for that purpose;—May it be to the advantage and glory of England, in the mean time I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of an Italian Gazette Extraordinary, from Messina, containing the account of our successes in Calabria, under General Stuart.

“There has been lately a prevailing report of an action having taken place between the Squadron commanded by Jerome Bonaparte and one of ours, in which the former is said to have been entirely defeated and himself taken prisoner, or killed.—But no confirmation has been received of the event.”

I am happy to find that the Letter I had the honour to address you, on the 21*st* May had reached you, on the 24*th* June, notwithstanding our differences with Prussia, the passage of English Couriers and travellers, had not been interrupted and the Prussian Minister at Vienna has not refused giving them passports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 28.

The letters from Arabia bring very unpleasant accounts of the Wahabites. They have lately stopped the caravan with the Pilgrims going to Mecca, shut the Pacha, who conducted them, and killed a number of his people. These rebels are already augmented to a formidable army, and their numbers daily increased, which occasions much uneasiness in the Levant.