



Volume XXII.

Sheriff Sale,

MANALY COMARPAH MOODELLER.
NORTH is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock by Sheriff's Sale, on the premises...

By Order of the Administrator,
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
BY JAMES DOBBIN.

To be sold by Public Auction,
(Sale previously disposed of)

POINT DE GALLE,
On the 15th of November next,
COTTON,
Y BAGS,

Condition of Sale.
Ten per Cent. immediately paid down, and the remainder in ten days from the day of Sale...

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
FINE YOUNG GUN,
A Spang Grey Bull Horse, 14 and a half hands high...

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.
A FEW COPIES of the FRENCH TACTICS with Plates, in 2 vols.

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
TWO HUNTING SADDLES and Bridles, by Mitrey and Tilley, complete, at 28 Pagodas each.

For Sale,

At GEORGE LAMPHERSTON'S LIVERY STABLES,
A REMARKABLE FAST TROTTER BANDY HORSE,
Fifteen hands and a half high,
Worth the attention of any Gentleman who may want one,
Price Two Hundred Star Pagodas.

By Order of the Administrator,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 13th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon,
HOUSE and GROUND situated in A CHINDREPETHAI, belonging to the late Major CHARLES ARMSTRONG...

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days...

By Order of the Administrator,

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
On MONDAY, the 17th. November,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE EFFECTS

MAJOR ARMSTRONG'S PLATE,
Containing of

- A COFFEE POT, one Mug and Cover, one Tea Pot and Stand, one Cruet Stand with 7 Bottles, eight Salters, one Sauce Pan, one Soup Ladle, one Fish Knife, chamber Candelsticks, Gravy, Table, Tea, Salt and Marrow Spoons, &c. &c.
A Gold Pandora, 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 Cambric, &c. &c.
A Silver mounted Gun, two pair of Pistols, a Sword and Belt, a military Saddle and Bridle with Holsters &c complete, an executor, a Marquee, a Captains Tent, a private, ditto three large carpets, a Palankeen, a Bullock Bandy, Bullocks and Camels.

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 Diamond in Centre, A Large Emerald Ring, A Cats Eye, do. A Handsome Gold Wire Neck Chain, A Gold Manilla Neck Chain, Six Trichinopoly, do. (new) A Diamond Heart Brooch, A Round Brooch set with Diamonds and a Round Locket, set with Diamonds.

A 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 11 O'CLOCK.

THE PLATE,
FURNITURE,
ALSO,
ALSO,
ALSO,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next the 17th instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

HANDSOME Cut Glass J set Service—
Handsome Cor. Hock, Claret, Madeira, Wine and Water GLASSES—Finger BASONS—GLASSES—Cut SALTS, &c. &c.
AND
Glass Pedestals and Drops, with a

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next the 17th. Instant,
ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

A HANDSOME Venetian Gold Neck Chain containing 3 Rows,—one pair Silver Rose Water Bottles,—and one pair Silver Curry Dishes with Covers.

By Order of the Administrator,

TO THE STATE 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 convenient out-Offices, situated at Kilpauk, containing seven Cawnies, one Ground, and the Thousand two hundred, and nineteen and a half square feet, lately occupied by Captain Marshall.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.
N. B. The House is kept open, and a servant attends to shew the Premises to any gentleman who may be desirous of purchasing it.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 13th November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Dobbin will sell by public auction, at the Naval Victualling Office, sundry condemned Provisions, Liquor and Water Casks, Hocks, Staves, and Iron Hoops, landed from his Majesty's Squadron at this Port.
(Signed) J. BALFOUR and J. BAKER.
Agents for Victualling.
Madras, 28th October, 1866.

For Private Sale.

BY J. RANKEN,
AN INVOICE OF

Long Cloths,

OF VARIOUS PRICES,
Ditto of fine Izaries, ditto of Punjums, from 40 to 16 Punjum.
The above goods are of a good quality, and fresh from the Loom.

For Private Sale.

BY J. RANKEN,
At his Commission Warehouse,

A NUMBER OF

DOREAS,

A CHARCONNAHS,
JUST ARRIVED FROM CALCUTTA.

For Sale on Commission,

By John Branston,
Genuine French Claret in Cask, at 24 0 0
in 12 Bottles per Dozen, at 4 22 0
in 6 Boxes containing 30 0 0

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branston,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FIVE CORGE OF BROAD,
FIVE CORGE OF MEDIUM,
Five Corge of Narrow BROWN NANKEEN.
The above will be put up in small lots, for the convenience of purchasers.

For Sale on Commission.

By John Branston,
MILCOYS Military Saddles complete, Spare Furniture of all kinds—Military Spurs with Straps—Spare Plated Single Curbs—

The above are in high order, landed from the Honorable company's Ship David Scott and will be sold at very moderate Prices.

For Sale on Commission,

By John Branston,
GENTLEMENS Brown and White Cotton Pantaloon Hole,—Ladies and Gentlemen Superfine Cotton Hose,—Ladies Superfine white China Silk Hole with rich embroidered Clocks.

The above are in high order, & landed from the Honorable company's Ship David Scott, and will be sold on very moderate Prices.

For Sale on Commission,

By John Branston,
A VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY OFFICE DESK,

WITH DRAWERS COMPLETE, AND NEARLY NEW,
Price Eighty Star Pagodas,

A VERY NEAT MAHOGANY

BOOK CASE,

Price Seventy five Star Pagodas.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
On FRIDAY, the 14th. Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

AN INVOICE OF CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF
PENKNIVES—Cut-throats—Pocket knives, Scissors—Razors—Table Knives and Forks—Ditto desert ditto—Carver ditto—Britania Metal—Table and Tea Spoons—Iron Tined ditto—Square Files, Smith do. PLATED WARE.

Con. Biggins—Tea Pots and Stand—Cruet Stand—Candle Sticks—Snuffer Trays and Snuffers—Muffineers—Bottle Strands—Table and Tea Spoons—Pillar Shades with Plated Stands—Chamber Candelsticks with Shades—Ink Stands—Horn Tumblers—Salt Cellars—&c.

ALSO

Forty Bags of Salt Petre
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
A fine Palankeen lined with blue Silk—A Second hand ditto, ditto,—A four Spring Hooded Bandy.

FOR

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,
BLANK Wills—Commission Interest Bonds—Powers of Attorney—Bills of Lading—Respondentia Bonds—Judgment Writs—Fals Notes, &c. &c.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE.

... of Proprietors was held on the 18th... the late Court, with reading the report of the Directors to the Court of Proprietors to grant a Dividend of 4,000 l. per annum to the Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. K. Moore, jointly opposed this dividend, and considered it as perfectly adequate for the year.

... following points appear in evidence: 1. That Lord Melville was appointed Treasurer on the 19th of August, 1782, and that on the 20th of August, the sum of 10,000 l. was paid by Mr. Douglas, (the Paymaster appointed by him before Trotter, into a Private Banking Office, on Lord Melville's account.

... he might purchase it to any amount from the public money then on hand;—that Lord Melville expressed some indignation, and said he would not thus apply the public money, but Trotter afterwards told Lord Melville that he had a relation who would make such purchase of Stock on his Lordship's security. That Lord Melville consented—That Trotter went 100 m. of the name of Lend, advanced him a sum from the public money, and with this sum, thus advanced, was purchased 13,000 l. for Lord Melville.

... was proved as above, in evidence, that on the 11th day of June, 1805, Lord Melville declared that he had employed that functionary, viz. proving the existence of the over-estimating in part home to Lord Melville—a proving his part to account for it.

Analysis and Review of Lord Melville's Trial.

FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

ACT OF IMPROBITY. The Charges in the numbers, and in Subj. their legal formalities. The first Lord Melville 2786 did then take from and convert to his own use on the 17th June, 1782, did refer to a 4 to said fund; that it is his Majesty's, in which no money from the Exchequer into the hands of his private creditors, in his own name, and subject to his own control, in violation of the said Act, by which it was to be deposited in the bank, and subject to the check of having the service specified for which it was drawn from the bank.

... That in December 1782, the same year, Douglas drew several further sums from the Exchequer, and drew a part of them in notes, instead of Bank credit, as usual. The Clerk of his Exchequer (before having paid to Mr. Douglas another note of 1000 l. which note was likewise produced in Court, as having been paid by Lord Melville to Messrs. Moffatt and Co. to discharge a private debt of his own. The Clerk of the Exchequer swore to having paid the note as public money, and the Clerks of Mr. Moffatt swore to having received it of Lord Melville in payment of a private debt.

... That Lord Melville going out of the bank, he had a small salary of 500 l. per annum, and his private fortune was nothing; that within a very short period of this, Lord Melville having made him Paymaster, borrowed 100,000 l. of the public money, and the Managers endeavoured to infer from these circumstances, that Lord Melville must have known that such advances were made from the public money.

... It was proved as above, in evidence, that Trotter became Paymaster in January 1785. It was proved as above, in evidence, that Trotter being asked if he had made any advancement of the public money, replied, "That he had never intended to do it." It was proved as above, in evidence, that Lord Melville being asked if he knew that Trotter had so employed the money, he answered, "That he had no hesitation to say; that he did know it."

... That upon the passing of the Act of the 25th of his Majesty, Lord Melville entered an account at the Bank, called Lord Melville's Act of Parliament New Account, and that large sums of money were paid from the Exchequer, and that account, during the whole of the time of Lord Melville's Treasurership, that during the whole of that period, Lord Melville had not only admitted, but permitted Trotter to draw sums of money from the Bank at pleasure, and to transfer them to the hands of the private banker of the said Mr. Trotter, Messrs. Goussier, in his own name, and at his own disposal; that the said Trotter, with the permission of Lord Melville, opened such funds for the purpose of his private advantage, and that the said funds were not to be withdrawn from the proper monies of the said Treasury.

... That by his very first act, in his second Treasurership, was not to liquidate, but to augment his debt from 7,600 l. to 11,600 l. and that on the very day on which the B. I. for regulating the Office of his Majesty's Treasury of the Navy passed, he took up a large sum of the public money, and passed it into the hands of his banker,—that Mr. Douglas died in 1784, and that Lord Melville acknowledged to his Executors, that he was indebted to the public 10,000 l.

... This was confirmed by the following points of evidence: 1. It was proved as above, in evidence, that in the Resolution of the House of Commons, in 1782, that the Salary of the Treasurer (the Navy) should be augmented to 4000 l. per annum, in lieu of all profits or advantages to be made by the retention and application of public funds in his hand;—that Lord Melville's salary was so augmented, upon his entering upon his office in the same year, 1782.

... It was proved as above, in evidence, that the three sums 45,000 l. 50,000 l. and 40,000 l. drawn by Lord Melville from the Exchequer, between the months of August and December, 1782, the sum of 11,000 l. as stated in the bill charge, was directed from its due course, and converted to improper channels. Of the 45,000 l. only 40,000 l. was duly paid into the bank, the remaining five being unaccounted for. Of the second sum of 50,000 l. 47,000 l. was only paid into the bank, and of the third sum of 95,000 l. only 90,000 l. was paid into the bank.

... That during the whole of Lord Melville's Treasurership, Trotter was in advance to him from 10,000 l. to 20,000 l. that he acted as agent to Lord Melville without any pecuniary compensation, and never appeared to have received any of the monies so advanced.

... That the money which it appeared, that the monies thus drawn had been paid, on the same day, to the same exact amount, into their hands;—that Lord Melville being asked if he knew that Trotter thus violated a positive Act, he had replied,—"If it meant to ask me, whether I ever gave my direct authority to the Paymaster, I should certainly answer, No; but having hesitation in saying, that I believed and understood he did, and never prohibited him from doing."—This was proved by the evidence of the Members of the Court.

... As proved, as above, in evidence, that these transactions, when Lord Melville was first Treasurer of the Navy, in April 1783, seen scarce 9 months before Trotter, there was a balance against him of 29,000 l. and that as only at the Bank 6,000 l. leaving his bill indebted to the public to the amount of 23,000 l. Before January 1784, that deficiency was, by various instalments, as well from Melville as from those to whom he had lent money, to 7,600 l.

... It was proved as above, in evidence, that Melville becoming Treasurer a second time in 1784, transferred 6000 l. of his old salary as a debt on account to his new Treasury;—that further augmented to 10,000 l. as a charge, before the May following. This was made by two drafts of 5,000 l. each, drawn by Mr. Swaffield, and paid to Trotter, who had

... That between the years 1784 and 1786, Lord Melville had appropriated to his own use 37,000 l. of the public money, being so much debt to the public at that time.

... That the said Trotter, who had been appointed Paymaster in January 1785, was asked if he had made any advancement of the public money, he replied, "That he had never intended to do it."

... It was proved as above, in evidence, that Lord Melville being asked if he knew that Trotter had so employed the money, he answered, "That he had no hesitation to say; that he did know it."

... It was proved as above, in evidence, that the three sums 45,000 l. 50,000 l. and 40,000 l. drawn by Lord Melville from the Exchequer, between the months of August and December, 1782, the sum of 11,000 l. as stated in the bill charge, was directed from its due course, and converted to improper channels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir, You will oblige a person who is desirous of becoming a constant Correspondent to your Paper by giving me a place to meet with you, or by giving the following lines a small place in the Poets Corner. Madras, 8th Nov. 1866.

VERSES TO MRS M. H. Were I desir'd of any other, And not to follow'd by thee, Eternal night my presence be, If thy love's presence I could fee, We'll still my Rote befall, And, poor as well as friendsless left, I'd care not how nor where they went, If thou but lov'd and seem'd content,

LINES FOUND IN AN OLD BOOK.

There was a man whose name was temper idem, To be brief, he was a scolar quidam, He had a wife was neither tall nor stout, Yet in her carriage was account'd stout, He to content her got her all in lute, She to requite him made him ***** gratia, He for that same did turn'd her out of doors, And bid her go and learn some better words.

American Extracts, NEW-YORK—May 26. MILITARY COMMUNICATION. New-York, March 22. 1866.

Sir, A Volunteer Company, recently raised, of which I am commandant, have honored themselves with the name of Saratoga Rangers, commemoative of the glorious Victory of Saratoga and of the hero, who has immortalized the name. It would be a circumstance of great satisfaction, and an honorable distinction, to receive a band of colours from one of the great officers and first of Patriots, it would recall to our recollection, on the glory of the War of Independence, and stimulate us to victory, when called out in the service of our country. M. Lieutenant, Mr. Kip, attends on you with this letter should it be your pleasure, I shall do my best to honor to wait on you personally. I have the honor to remain, with profound respect and admiration, your very obedient servant, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, Major General HORATIO GATES, 26th March 1866.

DEAR SIR, At this late hour of my life, I had determined to have nothing more to do with the business of this world, when your letter was put into my hands; but I cannot help even with my age and infirmity, being somewhat awakened by the sound of Saratoga. The remembering there, with other great events, secured our independence. What ever may be its future fortune, the present exhibits to the world the most prosperous and happy government under the sun; that it may continue an example to oppressed nations, is my sincere wish. I shall immediately order the band of colours to be made, and when finished, I will deliver it to you. HORATIO GATES, Capt. CHARLES CHRISTIAN.

Sir, The enclosed correspondence shows the intention of the late venerated Major General Horatio Gates, to honor my company by presenting them with a Colour: the inevitable destiny of mortality has deprived me of the satisfaction of receiving it from his hands; the hero who braved death in various forms, and contributed in an eminent degree to the freedom and glory of his country, is mingled with the earth, subjected to the irrevocable law of nature. A desire to receive the Colours from an officer of revolutionary merit, who could with propriety deliver it to the Generals name, has induced me to suggest to His Lady that mode of delivery; the services you have rendered your country in the revolution, the circumstance of having an important command under the General at the memorable battle of Saratoga, and the high respect and friendship he entertained for you, has induced Mrs. Gates to direct that the ceremony of presentation shall be conducted by you. The colours are executed by Mr. Savage in a tasteful manner, conformably to the directions given by the General. I wait your convenience, and have the Honor to remain &c, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, Commandant Saratoga Rangers, 7th Regt. Infantry, Major Gen.

General Stevens informs Captain Christian of the Saratoga Rangers, that he will have the honor to deliver the band of colours to you on Friday, 5 o'clock, at his house, 59 Beckman Street.

Wednesday, May 21, 1866. On Thursday 22d instant, the company marched to the quarters of Major General Stevens; the General, attended by Brigade Major Irving, presented the Colours to the company, with the following address:

GENTLEMEN, The decease of Providence having called my friend and comrade, your friend from this life to the enjoyment of a better, I come forth in the request of his respected relic, in acting his representative on this occasion, and in completing in his behalf that intention which death prevented his fulfilling.

In the name, therefore, of the late Major General Horatio Gates, I present you this Band of Colours as it never was but with honor, and in the service of our country. You have chosen the name of the Saratoga Rangers; let the virtues of the gallant officer who distinguished himself in the memorable Victory of Saratoga excite your emulation. See him in the discipline as a soldier, unblemished and a gentleman, obedience to the constitution as a citizen, respect for religion, and a patriotic zeal in the cause of freedom, gave him a high character. They are worthy of your notice (receiving and most assiduous practice. By such conduct you will do honor to yourselves as citizens and as Soldiers; you will become a credit to the Volunteer Corps of this city, and a reliance in the field of action, to aid the emergencies of your country require your services.

Accept, Gentlemen, my individual wishes for the prosperity of your corps; and the happiness to the members who compose it.

To which the Commanding Officer replied.

GENERAL. The Saratoga Rangers return their sincere acknowledgments not only for the valuable gift they have received; but also for the polite and handsome manner in which it has been presented. In the death of the late Major-General Gates, society has been deprived of a principal ornament and an illustrious hero; by the capture of a whole army, comma ded by an able and distinguished General, he laid the earliest foundation of our success, and was the first to inspire confidence in the cause of American Liberty; the hero of Saratoga still lives in our memory and will for ever live in the grateful recollection of his countrymen.

While we cannot but regret that we have been deprived of the honor of receiving the colors presented to us from the hands of their venerated and generous donor, we have derived consolation in having received them from an officer so distinguished in his career and who fought and conquered with him on the plain of Saratoga we have been desirous to commemorate one of the most conspicuous events in the history of our country, and to emulate a great and praiseworthy example.

Reassured, General, that the colours we have this day received will never be unfaithful in the cause of freedom and our country; we will they shall never be stained by desertion, sullied with dishonour, while they shall ever serve to remind us of the virtues, the arduous and patriotic duty of a Gates they shall stimulate us to fidelity, but with our lives.

The company commander, observed the customary respects to the General, fired a loyal salute, and paid a tribute of respect to the eminent relic of their lamented military patron.

FEDERAL GAZETTE—May 27.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE OF APRIL. The letter from Fort Stoddard containing the following accounts. We have seen other letters below confirming the accounts of the noble disposition of the Spaniards.

COPY

Of a letter from a Gentleman of respectability residing at Fort Stoddard on the Mobile, in Mobile in this place, dated Fort Stoddard, the Mobile, March 15, 1866.

When I had laid the pleasure of seeing you of this country. I made the same, many other friends; but I have not yet seen you in any instance, on account of the actual situation of this country; which, though, could not last long, when as long as it did last, throws a very dark cloud over a country which is certainly possessed of many natural advantages, unknown to any new country in the United States. The general aspect of it, however, is no means inviting; and, indeed, is peculiarly calculated to excite the disgust of a native of Kentucky. Instead of woods variegated and adorned with a wonderful variety of timber, one sees a desolate and barren landscape, over all the country, from the Sea to Fort St. Stephens, the pine barrens stretch themselves in a direction. Yet there is a majesty

in elegance in the open green lawn, which appears at this season, of the year, after the bark of the woods; together with such beauty and variety in the flowery shrubs, which adorn the banks of the deep; clear rivulets, which pierce every where through the country—that the mind, notwithstanding the general uniformity, cannot help being frequently impressed with the mixed, important and beauty of the scene. But the most important circumstance is, that these pine barrens afford an inexhaustible range for hogs and cattle; which neither in winter nor summer are attended with any expense to the owner, but that of occasionally keeping them together. Yet you would scarcely believe it, but it is really nothing is more common than for a man who has 500 cows to be deficient of both milk and butter for the use of his family; and rather than take the pains of providing a little hay or fodder for their cows in winter, they turn their calves out with them into the range, and send to New-Orleans for coffee and sugar as a substitute, though they have no other cream nor butter to render their beverage agreeable. We want New-England farmers who understand cheese-making; or rather perhaps, the cheese-makers of Switzerland, who certainly soon make a handsome fortune.

Kentucky has often been said to be the best poor man's country. I think so still. But this is a much better rich man's country; it is a much better country for a man who has half a dozen good working hands. He can get rich what he raises. Corn sells at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel at this time. Pork, out of the woods, usually sells at 6 dollars per hundred, and cotton is now selling at 4 dollars per hundred in the field, notwithstanding the duties of 12 per cent demanded at Mobile, and the charges of sending it to Orleans. And though I have only spoken of river barrens, yet there are very valuable rich river bottoms; and above Fort St. Stephens, for 40 miles, a very considerable intermixture of good up-land (as I am well informed) which is tolerably rich, well watered and healthful, and sells at 2 dols. per acre.

But we are harassed by the Spaniards. Since the Marquis de Casa Calvo, and the other Spanish officers, have been ordered out of Louisiana; he and governor Folk, and Morales, have assembled at Mobile, (about 40 miles south of this place), and have determined to wreak their vengeance on us, the poor defenceless people of Washington County. They know that we want sugar, and rum, and flour, and tea, and coffee; and they have therefore determined that no vessel shall go up the river; and several, accordingly, with provisions for the troops, are forced to return to Orleans.

They know that we have a great deal of cotton on hand, just ready for market; and they have therefore determined that no vessel shall come up the river, tho' governor Folk has been so kind as to send us word, that he will buy our corn and pork.—They know that we can match them, if we can act in concert with the rest of the union, and receive the orders of government; and they have therefore determined that the small boat to New Orleans, shall go no longer; and as to the post by land, they are aware that they can stop it and examine the papers whenever they please. I am however, going to start through the wilderness this evening, to New-Orleans, with the post rider.

They know that we are at the mercy of the Indians, and have therefore flattered them with presents, sent powder to them, and now it is confidently said, sent Pavre, a very influential Spanish agent, into the Choctaw country. Of this I shall soon know the truth, as I expect to be at Pavre's house in five days. We have just sent the following solemn league & covenant, and hope it will generally be adopted. Unless it be observed, we shall be definite of bread.

[Here follow the resolutions entered into by the citizens of Washington County, as to sell or furnish the Spaniards with provisions, &c.—published under the name of the New Orleans Standard in the Federal Gazette of the 25th. ult.]

The Spaniards are evidently making every preparation for war, Governor Folk himself, superintends the building of a block house and battery on Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay. They are about to build others on this side the town. The old commandant and his young buxome wife, lie every night in the fort, in fear of being torn asunder by the ruffians of Washington County. The under ground has been cleared away all round the town—cannon are kept out for three miles, and at last night's ago, landed at the appearance, they fired a platoon at a lightning bolt. But the people here have no idea of disturbing them.

CHARLESTOWN, May 19.

Caution to Parents. On the 23d of April, died in Chelton county, a son of Mr. John Fell, aged between 4 and 5 years, in consequence of swallowing an old Jersey copper, which had lain in his stomach for thirteen months. The child often puked, when taken for a length of time, swelled frequently, and his body at length swelled to such a degree, that the skin tracked in several places, and a yellowish water

issued therefrom. Medical treatment proved ineffectual, and the little fellow died.

This, and many other instances, should certainly excite parents and nurses to see to the proper playthings put in the reach of children.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday last, John Byng, Esq. Judge of Court, on the 11th instant at Bangalore, William Light Esq. Attorney of the Supreme Court, to Miss Waters, Daughter of the late Major W. Light Esq. of Bombay in the County of Glamorgan.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Jackson, Fort St. John, of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

The infant son of Lieutenant Colonel Co. At Palamcottah, on the 25th ultimo, the illegitimate daughter of Major Wallis, of the 11th Bat. 3d Regiment of Artillery.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Murray, Esq. of the 11. C. in Amelia Dalhousie, Esq. Resident at Delhi, on the 3d of the Honorable Company's Mrs. Dunbar, younger daughter of Welfield Cathcart.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Tuesday the 1st of the month, the Lady of James Hare, Esq. of a son. On Saturday last, Mrs. Browne, of a Daughter. On Sunday last, Theresa George, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On board the 1st of the month, the Captain Grant, late of the Honourable Company's 1st Battalion, of the young daughter of At Benoulen, Calcutta, Esq. of a son.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock at the Mercury Office, by special licence, Sir William Auld, M. P. of the Honorable Company's 1st Battalion, of the young lady Mary, daughter of the Marquis and lady Countess of Mornington, by the Honorable and the Honorable Colonel William Blyth, to lady St. John of the Earl and Countess of Chichester, and a lady was dressed, or covered with white lace, and took away very proceeded in the most and four to Little.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Monday morning last, at Rohenach, Colin Campbell, Esq. On Monday, after a short but severe fever, William Dickson, Esq. M. P. for Somersetshire, at his house in Upper Harley Street.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Affairs of JOHN FAGAN, late a Lieutenant in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 30th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th section 21st.—All persons having claim in the said Estate, are requested to make it known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 5th. November, 1866

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Affairs of THOMAS WETHERELL O'LEARY, late a Major, in His Majesty's sixty-fifth Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 30th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st. All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 5th. November, 1866.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY, the 13th. November 1806.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following intelligence, as it must be highly agreeable to many of our Readers, and interesting to the Public in General. — The Fact may be relied on as authentic.

A London Paper of 14th July, announces that on the 13th July, a BILL passed the HOUSE OF COMMONS, authorizing the discharge of such of the CREDITORS of the NABOB OF ARCOAT, whose claims were, or might hereafter be admitted by the COMMISSIONERS in ENGLAND. The BILL further directs, that CREDITORS whose claims may have been rejected by the COMMISSIONERS appointed under the ACT, may have an appeal to the HOUSE OF LORDS, who will decide upon their claim.

The Honorable SIR WILLIAM, and Miss BURGHES, have arrived in safety at Diamond Harbour.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 25.

On the motion presented to the Commons of the subject of the Houses. Accordingly, in a short time after, their Lordships were informed on the part of the Commons, that a Deputation from that House were waiting in the painted chamber. A deputation of ten Peers, headed by the Earl of Dartmouth, was then ordered to proceed thither, and upon their return Lord Dartmouth reported, that pursuant to the order of the House, they had communicated to the Commons their Lordship's vote of Tuesday night, concurring with their resolution respecting the Slave Trade.

London.

The following are spoken of as the principal Articles in the expected Treaty of PEACE between Great Britain and France. They are of course entitled to little credit.

Malta to be ceded by England, in full Sovereignty.

The Cape to be ceded to Great Britain.

Power to be restored to its lawful Sovereign.

The new arrangements made by Bonaparte upon the Continent, to be acknowledged.

The manufacture of merchandise of Great Britain to pass freely throughout the Continent.

No ships of the line to be built on either side, without previous notice being given of such intention by the party intending to build, to the other party, which they may build an equal number.

Switzerland, it is said, is to be divided into three parts, one of which will go to the Elector of Baden, one to the Kingdom of Italy, and one to the French Empire.

Sir John Borlase Warren has set sail in search of Jerome Bonaparte, who, it is said, is arrived at Gadaloupe.

Mr. Mungo Park and his whole suite, except two persons have, it is said, been murdered in the interior of Africa.

Letters from Bolon of the 12th June mention, that the small expedition under Mirands arrived on the shore of the Caracacas on the 26th April. His arrival was expected and they were ready to receive him. On the 28th, he was attacked by two frigates, one of 14, and the other of 12 guns, when two of his smaller ships were taken; the Leader,

with another armed Brig, escaped by crawling all sail. Two young Spaniards who were on board the captured vessels, threw themselves overboard into the sea when the vessels struck. The other prisoners have been landed and cast into prison at Porto Cabello. Some of the leaders, and particularly young Smith, were immediately sent off to Caracas. Most of the prisoners it is imagined will be put to death without mercy, as pirates.

The King of Sweden is said to have rejected the Mediation of the Emperor of Russia, for effecting a reconciliation with Prussia, by saying that he knew how to make peace for himself.

The Emperor of Russia has made remonstrances to the King of Sweden on his first blockade of the Prussian Ports, which the King of Sweden has however refused to relax in any degree.

The New Monarchy is far from being popular in Holland. It is said that when the Dutch Sailors were ordered to receive an allowance of Geneva, to drink the health of King Louis, they all declined it, saying they were not thirsty.

It is said that his Holiness the Pope is about to resign the Chair of St. Peter, and that Rome is to be the seat of a New Kingdom.

Gaeta is battered by 109 pieces of cannon and 25 mortars. M. de Valenlongue, the French Commandant of Artillery, has been killed by a Ball from the Fort. King Joseph is in person at the siege.

The following Corps received orders on the 9th July, to hold themselves ready to embark. The 10 and 21 Battalions of the 1st Guards, the 14th, 36th, 49th, 52d, 62d and 99th, and 8 Companies of the 95th Foot, with a proportionable number of Cavalry and Artillery. This body which amounts to about 12,000 men, is meant to serve in Italy.

There is no truth in the report that Lord Melville has been restored to his seat in the Privy Council.

Bombay Courier.

CITY.

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall on the 24th June, (being Midsummer day) for the election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers usually chosen on that day, when George Hibbert and Thomas Bish, Esqrs. were elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and Messrs. Botolphs, Hayward, Dufosse, and Lepard, Auditors of the City and Bridgehouse accounts for the year ensuing.

On the 26th June, George Hibbert, Esq. who was elected on Midsummer-day to the office of Sheriff for the year ensuing, not choosing to take upon him that office, paid into the Chamberlain's Office, the fine, which is 600*l.* and 20 marks.

A Court of Aldermen was held on the 27th June at Guildhall, when T. Bish, Esq. gave bond to serve the office of Sheriff for the year ensuing. Mr. Hibbert, Esq. having paid the usual fine to be excused serving, the Lord Mayor was requested to issue his precept for the election of another person, to serve in conjunction with Mr. Bish.

HONORABLE ELECTION.—Monday, the 9th June, the proceedings on this business commenced from a platform, erected in the middle of the Borough. Mr. Bradshaw, the late Member, first came forward, and addressed the Electors. He trusted for support he said, on the ground of his former services.

He was followed by Lord Cochrane, who closed a short speech, by declaring, that he never would accept any sinecure place or pension, or any grant of the public money, nor ask or receive such for any of his dependents.

Mr. Cobbet then delivered a very long speech, which was chiefly an attack upon the politics of Mr. Bradshaw and his Ministerial associates. It finally recommended Lord Cochrane as a fit person to represent the Borough in Parliament.

On the Portreeve having asked whether any one demanded a poll, Lord Cochrane demanded it. At the close of the Second Day's Poll the numbers were:—For Bradshaw 50; for Lord Cochrane 42.

Immediately after the decision of Mr. Cobbet the Marquis of Hertford and Thely Street, & informed Mr. Fitzherbert, this trust having legally devolved on him could not better discharge it than by request of her, that Miss Seymour might continue the advantage of that parental superintendance under which he had hitherto been fortunately reared.

LONDON, — 23d. June.

The following is the opinion of Sir William Scott, which applies pretty nearly to a case which has excited so much controversy lately, that of the attack of a sloop on an American ship in the waters of the United States. It involves, certainly, the general question, if it does not exactly meet the particular case.

“LA ANNA A. LA PORTE, Matter—minutes of the sentence in the High Court of admiralty in England, on the 20th November 1805, in the reversed question of costs and damages, the ship and cargo having been destroyed.”

“The Right Honorable Sir William Scott, Knight, the Judge observed,—[here follows the statement of the case, and of certain points in judgment, not relevant to the present subject, after which the report thus proceeds:] On being brought here, an issue was given of a very great nature, by general William Lyman, the consul of the United States;—this had been much discussed, and charts have been exhibited.

“The vessel is said to have been captured at the mouth of the Mississippi, within the bounds of the American territory. The general rule on this subject is, where the power of arms is limited, there is the limitation of the territory; since fire arms have been introduced, 3 miles is considered as the territory begins—but, it had been held that the island at the mouth of the Mississippi cannot be considered as territory, being merely a mud bank, or bank formed by trees washed down by its stream—and it is agreed to be in fact no appropriate territory, but a mere bank occasionally resorted to for the purpose of shooting birds, which are its only inhabitants. It is argued, that the American territory can only begin at Belle Meade, where officers were formerly established by the Spaniards.

“I am of a different opinion, clearly these lands are to be considered as a necessary and indispensable part of the American territory, for, by universal consent, in such cases, the land formed at the mouth of a river, be the consistency of the earth which composes it great or small, must be considered as belonging to the territory from which its elements were derived. If the course of the river carries away any part of the adjoining land, the rule of general law is, that it still remains the property of the former owner, it will be so even if such a removal brought it contiguous to the property of another; but in this instance, there is no other person to advance a claim—If it were not so considered, any other state might occupy, embank and build fortresses upon one of the islands, and in that case, a thorn would be in the side of America. Other nations might construct forts there, like that of Belleisle, and the passage of the river would be no longer in the secure possession of America. The island, in question, then, must be considered within the American territory, and, therefore, the distance from the shore must be computed from thence, and this vessel was captured, as far as I can judge from the evidence, within this threshold, as it were, of the American States.

“It is said, the pursuit began, before the vessel had entered the privileged limits, and that although you may not begin to chafe within the neutral limits, you may pursue there, and I should be inclined to conclude with that view of the case, if the capture had been out on a legal cruise, and had legally commenced that vessel to surrender, and the capture had been made without violence. And if nothing of previous misconduct could be objected to the captor, such an excuse might possibly be held good.

“This brings me to a part of the case, which calls for great care on the captor. Cruisers have no right to station themselves in a neutral river, the better thereby to exercise the right of capture. That this privateer did so, appears from her own log, and they are not to be justified by saying that such is the conduct of King's ships, which I do not believe to be true in point of fact, but if it were so, it would call for equal censure on them.

“The Learned Judge then proceeds to notice other particulars of misconduct on the part of the captor, and his general conclusion is thus reported.

“I am of opinion, therefore, that in every part of this transaction there is misconduct on the part of the captor, and that a gross fraud, and that he has been guilty of a violation of territory, and that connecting the place of capture with his conduct in that territory, the question of property afforded no justification of the seizure.”

should, therefore, fall much short of that justice due to the violated rights of America, as well as to those of the individual. It did not condemn the captor in costs and damages, the ship and goods to be restored, and the vessel taken in the violation of the territory of the United States of America, and condemned the captor in costs and damages.”

June 30. The French General Boyer has set off on his return to France. It is understood that he is to be exchanged for one of the Gnetlemen who have been detained since the beginning of the war.

The Bill for regulating the conduct of the Receiver General of Excise, as to the application of the Public Money, and as to which now regulates the Navy and Army Paymasters. It proposes that only 30,000*l.* shall be left in the hands of the receiver at the close of each day, unless any further sum shall be directed by the Commissioners of Excise, to remain for any exigent services, or by a special order, signed by three of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, all other monies and bills to be deposited in the Bank.

SCOTLAND.

An awful phenomenon took place, a few days since near Locheilmond Peak-mofs, Perthshire. The day was exceedingly squally, accompanied with rain and a few peals of thunder; in consequence of which, sixteen people were obliged to give over their work in the mofs; they carried away with them their spades, white iron pails, &c. Thirteen were walking together, and three about six yards behind. A person who was about forty yards still farther behind, saw the whole sixteen struck to the ground by a flash of lightning one of whom, the last of the three, John Sidie, was killed on the spot; his clothes were all torn off (except a small fragment of a stocking, another of his shirt and his arm, and the shoe on his left foot) and found scattered in different directions, a part of his heel was in the shoe that was torn off; there is a small hole in his skull and another in his body. A woman was thrown about four yards to the westward, and landed on the mouth and nose; the and another man were quite senseless; the other thirteen were all in a state of Ruption-Contusion. They are, however, all recovered and well, except that their legs are a little swelled, but have no idea of what happened to them. On the spot were found several small pieces like what is vulgarly called blue vitriol, and which the country people call part of the thunderbolt; but they seem rather filicaceous earth vetrified by the action of the electric fluid.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS—JUNE 1.

Accounts from Brett, dated May 30, say:—On the night of the 27th, a detachment of sixty English, under cover of a fog, came close to the battery of Point des Pois, near Camaret. The sentinel heard a noise, and after challenging twice fired his piece, but, before he could reload, he received a shot on the head. It appeared more advisable to him to retreat towards the guard house, which is at a considerable distance from the battery, where he found the rest of his party, consisting of eight men standing by their arms. Being too few in number, their first intention was to keep the fire, and to retreat to the guard house, from whence they made a vigorous opposition to the enemy, but the English fired repeatedly through the door and windows. The corporal and a gunner were killed, two soldiers of the 15th regiment were wounded, and the same fate awaited the rest of the detachment. They then determined to make a sortie, precipitated themselves with the bayonet upon the enemy, and routed them after having killed and wounded a number of men, whom the enemy carried off or dragged away in their hasty retreat. A mule, cartouch-box, and an English hat, remained upon the field of battle. The firing lasted for half an hour. All the neighbouring pickets, the custom house officers, and national guards rushed to the spot, and five minutes sooner would have placed all the English in our power. All the mischief they did, was to cut the signal lines. Three soldiers of the names of Boinard, Goiree, and Mevel, performed prodigies of valour in this affair, in which the contest was so unequal.

“We should suppose the bodies of the whole Guard were invulnerable like the MAN of the Centinel; as they (sullained for an hour the continued firing of sixty English Sailors who did no other mischief (according to custom) than cutting the signal lines, & getting away in time.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, MAY 30.

Napoleon Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

Accounts have reached us, that in several of the Northern Departments of our Empire, certain Jews, not exercising any other profession than that of usury, have by extorting an enormous interest, reduced a number of farmers to a state of great distress; we have conceived it our duty to succour such of our subjects as have been reduced to these sorrowful extremes by an unjustifiable avarice. These circumstances have, at the same time, furnished us with an opportunity of knowing the urgent necessity of re-animating the sentiment of civil morality among those persons who profess the Jewish religion in the countries under our jurisdiction; sentiments which unhappily have been extinguished among a great number of them, in consequence of the state of debasement under which they have long languished; which it has never entered into my views either to maintain or to renew.

For the accomplishment of this design, we have come to a resolution to collect principal persons among the Jews, in an Assembly; & then, through the means of Commissioners, whom we shall nominate for the purpose, to communicate our intentions; and who will, at the same time, learn their wives and children, in respect to such means as they may deem most expedient to awaken among their brethren the exercise of the arts and useful professions of life, in order that an honest industry may take the place of those scandalous resources, to which so many persons among the Jews have given themselves up, from the father to the son, for several ages past. To this end, and upon the report of our Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, our Minister of Justice, our Minister of the Interior, our Council of State, &c. we decree as follows:—

The execution of all contracts or judgments against farmers, not Merchants, shall be suspended for one year, reckoning from the date of the present decree, simple conveyances excepted, such farmers belong to the Departments of La Sare, Boer, Mont-Tomere, Haunt and Bas Rhin, Rhin and Moselle, Moselle and Vosges, in cases where they have been granted in favour of Jews.

On the 16th of July next, an assembly of those individuals professing the Jewish religion, shall be held in our good city of Paris. This assembly is only to be formed of Jews who inhabit the French territory.

The Members shall be regulated according to the table hereto annexed, taken from the various departments, and selected by the Prefects of the provinces, and other Jews: the most distinguished by their probity and intelligence.

In the other departments of our Empire, not named in the annexed table, should a number of individuals be found professing the Jewish religion, to the number of 100, and less than 500, the Prefect shall select a deputy for 500, and above that number 1000, two deputies, and so on in proportion.

The Deputies chosen shall be at Paris before the 10th of July, and shall announce their arrival, and their place of residence to the Secretary of our Ministers of the Interior, who shall inform them of the place, the day, and the hour, when the Assembly shall open.

Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

[Here follows a list of the number of the Deputies required from each of the departments, making up the whole 74 persons.]

PARIS, 17th. June.

The Minister of the Admiralty has sent the following Circular to the Commanders at the different Ports:—

SIR, I acquaint you, that according to a Decree of His Majesty, of this date, the Embargo is taken off all Russian vessels detained in consequence of the hostilities between the two Countries, and that it is His Majesty's pleasure that all such vessels be at liberty to depart.

"DECREES."

FRANKFORT, May 27.—A general prohibition of English manufactures in the Bavarian States, and probably in all the South of Germany, is spoken of; it has already taken place in Switzerland.

Letters from Erfurt mention, that the Russian councillor of State Ceyakoff, passed through that city on the 19th, on his way to Paris.

SWEDISH POMERANIA, May 29.—Private accounts from Hamburg, of the 8th Instant state, that on the 21st ult. a convention was signed and ratified at Paris, by which the constitution of the Germanic Empire will be entirely changed, and a new one substituted in its place.—The French minister at Berlin, and the French charge d' Affaires, Bacher, at Rastibon, are said to be the chief projectors of this new change, which by all accounts, has already received the sanction of Prussia and Bavaria, the Elector of Baden, and the

Electo Arch Chancellor.—The articles of this new constitution are so variously related, that it is impossible to give a correct statement until it has been officially promulgated, but all that can be collected from the different rumours is, that the house of Austria by this change loses all its former influence over the Germanic Body, which is transferred to the family of Napoleon and his Allies.

American Extracts.

KNOXVILLE, (Ten.) April 28. HORRID MURDER?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville to his friend in New York, dated April 19, 1850.

Dear Sir, There was on Tuesday night, 8th instant, one of the most Horrid Murders committed in the upper end of this county, ever heard of, Michael Doherty, was murdered by his daughter about 13 or 14 years of age, with three strokes with an axe; the old man was asleep, with one of his little children in his arms; the first stroke was in his temple, he turned, and the girl gave two more in his forehead which put an end to his existence. The girl, her brother 10 or 11 years old, and sister 8 or 9 years old, rolled the old man on a hand barrow, to carry him off. The oldest girl took one end, her brother and sister the other, but the little girl was unable to carry her part, and her sister (the murderer) whipped her severely to make her carry it, but could not.—She then opened the cellar (or potato hole) and rolled him in, where he lay until Saturday when he was found; the three children and daughter, while one slept, there every night. When the girl was apprehended, she said she had killed her father, and had done so because her father had killed her mother. Since her being committed, she says she did not kill her father, but that it was her brother, and says she was scared, and confessed she had killed him to save her own life, for she was afraid the men who took her would hang her; the brother & sister killed him, and hung him in the cellar where he was found.

The girl intended on Saturday night to cut him in pieces, fit a tenable her to carry him off. The old man drank hard, and when drunk was very cross in his family; she used to tell him of killing her mother, and he frequently whipped his daughter; that on Sunday before the murder was committed, he got an axe to kill her father, and put it under the bed, where he hid it, by which it appears she was determined to commit the murder on Sunday night, but did not until Tuesday night; then did intend to have cut him in pieces, to have removed him. This (in a girl of her age) is astonishing!

APRIL 28.

A Philadelphia Paper of the 28th, says, the Leader, Captain Lewis, sailed from New York, in February last, with General Miranda, a large quantity of regimental clothing, arms and accoutrements for 15 or 20,000 men—the cleared out for, and arrived at Jacquemel, about the first of March. On her passage, she met with the British ship of war Cleopatra, who pressed 20 of the people on board, (as has been mentioned) all of whom are said to be English, or Irish, and were without protections, in lieu of whom the Cleopatra put on board the Leader a number of Americans, whom they had taken out of what they called American Prizes; most of these men were obliged to enter themselves on the enlistment on board the Leader, either by fair or foul means; if they would not volunteer they were pressed—two of them made their escape at Jacquemel, by swimming from the Leader and got on board an American vessel, where they were pursued, but being hid, could not be found by the pursuers, when the Leader's officer said if he should hereafter find the vessel they were hid on board of, that he would press and take on board the Leader, every man, except the Captain, and would fettle the rest.

On the arrival of the Leader at Jacquemel, there was the appearance of the greatest secrecy, no one was admitted on board, nor no one, except Captain Lewis, was permitted on shore, and he as soon as he landed, set off to visit and report to the black Emperor of Hayti, at the new city of Desalines, which is built in the mountains and strongly fortified, it being the determination of the Brigands, to burn all the towns on the sea shore, should the French ever attempt to invade the Island again, and defend themselves in the mountains to the last.

While Admiral Lewis was on his voyage, the Emperor, the Negroes at Jacquemel became uneasy at the great secrecy observed by the Leader, and before his return sent a formal message to the Leader, and made preparations to attack the Leader should their Ambassador not be politely received; but their messenger meeting a polite reception, and explanation given, their fears and anxiety subsided and all was quiet. After the return of Admiral Lewis from head quarters, Miranda began to prepare, by consulting men of

which he picked up a number of renegades, who called themselves Americans; but had told this, as well as their native country, without to feed their creditors again; like serpents, he lifted them all for officers. Having collected about 250 or 300 of these officers, and 2 or 3 small additional vessels, he was to sail from Jacquemel on the 26th of March for Barcelona on the Spanish main, near Cumana, where he expected to effect a landing and be joined by a large body of the inhabitants, for which purpose he had prepared a large number of proclamations to be distributed as soon as he can get footing or can land ashore on his arrival off the coast. We are told by a person who has seen one of those proclamations, that he invites his countrymen to join his standard and that he would free them from their tyrannic master, would give to them liberty &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA—12th. May.

Of the dreadful conflagration which commenced in our City, on Friday evening, the following particulars, have been collected.

On such an occasion, requiring the utmost activity and exertion of every Citizen, willing to be useful, it might be expected that accidents would occur—but the most solemn and melancholy one we have to relate, may be attributed to idle curiosity—on Saturday morning, a man and a boy were crushed to death by the falling in of one of the walls, a long time after the wooden part of the building had been entirely consumed.

Mr. Stone, who volunteered his assistance on the roof of the houses in Third street, was so enveloped in the flame, that with difficulty made his escape, and, we are informed, now lies very dangerously ill. Another person, had his leg broke, by the falling of a ladder, and has been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

It is said that flakes of fire were carried by the wind quite from the Delaware to the Jersey shore, in such quantities as to render it necessary for the inhabitants there to keep the roofs of their houses wet.

It is remarkable that just 15 years ago Friday night, the same district of the city was laid in ashes by the most destructive fire which Philadelphia had ever experienced, and this is the third conflagration which has happened in the same spot in the month of May.

Life of houses damaged and destroyed. James Kerr's house, corner of Dock-street and Gofforth alley, partially damaged.

Two small brick houses, adjoining the above, occupied by Mr. Dubois and Mr. Ward, damaged.

A ware-house full of hides and oil, owned by James Molony, destroyed.

A brick house on the east of said alley, owned by the widow Todd, damaged.

Two brick buildings, corner of said alley and Carter's, owned by Mrs. Lamar, destroyed.

A carrier's shop, built in Dock-street, occupied by A. Lowe, destroyed.

A large brick house, occupied by Joseph Beale, cabinet-maker, and Mr. T. Hamilton, teacher, destroyed.

A ditto, in Dock-street, corner of Relief alley, occupied by Bonfals and Son, and William M'Phail, destroyed.

A ditto in rear of the above, occupied by Robert Kean, destroyed.

Three frame houses on the east side of Relief alley, extending northward to Carter's alley, occupied by A. Ramage, printer's joiner, destroyed.

A large frame joiner's shop, S. W. corner of Relief alley, occupied by J. Aitken, destroyed.

Three ditto, adjoining the above, and extending northward to Carter's alley, in the first of which from Dock-street, the fire broke out, occupied by Joseph Barr, Windsor chair and trunk maker, destroyed.

One ditto adjoining John Aitken on Dock-street, occupied by Richard Loxley, carrier, destroyed.

A three story brick house adjoining the above, occupied by Oliphant and Wilson, upholsterers.

A ditto adjoining, occupied by Mr. Baldwin, shoemaker, damaged.

Four ditto on Third-street, opposite the Bank of the United States, materially damaged.

A frame blacksmith's shop adjoining occupied by A. Ramage, destroyed.

Two frame houses in Carter's alley, S. side occupied by Joseph Barr and John Payne, destroyed.

A three story brick house on the north side, occupied by John Blower, as a printing office, destroyed.

A small brick stable, the property of J. Wills, destroyed.

A brick house, on Carter's alley, opposite Relief alley, occupied by James Molony, damaged.

The ships Xenophon, Connecticut, and several other vessels at the wharfs, were also frequented.

BALTIMORE, May 16,

We perceive by the National Intelligencer, that an association has been formed in Maryland, under the denomination of the North-Carolina gold mine company, and directors have been chosen to

carry the objects of the association into effect. There is a probability of great success attending the company, as will appear by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Rice and Bandson of Concord, North-Carolina.

"In the widow Parker's mine they have picked up a pint of gold within three or four weeks. I saw the greater part of it myself, one piece of which weighing nearly two ounces and a half, perfectly clear of sand and dirt. Mrs. Parker will mention no price at which her land may be purchased. From Parker's I travelled towards Mr. Read's mine, attentively examining every branch. They every one appeared to contain gold, and in my opinion some of them equal to Read's or Parker's. A Mr. Gray, in his note informed me, that in an evening shortly before, he took his mattock and spade, went to a branch, and in a little time found to the amount of several penny weights. The tract of country I was informed belonged to the estate of the late col. Thomas Carlon, deceased."

Port of Baltimore, May 20.

Arrived sch'r. Look out, Cox, 18 days from Bermuda. On the 17th inst. saw a vessel, in long. 67, lat. 43. 1/2 g on her beam ends; a sch'r of about 50 tons, her foremast gone, and stern, drove out, her cabin painted a cream colour, out side of her hull was painted yellow, no head. From cockpit blowing to leeward, supposed the might have been a schooner, but could not learn name, no living creature on board. Spoke

RUSSIAN LAND FORCES.

Present state of the Russian Land forces with a survey of the expenses of their maintenance.

In time of peace Russia has half a million of men in arms. No other state has such an immense force at its disposal, and only the Russian Emperor is capable of maintaining it, at an expense so extremely small in proportion. The unjoined details diffuse new light over this political and military phenomenon, which is doubly interesting to us at this crisis.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes Life Guards (Horse), Foot, Rifle Regiments, Infantry, In Garrison, Artillery, Regular Troops, Staff & Superior Officers, Personnel belonging to the Staff, Total of the regular troops, Superior officers, Privates, Total of the regular & irregular army exclusive of the invalids, Staff and superior officers, 16807 belonging to the inferior staff, 493,599 privates, Total 508,250.

The Invalids are composed of 18 Companies, in garrison; 30 Commanders on duty in different towns; and 44 Companies of supernumeraries.—Total, 1,150 Officers, and 22,670 privates.

A private Dragon costs the crown, annually for maintenance, 12 roubles; for clothes, 13 roubles; for the equipment of his horse, 1 rouble.

A private Musketeer costs, for maintenance, 9 roubles 50 copecks; and for clothing, 11 roubles 75 copecks.

Besides his pay, the soldier receives, yearly, 3 tchetwert of rye-meal, and two ad quarter tchetwert of grits, of which, as well as of the forages, the value cannot be estimated, on account of the variation of the price.

From these details, it appears how Russia is enabled to maintain such a colossal force. No other monarch can maintain his troops at such a cheap rate, as the powerful Sovereign of the Russian Empire. With this facility of maintenance the resource presents by the progressive increase of the population of the Russian Empire, keeps pace. The total number of its inhabitants is estimated at 80 millions. In the same proportion as it has augmented, the Sovereigns of Russia have increased their military force.

About a century ago, in the year 1712, the regular troops amounted to 108,350 men; at the death of Peter the Great, in 1724, they were increased to 2 regiments of Guard, 59 regiments of infantry, 30 regiments of Dragoons, several squadrons of Hussars, 57 Garrison Regiments, and 6 regiments of Land Militia, making a total of nearly 200,000 men. In 1771, the strength of the regular army had again increased to such a degree, that exclusive of the Guards and Artillery, it consisted of 198,197 men. In 1794, the regular Land force of Russia, including the above-mentioned corps, amounted to 312,785 men; and during the last eleven years, it has been so much augmented, that, according to the preceding statement, it now forms a mass of more than 508,000 armed men.