From the Monthly Magazine. A REMARKABLE Instance of Divine Providence, in the family of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Hastings was a respectable mert in _____, a county town in Eng-He married young and had a numerous family, over whom as his temper was hasty and ungovernable, he exercised the parental authority lost son. The eldest daughter whose with harshness and severity. His wife who was a pattern of female mildness and gentleness, made it her study, by every softening and conciliatory ari, to keep her bushand in good humour with herself and children but often failed in both.

Charles, her eldest son, had one of those dispositions, which, though easily managed by gentle methods, always revolted against the exertion of passi seated around the door .- They sonate and vigorous authority. It was therefore impossible that he should a ped before the house, and a fine gen It was with the news that a chaise had stop void frequent and angry disputes with , whose sternness and severi ty he returned with unyielding obsti-These unhappy contests ac quired such additional force with in- and fainted. quired such additional roles of the youth round him, and the mother tooking creasing years; that when the youth round him, and the mother tooking had reached the age of fifteen, his fail eagerly in his face, cried, "My son! had reached the age of fifteen, him out my son!" and sunk down beside him. ther, in a fit of anger, turned him out of doors, with an injunction to depart.

and never see his face again.
The lad's spirit was too high to render a repetition of the command neces-Upprovided as he was he set out immediately on foot for London; where, after much hardship and fatigue. he arrived, and finding an East India captain with whom his father had some acquaintance, obtained leave to ac company him in a voyage, which com menced in a few days.

Exasperated as Mr. Hastings was he could not help regretting his son the sight of her son whom she had had so well obeyed the command which long desired to see. The whole fami his passion had dictated, and the mo ther for whom the youth had always testified the greatest affection, was long inconsolable. From their repeat ed enquiries, they were only able to learn that their son had gone to sea but to what part and in what situation they could not discover.

To-this cause of distress was som added that of decline in their circumstances, owing to the repeated losses trade. After an ineffectual struggle of a few years, they were obliged to retire to a small house, in a neighboring village, where almost consumed by grief, with health and spirits broken. they lived in indigence and obscurity. advantage however occurred Mr. Hastings from his misfortune; his temper was gradually softened, his passion subsided, and he attempted to all-viate by kindness, the sufferingof his partners in affliction, behaving with the greatest tenderness to his wife, of whose amiable qualities he became every day the more sensible.

Charles, in the mean time, was pass through various scenes of fortune. His first setting out was unfavourable The captain to whom he had greatly recommended himself by his assidui ties, died on the passage, and he was set ashore at Madras, without money, parron or friend. He was almost rea dy to perish from want, when an opu lent merchant of the factory took compassion on him, and carried him to his house. After witnessing his diligence and fidelity for some time, in a very low employment, the gentleman advanced him to his counting house, and initiat ed him into the commercial business of the settlement.

During a short probation in this ofof capacity that he was thought a proper person to be sent a distance up the country, to a trading post of some consequence. He here managed some dif figure and important concerns with so much address, and acted on some critical emergencies with such propriety resolution, that he acquired th was soon promoted to a lucrative and honourable station, and began to make a fortune with the rapidity peculiar to that sountry.

subsequent hardships he underwent, for some time suppressed his filial af He thought of Hone as the scene of severe and unmerited chasscene of severe and universed chas-tisement. By degrees, however, as better prospects opened upon him, his feelings became changed; he melted at the recollection of the uniform kindness of his mother, and the playful endearments of his brothers and sisters. He even formed excuses for his father severity, and condemned his own ob stinacy, as at least, equily blameable He grew so uneasy under these im-pressions, that not all the flattering prospects before him could induce him to delay any longer an interview, which he so ardently desired. He col lected all his property, and took pas sage for England, where he arrived af ter an absence of nine years.

On landing he met with a townsman, who informed him of the melancholy change in his father's situation. With change in his father's attuation. With a heart agitated by every tender emo-tion, he instantly set off for the place of their abode. It was towards the approach of evening, when the unhap suple, in melancholy despondence ant by their gloomy fire. A letter which Mr. Hastings had that day rewhich Mr. Hastings had that day received from the landlord of his little
lambitation, to whom he was somewhat
is acrears, threw more than usual delambitation.

jection over the family-Holding the etter in his hand, "what shall we do?" said he, "he threatens to turn us out of doors—unfeeling man!—But how can I expect more mercy from a stranger than I showed to my own son?"
The reflection was too much for Mrs. Hastings to bear; she wrung her hand4 and sobbed and wept bitterly. Not a lost son. The eldest daughter whose elegance of form was ill concealed by the meanness of her dress, while the sympathetic tears trickled down her cheeks, endeavoured to console her The father sighed from the bottom of his heart, and two youths, his eldes: remaining sons, hung over the mourn ful scene with looks of settled inclancholy. Some of the younger children as yet unconscious of sorrow, were

tleman was getting out of it. He en-tered a moment after, when on viewing the group before him, he had only enough to stagger to a chair The family crowded a round him, and the mother looking The father stood with his hands clasp ed with astonishment—then dropped on his knees and exclaimed, 'Heaven I thank thee.' He then flew to his clasped him in his arms and recalled him to life. His recollection to the whole town. Thousands of inno sooner returned, than he asked his
father forgiveness. Forgive you.
Charles? said the father—wit is 1 in vain to put a stop to this genular to the put a stop to this genular to the said to the most point as the control of the said to the said who need forgiveness."-The mother, in the meantime, lay almost senseless long before she had strength to endure the sight of her son whom she had s ly were overjoyed, and the eldest sis ter who easily recollected the be-loved companion of her youth, exhi-

After the first tender greetings and inquiries were over. Charles briefly re-lated to his parents the various events that had befallen him, softening how the distressful parts, lest he should renew sensations already too painful He concluded with acquaint ing them that all he had acquired was their disposal, and should only consider himself a sharer with the rest of the children. The father would not accept the offer in its full extent, but porrowing a considerable share of his sons property, he associated him with himself in a mercantile concern, by which he was enabled to regain his former opulence.

bited marks of the liveliest sensibility.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The prostrate monument which goe by this name, and which was a few years since given by the Pacha of E. gypt to the King of England, still re mair's unremoved by his majesty. length is about seventy feet, and itweight is computed to be 400 tons Capt. Allan has lately suggested a plan for removing it to England. His is to build a ship in frame and carry it to Egypt; and after bringing the needle to the beach, by means of railway, to build the ship round the pillar, and then to launch the whole together. In this way it is thought practicable to remove this neglected relic of antiquity to London. in one of the public squares.

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of the simplicity of a raw Pat who had just been transplanted from the interior to Dublin. Pat had been sent by his master to purchase half bushel of oysters, on the quay, but was absent so long, that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however, puffing un der his load in the most musical style. "Where the devil have you been!" ex claimed his master. Where have I that sountry.

The impression of injury with which he had left his father's house, and the fetch the oysters! 'And what, in the he value.

Claimed his master. Where have I been? why where would I be but to fetch the oysters! 'And what, in the Clinical Institute and the Observatory, situate on the summit of the name of St. Patrick kept you so long? Long! by my sowl I think I've been pretty quick considering all things. 'Considering what things?' 'Considering what things?' 'Considering what things?' Why considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure!' Gutting what fish? 'What fish? why. "What do you mean?" 'What do I mane?' Why, I mane, that as I was a resting myself down forces. resting myself down foremost the Pickled herring, and havine a drop to comfort me, jontleman axed me what had got in the sack? Oysters' says (Let's look at them,' says he; and he opens the bag, 'Ocol thunder and praies,' says he, 'who sowld you these?'
It was Mick Carney,' says I—board
the Powl hondie smack.' 'Mick Car new the thief o' the world!' says he what a blackguard he must be to give them to you without gutting.' And ar'nt they gutted?' says I, *Devil o' one them.' says he. 'Musha, then,' says I, 'what will I do?' 'Do,' says he, 'I'd sooner do it for you myself than have you abused; and so, he takes 'em in doors and guts 'em nate and clane, as you'll see;' opening, at the same time, his bag of oyster shells,

CONFLAGRATION AT ABO.

Extract from the St. Petersburg Jour-nal of the 20th September, (Oct. 2.) It was on Tnesday, the 23d of Au-gust (4th of September,) at nine o'-clock in the evening that the dreadul fire broke out at Abo, in the house of Mr. Hellman, situate in the Aningaia street. It happened through the ne-gligence of his servants, who, during his absence, were occupied in melting tallow, and the great quantity of in flammable matter with which the court vard was filled gave vigour to the de-vouring element, so that it quickly communicated to the neighbourhood. From the eminence of Aningais, which commands several parts of and which was only covered by a fer small wooden houses, the flames, ried by a violent wind, spread all a long the adjacent streets, communicated to the opposite side of the user to the house of Professor Halstrom. and to the steeple of the Cathedrai afterwards to the house of the univer sity, and successively to several other ints. The scaffolding which surrounded this church, the roof of which had lately been covered with copper caught fire in an instant, and the fire brands that spread around set fire to the adjoining wooden houses, from which it pencirated through the win

In the space of a few dreadful element, bidding defiance to all human efforts, had communicated state of despair, exerted themselves in vain to put a stop to this general devastation; terror was brought to its neight, when in a few minutes, the fire in the arms of her daugnter .- It was attacked the only bridge which joined the two parts of the fown. The fire lasted rili Thursday the 25th of August, (6th of September,) and to form an idea of its violence it need only be stated, that burning papers were carried a distance of 30 versts from the tained, 14 persons perished on this melancholy occasion, and 780 houses have been reduced to ashes, exclusive of the Lutheran Church, the University, the Court house, the Haffgerich with part of its archives, the house of Magistrates, the Town hall, the Cus

tom house, the School of the Cathe dral, and all the shops, &c. The old Cathedral of St. Henry, a venerable monument of which Finland has justly boasted these 700 years, is now nothing but an imposing ruin. The elevated spire of the steeple fel in with the clock and bells. Of the magnificent organ which adorned the nave, not a vestige is left. The fire even penetrated to the tombs, of which only have been preserved. The vestry, as well as the sacred vessels i ontained, and the school-room of the Cathedral, which served as a Gerco dussian chapel, are the only thing which remain.

At the University, the library, which consisted of 40,000 volumes, among which was a collection of works on jurisprudence by the celebrated Pro-fessor Chaubold, of Leipsic, & which possessed besides a great number of manuscripts and busts, has been totally consumed, as well as the museum. the cabinet of medals, a collection of physical and surgical instruments, the printing office, the apothecaries hall, ne green house, and the buildings be longing to the botanical garden. hall in which the solemn assemblies vere held has been saved; it contained the bust, in bronze, of his late Im perial Majesty Alexander, of glorious nemory, a generous protector of the University; and basso relieves repre-senting the principal epochas of the history of this learned assembly; another bust in marble of his present Imperial Majesty, a third one, also of marble, representing the Queen Chris-tina, foundress of the University; a part some other objects of miner importance, have also been saved. The other buildings attached to the University which have escaped the fire, are the Clinical Institute and the Observatory, situate on the summit of the Wuortberg; but the firebrands reach edges to the country are involved by the abandonment of any further prosedulers.

In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my decide went to interpret to Moharem my decide with the total bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside.

Whether with or without his orders I know not; but his ship soon afterwards further information, a lens fired into the Asia, and was consedered by Captain Hamilton, describing the state of the country are involved in this question, and will be promoted by the abandonment of any further proseder. Wuortberg: but the firebrands reach ed even to this elevated point, and the panes of glass were so heated that I was impossible to touch them with the hand.

mated by the industry and activity of 14,000 inhabitants, of which 11,000 are now without an asylum!

The express which had been sent of during the fire, had hardly arrived at Helsingfors before the Councillor o State, Senator Falk, was dispatched to Abo, in order to devise the most urgent means to alleviate the His Excellency the Gov disaster. His Excellency the Gov General, General Zakrewsky immedi ately repaired to the spot, took th nost efficacious measures to restore or der, and to tranquilize and assist inhabitants; he ordered the military stores to be thrown open, and caused a temporary bridge to be constructed across the Auro, which was completed in 24 hours. All the local authorities were provided with such lodgings as the circumstances would allow, and

The first time the faithful were as-The first time the faithful were assembled after the fire to offer their
prayers to the Almighty, divine service was performed in the open air; a
auitable place has already been fixed
upon for this purpose. The Russian
tsoops, which formed the garrison of
Abo, distinguished themselves upon
this melancholy occasion by their per
fect discipline, and by their anxiety to
render every assistance to the inhabirender every assistance to the inhabi-tants, who anxiously do justice- to the exemplary conduct of a great number of military of every rank.

PETITION AGAINST THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

In the Senate of the IT. S. on the 17th inst. Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, rose and said, he had received a letter covering a Memorial, which he was requested to submit, and to which he was requested to call the particular attention of the Senate. It related to a subject of great magnitude involving, as Mr. H. conceived, the principles of free trade, for the estab lishment of which this country had passed through two wars, and which he believed to be inseparably connected with the prosperity of the whole Union. The Memorial was signed by no less than fifteen hundred and sixty two inhabitants of Boston and the vi cinity; and he was assured, "that 'amongst them, were the names of ma ony of the most enlightened, learned "disinterested citizens of that Me "tropolis; and not a few of the most "intelligent, judicious, and reflecting of her manufacturers, both of Cot "tons and Woollens:" deprecating, ir the strongest terms, any increase duties on imports, and especially on the important and essential article of Woollen manufactured goods. The Memorial was written with great abili ty, and presented facts and arguments which he could not persuade himself would be disregarded by an enlighten-ed Legislature. The whole production was marked by a pervading goo and distinguished by a tone of cando and moderation which must secure for it the most respectful consideration. He felt it to be his duty to call for the reading of the Memorial, in order to invite the earnest attention of the Senate to a subject second in importance to none that would come before then during the present session. Mr. Hayne said, he could not resume his seat without expressing his satisfaction, at receiving the unequivocal evidence afforded by this Memorial, that the cause "of free trade and unrestricted industry," was not yet lost in the East. His colleague, (Mr. Smith) and him self, would in a few days, submit to the Senate, the memorials adopted in South Carolina, on the same subject, and could not but indulge the hope that the united efforts of the agriculturists. merchants and "judicious manufactu of the United States, might ye ave the country from the evils of th Prohibitory system. Mr. Hayne then read the following letter, and submited the Memorial of certain citizens of Boston and its vicinity, remonstrating against any increase of duties on imourts, and especially on Woollen ma nufactured goods, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Hayne, ordered be printed and referred to the Commit

tee on Manufactures. "Boston, Dec. 12, 1827. Sir. The Committee of the citizens of Boston and the vicinity, opposed to an increase of duties on imports, have the honour herewith to forward to your care, a memorial on this important sub ject, of which they request an early resentation to the Senate, and such an advocation of its principles, as shall seem to you called for by the argu ments therein contained, as applied to the interests of the whole nation -There are, among the names of the memoralists, those of many of our most enlightened, learned, disinterested ci tizens, and not a few of the most in cution of the system of high duties.— The Committee have the honour to be

With great respect, Your very humble and ob't. servants,
Nath. Goddard,
Lemuel Shaw,
R. D. Shepherd, Lemuel Shaw, Isaac Winslow, William Goddard, William Foster. Enoch Silsby, Daniel P. Park Thomas W. Ward, Joseph Baker, Daniel P. Parker, Edward Craft, Lot Wheelright. Samuel C. Gray. Lot Wheelright. Committee. To the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, U. S. Senate, Washington."

STATE OF PARTIES. The strength of parties in Congress is estimated by the editor of the Telegraph, as follows: In Senate.

For Jackson For Adams 22 In the House of Representatives. 120 For Jackson For Adams 88 Doubtful

Bentence of death was passed at the the circumstances would allow, and Old Bailey Sessions on the 31st Oct. renewed immediately their functions. on 22 prisoners. London paper.

FOREIGN.

Official account of the destruction of the Turkish & Egyptian fleet. London Gazette of Nov. 10.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10, 1827. Despatches, of which the following re copies or extracts, have been this day received at this office, addressed to John Wilson Cooker, Esq. by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander-in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the Port of Navaring, Oct. 21, 1827. Sir. I have the honour of informing his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues Count Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibra him Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the bat teries in order to take up their anch age, at about twelve o'clock yesterday

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre. the smaller ones in succession withir

them, filling up the interval.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Rus-

sians the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close along side of the ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitani Bey, ano ther ship of the line, and a large double banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Furkish fleet. The four ships to wind ward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were o mark the stations of the whole Rus sian squadron; the ships of their line those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the out ermost frigate, on the left hand enter-ing the harbour; and the Cambrian Glasgow and Talbot next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa and Albi on; the Dartmouth and the Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel, were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbor. I gave orders that no gun should be fire less guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were ac

cordingly permitted to pass the batte-ries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hos-tility, although there was evident pre paration for it in all the Turkish ships but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This pro luced a defensive fire of muskety from he Dartmouth and La Syrene, ing the flag of Rear Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by cannon shot at the Rear Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course, bro't on a return, and thus very shortly af terwards the battle became general .-I'he Asia, although placeo along side the ship of the Capitani Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ship did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to wind The latter indeed sent a message, that he would not fire at all," and herefore no hostility took place bewixt our two ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of

the Capitani Bey.
In the mean time, however, our exfired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a rak ing fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizenmast by the board, disabled some f her guns, and killed and wounded several of the crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia, would, probably be applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the assistance of his little but brave deachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire ships. And the Cambrian, Glasgow and Talbut, following the fine example of Captain Hugon, of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually desrtuyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued,

with unabated fary, for for the scene of wreek and dense which presented their at its two on was such as has been selden withersaed. As each ship of fer orem as could escape for endeavoured to set her on fire, as is wonderful how we avoided to feets of their successive and urful plosiums.

It is impossible for me is my much for the able and realess ance which I derived from Cap for throughout this long and me contest; nor can I say more than serves for the conduct of Comme Baynes and the officers and the Asia, for the perfection with the fire of their guns was due each vessel in turn, to which between the contest of their guns was due each vessel in turn, to which between the contest of the co wreck. His R. Highness will ware that so complete a victory few, however perfect, against a few, however persent, against at cessive number, however individual inferior, cannot be acquired better considerable sacrifice of life actingly. I have to lament the land of the Geometric Restorate of the Geometric Restorate. ingly. I have to lament the last Captain Bathurst, of the Gene, the example on this occasion is relieved that the timitation of his surious. Captain Bell, commanding the Marines of the Asia, an excitent cer, was killed early in the total the steady performance of his deand I have to mourn the dath of William Smith, the Master, the for the zeal and ability with risd executed his duty, and beloved he for his private qualities as a man. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretar, he received a severe contusies for splinter, I am deprived temporar splinter, I am deprived temperations valuable assistance in pleasand keeping up the general return

and keeping up the general return communications of the squam shall therefore retain in my offer. E. J. T. White, his 1st clert, will have nominated to succeed by ser of the Brisk. I feel mach me al obligation to the Hon. Lind, nel Craddock, for his readion, ing the hear of the battle, in car my orders and messages to the rent quarters after my Aids de 6 my orders and messages to be a rent quarters after my Aids de to were disabled; but I will beg per sion, in refer his Royal Highness further particulars of this sert to detail of the killed and would subject which it is painful for a dwell upon; when I contemplate, do with extreme sorrow, the emour loss, I condole myself with flection, that the measure with flection, that the measure with flection, that the measure with sary for obtaining the results plated by the Treaty, and the brought on entirely by our quarter with the measure on, and that a base advantage to mand that a base advantage to wanton, savage fearon, and that a base advantage to wanton, savage fearon, and that a base advantage to the flect of the desire nish the offenders. But it was duty to refiain, and refrain I did I can assure his Royal Highness. rent quarters after my Aids de t

I can assure his Royal Highness I would still have avoided this trous extremity, if other ment been open to me. The Asia, 6 and Albion have each suffered to and Albion have each suffered so that it is my intention to send the England as soon as they shall be ceived at Malta the necessary of the their voyage. The Talbot closely engaged with a double frigate, has also suffered constant as well as others of the suffer. sels; but I hope their defeater more than can be made gath. The loss of the men in a Terrotian ships must have bear Ezyptian ships must hare an mense, as his Royal Highest hy the accompanying list, and from the Secretary of the Cap Bey, which includes that of the 3 ships to which the English cap was compared. Capting the sion was opposed. Captaia Ca having preferred continuing ha me in the Asia. I have given the of my despatches to Commande count Ingestre, who, besides !

Captain Hamilton, descripint a proceedings of Ibrahim Peta the misery of the country side has devastated—a protocol 41 ference which I had with my call and the plan and order for each country which I may out in cases. port which I gave out in conseq E. CODRING! Vice-Ad

Statement made by the Secret the Captain Bey, in the Ports varino, Oct. 1827. S Turkish line of battle

Turkish Admiral-84 gons 150 a urkish Admiral—34 gons au 650 killed; I do. 84 gons, 850 m do. 76 guns, 850 men, 400 kile Egyptian double banked frigurs guns each, from 430 to 500 med Turkish frigates 48 guss, frei hundred and fifty to five hundred hundred and fifty to five hundred 18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptas from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men. kish brigs, 8 Egyptian do-13 from 150 to 150 mes. 5 Eg fire vessels. 55,000 Respins

with the above ships.

As the squadron of the Alice ers did not enter Navarino wi ers did not enter Navarrous tile intention, but only to reset Commanders of the Terkish fed positions which were to the sare of the Grand Science himself.

intention to destroy what ships the Ottoman navy may yet remain, with the signal a vengeance has been ken for the hest cannon shot which as been ventured to be fired on the lied flags. We send, therefore, one of the Tur-

We send, therefore, one of the Tarist Captains, fallen into our hands sincer, to make known to Ibrahim tha Mouharem Bey, Tahir Pacha ad Capitana Bey, as well as to all a ther Turkish Chiefs, that if one de masket or cannon shot be again red on a ship or boat of the Allied years, we shall immediately destroy the remaining vessels as well as a forts of Navarino, and that we all consister such new act of hostilias a formal declaration of the Portenust the three Allied Powers, and must the three Allied Powers, and which the Grand Seignor and his schas must suffer the terrible conse-

But if the Turkish Chiefs, acknowdeing the aggression they have comdeng the aggression lited by commencing the firing, ab-sin from any act of hostility, we all resume those terms of good un-relateding which they have themselves rupted. In this case they will the white flag hoisted on ail the before the end of this day. We and a categorical answer, without ion, before sunset. Signed by the English, French and

ian Admirals. [Information was received in Lonon the evening of November 14 agh the French papers, in which it by said that the attine preferible the admirals; before sun set, the time preferible brishe admirals; and if he did so, would appear that he was inclined submit, at least for a moment. This though it is not impossible, it is earth-less very doubtfil.] Less of the English fleet in the bat

of the 20th October, 1827, killed 5. Total wounded, 197. Less of the French fleet—48 killed. Severely wounded, 65 wounded.—

tricts from a letter received at New York

"HAVRE, Nov. 16. 1827. The papers give you an account of the affair of Navarino, which I think nil test to much more than some o he paries themselves expected, or an have any wish for. "We learn to day from Paris, that embassadors at Constantinopte have of in a French frigate. It is high pribable that the Janissaries wil wregain their power and despatch e Sultan. In fact we have every

an to expect great events." ADMIRAL CODRINGTON. This officer was Captain of the Orion the memorable battle of Trafalgar n English paper says, "Had be wait-danother day before he destroyed the Turksh fleer, it would have been the which he had a share on the 21st Oct 1905, when the country was deprive is lamented naval hero, Lord Nel on and the maritime force of Franciscopin annihilated by the Britislett under his command.

Count Heiden, the Russian Admira the Levant is a native of Holland. the has been in the service of Rus as great number of years. Previou er. he was in disgrace, having bee fully accused of lending himself t landing of contraband goods on th an of Finland. He is an officer of moderable merit and of excellent

FRANCE.

By a letter from Paris to the Editor the Naw York Daily Advertiser. Ville is accused of taking unfair of Deputies subservient to his inlaturing for some time. but the Cenprship has prevented their being exhad by the press. One of the qua-lications of an Elector is, that he had pay 500 france in direct contri ions. Questions on this point are ided first by the Royal Court, and initively by the Council of State; strappeals are difficult, an oppor-tify is thus given to exclude many stors from the exercise of rights. ny, on questions of domicile. Anoer mode is to summon electors uni-acible to the minister, to serve on the distant from home. This was neised in the department in which directle was lately chosen. The old shrette was lately chosen. mode is to summon electors unfa em are much irritated at the creati-

It is stated, by the mathority at the government is systematic in a stempts to bring back the old artray state of things; to bring the laster and the Press into divepute, ad introduce again the right of prilogeniture.

HAVANA.

Laborde's Squadron, consisting of the ship of the line, four frigates, and treat small vessels, was about to sail ma Havana. They have on board 1500 troops, and about 100 army of term more than are required, as well \$300,000 in specie. Their destination is unknown, as the utmost secrety is observed. It is supposed. mey in observed. It is supposed. It is supposed.

Property of