

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1855.

LONDON, June 17. Another mail from Hamburg arrived on Saturday afternoon.

The statement of M. Novoziloff having received passports to proceed from Petersburg to Paris, or Brussels, continues to be repeated in terms the most confident and positive.

They are likewise desired to take notice of the publications which appeared in this paper of the 21st May last, which says: Dry goods, liquors, and provisions, will be admitted in neutral vessels.

CONSULAR-OFFICE. August 8, 1855.

NORFOLK, August 6.

Captain Thimble, arrived here yesterday in 59 days from Bonavista, says that on the 26th ult. N. lat. 31 15, W. long. 64, was boarded by two officers from Admiral COCHRAN'S squadron.

Speculation. A person who has possessed the means, has made an investigation of the risk from the United States to Jamaica, and from that island to the U. States.

Nere Station. We are sorry to announce the capture of the ship George, captain Reynolds, of this port. The following are the circumstances of this recent act of piracy.

By a letter from Washington we learn, that the keel of one of the seventy four gun ships is to be immediately laid at Washington.

In our last we noticed the two situations in which the fleet of Lord Nelson was said to have been met with by captains Havelock of the schooner Jason, and Friendly, of the schooner Regulator.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

From the True American.

MR. BRADFORD.

You should have added to the history of captain J. Havens Horton's misfortunes, mentioned in your paper some time since, that upon his arrival at this port, he was apprehended and committed to prison, by Matthew Lawler, Esq. mayor, and Samuel Corwell, Esq. alderman.

CHEVALIER DE FORONDA, Consul General from his Catholic Majesty to the United States.

Informed the merchants and others whom it might concern, through the medium of the American Daily Advertiser of the 7th of June last, that all vessels trading to the Havana, Santiago, and Trinidad de Cuba, &c. that is, to the ports of entry in the said islands, should have manifests of their cargoes attested by the respective consuls.

Havana July 2, 1855.

Signior Don Raphael Rouband, Intendant-general of this island, has determined, in a decree of the 28th June last, that the regulations pointed out in the manifest or ordinance of the 8th of February anterior, for the general administration of the revenues of the marine, for the commerce of neutrals, receive the following addition.

The consuls or vice-consuls of the neutral ports from whence expeditions are made (and in the case of there being no consuls resident therein, the persons authorized by the minister plenipotentiary of his majesty) shall certify to the accounts or invoices, with the expression of the particular port of the island to which they are directed; with an individual relation of the number, weight, measure, quality and value of the kinds and effects comprehended in the cargo; under the intelligence or knowledge that whatsoever shall be discovered that was not included in the invoice will be confiscated without any indulgence.

A duplicate of the invoice and manifest will be required, in order to remain in the consular office, which will be open from 10 o'clock till 2 in the afternoon every day, Sundays excepted, and such other holidays, as are prescribed by the Catholic religion.

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affirmative, and after thanking Mr. R. went off with her.

McCusick, who has lately become notorious, took lodgings in the county jail in this town, on Thursday night last, for stealing a horse.

KNOXVILLE, July 17.

We learn by a gentleman who left S. W. Point on Monday evening last, that he there saw a gentleman directly from Highwassa, who informed him that Col. Meigs had received a letter from General Robertson, stating that the Chickasaws had treated for the lands on Duck and Elk rivers; and that it was Colonel Meigs' opinion that the Cherokees would give up on good terms all the land they now claim on the North side of Tennessee river.

American.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1855.

"A villain's conscience extorted praise."

The presentation of this to the mind, and a reflection on its force, prevents that proximity of manner, which the editor intended to adopt, in noticing a number of lies, misrepresentations, and insinuations, which have lately been produced by that hardened and old offender, Matthew Brown.

Like the arch fiend of darkness, by permitting our numerous exposures of his personal and political falsehoods, he has fixed indelibly, the seal of disgrace upon his forehead, and now stands an imposing monument upon the inhospitable pedestal of never-ending shame.

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Brown talks of the commandments. We might suppose he recognised but eight, from the frequent transgression of the ninth, and the little respect he seems to show for the spirit of the tenth!

Friend Brown admonished the editor to go to church. Had he known him better, his good advice might have been spared.

The editor received yesterday, by captain Deagle's packet, from his correspondent at Norfolk, the Public Ledger, of the 7th inst.—It affords nothing new, except a few Marine articles, which will be found in the Ship News department.

The following are the only articles the editor finds worthy of extracting from his file of the Nassau (N. P.) Poyal Gazette, received by the brig Mercury.

Nassau, July 23, 1855.

Arrived, on Saturday, schooner Charlotte, Mason, in 10 days from Charleston. The ship Nile, Gwyn, for Liverpool, & another ship and brig, guano-ship, sailed the same day with the Charlotte.

The ship mentoned in our last Gazette as having been detained and ordered for this place by the British Tar, arrived on Sunday—She is called the Mary Nevill, capt. Portes. We understand she was loaded at the Havana, and ready to sail for Old Spain, when the war commenced. It appears this ship sailed from the Havana for New-Orleans with small quantities of wine, rum and sugar, and 11 passengers—but with no other cargo or sea-letter, which is the cause of her detention.

The British Tar parted from the ship, the 29th ult. since which time they have had calm or backing wind—could not fetch into the Providence Channel and obliged to go through the Gulf—thirty souls on board, and reduced to a short allowance, it was generally agreed, to endeavor to make Charleston or some other American port: but at one P. M. July 15, fell in with an American schooner from Barracoa for Baltimore, from whom they got four bags of bread, for which they paid his own price, 8 dollars.

Cleared, brig Thomas Jefferson, Rivarde, New Orleans; schooner Adventure, Maguen, Alexandria.

Extract of a letter from the commandant of his Majesty's ship Bacchante, to the proprietor of this Gazette, dated Off Cape Catouch, July 9, 1855.

DEAR SIR, "I take the opportunity of a prize to inform you that we had a sale, but long passage to join the ship—the day after two small vessels of trifling value came into our hands—On our way to the river Mississippi to water, we fortunately fell in with, and the ship captured, after a long chase, a small Spanish brig of war, which I hope is not arrived in very near Providence by this time—We watered at the Mississippi, were treated very kindly by the inhabitants, and after a short passage reached this port in company with the ship this morning, when being in shore, it came to my eye, after a chase of four hours, nearly within gun shot all the time, to take the schooner which brings you this. We cruise hereabouts until the end of the month, and I hope by the middle of August, to visit your hospitable town, distinguished as such by all who have visited it.

An American schooner, the Venus, King, from Nassau, with sixty arrived a week ago in the Mississippi, with Mr. John Eason, &c. passengers—all well."

The brig alluded to has not arrived—but we hope to see her in port shortly.

Arrived the ship Ariel, Payne, (Guineaman) 49 days from Angola. (Ship-patience, Thomas, 15 days from Norfolk.

Cleared, ship Liberty, Sands, Liverpool; schr. Mary, Laurelle, Exuma; Isabella, Camerit, do.

The schr. Susanna, Brown, out 24 days from Charleston for the Havana, put in here on Wednesday in distress, having sprung a leak, and received much injury in her rigging and sails. Her cargo is flour, beef, pork, butter, cheese, corn, &c.—the whole or part of which she will unload here.

The prize to the Bacchante's tender is the La Maria, and was bound to Vera Cruz—she is a small but handsome schooner, and has six hundred jars balsam capaviae, and some coffee and cocoa.

Touched off our bar yesterday, the ship Ariel, of Liverpool, captain Payne, 49 days from Angola—slaves—in good health.

Just as this paper was putting to press, arrived, captain Haynes, in the schooner Paragon, 15 days from St. Bartholomews, from whom we learn, that the day before he sailed, information was received at St. Bartholomews from Barbadoes, which advised that a frigate had arrived at that island after a short passage from England with dispatches, which stated that the Brest fleet had put to sea, and that an engagement had taken place between it and the British channel fleet, in which six ships of the line of the French were taken, three sunk, and the remainder returned to Brest in a very shattered condition.

Captain Williams, of the Greyhound, from St. Domingo, informs us, that the Eraperor Desallines arrived at Cape Francois on the 17th ult. from Port-au-Prince.—On the 14th of July three British ships of the line, and 6 frigates, passed the Cape bound to Martinique, to join the other British forces.

[New-York paper.]

American Squadron.—By the brig Edward and Mary, from Algeiras, we learn that the frigate John Adams, captain Shaw, had left Gibraltar in company with four gun-boats, and proceeded up the Mediterranean.—The other three gun-boats had proceeded up the Straights some days previous.

[Ibid.]

We are happy to learn that the Fishermen who had been impressed on the Banks have been liberated. Six of them had reached this town. Every generous effort was made for their recovery, and with success. The British Consul in Boston gave his official aid, and the vessel was sent from this town, and the papers addressed to the Governor at Halifax. Such persons as were discovered by citizens of the United States have been given up. So far our Government has been respected. The poor fishermen have no redress for detention, and the loss of the season.—The following are the names of the men arrived:—Francis Simons, James Parker, Isaac Cranway, Abraham Francis, Francis Jones, George Nigley. (Salem Register.)

It affords us much pleasure to have it in our power to announce the complete success which has attended the proposed establishment of a BOTANIC GARDEN, under the auspices of the Medical Society of South Carolina. We are informed, that, from the number of subscribers already obtained, a sufficient security is afforded of the completion of the design.

The lot is now inclosing, and many valuable exotic plants have already been presented. We understand that a public meeting of the subscribers will be held early in the ensuing month, for the organization of the institution, agreeably to the rules heretofore published. It is confidently hoped, that persons who are desirous of promoting so valuable an institution in this city, will avail themselves of the opportunity of subscribing, previous to the public meeting, that they may be enabled to vote for such permanent arrangements as will insure to the institution on the most perfect success.

[Charleston Courier.]

SEASON.—After nearly two months of uncommonly dry weather, we have been refreshed with a few showers. The earth however is so dry for several feet below the surface, that it will require a storm of several days to impart to it its usual moisture.

[Repository.]

STATE OF HEALTH. This town enjoys a most remarkable degree of health. We believe that observation will prove that seasons uniformly dry are always healthy; but after the general exhaustion which must now exist in almost every constitution, the vicissitudes of approaching autumn must be expected to produce serious consequences to many.

[Ibid.]

Prohibition of English Commerce. From the Lyden Gazette (French) of June 7th, we translate the following article respecting the late Act of the Batavian Republic, prohibiting all Commerce with Great Britain.

"The publication relative to the Commerce with Great Britain, decreed the 31st of May, by the existing Legislature of the Batavian Republic, is very singular and particularly interesting. It prohibits entirely, and in the most severe manner, all direct navigation between this Republic and the Enemy's country, and prescribes the strictest precautions against all indirect exportation from Great Britain of warlike and naval stores & provisions; likewise against the importation in any manner whatsoever, either by land or water, of all produce of the industry of England."

Having perused the several articles decreed, on this subject, we find the substance of them contained in the above paragraph, and that the instrument only goes into the details and recapitulates all the circumstances necessary to be particularly mentioned, in order as far as legislative acts can to prevent, all possibility of evasion.

[Ibid.]

A diving bell has been built by several citizens of the town in hopes to take up the Iron and Lead sunk at Simes' wharf, and off Langdon's Island. They tried the experiment in town, and two men continued in it 1 hour and 10 min. under water. It was again tried yesterday at the island, and brought up a large and heavy piece of timber. This proves that it is capable of bringing up any heavy substance that lies on the surface of the ground. Lead and iron which has been sunk any time