

here for provisions. She left Behring's Strait in July, 1817, having proceeded as far as lat. 67. It is stated in a Vienna paper, that the Emperor has given to the Prince of Parma, (young Bonaparte) the estates ceded to his majesty by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the revenues of which amount to 1,250,000 florins. A second edition of the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 1st instant is as follows: **Drug-hed's Election.**—We lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Drug-heda, with feelings of horror: "We have had no less than three men shot here since yesterday. We are in the centre of massacre and war. The military are out in all quarters, and under arms. Mr. Wallace, it is thought, will be returned."

**Westminster Election.**—Final close of the poll this day at 3 o'clock: Sir S. Russell 5319 Sir F. Burrell 5278 Capt Sir M. Maxwell 4808 Mr. Hunt 84 Sir S. Russell and Sir F. Burrell were returned by the High Bailiff. Sir S. Russell attended on the hustings, and addressed the electors. He afterwards mounted the chair, and the ceremony of voting commenced.

**Boston Journal 17, 1813. EUROPEAN ADVICES.**

By the Trinton, arrived at this port, from Liverpool, we have a variety of English papers up to the 6th ult. being several days later than those received. They however, contain very little interesting to the American reader. The election for new members of the British Parliament was going on, and appears to be conducted with much zeal and animosity by both parties. Sir M. Maxwell one of the candidates for Westminster, was violently assailed and was struck on the stomach and head by a tall athletic man, about 6 feet high, and for whom a reward of 100 guineas was offered. Some disturbances have also taken place at Dublin, on the election of Mr. Grattan, but the mob was appeased by a short and pathetic speech from orator Phillips. The London papers are almost wholly filled with accounts of the election. Some of the writers calculate that ministers will lose from thirty to sixty members in the House of Commons. The French elections, it is said will prove generally ministerial. Of 18 departments which have to choose deputies this year, six decided ministerialists will be chosen without a shadow of opposition. All appears tranquil in France. The Queen of England was still indisposed. It is said the Duke of Wellington is engaged as mediator, in arranging the differences between Spain and Portugal. He is also said to be favorable to the measure for withdrawing the army of occupation from France, which it is supposed will take place the present year. The Duke has lately received a very flattering letter from the Emperor of Russia. The Paris papers contain a copy of the convention concluded between the four great powers respecting claims. A separate article provides, that the present convention does not at all interfere with the claims of British subjects relative to English goods, warehoused at Bordeaux, which will be regulated conformably to the treaty on this subject, dated 26th November 1815. The Emperor of Germany has given to the Prince of Parma, (young Bonaparte) the estates in Bohemia, which the Duke of Tuscany ceded to his majesty. [We predict that this young Bonaparte will make a noise in Europe, before he is many years older.] American papers to the 10 June had been received in London, and the Editor of the courier publishes extracts from them, relative to the execution of two British subjects, accused of having excited the late Indian war, but without any particular comments. M. Poletika, Ambassador of Russia, to the United States, has arrived at Paris, on his way to America. The Emperor of Russia, left Odesa 19th May, to continue his journey to the territory of Crimea. Brussels papers contain a despatch from Admiral Baysie, to the Dutch commission of Batavia, stating the success that attended the arms of the King of the Netherlands, in repressing the insurrection that took place at Amboyna and the measures adopted for punishing the insurgents and tranquillizing the country. The Junction of the North Sea with the Baltic, by means of a Canal, is again in agitation. A plan is in agitation, which failed three centuries since, for uniting the German Ocean and the Baltic, by means of the Elbe, of two small rivers, of a lake, and of a canal. Hamburg would form one of the entrances to this communication. But it is supposed some more material obstacle stands in its way, than the want of £300,000, for which sum an adventurer proposes to effect it. The sea was covered with ice at Cronstadt, the latter end of April, but the navigation from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt, was open. A Russian brig has arrived at Portsmouth, from a voyage of discoveries in the North Pacific Ocean, on which she has been employed upwards of three years. The English expedition to the North Pole, arrived at the Sledward Islands, on the 30th April, and sailed again the beginning of May. A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway, to abolish all the fortresses of that Kingdom. Preparations were making at Berlin for erecting a bronze statue to Gen. Buerher, who made himself so conspicuous in the war against Bonaparte. The season in France and Italy, has been unusually fine—and the heat has been so oppressive as to drive people from the streets, in the middle of the day, unless employed upon urgent business. **Crown of Scotland.**—The following is an important ancient and traditional account of the Crown of Scotland, how and where it was first

appeared and imported into that country. About the tenth or eleventh century, when all the Powers in Europe were at war against the Turks the famous King Alpin went to Constantinople, at the head of the Scottish Army, where by stratagem he obtained the countersign, or pass-word of the centinels, by which means he found his way into the sacred sanctum of the Grand Turk, where he boldly cut off his head, carried away the Crown, and imported it into Scotland, where he wore it during the rest of his life and famous reign, and resigned it to his successors in office.—For the rest of King Alpin's life, I refer to Buchanan's History of Scotland: The coat of arms of the Macgregors, who are the real descendants of King Alpin, bear a clear allusion to this tradition.

**Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated 13th March, 1818:—** Independent of all the miseries I have described as being inseparable from a residence upon this rock, the insularity of the climate is so great as to excite the most serious apprehensions in my mind for my family. Liver complaints, dysenteries, and bowel affections of the most violent nature prevail here to a most alarming extent. Perhaps in no given space of the same extent in the world is hepatic so frequently taking place in a few days from the first attack, whilst others are span out to a more protracted, but equally fatal termination. Not a day passes without our ears being dinnet with the lugubrious sound of the funeral bell, tolling for two or three who have fallen victims to its mortality. Already the heads of the best families in the island have been hurried to the grave by it. During the course of several years' service in India, I have never seen the complaint proceed with such rapid steps to a fatal termination. Since the arrival of the 60th Regiment here in 1816, until the end of 1817, we have buried one hundred men, women and children being about one-thirteenth part of the whole, and the remainder of the King's troops have lost about 50, independent of the deaths of the seamen, which amount to near 60, and those of the St. Helena Regiment and inhabitants, which is greater in proportion than would be experienced in either the East or West Indies. What could have induced writers to boast so much of the salubrity of this island I cannot discover, as very few of the natives arrive at the age of 40, and it is peculiarly unfriendly to Europeans, and above all to such as have passed the meridian of life.—Few even of the most temperate of my acquaintance are free from some hepatic affection, to produce which there must be certain inexplicable causes existing in the air and the water, as those of both sexes and of every age who scarcely ever stir out (and who consequently are not exposed to the great change of temperature experienced on ascending the mountains from the town, to which, and to the action of the rays of the sun, the prevalence of the malady was first attributed), and who lead the most temperate lives are frequently attacked by it.—There has been three deaths at Longwood within the last three weeks; amongst them was Bonaparte's steward, Cyprian, a man well known and greatly respected here—all of them by bowel complaints, and it is whispered that his master will soon follow, as he has been labouring under symptoms of liver complaint (produced probably by the climate, and aggravated confinement) for some time. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good—at least we will gain a release from this wretched unhealthy rock upon that event taking place.

**DOMESTIC**

**Norfolk, August 24, 1818.** Capt. M'Pherson, of the schooner Mercury, who arrived here on Wednes day forenoon from Georgetown, D. C. states, that three vessels were captured on Saturday evening last, in a small bay off Quantico, on the Potomac; one of them immediately sunk; another, the schooner Eliza, bound to St. Mary's River, (a branch of the Potomac) had eight persons drowned from on board of her. All the vessels were from the District of Columbia; but Captain M'P. passed them so suddenly that he could not obtain any further particulars of this unfortunate occurrence. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, gives the following distressing particulars, in addition to the above. A dreadful hurricane, almost unexampled in violence, we understand, passed over the Northern Neck of Virginia and obliquely across the Potomac, into Maryland on Saturday afternoon, prostrating in its course trees, fences, &c. on the land, and on the river committing injuries much more distressing. Several vessels, we are informed, were sunk, amongst them one which was carrying several passengers from the navy yard, in this city, on a visit to their friends below, and which, seeing the hurricane approaching, had come to anchor. Four ladies and four or five children, who were on board this vessel, perished.—the names of all of them we have not yet learnt.—and we fear many more lives were lost. We shall be better informed of this melancholy occurrence by the steam boat. The delivery of Eastport to the United States has been honorable to the British nation, not only in the article of the treaty, but in the manner of the cession; and the good grace with which the cession was made, was accompanied with every testimony to the honorable administration of the government of this place, while under British jurisdiction. It could have been wished that the measure respecting the fishery had been of the same character. But the extreme jealousy the British have of their fisheries and the high notions the citizens of the United States have of the freedom of the seas, are too powerful and too stubborn to admit a quiet arrangement. Every thing will be done for peace.—Salem Register. **Cure for Melancholy.**—A new treatise for the melancholy has been published in Paris, by enjoyment, and labor at some mechanical work,

in the grand space. The Author remarks, that the active and laborious are always cheerful, while the luxurious, the idle, and the indolent are mostly affected with melancholy. The philosopher Aristotle, in his time asserted, that the great men were mostly melancholic. He then goes on to enumerate many of the melancholics, who have been subject to this wretched malady; and names La Fosse, Pasca, P. Farien, Szaanerdias, Spinnello, G. etche, (the author of Werter) Albert, Morard, Cowper, J. J. Rousseau, Gilbert, &c. men lost to society, from the want of muscular exercise and employment.

**REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.**

Extract of a letter from Capt. S. Doton, of the King's Coy. Carver, of Plymouth, to his owners, dated HAVRE, June 25, 1818. "On the 20th of May, in lat. 42, 30, lon. 50, near the easterly end of the Grand Banks, at 3 P. M. we observed some small islands of ice.—It being very foggy, with the wind S. W. and going at the rate of 5 1-2 knots, we immediately took in our sails and steering sails, intending to alter my course to the South, being after obliged to luff and bear away for the islands of ice, which lay about us. While in the act of handling the sails, I discovered an object twice as high as our mast heads, appearing like a water spout, but did not think it possible that an island of ice should be so high. I immediately ordered the helm to be put to starboard, hoping to get the vessel before the wind, and clear of the danger, whatever it might be—but before this could be done, we found ourselves completely surrounded, and covered by this immense mountain of ice, which projected over our heads, so that the water, which ran from it in streams and rivulets, fell over the vessel on the opposite side; and although our steering sail-booms were rigged out on the side next the ice, making a distance of 27 feet, from the centre of the berg, they did not touch it. Fortunately we succeeded in getting clear, and in less than five minutes, and while so near the rebounding of the water reached the vessel, this immense body of ice fell over directly towards us, with a crashing noise resembling the heaviest thunder, and continued for the space of a minute and an half."

**SALM, AUGUST 18. A NEW INTERVIEW WITH THE SEA SERPENT.**

A very particular and interesting account. Gloucester, August 15, 1818. Mr. Cusling—having been an unbeliever of the existence of a Sea Serpent, on our coast, from the time that he was first noticed to the present week, my doubts have been compelled to yield to stubborn facts of which I was an eye witness. Returning from Newburyport into Squam Harbor, on Wednesday last, in a Chebeco boat, where we had been for the purpose of obtaining fishing bait, and having failed of getting a supply, we were in hopes of taking some on our passage; and when off Chebeco bay, it being perfectly calm, we discovered somewhat at the distance of a mile or more, which we were in hopes was a shoal of bait, making a great agitation on the smooth surface of the water; it seemed to approach us rapidly; but as it came nearer we were convinced we had been in an error, and that what we took for a shoal of black fish was nothing less than the tongue on the back of the celebrated SEA SERPENT! He made directly for the boat until he came within fifty yards; he then sunk under water, and we were much alarmed lest he should rise under us, as we had no power of getting from him, we lying becalmed; when he came up he was 30 feet from us; we had then a perfect and distinct view of this Monster of the deep; his head was elevated from 5 to 5 feet; the distance was about 6 feet from his neck to the first bunch; we counted 20 bunches, and we supposed them on an average about five feet apart, and his whole length could not be less than 120 feet. When we first saw him there appeared a rippling in the water which made a noise not much unlike water running rapidly over loose pebbles; on his nearer approach, when we knew it to be the Serpent, we imagined it to proceed from his mouth, and it appeared as though he was hesing; but on his nearing still more, we found it proceeded from the ripple made by the bunches on his back; it was 12 o'clock noon, when we saw him; the weather was clear and the sea smooth, and no deception could have been made; his head was of a dark brown color, formed like a seal's and shined with a glossy appearance; he seemed to be indifferent as to us, and went a steady course for Eye Beach about North by West and we lost sight of him at about 4 miles distance. Mr. Joseph Chase of Brunswick, N. H. and two boys were with me in the boat, and saw him as distinctly as myself; his body was of the size of a 60 or 80 gallon cask, his head as large as a barrel, for we could see it when he was about 4 fathoms from us. I believe he is perfectly harmless, and might easily be caught; nearly all the time that he was in sight, his head was elevated more or less above water—there was nothing that appeared like fins or gills; we did not discern his tail; there was a quick vibration of the parts we saw, which probably was his mode of swimming. TIMOTHY HODGKINS. Mr. TIMOTHY HODGKINS, who relates the above, is about 50 year of age, has for the most part of his life followed the sea, and is entitled to credit. Yours, W. S.

**New York August 20.** Several persons were yesterday bitten in this city by a dog, said to be mad, which passed from Thomas-street across Broadway into Cedar street among whom was Mr. Vandervoort, of the house of Vandervoort and Flandin. Mr. Vandervoort's wound was immediately dressed, and the flesh

Whether the dog had been killed or not, have not heard. It is thought that the dog could be fully ascertained whether it was mad or not, otherwise the persons bitten would be subject to the distressing anxiety of fearing that might be the fact, though it might possibly have been otherwise.

On this subject, we know not how to express our feelings. That human lives should be exposed, and too often sacrificed, by this most terrible of all diseases, from a mistaken tenderness, arising from a blind attachment to dogs, is an evil of great magnitude. That dogs are faithful, amiable, and serviceable, will be readily conceded. But, let the owner of the most valuable one that ever existed, be once called to witness the death-bed scene of a parent, a child, or even a common acquaintance, under the influence of madness, and if he does not consent to the immediate extirpation of the whole race, his nerves must be of a coarser texture, or his affections of a more British kind, than we can suppose possible. We think that a law for the total destruction of the dogs found at large in the city, ought immediately to be passed, or if such an one exists to be rigidly enforced. Who would place the value of a dog's life, against the utter anguish of mind, and the fearful forebodings of the persons yesterday attacked by one of these infuriated animals. Should they live twenty years, they will not be freed from dreadful anticipations.

**Improved Cry Lamps.**—It is stated in the Philadelphia Union, that Professor HARRZ, of William and Mary College, in Virginia, has invented an apparatus for burning tar instead of oil, in lighting cities and manufactories.—It is said that tar burned in this apparatus gives a strong and clear light; and it is computed, that four or five barrels of tar will serve a lamp for one year, and will give eight times the light of a common street lamp. The following is given in the Union as a description of the apparatus:—It consists of a fountain reservoir to hold four or five pounds of tar to supply the lamp at a uniform height, and a lantern with a draught pipe attached to it.—The lamp presents at one end a cylindrical mouth for receiving the pipe of the reservoir; at the other end a cylindrical cap, in which the tar is ignited, the flame being drawn up through a central hole in the bottom of the lantern so as to occupy its axis in passing to the draught pipe. All the air which supplies this is made to meet in the same axis, and thus to excite the combustion."

The Philadelphia Centinel has sketched a list of stages and steamboats which belong to that city—from which it appears, that there are four steamboats, the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Elm and Bristol, which daily sail on the New York line—and four, the Vesta, Superior, Delaware, and Baltimore which sail on the line to Baltimore. Steam-boats (says the Enquirer) are multiplying in all quarters of the Union. We shall have four of them in this river when the Petersburg is completed, and if the three continue, which are to ply between Richmond and Norfolk. A number of the Citizens of Alexandria met the 11th inst. and appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions of stock for establishing a Steamboat between Alexandria and Norfolk.

The United States' navy consists, it is believed, of three 74's viz. the Franklin, Independence, and Washington—of five 44 gun frigates, three 30's two 32's one 20 gun vessel, ten 18's besides several small ones of 16, 14, 12 and smaller denominations. There are four 74's on the stocks besides frigates and smaller vessels. We go on adding to our navy, as fast as we can obtain well seasoned timber—and it is thus we may go on, until we shall become as Bishop Watson once predicted, the "greatest naval power on the globe."

**Reward of Tol.**—It is stated in the Natches Gazette, that there is now a gentleman in that city—who is authorized by the Mexican Congress to liquidate the claims of the Americans and Mexicans who served in the province of Texas in 1812 and 1813, and that the lands for services rendered, will be immediately surveyed and drawn for by those brave patriots, or their representatives.

**Copperas Mine.**—Dr. Conant and a number of persons associated with him, have commenced the manufacturing of Copperas at the mines lately discovered near Zanesville, Ohio. It is said, that the Copperas is equal to any in the world, and that it is sold at a lower price than that which is imported.

**French method of dispersing hail storms.** The frequency of this visitation in the genial climate of France has suggested a singular preventative. For near half a century, the inhabitants of the Maconnais have been accustomed to fire mortars from the heights on the approach of storms for the purpose of averting damage from hail. M. de Chevrier, an old naval officer, was the first who introduced this method on his estate at Vaurenard. Its efficacy having been proved by many years' experience, the practice was adopted by the neighbouring communes which have ever since been exempt from the ravages of hail. The size of the mortar, and the number of discharges vary according to circumstances. The communes of Fleury has a mortar which carries a charge of one pound of powder: it is usually fired before the stormy clouds have had time to cumulate, and firing is kept up till they are wholly dispersed. The annual consumption for the purpose is from 800 to 1000 lbs of coarse powder. About the time that this method was adopted in the Maconnais Guenault de Montheillard, the celebrated assistant and friend of Buffon, having observed that the hail is not formed until after violent claps of thunder, proposed to draw off the electric matter, so as to prevent at one and the same time the explosion of the lightning and the formation of the hail.