

there dispose of the whole, and expatriate themselves in order the better to carry their intended plan into effect. By the advice of their friend and prime Counsellor, he who had lost his vessel, and was going passenger with them as above stated, they procured their chief mate, named Williams, and three of their seamen to be impressed by Mr. Price, before mentioned, and on the same terms, the letting the wages due remain with them. Through their diabolical intrigues and personal resentment, they also procured one or two men to be impressed from the other schooner and the Captain to be grossly abused and ill treated by Price who being drunk, behaved very improperly, to which he was stimulated by those men.

They then shipped a man named Foster as a mate, and picked up some others as seamen, and sailed for Charleston, determined to dispose of the vessel and cargo there, if possible, before the shippers could know any thing of their arrival; but a knowledge of their intention having been obtained through the woman they had on board, she being the repository of the secrets of her paramour: Information of such intention was given by letter to the shipper, who thereby was enabled to save his property in Charleston, but had not a moment to spare, as they only got into port in the morning, had the cargo landed and stored by noon, and were proceeding to sell it, when the agent of the shipper, under the instructions received by that day's mail, claimed it in the afternoon.

In one of the brig's altercation took place, and the capt. took up a stove and struck his cook, [a mulatto man] on the arm and broke it. He then turned the cook and all hands on shore, without any provision, and they were impressed by Mr. Price also, and through the Captain to shield himself from prosecution at his return to the United States.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. Aug. 25.

The minds of our citizens generally, were greatly agitated and their fears excited, by the following uncommon occurrence which took place on Wednesday last.—Mr. Simon Sexsmith, a gainst whom a warrant had been issued for a violent breach of the peace, after being taken under the warrant, made his escape from the officer; in consequence of which an escape warrant was issued by Mr. Alderman Spooner, directed to the Sergeant of the corporation, accompanied with instructions to summon a posse comitatus armed, and take him; it had been previously ascertained that he would not surrender himself quietly, and had publicly threatened to be the death of several before his own life should be taken; and for this purpose had prepared himself with gun and bayonet and two pistols. After many attempts were made by friendly persons to reason him into a sense of duty, without effect, the posse, led by the Sergeant, proceeded to his house—the front being secured, they went through an alley to the back part, where he met them prepared to kill and be killed.—As soon as Mr. Jackson, the Sergeant made his appearance he levelled his gun and discharged it at him, and also the two pistols. His first shot missed its object, but unfortunately struck the right hand of Mr. James Beck who stood next, and tore it in a shocking manner. Immediately a number of guns, loaded with shot, were discharged at him, at the last only of which he fell and was taken. He was the same evening committed to prison. It is believed, notwithstanding he received in his head and body a number of large shot that he will recover. Mr. Beck's arm has been amputated, and he has been deprived of his great mean of support to himself and family. He deserves and receives the sympathy of every one, and we have no doubt that it will be demonstrated whenever required.

LYNCHBURG, (Va.) August 24. Creston alias Walsingham.

A paper, of which the following is a copy, was found in the jail of Fincastle, on the same morning that the fate of that unfortunate man was discovered; and of whom some notice has already been taken in our former numbers. On being brought before a Court, called for the purpose, Bail to the amount of two thousand dollars was demanded for his appearance at the next term. This Bail Walsingham obtained and offered to the court; but we are told that, on the suggestion of the States attorney, the further sum of 8 thousand dollars was required. It was then on the exorbitance of a demand which he deemed oppressive, that this ill fated man formed his final desperate determination. Whatever may have been his failings or his crimes, the following cannot be read with indifference by any man of sense or sensibility. "The object and end of justice is defeated if laws are made a nullity by irregular commitments, and excessive bail, demanded for a bailable offence. Honor is unsafe in such keeping. I prefer death to a forced submission, and indignities consequent on persecution. "Spare the stranger, for whom alone my last pulse beat, a knowledge of what would be to her a scene of horror. Let it suffice that I die for her.—She is the innocent, injured victim, of circumstances, which she neither (could) foresee or avoid.—No person can claim the trifling property left in this room. Let it be given to some one in charity, without parade. I have no other estate, I have no family. The spirit that once animated this mangled body disdains to ask the least grace for it, of fellow worms.—Perhaps the first paragraph in this note is unjust; if so, let those whom it concerns be happy.—To err is human. Let no one say too much or too little has been written. The dead cannot reply."

CHARLESTON, AUG. 14.

Yesterday, William Smith, a free black man and steward of the packet Sea-Island, between New York and this place, was brought to trial be-

fore a court of magistrates and jury of freeholders, charged with inveigling out of the state, a negro wench and her child the property of Mr. Charles Tiot. The wench and her child were found, a morning or two before, concealed in the fore-castle of the Sea Island, while lying at New Deptford (Five Fathom) waiting a wind. Capt. Williams, three of his crew, and the wench, were examined, whose testimony proved the charge on Smith.

The patron of an Augusta boat belonging to Messrs. McKinnis (the consignees of the Sea-Island) was also examined, who deposed that Smith had likewise attempted to persuade him to go off to New York; but that he declined, and gave information to one of his masters.

After hearing the evidence, the Jury retired about half an hour, and brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The court then resumed, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the south common, on Saturday the 8th September next.

We are credibly informed, that property of the above description, has been carried away from Savannah, in like manner, to the amount of upwards of four thousand dollars within the last two years.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

THE L'EPINE AGAIN!

Once more the French privateer schooner L'Epine is in the custody of the custom house officers. She sent in her prize, the ship Alert, with 153 slaves, a short time ago, and her officers, we presume, have come in to attend to the sale of the ship and cargo. It is said that she is no longer a privateer, that her commission or license has expired, and that she now enters our waters as an innocent merchantman.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The anniversary dinner of this Society was held on Thursday last at the City of London Tavern, at which his royal highness the duke of Gloucester presided, and about two hundred of the members and friends of the charity were present. Amongst those were his excellency William Pinkney, American minister, count Munster, lord De Dunstanville, sir James Hall, bart. M. P. sir William Paxton, sir William Chambers, &c. &c.

After dinner, the toasts of 'The King, Queen and Royal Family,' having been given, William Manning, Esq. M. P. one of the stewards, proposed the health of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Society—which was received with the warmest applause.

His royal highness in returning thanks, stated that the honor which had been done him was much increased by the manner in which it had been conferred upon him. It was his pride to receive this testimony from a society formed for purposes so truly benevolent.—

'England,' said he, 'has ever stood forward in the cause of humanity;—no country has more numerous or more useful institutions, which are not confined to ourselves alone, but have been extended to the inhabitants of all other nations.—She has feared no menace, and shrunk from no danger; neither perils, threats or privations could check the impulse of her benevolence.—She has been generous in the midst of dangers, and charitable even in the hour of suffering.—She enquired not whether the afflicted was her friend or her foe—she forgot her insults and her calamities in her charities, and asked not from what quarter of the world the petitioner came, nor of what colour he might be—if he was in distress, it was a sufficiently strong claim for relief.'

This speech was felt and received with the most enthusiastic applause.

His royal highness next proposed the health of Mr. Pinkney, with the wish of perpetual amity between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Pinkney rose, and in a speech of great and impressive eloquence, returned thanks for the honor that had been done him by drinking his health. It was unnecessary for him to add, that the wish of the company of 'Perpetual amity between Great Britain and the United States,' was also his. In place of enlarging on this topic, he asked permission to say two or three words, in addition to what had been so well expressed by his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, on the subject of the admirable Institution which had been the occasion of their meeting together. Amongst the many charitable establishments of this country, there were few or none that promised to be so extensively useful. This benevolent society had nothing local as to its objects, as it offered relief to the distressed of all nations, without distinction.

After paying a just and elegant compliment to the illustrious chairman, on that characteristic benevolence which has induced him so warmly to patronize this most excellent institution, Mr. Pinkney proceeded to display, with the greatest eloquence and effect, the peculiar merits of the charity.—The words 'filial piety,' which in the statement in the Times, of Friday last, were mistakenly applied to America in relation to Great Britain, were happily applied by Mr. Pinkney to Societies like that of which he was speaking relatively, to the virtue which suggested and produced them. He stated in the conclusion of his speech, that he felt confident that the example of this society would in time be followed by America—that he took delight in hoping that it would be followed also by the other nations of the earth; and, if it should, he exclaimed, what a glorious and animating spectacle would these widely spread institutions exhibit to the eye of benevolence; and what a happy effect might it not be expected to produce upon the hearts of men, instilling into them, more and more, and from day to day, the love of their fellow creatures; that Societies like this were cause, as well as effect. They were produced by charity, but charity was again produced by them. So, indeed, he added must it be

with all Institutions which tend to fulfil the great designs of Providence.—With a true filial piety, to adopt the expressions of a great man, 'they cherish, strengthen and diffuse the influence of that virtue, whatever it be, to which they owe their existence.'

The whole of Mr. Pinkney's speech was marked with all that discretion which became his situation; yet he gave ample scope to his feelings as a man, in this great cause of humanity; and his sentiments, which were delivered in the most elegant language were heard by the company with heartfelt satisfaction and long continued applause.

Several other toasts, applicable to the occasion, were given; and many excellent songs sung by the professors who attended; and the day was spent in the utmost harmony. Before the meeting concluded, the voluntary contributions of the party, for themselves and their friends, in behalf of this admirable and rising Institution, amounted to above 800l.

The following authentic particulars of the late adventurous excursion from Hazaree Bang, in pursuit of two wild elephants, is extracted from an Indian paper:

"On the 24th October, 1809, at midnight, information was received that two wild elephants of an uncommon size had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the Cantonments, close to a village, the inhabitants of which were in the greatest alarm. No time was lost in dispatching all the public and private elephants at the station in pursuit of them; but, at day break, on the 25th, advice was brought, that their very superior size and apparent fierceness had rendered all attempts for their seizure unavailing and that the most experienced driver we had was dangerously hurt, the elephant on which he rode having been struck to the ground by one of the wild ones, which with its companion had afterwards retreated to a sugar plantation, adjoining to the village of Juddeespoore. The guns were then immediately ordered to this place. But it being desirable in the first instance to try every means of catching the elephants, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were assembled, with the assistance of the Rajah, and deep pits were prepared on the edge of the sugar cane, in which our elephants and people, with the utmost difficulty contrived to retain these animals during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot; and they were with much dexterity driven into them; but unfortunately one of the two did not prove sufficiently deep, and the elephant which escaped from it was seen in the presence of many witnesses, to assist his companion with his trunk to extricate himself. Both, were, however, with much exertion, brought back into the sugar cane, and no particular symptoms of vice or fierceness having appeared in the course of the day, it was thought advisable to make another trial to catch them. The Builders therefore were set to work, to deepen the old, and prepare new pits against day break, when it was proposed to make the final attempt. At 4 o'clock in the morning, however, they burst through all the guards, and making for a village at about 3 miles distance, entered it with so much rapidity, that the horsemen who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise every inhabitant of his danger; and it is lamentable to add, that one poor man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two females wounded. Their destruction now became absolutely necessary; and, as they shewed no inclination to quit the large village in which the mischief was done, we gained time to bring up the 4 pounders, from which they soon received several round shot, and abundance of grape each. The largest of the two was brought to the ground, by a round shot in the head; but, after remaining there for a quarter of an hour, apparently lifeless, he got up again as vigorous as ever. The desperation of both at this period exceeded all description. They made repeated charges, of near an hundred yards at the guns—and, had it not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillerymen, who more than once turned them off by shots in the head and body, when within a few paces of them, many dreadful casualties must have occurred.—We were now obliged to desist for want of ammunition; and before a fresh supply could be obtained, the elephants quitted the village, and, though streaming with blood from an hundred wounds, proceeded with inconceivable rapidity, towards Hazaree Bang; they were at length brought up by the horsemen and our elephants, when, within a very short distance of a crowded bazar; and ultimately, after many renewals of the most formidable and ferocious attacks upon the guns, they gave up the contest with their lives.

It is not true that sir Francis Burdett, on leaving the Tower, means to come by water, as his friends in that case could not kick up a dust.

When the question relating to the Mocoa tea trade came on yesterday evening in the house of commons, a gentleman observed, "the gallery is thinning."—"Yes (replied a wag) this tea does not draw."

Some Danish prisoners confined at Edinburgh have recently sent to their sovereign a small vessel made of bones, and the sails and ropes of which are made of their own hair. His majesty has ordered it to be exhibited at Copenhagen, and the profit transmitted to them.

FROM THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Horrible Transaction.—To those patriots who cry "peace, peace, where there is no peace," to those philanthropists whose benevolence extends to the more distant objects—while they have little charity for those at home, we beg leave to relate the following most atrocious, but not unparalleled act of an accomplished Frenchman of the new

school of morality, which is this instant coming to our knowledge.

At the recent capture of Zante by our forces, was taken prisoner a French Lieutenant Colonel of the name of Pocris, who is now in England, on his parole. This person had been governor of Cerigo, but was removed from that situation in his office. Among his papers were found in his own writing, letters of an official nature, his Captain General at Corfu, stating a transaction so horrible as scarcely to be credited, the testimony but that of the perpetrator. About a hundred Albanians, men, women, and children had passed over from the Continent to Zante with a view of settling on that Island. They had some uneasiness to Pocris, from which he terminated to relieve himself in a manner which is only described in his own words:—

"Je serai tout mon possible de m'en servir par tous les moyens en mon pouvoir, pour qu'il independence, de toutes les manieres, et que les gens la m'inspirent leur séjour en ce lieu, pour occasioner quelque discussion avec les voisins de la Turquie Europeenne."

"I will exert all my faculties to disengage myself of these people by every possible means, my power, persuaded that, independent of the trust which they create in my mind, their stay in the island is likely to produce some disturbance with our neighbours of European Turkey."

Having taken his resolution, he described in the next letter, the mode in which he carried it into effect.

"Je fus force de leur faire empoisonner, qui causa la mort de plusieurs individus, et un evenement funeste et imprevu les fit massacrer."

"I was under the necessity of poisoning wells, which destroyed numbers of them, an alarming and unexpected event obliged me to fly."

Though we have sufficient proof that he is the only Frenchman guilty of so horrible a crime, we believe he is the only person in existence who could relate it in so cool a manner. As a precedent for the act itself, Pocris had had a similar one: the conduct of his imperial master could not escape him; and the opportunity too good to omit shewing himself a disciple of so humane a teacher.

Four thousand five hundred bales of Wool, weighing about 900,000 lbs. sheared the flock of Joseph Bonaparte in one year to be sold at Paris on the 18th of June would probably sell for a guinea a pound.

The following is a translation of a new Decree of great commercial importance—

PARIS, JUNE 13.

"In consequence of the meeting of the order of commerce, which took place at St. Germain in the presence of his majesty, and produce under sequestration at Antwerp, adjoining provinces, as well as those of the is placed at the disposal of the proprietors.

"They are allowed to be imported into Holland on paying an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. The colonial produce in Holland is not subject to this impost, unless imported into France."

OXFORD, JUNE 13.

It is proposed to confer the honorary degree of L. L. D. on Tuesday next, on the following gentlemen and Gentlemen:

His Excellency William Pinkney, Esq. Extraordinary from the United States of America.
His grace the duke of Somerset.
The most noble the marquis of Downshire.
The most noble the marquis of Ely.
The right hon. the earl of Essex.
The right hon. the earl of Jersey.
The right hon. earl Fortescue.
The right hon. the earl of Carysfort.
The right hon. earl Temple.
The right hon. lord viscount Bulkeley.
The right hon. lord Carrington.
The right hon. sir John Newport, bart.
The right hon. sir John Anstruther, bart.
The right hon. William Wickham.
The right hon. George Tierney.
The right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
The right hon. William Elliot.
Mr. Pagel, late Greffier of the United States of America.

ZARA, April 13.

We learn that the Turks are assembling considerable numbers on our frontiers in Croatia and in Bosnia; that they have taken possession of the strong post; and that they posted a numerous body near Banjaluca on the river Verba. We are unable to assign cause for these movements. But we are our guard in Dalmatia, as well as in the provinces, and Austrian Croatia.

BERLIN, April 13.

The arrest of Aschur the Jew, has caused considerable sensation, and will prove as a lesson to those rash writers, who like him, abuse the liberties of the press, and make it degenerate into licentiousness. The publications for which he was arrested appeared in his Journal of 'L'Esprit du Monde et du Temps.'

Several sub-officers of police have been arrested for speaking disrespectfully of his majesty. Several papers have stated that Kotzebue is gone to England. On the contrary, it is said that he is on a journey into Silesia, and he may yet give to the public a continuation of the most remarkable year of his life.—The police appears to be, that he is still near Revel, under the eye of the police, and is busied in substituting a new sheet in place of his proscribed sheet, he called it the Ant, but he changed it to Wash, apparently to render it more palatable.—Mr. Schmidt, mechanician and inventor of the rue du Port Lodi, inventor of a...