

**FROM PENSACOLA**

We received, by yesterday's mail, under head of "New-Orleans, June 12," the Articles of Capitulation by which Pensacola was surrendered to the forces of the United States. As their length precludes the possibility of publishing the whole without excluding considerable matter of more importance to our readers, we shall only lay before them the substance of the capitulation.

It is stipulated, in the articles, that the post shall be delivered to the United States—the Spanish troops to be transported to Havana, together with all the civil officers, at the expense of our government, and to carry with them their arms, families and effects—persons, papers, and public and private property to be respected—the sick and wounded to remain in care of the U. S. till recovered, and then forwarded to the same destination—the laws of Spain to remain in force as respects persons and property, and the toleration of all religions guaranteed to the inhabitants who remain.

The conduct of Gen. Jackson having been highly censured in some of the public papers, we deem it important that the 17th article of capitulation should be given entire, rather than the 1st additional article. They are as follows:

17th. The Alabama Chief with his family, now in this Fort, and who has been reported to Maj. Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havana.

This article was "Approved," on condition that "his name be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Florida."

The 1st additional article states, that "The name required of the Alabama Chief is Opatyola. The commandant of this province engages, in the name of his government, that the said Chief shall never return to the Florida."

The 2d stipulates, that "If any vessels of war of His Catholic Majesty, destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be freely admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessels."

On the whole, we believe, that the powers granted to Gen. Jackson being in some degree discretionary, and the circumstances duly considered which have led to the occupation of Pensacola, his conduct will not only be approved by the executive, but will meet the approbation of the great body of the people.

**HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.**  
Pensacola, May 28th, 1818.

Major Gen. Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure by a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American Republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlements with all the horrors of savage massacre—helpless women have been butchered, & the cradle stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures have been adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled from policy or necessity to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self-defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Florida as in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases respecting property and person; a toleration to all religions guaranteed. Trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola, as military & civil governor. The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individuals to preserve them. It is all important that the titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an entry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and possession taken of it. The claims

of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas, will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established and capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with power to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) **ANDREW JACKSON,**  
Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

**OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**  
(copy.)

Treasury Department,  
Comptroller's Office, June 25, 1818.  
Anthony St. John Baker, Esq.,  
Washington.

Sir—I have attentively considered the question propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st. Whether a Bermuda vessel will be allowed to bring West India produce to the United States, from Bermuda which had been imported into that place from some other possession of his Britannic Majesty in the West Indies?

2d. Whether, according to the navigation act of the United States, which is to take effect on the first of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge a cargo which had been laden on board in the West Indies, brought to Bermuda unladen there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I have to observe that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the United States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade. A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo, in a port of the United States, with this express understanding however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the Island of Bermuda, from one of his Britannic Majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States—And moreover that such vessel is not employed in the transportation of goods to that Island, from British colonial ports, which were closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

With respect to the second question, I have to observe, that according to the provision of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels, and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry, as this kind of trade, heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited. I am, &c.

(Signed) **J. ANDERSON,**  
Comptroller.

**WASHINGTON, JULY 8.**

Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Jackson. The bearer Mr. Hably, reached the city on Monday night, and would have been here, he informs us, some days earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularity of the stages on some parts of the line. General Jackson's letters have been forwarded to the President and their contents of course are unknown to us; but we understand, generally, that they embrace a full account of his proceedings in the south down to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Pensacola, and that the facts they disclose form a most ample justification of his conduct in the Spanish territory.

**Nat. Int.**

**NEW-YORK JULY 5.**

The U. S. ship of the line Washington, Com. CHANCEY, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon, and anchored at the quarantine ground about sunset. She sailed from Gibraltar 23d May, & came by way of Madeira, which she left 33 days since. Commodore Chancey, and some of the officers, came up to town yesterday afternoon. We learn that the crew are all in good health. The residue of the squadron had not arrived at Gibraltar, but were momentarily expected, Thomas D. Anderson, Esq; late consul at Tunis, and Mr. Henry Ogden, of this city, are passengers in the Washington.

**NORFOLK, JULY 10.**

The Congress arrived.—The United States frigate Congress, Commodore SIX CLAIR, anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday afternoon, from Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Graham and Rodney, two of the Commissioners sent out to the new republic by our government, last fall, in the Congress, have returned in her, and with the Commodore, Mr. Breckenridge,

Secretary to the mission, and Mr. Breese, Purser of the Congress, came up to town in the evening. Mr. Bland, another of the Commissioners, who went out in the Congress, remains at Buenos Ayres, in the quality of a public representative from the government of the United States.

The Congress touched at St. Salvador on her passage home, for wood and water, and remained there 3 days. Nothing worthy of remark transpired during her stay.—She also touched at the Island of Margaritta, where she remained two days. The Island was still in possession of the Patriots, who had rendered it almost impregnable. General Arismendi, second in command of the Patriot forces had his head quarters at Margaritta.—Anxious to hear some further particulars of the defeat or rather total dispersion of the Patriots as reported in a letter received at Philadelphia, from St. Thomas, of June 11th—and knowing that the Congress must bring the latest advices from the Maine we made particular enquiries of several of the gentlemen from the Congress, upon the subject, who informed that so far from the independents having experienced any recent reverses, the affairs of the Patriots were never in a more flourishing condition. They had lately been reinforced by a fine brigade of artillery, composed entirely of British troops, which rendezvoused at St. Thomas in New Guayna, in March last, and such was the confidence of all classes both of the citizens and military in the emancipation of Venezuela, that they considered the event to be as certain as if it had already been achieved. It will be recollected that the letter above referred to, states that about a week prior to the 11th of June "the Independent general Bermudas attacked Cumana with all the force he could get together and was totally defeated." Now to show how little reliance ought to be placed in this and similar reports tending to damp the interest which is felt in the cause of the Patriots, we are unequivocally assured that so late as the 22d of June, Cumana had not been attacked by the Patriots; on the contrary it was hourly expected to surrender without resistance, as the Patriots had for some time been closely besieging it, and had drawn their lines to within pistol shot of the town. Brown and Aury had united their fleets at Margaritta, and were waiting the orders of the Commander in Chief, Gen. Bolivar.

We also learn that the morning the Congress was getting under way from Margaritta, a dispatch vessel arrived there from the Main, bringing positive intelligence of the death of the Spanish General Morillo, occasioned by a lance wound he received in the body about 7 or 8 weeks before.

The Congress experienced very stormy weather in the River of Plate, but met with no accident. She made the passage from St. Salvador to the Capes of Virginia in 31 days, exclusive of the two she stopped at Margaritta; and from Margaritta she has made the uncommonly short passage of 12 days, or 9 from the Mona Passage. The crew have generally enjoyed very good health.

**Herald.**

**BALTIMORE, JULY 6.**

**LATEST FROM HAVANA.**  
The schr. Col. Geo. Armistead, capt. Gatehair, arrived here this morning, in 9 days from Havana. The day he sailed two cartels arrived there from Pensacola, with Spanish Soldiers and the Governor of that place, sent by General JACKSON. It was expected American vessels would be detained, as a sop was put to loading them. As might be expected, the affair created considerable sensation.

**Extract of a letter dated Havana, June 26, 1818.**

"This moment a small American schr. with a flag of truce has arrived from Pensacola, bearing the late governor & suite. Our government has informed her that she will be admitted under her national flag, but does not acknowledge the truce. As might be expected, some little sensation and animosity bursts forth among individuals; but no hostile measures are notified in the government, which I am happy to inform you, lest apprehensions might be entertained relative to the safety of American property in this place. Business at this moment is somewhat stagnant."

**THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.**

The following account of the Sea Serpent while it fully confirms former statements as to his enormous size, gives a more just idea of his monstrous powers than any which has preceded it.—How vast must be the body of a serpent that, when lying in the water, could easily, and for a length of time, support nearly fifty feet of its length in an erect position above the surface! and how wonderful his strength who could attack and beat the Leviathan indeed! Captain West is a man well known to us—and the correctness & veracity of his statement will not be doubted by any one who knows him.

**Hallowell Adv.**

I, Shubael West, of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, master of the pack-

et Delia, plying between Kennebec river and Boston, testify and say, that I left Boston on the morning of Sunday the 21st inst. and at about 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing W. S. W. about 12 leagues, steering a course N. N. E. saw directly ahead, distant three fifths of a mile, an object which I have no doubt was the serpent so often mentioned by others, engaged with a Whale that was endeavoring to elude the attack. The Serpent threw up his tail from 25 to 30 feet in a perpendicular direction, striking the Whale with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard and very loud for 2 or 3 minutes. They then both disappeared for several minutes moving in a W. S. W. direction, when they reappeared in shore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before. They again went down for a short time and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter the Whale appearing first and the Serpent in pursuit. Here our view was very fair. The Serpent shot up his tail through the water to the height above mentioned, which he held out of water some time, waving it in the air, and at the same time, while his tail remained in this position, raised his head, rather leisurely 15 or 20 feet, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time, he again sunk into the water, disappeared, and was not seen after by any on board.

The Serpent's body was larger in my opinion than the mast of any ship I ever saw; his tail appeared very ragged and rough, and was shaped something like an eel's and his head like that of the land serpent. Being well acquainted with whaling, I think the whale was endeavoring to escape, as he spouted but once at a time on coming to the surface. The Whales back was distinctly seen as well as his spouting, the last time he appeared he went down before the serpent came up. The above was seen by all on board, amounting to 15 or 18 persons, as well as myself, with the exception of one woman.

During our view, the combatants had passed a mile or more. The Whale was a hump back, and a pretty large one.

SHUBAEL WEST.

Hallowell, June 27, 1818.

Then the above named Shubael West personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of Peace within & for the County of Kennebec, and made solemn oath that the statement of facts by him subscribed is just and true.

A. MANN.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.**  
**APROCLAMATION.**

Whereas it appears by a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of his Britannic Majesty's province of New Brunswick, bearing date the 10th of April last, and officially communicated by his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, residing in the United States, to this government, that the regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, which were in force in the said province at the time of the enactment of the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act to regulate the trade in plaster of Paris, passed on the third day of March, 1817, have been and are discontinued:

Now, therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare that fact, and that the restrictions imposed by the said Act of Congress, shall, from the date hereof, cease and be discontinued, in relation to the said Province of New Brunswick.

Given under my Hand at the city of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight teen, and in the forty third year of the Independence of the United States

**JAMES MONROE.**  
By the President;  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,**  
Secretary of State.

Drowned on Sunday the 5th inst. opposite the town of Halifax, (N. C.) Mr. Lovie B. Phelps, formerly an inhabitant of this Town.

**Port of Newbern**

**ENTERED.**  
Schr. Pegasus, Summers, Philadelphia; Sloop Active, Bigalow, New-York; Sloop Morning Star, Wood, New Port; Schr. Rufus King, Pendleton, St. Eustatius; Schr. Trial, McKown, Philadelphia.

**CLEARED.**  
Brig Jason, Willis, Bristol, (Eng.)

**Newbern Prices Current**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

MERCHANDIZE.	From	D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	13	13
Beef	none		
Butter	lb.	30	40
Bees-Wax	lb.	25	30
Brandy, French	gal.	3	4
do. Apple		70	1
do. Peach		75	1
Corn	bush.	80	1
Meal		1 20	1 40
Cotton	lb.	26	28
Coffee		30	35
Cordage		12	14
Flour	bbl.	9	11
Flax-Seed	bush.	80	1
Gin, Holland	gal.	2	
do. Country		70	
Pine Scantling	M.	7	1
Plank		10	12
Square Timber		25	30
Shingles, 22 inch		1 50	2
Staves, W. O. hhd.		18	25
do. R. O. do.		7	10
do. W. O. bbl.		10	
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20	25
Lard	lb.	17	20
Molasses	gal.	1 60	70
Tar	bbl.	1 25	
Pitch		1 60	
Rosin		1 75	
Turpentine		2 75	2 80
do. Spirits	gal.	40	
Pork	bbl.	18	20
Rice	cwt.	4 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	1 25	1 40
do. W. I.		1 10	1 30
do. American		70	80
Salt, Allum	bush.	60	7
do. Fine		50	0
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	25	30
do. Lump		23	25
do. Brown	cwt.	10	12 8a
Tobacco		6	

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**

The Newbern Steam Boat Company have suspended the operations of the line from this place to Elizabeth City.—It is contemplated however, to resume them at no distant period, with new spirit and under improved arrangements.  
July 17.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE Subscriber offers for** Sale the following property viz. The House and Lot where he now lives on the corner of George and Queen streets in Dryborough, containing about two and a half acres. The House and half of Lot No. 345, corner of Middle and Grave streets in Newbern, where E. Clark now lives; also one hundred feet front and the same deep part of Lots No. 194 and 617 on George street—all or any part of said property will be sold low and payment made easy. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber or Elijah Clark.  
**JOHN M. OLIVER.**  
Newbern July 13, 1818.—tf.

**Mattamuskeet Land.**

**THE Subscriber offers for sale a** valuable plantation, situated on the Lake Ridge of Mattamuskeet, in Hyde County, containing 140 acres. On said Land is a good convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Corn House, Stables, &c. all in good repair and fit for the reception of a family—there is about 60 acres cleared and enclosed with a good cypress fence, and about 30 acres partly ditched and drained.—The plantation is under good cultivation, and will be disposed of with or without the crop—there is also a very valuable Cypress Swamp attached to the said Land.

**ALSO**

300 acres of Land lying on the north side of Pamptico river, adjoining North Dividing Creeks. This Land is well timbered with pine, and sufficient lightwood to make 250 barrels Tar—there is a small house and plantation on said Land. Terms of payment will be made accommodating to the purchasers.

**WM GRACE.**

Washington (N. C.) July 3, 1818.

**AN Apprentice wanted to** the Gold and Silver Smith's business.

**F. WOODS.**

Newbern July 18, 1818.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE Subscriber offers for** sale four likely young JACK ASSES, lately imported from the West Indies. Those who may be desirous of propagating the breed of Mules, will do well to embrace the present opportunity.

**CHARLES MITCHELL.**

Newbern, June 12th. 1818.—13tf.