

BALTIMORE, April 29.

CAPTAIN Cranston, of the schooner Edward, from Surinam, which he left the 5th of March, has obliged us with the following article.

Which sailed from Surinam bound for America.

March 25, Ship Brothers, Henderson, for Philadelphia.

Harmony, ---, Charleston.

26. Ship James, ---, New York.

April 15, Spoke the ship Brothers, Henderson, in lat. 27, who informed, that in the late Barbadoes, he had been plundered of all his ship and cabin stores, and a quantity of coffee, by the French privateer la Washington; & that the brig Joseph, of Alexandria, Captain Collier, bound for Barbadoes, had been taken by a French privateer, the Captain and mate taken on board, and the vessel sent into Guadaloupe.

Captain Butler, of the schooner Miraculous, arrived here yesterday, says, there was great talk at St. Vincents of an attack on Guadaloupe or Porto Rico; and a fleet was hourly expected from England in the West Indies, with 7000 troops. American produce very high. Rum one dollar per gal. Sugar 20 to 22 cents per cwt.

April 3, was taken by the French privateer la Pandora, Captain Garifcan, commander, and detained 2 days, during which time he experienced the most humane and polite treatment from the Captain. April 6, while on board the privateer, he captured the ship the Sultan, Captain Wells, from Martinique bound to New York, Mr. King supercargo, with the Captain and crew, was taken on board the privateer, and the ship sent to Cuttyhunk. The same day the likewise took a Danish schooner from Martinique bound to St. Louis.

Yesterday arrived brig Maria Wilmans, Captain Gardner, 23 days from Guadaloupe.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Maria Wilmans, has handed the following information:

That he took passage in the brig Lady Wal-

terhoff, of Philadelphia, bound from Demarara to Philadelphia, that on the 5th March the brig was taken under the lee of Martinique, by a French privateer, and sent into Barbadoes, Guadaloupe, the Captain, supercargo, and people, with himself taken on, and kept on board the privateer 17 days, and when they landed at Basseterre, they found the said brig Lady Walterhoff and cargo condemned, and most of the cargo taken on and sold, without either Captain or supercargo being present or having any opportunity of making any claim; and the people of said brig immediately sent a petition, and although the Captain used all the endeavours he could, to get them out, he could not obtain their enlargements, not even from those to see them before he left the island.

Left at Guadaloupe.

Schooner Susanah, Reck, from Folly Land, bound to St. Bartholomews, vessel and cargo condemned, for want of a sea letter; brig Gal-

loway, Leonard, New York, from Cuttyhunk, vessel and cargo condemned; schooner Ansepiute, Compton, of Baltimore, from Demarara, vessel and cargo condemned; brig Dana, Besty, from Baltimore to Antigua, vessel and cargo condemned; brig Lady Wal-

terhoff, Gutterion, from Demarara to Philadelphia, ditto; brig Dana, Farchild, of New York, ditto; brig Sally, Vilett, of New-

York, (K. I.) from Africa, with slaves, condemned; brig Maria Wilmans, Gardner, from Baltimore to Trinidad, cargo condemned, vessel seized; schooner Hope, of Bristol, (K. I.) bound to Barbadoes, cargo condemned, vessel seized.

Left at Guadaloupe.

Schooner Tyals, Kovas, of Saleth, clear-

ed; brig Succela, Gaudin, of Beverly do-

ing; brig Diana, of Salem, do. brig Sec-

Soms, of Gloucester, was taken on the 5th of March, but not heard of since; schooner Nabby, of Bristol, R. I. Captain Munroe, from Africa, was captured by a French privateer, but re-taken by the English and carried into St. Kitts.

The mates and people of those condemned, are all put in prison, and sent on board flags of truce, to be exchanged with the English. An instance of this happened while at Basseterre, of a number of Americans being sent off in English flags of truce to Martinique, among whom were some of Captain Gutterion's people of the Lady Walterhoff, and Captain Peck's of the Sulanna, and in two days after they were sent back again to Guadaloupe, because the English would not receive them in exchange. No idea entertained in Guadaloupe of an attack by the English.

NORFOLK, May 4.

ON Tuesday arrived in town, Captain Williams, late of the schooner Molly Farley, of this port. The following particulars are handed to us for publication by Captain W.

That he was taken on the 23d of last February, on his homeward passage from St. Kitt's by a privateer called the Vengeance, commanded by citizen Jean Francois, manned by French and Spaniards from St. Johns, Porto Rico, and his schooner ordered for that port. They took out Captain Williams and all his people except the mate, without allowing them to take even a single change of clothes or any bedding. In this situation they were kept on board the privateer for 20 days, and then turned on shore on that truly hospitable island, without any means to subsist by; and had not Captain Williams had the good fortune to get away in an American vessel that was brought in by a French privateer and released, must have suffered both hunger and nakedness, as many of the Americans there are at this moment experiencing, having no means to get away. The Governor of Porto Rico refuses to have any thing to say respecting the conduct of the French at that place; and will suffer no American to leave the island without paying two or three dollars for a pass.

The Molly Farley was condemned on the plea that her cargo had been sold at St. Kitt's.

There were no American vessels in Porto Rico, prizes to French and Spanish privateers, whose conduct towards them is extremely pitiful.

Captain Williams left Porto Rico the 2d of April, at which time they were making every preparation in their power to repel the attack momentarily expected against that island.

In addition to the above, Captain W. has furnished us with the following.

The American ship William, Cpt. Strong, on her passage from St. Vincent's to Boston, was taken by the Vengeance French privateer, the whole of her crew taken out except the mate and one seaman, and manned with a prize-master and eight men, and ordered for Porto Rico. Twenty-four hours after she was taken, the mate and seaman rose on the Frenchmen, killed the prize master, mortally wounded four of them, and after a contest of three hours with the remainder, compelled them to capitulate and agreed to take the boat and go off the vessel. At this crisis another privateer fell in with the ship, recaptured her, and brought her into St. Johns, Porto Rico, with the two Americans tied to the pumps.

The American Captains petitioned the Governor to liberate them, but the French privateers men deemed it so unpardonable a crime for them to retake the ship, that they were determined to send them to Cape Francois to be tried for their lives.

For the STATE GAZETTE.

AN ESSAY on the STAGGERS.

As the raising of good horses has in every country where grain and grass abounds, been cherished as a national benefit, worthy the attention of individuals and support of govern-

ments, and now that the future ease, wealth, and amusements of the inhabitants of this district are to depend in some measure on our success in this business, the publication of a treatise on the staggers tending entirely to remove one of the greatest obstructions to the increase and perfection of our horses, it is presumed will not only be acceptable, but agreeable.

The grand reason why attempts to prevent and cure the staggers have heretofore been unsuccessful, arises from a total misconception of its occasional cause. The design, therefore, of this publication shall be to disprove the prevailing opinion, as to the cause, to establish the true cause, and point out the mode of prevention, with some observations on the cure.

Common opinion then has ascribed this disorder to a combination of dew and cobwebs, taken in by the horse in the morning, before the sun has dispersed them. To guard against these causes, therefore, people have frequently confined their colts to the stable until the time of danger is supposed to be over, but with what success is too well known. To disprove this opinion, it might be sufficient to say, that the above experiment has in repeated instances failed, and that a number of colts so confined have died during the season last year, if cobwebs and dew were the cause, as they abound nearly alike all seasons of the year, horses should be equally at times subject to attacks of the disorder in countries too where the staggers is much less frequent than our own, cobwebs and dew are equally prevalent.

What the author therefore proposes to establish, as the real and only true cause is insolation. This is produced by an exposure to the rays of the sun, until by perspiring the scull they produce an extravasation of blood in the vessels of the brain, and its consequent symptoms form the disease known to almost every person who has once seen it.

That insolation is the true cause of the staggers, can be readily proved from the narration of a few facts known to every person of observation.

1st. The staggers have a great analogy to the stroke of the sun in man.

2d. The staggers happen at none but the hottest seasons of the year, and are violent in proportion to the intensity of the heat, beginning commonly in July, and prevailing most in September.

3d. From the disorder attacking those horses only whose sculls, from their young age being thin, are easily penetrated by the rays of the sun.

4th. And lastly from its happening to those horses only which are exposed to the sun. That horses are exempt from the disease which are not exposed to the sun, may be proved from horses being constantly stabled, or horses raised in the woods, and consequently shaded, never dying with the disease; the horses raised in the woods in this district never die with the staggers, until they are used and suffered to feed exposed to the sun, on the pastures at home, when from their not being accustomed to heat, they more frequently die than if they feed exposed from the time they are colts. The same observation will apply to horses raised in the western part of this state, where their pastures are altogether woody. Horses too raised in mountainous countries where they shade themselves by resting in the valleys during the heat of the day, seldom die with the disorder.

Having been thus laid in establishing the cause of the staggers, so originate in the heat of the sun, it must readily occur to every reader, that the only method to prevent the disorder is to guard their horses from the influence of the sun's rays. This will be most conveniently done by erecting a scaffold in the pasture where the horses feed, covering it with straw or any thing sufficient to shade them, and fencing it round large enough to contain all the horses which may graze in the same pasture; they will so avoid from insolation when the sun is hot enough to be dangerous. Trees perhaps planted in a circular position would be sufficient.

After the disorder has threatened itself, much difficulty & uncertainty may be expected in its cure.