

towards her; and it was only when he came very near that he saw the crew lying flat on the deck; all which he thought very strange. Having got on board he exhibited his papers; but he was told they were of no use, unless he had a turkish passport. His vessel and cargo were declared a fair prize, and 12 men armed with muskets, pistols and sabres, took possession of the ship, while five of her crew, including the pilot, two Russians and the adopted son of the captain, were carried on board the pirate vessel. These persons are now in slavery. As soon as the pirates had taken the vessel, and shut up the captain and the remainder of the crew, in the fore hold, the hatch of which was guarded by one of them, with a naked sabre, they steered for Algiers, and passed Oporto on the 4th of July. In the mean time, captain Schumanu engaged his people to undertake, at the hazard of their lives, the recovery of the vessel. They accordingly forced their way up the hatchway on the 5th, and attacked the turkish crew with the greatest intrepidity. After a battle which lasted an "hour," they succeeded in killing the whole eleven, and threw their bodies into the sea! In this unequal contest, captain Schumanu was severely wounded on the head, in the back and in the hand. His five sailors came off tolerably well. scarcely had they congratulated each other on their victory, when another corsair hove in sight, but happily they escaped this new danger, and entered the harbor of Lisbon in safety, on the 7th.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 18.

The Zeepleeg, capt. Musselman, which sailed from the Texel at the end of July, with about 500 German emigrants for America, was forced back to the Texel, a fortnight ago, by contrary winds. In this voyage 60 passengers died. An epidemic disorder broken out on board the Avril, which is in the Texel, also with emigrants; many persons have died of it. By order of the government, the others have been conveyed from on board to a place prepared for them in the Isle of Wieringen, both to recover their health, and to prevent the propagation of the disease. It is said that there are 700 other emigrants at the Texel, who had been engaged by the house of Rudolph to go to Philadelphia, but that hitherto they could not be sent for want of paying their passage and maintainance.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

It is actually a waste of time and paper to expose the futility of the *alarm reports*, which are periodically put in circulation. The youngest offspring of *Time* are their constant detectors. A *conspiracy* to assassinate the French princes, is attempted to be made a source of agitation. Europe may depend upon it, that it has excited nothing but pity in the breasts of the Bourbon family. The trial of Desbans, and his four pitiful accomplices, proved the project to be the instigation of

a most insane *individual spirit*—without system or means of execution; and which was revealed to the government by the third or fourth person to whom it was confided. What have the government to fear from such combinations when surrounded by twenty million of loyal subjects.

An insurrection at Lyons, with its usual concomitants, was made the lie of one passing hour. A day had not elapsed before the falsehood and distortion of the tale were exposed; in the time it gave a momentary interest to a few diurnal sheets; and put a few francs in the pockets of the news-hawkers.

Need we repeat a well known truth, that no nation in Europe enjoys more *real tranquility* than France at the present moment?

Another idle story is found in the assertion, that the allied sovereigns have refused to lessen the army of occupation. The sage quill-drivers who make the assertion are, of all men in the world, least likely to know the secrets of cabinets; of course, if it were true, they could not be the proclaimers of it. But why have not these paragraphists taxed their memories a little! They forget, that, by the treaty 1815, France had no right to expect any diminution of that army until the expiration of three years. The reduction already made was purely gratuitous; and we are satisfied, that, when the generous fit comes on again, further reductions will be made by the allies, without any fear of putting the existing order of things in France in the smallest jeopardy. *Punishment, & not caution*, were three out of five of the causes of the formation of this army on our frontier.



MADISON,

November 29, 1817.

William Creighton, Junr. Esq. late a representative in congress from the state of Ohio, has been elected president of the United States' branch bank, at Chillicothe.

It is generally reported, says the Chillicothe *Supporter*, that the German Bank of Wooster has stopped payment, in consequence of which the bills of that bank are refused currency there.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 17th inst. says, the Saw Mill of Mr. John Palmer, in the lower part of this town usually called the Ox Saw Mill, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night: It contained a deal of valuable machinery, by means of which it was put in operation. By this calamity a worthy citizen is reduced to poverty, having expended his all

in the erection of this building, with its machinery. It had just gone into operation with a fair prospect of enriching its owner. —What a lesson on the uncertainty of human attainments! The loss is estimated at from six to seven thousand dollars.

Casualty.—On Saturday last Mr. JONATHAN HORTON was drowned in the Ohio, opposite this town. This melancholy occurrence, was occasioned by the upsetting of a small boat, in which, Mr. Horton and several others were sailing for their amusement.

Cin. Gaz.

Very late from England.

New York, Nov. 3.

The fast sailing and regular trading ship *Minerva*, Sketchley, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 27 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of the 4th of October. The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received by this arrival their files of Liverpool papers to the 3d, London to the first of October, and *Lloyd's Lists* to the 30th September, all inclusive.

The last Liverpool letters, and all the accoumts, state that the harvest had not proved so abundant as was expected, and the quality of the new wheat was inferior and unfit for present use; in consequence of which, American and other foreign wheat and flour had advanced considerably within the last ten days, and it was believed the ports would continue open after the 15th of November.

The typhus fever has made its appearance in London.

The last French papers are entirely filled with the details of the election in the department of the Seine, which is decidedly in favor of what is called the liberal party or revolutionists. This is likely to be the case all over the kingdom: a circumstance of infinite importance to France in her present state of affairs. The Bourbonists and ultra royalists are terribly alarming at this aspect of things.

A public subscription has been opened in Paris for the support of the liberty of the press, and for defraying the expense of writers prosecuted for doctrines favorable to human freedom. M. Lalitte, governor of the bank of France, and the duke of Broghe, member of the chamber of peers are to receive the subscriptions and apply them.

Much political discontent appears to be growing up in Berlin and other parts of Prussia. Societies are forming with a view of procuring a constitution formed on principles of liberty. It is said the king of Prussia has agreed to withdraw his contingent of troops from France, on receiving the amount to which he was entitled up to the year 1820.

The corn markets in Holland and Flanders have lately advanced considerably, notwithstanding the favorable harvest.

Liverpool, October 3.

The accounts from London this morning state, that an advance from 8 to 10s. per quarter has ta-

ken place in wheat, which, if maintained, our ports will unquestionably remain open after the 15th November. The harvest is not so superabundant as was represented; indeed, most of the new wheat is damp, and unfit for immediate use. In consequence, flour has been gradually advancing for the last ten days, and 54 to 55s. for sweet American flour, and 42 to 46s. for sour. The emigration from Europe to the United States is estimated in London to exceed one thousand weekly.

Paris, Sept. 28.

The king of Spain has ratified a treaty concluded at Paris in June last by which he accedes to the acts of the congress of Vienna and is incorporated with the great European confederacy.

It is calculated, in Liverpool, that Britain has imported, within a year, nearly 15 millions of dollars' worth of flour from the United States.

FROM CHILI.

By the Ganges, arrived Nantucket, from the Pacific ocean, we learn, that on the 20th June she put into Talcahuano, Chili, for supplies, and laid in 7 days; the place was garrisoned with about two thousand king troops—they had had no acquaintance with the patriot troops since the latter took the city Concepcion. The garrison was short of provision, particularly bread; however, capt. Ray obtained water and some bullocks, in exchange for bread, and was well treated. There was then being Talcahuano, one frigate one ship of war three gun brigs, and number of ships, &c. The patriots possessed all the country round, except the peninsula on which the city stands. The patriots expected a reinforcement from Lima; should they be appointed in that, they talked of evacuating the place in about a month; they had vessels enough to take all their troops off. They were not annoyed by the patriots who having cut off all supplies from the country, upon starting them out. The cannon in the forts were dismounted, ready to be taken off, should they be under the necessity of leaving the place.

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.
Extract of a letter from St. Ma-

dated the 14th inst.

"It appears indeed extremely doubtful as to the fate of the patriots; the continual jealousy and dissatisfaction existing among themselves, (the patriots) promise a total dissolution of the whole concern. When general Gregor had the command, they were dissatisfied, and pretended a belief that the general's sole object was self aggrandizement to favor Scotch interest; the general's resignation, gave the command to col. in a very little while they became restless and dissatisfied. When commodore Aury, with two rich prizes, surrendered, and the commodore