

his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer—He has borne the burden and heat of the day—the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy his repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head round his garden; enters again and retires to rest; “and the rest of the laboring man is sweet whether he eat little or much.” Inhabitant of this lonely lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! “Peace be to this house.”

“Let not ambition mock thy useful toil,
“Thy honest joys and destiny obscure;
“Nor grandeur bear with a disdainful smile,
“The short and simple annals of the poor.”

Detroit (Mich.) July 16.

Rumors.—Reports of Indian hostilities, and a manifestation of hostile intention by Indians, have been set afloat within 3 or 4 weeks past, and with regret we observe that some of them have found a place in newspapers in different parts of the U. States. One rumor told us that the Indians residing on Fox river and its vicinity had attacked and destroyed a part of the 5th Regiment of Infantry on its way from Green Bay to Prairie du Chene and St. Peter’s—and there are others of a similar kind, and equally without foundation. Mr. Rathbone, late army contractor, has just returned from Green Bay, by land, and passed through the villages of the greater part of the Indians in that remote quarter; he represents the most savage nations, (the Winebagoes, Sacks, and Menominies,) as totally unprepared for hostility, even if they had a disposition for it, being nearly destitute of powder and lead. Mr. R. ascended the Fox river a few miles with the 5th regiment, and informs us that Col. Leavenworth called a council with the Winebagoes and Menominies, and told them his object in passing through their country, to which they made not the least objection, but professed their friendship for the Americans in the strongest language, and offered every means in their power to aid the troops in ascending the river—the Col. accepted the services of about a dozen, as pilots and guides. Mr. R. represents the Pottawattamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Kickapoos, a part of whose country he passed through, as very friendly disposed towards the United States.

Gazette.

BOSTON, July 17.

While we most sincerely sympathise with our Southern and Western friends, for their pecuniary sufferings, we cannot but consider ourselves, comparatively speaking, uncomparably blessed, at this moment of general distress through the commercial world. There has

not been here, for some time, any want, either of money, or of confidence.

The town of Salem is still more highly favored than ours. It experiences undoubtedly some heavy losses: but the losses fall on people who can afford to lose. They feel, in that place, neither the want of money, nor the want of confidence.

There seems to have been, this week, a little more life, in business, in Boston.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 2.

The writer of the following communication has left his name at the Federal Gazette Office, to be made known to any respectable enquirer who may feel interested in the subject, and wish to obtain farther or more particular information.

COMMUNICATION.

A Silver Mine.—The following information respecting a silver mine some where in the neighborhood of Baltimore, was verbally communicated by a person who, it is believed, knew the facts. From his representations to the writer, it is supposed to lie to the eastward of this city, not farther distant than 20 miles, but probably within 10 or 12 miles. It is stated, that ore had been found 5 or 6 years ago, at the side of a hill, in an opening from which a small spring of water issued, which has since been nearly closed up by an old stump or piece of wood, to prevent any person discovering the ore. That, in August 1817, at the time of the great rain and wind, an old tree blew down on the hill above the spring, at the roots of which there were found some pieces of nearly pure virgin silver; and there were evident symptoms that the hill contained a great quantity of ore. The rocks or stones on the hill are flinty, mixed with some crystallizations. The hill is partially covered with whortlebury bushes and other small shrubbery, and a few old very crooked chesnut or chesnut oaks. The old tree which blew down is still lying on the hill. The gentleman upon whose estate the ore was found, is a very old man, whose hair is white, of considerable wealth; he is unacquainted with the fact that any ore has been found on his land—he has (or had not long since) 5 children; one of his sons has been married and has lost his wife. The hill is supposed to lie near the road, in an open, poor, rocky part of the country, near a run which would answer for a small mill seat during a part of the year. Some of the ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and it is said, would yield seventy five per cent. If such a mine exists, the discovery of it at this time would be a benefit to the nation as well as to the individual owner, who may probably ascertain its situation from the above description.

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Griswold, which was the last our informant saw of her. What depredations were committed on board of her, our insurance companies will probably hear by the next arrival from New-Orleans.—*E. Post.*

BOSTON, July 22.
Yankee Tars at their old tricks.

We learn that a letter is received in town from Mocha, via Alexandria and Leghorn, dated 22d January, stating that the ships Fawn and O’Cain, of Boston, Emily, of Baltimore, and brig Syren, of Newbury, were then in that port, and that about the 1st of December, a piratical vessel, from the Gulf of Persia, appeared off the place; that the Governor called on the masters of the above vessels for assistance, in case the pirates should come in and commit any depredations, stating that the fort was not strong enough to defend the place against her, should any acts of hostility be committed; that the pirate did come in, and took two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at 100,000 dollars, and was towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them, (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one of the prizes was sunk, and the other retaken, and the pirate captured, in a sinking condition; that the piratical vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men, all of whom were shackled with irons, marched into town, and delivered by the Americans to the Governor.

Before the action, the Americans were treated with contempt, and frequently had dirt thrown upon them as they passed the streets; but they have since been treated with great civility and respect.

M. H. P.

From the Village Record.

Tortoises.—The inquiry made by us 2 or 3 weeks ago, has led to the knowledge of a number of interesting facts respecting this little animal. We published one from a lady in Delaware county week before last, stating that one was found in New-ton township, marked 1744.

There has been one recently picked up on the plantation of Capt. Jefferis, marked the day of the Brandywine Battle, 42 years ago.

John W. Townsend, esq. the Postmaster of this place, was so obliging as to bring one in, on Thursday last, which he had found on the plantation, which belonged to his ancestors. It was marked I. T. supposed to stand for John Townsend, his grandfather, who has been long deceased. This tortoise had every mark of advanced age, and had 2 dates cut upon him, one 1769, the other 1791. He has often been found near the same spot, and has been safely returned to his old haunts, where 20 years hence he may probably be found, and this notice of him be referred to in the 22d volume of the Record.

More Piracy.—We learn from a passenger in the brig Arethusa, from New-Orleans, that a small piratical row-boat, full of men, came into the Bay and boarded 2 vessels lying there, and took from one of them upwards of 500 dollars in specie, and robbed the other of all her small stores. She then boarded the ship Governor

have embraced in the catalogue, not only the five which now actually exist, but also three others which never existed at all. Now, if those public officers are as provident on all occasions as on the present, they surely cannot, with any kind of fairness, be accused by the government as being criminally incautious.—*N.Y. Com. Adv.*

MADISON 3

AUGUST 28, 1819.

ELECTION RETURNS. Knox County.

Governor	Lt. Governor
Harrison 349	Boone 316
Jennings 144	De Pauw 165
	Orange County.
Jennings 401	Boone 405
Harrison 170	De Pauw 169
	Randolph & Wayne.
Jennings 1101	Boone 858
Harrison 307	De Pauw 608
Majority for Jennings 4078	Boone’s majority 2602

The citizens of Madison and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the house of Robt. Branham on Thursday next at 2 o’clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of establishing an institution of learning in the town of Madison.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 3.

We understand that capt. Read, commander of the United States’ sloop of war Hornet, reached this city yesterday, and was the bearer of dispatches to the government, as late as the 22d of June, from Mr. Forsyth, our minister plenipotentiary in Madrid; that the treaty with Spain was not ratified by the king at that time, and there was no immediate prospect of its being ratified by him; that, a few days before captain R. left Madrid, the marquis of Casa Yruio was disgraced and banished the court; that it was generally believed Mr. Onis would succeed him, upon his arrival at Madrid, as first minister of state and secretary of foreign affairs; and that the brother-in-law of Mr. Onis, Mr. Salmon, occupied those offices, *ad interim*.

In addition to the above, the New York papers afford us the following particulars by the above arrival.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

New York, July 31.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States ship Hornet, captain Reed, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed as follows:

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbor of Cadiz. It was currently reported there that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the *Protection of the Floridas*, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of 1 frigate and 6 brigs has joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig Voluntario, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig Independencia, of 18 guns—when, shameful to relate, the latter was defeated. The Voluntario had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. Both vessels fought under the flag of the United States!

The officers and crew of the Patriot privateer constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, after being on shore, are at Cadiz, in dungeons. General O’Donnel

governor of Cadiz, had received an order from the King, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all the *foreigners*. He, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know: 70 Americans are among the prisoners.

The United States’ ship Franklin arrived at Cadiz on the 10th of

June, with the hon. Jonathan Russell and family; but finding they could not be accommodated with passage on board the Hornet, they returned in her to Gibraltar on the 27th, where they will embark in a merchant ship for the U. States.

All our squadron is at Gibraltar. The French national corvette, La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th July, for New York, to invite home all the French exiles. Mr. Tunis, our consul there, will return in her.

Dr. Heap and Lt. Berry, of the navy are passengers in the Hornet.

From the National Intelligencer of August 4.

The Spanish Treaty.—Our readers will have seen by the time they have read this, that, by the latest and most authentic accounts, the Treaty with Spain had not been ratified on the 22d of June.

We are not among those who attach great importance to this negative information. Still less do we believe, that Spain intends or desires to provoke a rupture with this country. There is no motive which could induce her to do so. That she has seen with mortification privateers swarming from our ports, and preying on her defenseless commerce, there can be little doubt: but she has also

seen that the government of the United States, sensible of the enormity of such unlicensed robbery, has used its exertions to put a stop to it, and is therefore guiltless of having encouraged such practices. She has seen, too, that the people of this country, had the government displayed the same inclination, have been well enough disposed to have wrested the Floridas from Spain, by a weapon very different from negotiation, and to have taken ample indemnity in Mexico, as well as Florida, for Spanish spoliations on our commerce. But the alternative of War with Spain has been cautiously and sedulously avoided; and a Treaty has been framed, in conformity to her Minister’s instructions, quite as favorable to Spain as she could have expected. That treaty, under such circumstances, it is scarcely possible she will not ratify.

If, after this view of the subject, people will anticipate an ultimate refusal to ratify the Treaty, let the fact of the promotion of Don Luis de Onis speak for itself. It is not to be supposed that the king of Spain would elevate, to the highest office and honors in his gift, a man who had just returned from a Foreign Mission, which had resulted in a Treaty so odious, that the Sovereign intended to reject it.

That a few courtiers about the person of the King, interested in large grants of land in Florida, of a date too late to be recognized by the Treaty, will exert themselves to defeat its ratification, is quite probable. We trust they will utterly fail: we hope it, as we deprecate War, which, we believe would sooner or later, be the inevitable consequence of a breach of faith in this instance on the part of Spain.

The time limited by the Treaty, within which, on ratification, it shall peremptorily bind both parties, is currently reported to be six months, which term will expire about the 24th of this month. If not ratified before that day, the government of the U. States