

Extract of a letter from a young Bostonian on board the Washington 74, dated,

Gibraltar, 31st October, 1816.

"Since our departure from this place last July, we have visited Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Malta, Tripoli, Tunis & Algiers. From the coast of Barbary we went to Malaga, but not being able to obtain pratique within 20 days, we came to this place.

"I was quite disappointed in Naples; The houses are lofty & chiefly built of white stones, but when you approach near you find them faded and stained. Many of them, are however, very superb furnished.

"There are many poor in the city; you cannot walk ten steps without being importuned for charity by the lazzaroni, the number of whom are estimated at about 50,000—they are often found dead in the streets, having died with hunger.—I saw an instance the other day of a man just breathing his last, and he was taken no more notice of than if he was a sleep. There is a place in the environs of the city, where there are 366 pits, one for every day in the year, where they bury all persons who have neither money nor friends—eleven were buried in my presence—they were thrown in just as they died.

"I visited many places round Naples; at Virgil's tomb I saw scratched on the wall the names of several Bostonians, Mrs. S—Mrs. McC.—&c. &c. I saw also the cave of Pausilippus. Conceive of a hill, nearly a mile long, with a road cut thro' the whole distance, nearly ninety feet high; some of the common people who are very superstitious, suppose it to be the work of the devil—it is undoubtedly a work of great antiquity.

"On our arrival at Naples, the government expected nothing else but an attack.—Transports were sent for additional forces, which returned full of troops, convoyed by a 74 and some frigates.—Yet the people seemed to like us very much, for the first boat that went ashore was received by a great crowd, crying "huzza bona Americano."

"Our ship answers our expectations—she sails remarkably well and is very stiff. There are several English and Dutch 74's and 80's here.—The Washington looks like a picture among them.

"While we lay at Messina the Princess of Wales arrived there in a merchant ship from Egypt.—Our commanders all went to pay their respects, and capt. Perry serenaded her with his band. She was compelled to leave the place without going on shore, as the ship could not obtain pratique.

"There was a considerable disturbance at the Theatre last evening, on account of some American citizens not taking their hats off, when they played "God save the king."—Our officers that were present, all rose and took off their hats; on which the music struck up "Hail Columbia," when all the company in the house rose and took off their hats which was highly honorable to both parties.

"Last evening Governor Don

gave a ball to the officers of the American and Dutch fleets; and on Thursday next Lady Don gives a ball to the officers of the United States' ship Washington."

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

From an officer of the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

One of my first objects on arriving at Naples, was to gratify a curiosity which commenced with me when a boy, on reading a description of Burning Mountains. I accordingly in a few days set out for Vesuvius, little calculating upon the fatigue which would attend my undertaking. Our party landed at Portici (the ancient Herculaneum) early in the morning where we procured mules & guides, and commenced our journey. We pursued the road over the lava with a gradual and regular ascent, until we reached the last habitation, called the Hermit's, where we procured wine, water, &c. At this house the friars keep a book, in which every one who visit Vesuvius usually writes his name, with whatever remark he may be disposed to make. There are already 11 of these books filled with names of persons from most parts of the world. I was surprised to see so few of our countrymen among them.—Probably more were inserted from our squadron than all the Americans who had preceded them. On leaving the Hermit's we soon arrived at the foot of the Cone, where we left our mules and commenced climbing. Owing to our commencing this labor with too much eagerness, and not more frequently resting we soon became tired; and when we had proceeded about half of the way, I found myself so much exhausted that it was impossible to proceed.

We all felt excessively sick at the stomach, probably owing to our having eaten some fruit at the foot of the mountain. I reclined with my back against the steep and rugged lava, with the hottest sun ever felt shining full in my face, unable to articulate, with a palpitation which threatened my existence. My suffering was now so great that all inclination for seeing Burning Mountains, ceased, and I would willingly have returned; but to retrace our steps was impossible; the only way for descending must be gotten into at the top of the mountain.—However, after a long rest the tumultuous action of my heart subsided, and I felt so far restored that I was able to advance a few steps at a time, taking care to halt often. In this manner I reached the summit.

It represented the most awful appearance in nature. There are now two craters, which appear to be from different sources. One continually throws out melted lava, with a white alkali, while the other, which is distant a few rods at intervals of 10 or 15 minutes belches out immense volumes of black smoke, accompanied with great quantities of rock and hardened lava, attended with a horrid noise, which shakes the whole mountain.

In viewing this convulsion of nature, you stand on an immense rock of lava, on a level with the mouths of the furnaces, and not

more than 50 feet distant. While in this situation, you are not free from danger. The rocks that are emitted, though they generally fall again in the mouth of the crater, are sometimes thrown out obliquely, and frequently fall far beyond you. A sudden shift of wind would place a person in the most imminent danger; but this is not apprehended in clear weather, as during that time the land & sea breezes blow with the greatest regularity.

Smoke issues through the lava in all directions, and occasionally flame bursts out. Owing to this circumstance, one of our guides had his clothes set on fire. By pushing down a stick in any place, it is burned.

There is a fine view from this eminence of the country for a great distance around, including about a dozen populous towns. In all directions down the mountain, are seen extensive seas of dross, of a black color, and at a distance much resembling new ploughed earth. In fine, what I saw amply compensated me for all the fatigue of my journey.—The scene was interesting and sublime beyond description, and the recollection of it will never be effaced from my memory.

The British transport Harpooter, was wrecked on the 10th ultimo, on her passage from Quebec to England, with upwards of 385 men, women and children on board—208 were drowned.

Mississippi Territory—It appears from the census lately taken, that the total population of the Mississippi Territory is 75,746. Of this number 30,554 are slaves.

It may be interesting to the Public to know that there has lately been deposited in the patent office a set of models, which promises to be highly useful in making locks for canals, dry docks, stopping off water for sinking piers of bridges, and all foundations over which the water stands, such as for fortifications, abutments of bridges, &c. and would also be of great acquisition for the making of embankments in and about New Orleans, driving piles on which to build bridges across rivers, removing heavy bodies from the bottoms of rivers, clearing the navigation of such rivers, and with great facility to remove earth and stones in forming canals, dry docks, &c. The same person has also deposited an improvement in spinning rope yarns from hemp, producing a very superior yarn at less than one fifth the expense paid in the rope walks. This last would be a great acquisition to the western states growing hemp. A young man capable of erecting and setting in motion such machinery may be had to go into those states on moderate terms. Further information may be had at the Patent Office, where specimens of the rope yarns, and models of the different apparatus are to be seen.

Nat. Int.

Blank Note Books,
For sale at the W. Sun office.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has now open a large and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
QUEENS WARE,
TIN WARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.**

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.—Those goods were selected by himself with care, at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and he believes he is enabled, as he certainly is disposed, to sell them in a way that should be pleasing, at prices the most reduced.—Payment will be received in Corn, Furs, Skins, Beeswax or any articles of country produce that may suit for exportation, at a fair price.

JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, Jan. 3, 1817.

5-1f

JOHN EWING has an agency for selling articles manufactured at the Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Factory—any of which he will dispose of at trifling advance on the Pittsburgh prices, and carriage.—CUT NAILS made there of every description, he has now open on retail at 25 cents per pound.

COTTON in the bale, SPUN COTTON assorted, and FACTORY COTTON, with a variety of other DOMESTIC GOODS, will be open for sale in a few days.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING A
MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

1 PRIZE of \$5,000 is \$5,000	
2 do 1,000 2,000	
10 do 600 6,000	
20 do 200 4,000	
25 do 100 2,500	
300 do 50 15,000	
510 do 20 10,200	
900 do 10 9,000	
2,550 do 6 15,300	

4,018. Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determined as follows, viz. The first drawn 2000 blanks to be entitled to 6 dollars each.—First drawn number on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest.

All other prizes floating.
Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week, 500 tickets each day.

JOSHUA PILCHER,
THOMAS BRADY,
T. DOUGLASS,
D. V. WALKER,
THOMAS HANLY,

Comrs.

St. Louis, Feb. 1817.

15-7t

Tickets may be had in the above lottery either at the Store of John Ewing, or of Bradley and Badollet, in Vincennes.

J. L. McCULLOUGH.

HAS just commenced the practice of
MEDICINE

in Vincennes—those disposed to employ him, are assured that the most assiduous attention shall be afforded to patients entrusted to his care. His shop is kept in the upper part of Thos. Jones's Red house, on Main street.

6-1f Vincennes, January, 1817.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next, as I intend setting out for Philadelphia about that time.—Those whose accounts are of one, two and three years standing, will do well to attend to this notice.

J. D. HAY.

Vincennes, March 12, 1817 15-3t