

Turkish band of music, leaving the gate of St. Stephen, and accompanied with banners proceeded with us as far as a tree on Olivet under which the Governor of Jerusalem, with his court, was seated. Guns were fired at intervals.

Jericho—After having crossed a number of hills, we descended into the plain of Jericho. In the midst of this plain appears a large verdant tract, like an oasis in the desert; and here, embossed in the trees, stands the wretched mud built village of the ancient Jericho, formerly celebrated for the number of palm trees growing near it, and on that account called "the City of Palms." This city was the first in Canaan which fell under the power of the Israelites after their entrance into the Land of Promise; and the walls fell down before the Ark of the Covenant, on the first sound of the trumpets, in the year of the world 2584, and before Jesus Christ 1400.

River Jordan.—About half past three, the next morning, we all set out, by torch light, for the Jordan. The appearance of the pilgrims moving in numerous detached parties with their flambeaux across the plain, was singular and striking. The Jordan, at the spot where the pilgrims bathed, is beautifully picturesque; its breadth twenty yards, and it is shaded on both sides by the thick foliage of closely planted trees. The water appeared turbid, and was not deep. On retiring from the water, the pilgrims employed themselves in cutting the branches from the trees, to carry home with them, as memorials of the Jordan. They then mounted their beasts, and returned to their former situation in the plain.

Dead Sea.—Our party set off from the Jordan with Prince Avaloff (a Georgian) and suite, to the Dead Sea where we arrived in about two hours and a half. We rambled about for some time on the borders of this lake, which covers the ashes of Sodom and Gomorrah. I tasted the water, and found it excessive nauseous. Some of the party bathed.

Solomon's Temple.—Jerusalem is a considerable place. The most beautiful building within its walls is the mosque of Omer, which stands on the site of Solomon's Temple. The Turks have a singular reverence for this mosque, and will not permit a Christian to set his foot in the large grassy area which surrounds it.

Valley of Jehosaphat.—The walks which I most frequent are those which lead down to the Valley of Jehosaphat, by the fountains of Sitoah, or those that run along the side of Olivet. From the side of Olivet you have a very commanding view of Jerusalem. The mosque of Omer appears particularly fine from the situation. The greater part of the surrounding country is most desolate and dreary. Hills of white parched rock, dotted here and there with patches of cultivated land, every where meet and offend the eye.

From the National Gazette.

It was currently reported in London, that the king of Spain had sent a present of some fine Spanish wine to the king and queen of England, which, at first, was sent to the king's cellars, but that his majesty had afterwards ordered it to be equally divided, and one half sent to his wife.

The Austrian Loan.—It is said that a coolness has taken place between England and Austria, owing to a demand from the former of the fulfilment of the payment of the Austrian Loan, which that Court has treated slightly; and it is expected that, if the request is not soon complied with, some great difficulties will take place with the Austrian Cabinet.

Chevalier de Osis, in his memoir of the late Spanish Negotiation, about to be published at Washington, asserts, page 39, that an armorer of Philadelphia having invented an infernal machine, which discharged a great many balls at one fire, the Americans used the machine with great success in their naval battles; and that to this infernal machine the victory obtained over the British squadron on Lake Erie is chiefly to be attributed!

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 10

Capt. Beard of the brig Amazon, arrived at this port yesterday in 35 days from St. Salvador, states that the Governor of Rio Janeiro had been brought to that place a prisoner, on his way to Europe, having been charged with high treason in endeavoring to excite the people of that place to rebel against the regular government and establish an independent one. The King's son had been imprisoned by his orders. The indignation of the people at St. Salvador was so much excited at the transaction that it was thought summary justice would be performed on the prisoners, without the necessary form of trial.

We have been politely favored by Captain Beard, with the "Aurora of Brazil" of the 23d, 25th, and 26th of June inclusive, received here yesterday by the Amazon. These papers contain the particulars of the intelligence alluded to in the preceding paragraph. We have been promised a translation of them for our next paper.—*American*

Reported Death of Napoleon.

BOSTON, AUG. 6.

Death of Bonaparte.—Mr. Hodgson, who came passenger in the Ruby, arrived at this port from St. Jago, Cape de Verd Islands, we are informed that, while at Port Praya, he met the late governor of the Isle of Bourbon, who had recently arrived there, and was informed by him, that on his passage from Bourbon to Port Praya stopped off St. Helena, where all communication with the place was refused. The boarding officer of the English squadron also declined giving any answers to enquires made relative to Bonaparte. The vessel in which the governor was a passenger afterwards touched at Ascension, (on 20th May,) where they fell in with Sir George Collier who stated that Napoleon Bonaparte DIED on the 6th May, and that he had despatched a gun brig to England with the intelligence.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7.

By the politeness of the editor of the National Advocate, we have been favored with Curacao papers to the 14th July, inclusive, received by the Rebecca Ann, arrived this forenoon, which state that Coro has been recently re-captured by lieut. Chauspe, with little or no resistance, who afterwards marched into La Valle with about 1500 men, for the purpose of reducing the several small towns on the coast which had embraced the Independent cause.

The political relations of Puerto Cabello have not varied since our last intelligence from that place. The greatest inactivity prevails; general La Torre will neither march against the Patriots, nor resign the chief command; and, owing to the differences among the chiefs, there is great insubordination in the army, and numbers of soldiers nightly desert.

Bolivar has at length entered Caracas, notwithstanding the efforts of Pereira, who is said to have opposed his entrance at the head of 800 men in a very gallant manner. A Capitulation was agreed to between them, by virtue of which the latter was allowed to embark on board a French vessel at La Guayra, and has been appointed a brigadier general for his bravery manifested on many occasions.

When Bolivar took possession of Caracas and La Guayra, not a white person was to be found in either of those once populous places.

It is reported that Bolivar has made overtures to La Torre to enter into a new armistice, until the success of the mission to the Spanish Cortes shall be known.

A fleet of Spanish merchantmen, consisting of a ship and nine brigs from Cadiz passed Curacao on the 12th ult. under convoy of the Asia, of 60 guns, and a frigate, on its way to Vera Cruz.

A new Vice Roy for the kingdom of St. Fe, together with about fifty officers (but no troops) of different grades, to fill up vacancies in their army, are said to be on board the fleet.

Papers from Oronoco to the 19th of May contain three proclamations of General Bolivar to the Patriot troops, which are in the usual style of that nation.

Accounts, by way of Jamaica, state that the Colombian flotilla of 39 gunboats, under Col. Padilla, entered the harbor of Cartagena on the 4th of May; and would doubtless succeed in the reduction of that place. The Royalists had made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Patriots.

The Colombian government has guaranteed, the payment of the debts of Sir George M'Gregor, contracted upon the faith, and for the benefit, of that government.

Accounts have been received at Santa Martha confirming the intelligence heretofore received of the capture of Lima by Lord Cochrane and General San Martin.

The last days of Herculaneum.

In examining some late foreign papers we met with the following sublime description of the overwhelming of Herculaneum and Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius. It is taken from a review in Baldwin's London Magazine of a Poem on the last days of Herculaneum, by Mr. Atherstone. Our readers will pronounce it one of the most beautiful pieces of descriptive eloquence they have ever seen.—*N. Y. Col.*

A great city, situated amidst all that

nature could create of beauty and profusion, or art collect of science and magnificence—the growth of many ages—the residence of enlightened multitudes the scene of splendor, and festivity and happiness—in one moment withered, as by a spell—its palaces, its temples, its gardens, "glowing with eternal spring," and its inhabitants in the full enjoyment of all life's blessings, obliterated from their very place in creation, not by war, or famine, or disease, or any of the natural causes of destruction to which earth has been accustomed—but, in a single night, as if by magic, and amid the conflagration as it were, by nature itself, presented a subject on which the wildest imagination might grow weary without equaling the grand and terrible reality. The eruption of Vesuvius by which Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed, has been chiefly described to us in the letters of Pliny the younger to Tacitus, giving an account of his uncle's fate, and the situation of the writer and his mother. The elder Pliny had just returned from the bath, and was retired to his study, when a small speck or cloud which seemed to ascend from Mount Vesuvius, attracted his attention. This cloud gradually increased, and at length assumed the shape of a pine tree, the trunk of earth and vapor, and the leaves red cinders. Pliny ordered his galley and, urged by his philosophic spirit, went forward to inspect the phenomenon. In a short time, however, philosophy gave way to humanity, and he zealously and adventurously employed his galley in saving the inhabitants of the various beautiful villas which studded that enchanting coast. Amongst others, he went to the assistance of his friend Pomponianus, who was then at Stabiae. The storm of fire and the tempest of the earth increased: and the wretched inhabitants were obliged, by the continual rocking of their houses to rush into the fields with pillows tied down by napkins upon their heads, as their sole defence against the shower of stones which fell upon them. This in the course of nature, was in the middle of the day; but a deeper darkness than that of winter night had closed around the ill-fated inmates of Herculaneum. This artificial darkness continued for three days and nights; and when, at length, the sun appeared over the spot where Herculaneum stood, his rays stood upon an ocean of lava! There was neither tree nor shrub, nor field, nor house, nor any living creature; nor visible remnant of what human hands had reared—here was nothing to be seen but one black extended surface, still steaming with mephitic vapor, and heaved into calcined waves by the operation of fire and the undulation of the earthquake! Pliny was found dead upon the sea-shore, stretched upon a cloth which had been spread for him, where it is conjectured he had perished early his corpulent and apoplectic habit rendering him an easy prey to the suffocating atmosphere."

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A great city, situated amidst all that

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Shelby county, Plumb creek, Ky. on the 12th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name of

NED,

about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very straight made, and rather raw boned, one of his fingers next to his little one is disfigured and a little twisted towards the end, he has also a small sore on the back of his head, and a mole between his eyes on the nose; he carried off with him a blue ground check factory coat, and a white pair of pantaloons, and yellow nankeen pair; it may be well to recollect that this man is very fair, and at a short distance might not be known from a white man, but when his hat is off it shows him more particularly; he has fierce, keen, black eyes, and very little beard or whiskers—He stole from me at the same time a dark bay horse, about 14½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a small star and snip, and on his withers two small scars where he was burnt for the fistelow, the tip end of his left ear is off, and is a very good work horse. This fellow was seen in the neighbourhood of Peola, Ind.—I will give forty dollars to any person who will secure the fellow in any jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars for the fellow and horse.

STILWELL HEADY.

August 20th, 1821.—30—3t*

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Steam Boat Paragon, on Tuesday 21st July, a Negro man by name ERFD—about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout built, has lately received a blow on his head which probably has left a small scar, he is very artful and will probably change his name; he wore when he ran away a white frock and trowsers. A negro of his description was seen on Wednesday last near the Yellow Banks, making his way to Boone or Bourbon county, where he said he had a wife. The above reward will be given and all reasonable charges paid on his being delivered to the subscriber at Henderson Ky. or secured in any jail, where the owner may obtain him.

CALEB FELLOWS.

Henderson, Ky. August 4 1821. 30—3t

Information on account of the above, may also be made to SAVAGE & CO. Louisville.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I SHALL, by my Council, apply to the ensuing Circuit Court of the county of Knox, to be held in the month of October and upon the 2d day of the term thereof, to appoint Commissioners, to divide the real estate of Jean Br. Racine called St. Mary Pere, situated in the said county, amongst his several heirs and representatives, pursuant to an act of the general Assembly of this state in such case made and provided.

ANDRE RACINE

called St. MARY.

One of said heirs

Vincennes Aug. 8th, 1821.—28—4t.

Alexander D. Fraser,

COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,

VINCENNES.

WILL practice in the Counties comprising the first Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, and the Counties of Crawford, Edwards and Lawrence in Illinois, as well as in the Supreme and District Courts of both States—He will pay unremitting attention to any business that may be entrusted to him, or any communications addressed to him—Conveyancing and deeds of all kinds will be particularly attended to—His office is kept at Col. Lasselle's Tavern, where he will be found.

June 25th 1821. 30—5w

Lost Certificate of Land purchased from the United States

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, three weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a Certificate in my name, for the S. E quarter of Section No. 21, in Township No. 6, S. of Range No. 14, W. in the District of Vincennes; the original having been lost or destroyed.—Given under my hand the 25th day of August, 1821.

30—3t DAVID McDANIEL.

NOTICE.

The Farm, Grist & Saw Mill,

THE property of John B. Drennon, is to be rented to the highest bidder on Saturday the 15th day of September next. Also a quantity of

PLANK

will be sold the same day on the premises, where due attendance will be given.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. F. SNAPP, Adm.

August 16, 1821. 30—4t

NOTE BOOKS for sale at this Office