

CHARLESTON, November 1.

Messrs. Freneau and Williams.

A very singular phenomenon exhibited itself immediately adjoining the fort on Sullivan's Island. At 12 o'clock this day, about 250 yards S. W. of the fort, a variety of figures appeared upon the surface of the beach; immediately it began to fall in with a dreadful noise, and continued to fall at short intervals, until half after 1 o'clock, P. M. At which time a gentleman took a small boat in order to sound the depth, which, inside the circle or half moon, (which was the form it assumed, and which is at present 220 feet in circumference) was between 2 and 3 fathoms deep.—The sand seemed to fall in large pieces, some of them supposed about 5 cwt. leaving the body of the beach altogether perpendicular. To what cause to attribute this phenomenon I am as yet uncertain.

A SPECTATOR.

Sullivan's Island, Oct. 27.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

Mr. John James Dufour, of Jefferson county, has discovered a method of kiln-drying all kinds of grain, so as to secure it from the weevil, and preserve it in its purity a great length of time. This discovery is simple, and so cheap that every farmer will be able to make use of it. The grain is not removed from the granery, and any quantity dried in a day, without a possibility of burning it. It is hoped the discovery will prove equally advantageous to the public and Mr. Dufour.

November 19.

Just as this paper was prepared for press, a respectable merchant of this city, favoured the editors with the Glasgow Courier, of the 5th October, which was received by the Liverpool Packet. We have been as copious in our extracts as our time would permit, of the interesting and important news it contains.

This paper states that the complexion of affairs in Switzerland has taken a very unexpected turn. The insurgents are every where successful. They have got possession of Berne and forced the Helvetic government to capitulate. The insurgents behave with the greatest good conduct. From the general sentiments throughout Switzerland in favour of the insurrection, it is obvious that there is no force at present there fit to oppose them.

Private letters from Paris mention, that at Rennes, an important Jacobin conspiracy has been discovered by Mounier, the lately appointed prefect of that place. The garrison of Rennes, of about 6000 men, with their commander general S—, are charged as having strongly imbibed the same dispositions, as well as the civil authorities. The prefect, after much difficulty, suppressed the conspiracy, the general was arrested and conducted to the temple; and the garrison dispersed, and part of it sent to the colonies. The Paris papers are wholly silent on the subject.

The plan of indemnities continues on the continent, to be the principal object of attention. The emperor of Germany perseveres in his determined opposition to the proposed scheme of Russia and France. We fear that, though the principles upon which he acts be consistent with common sense, he must yield to the influence of the mediating powers. The French government has published a violent philippic against the emperor, for his attempts to erase Bavaria from the list of states. The first consul takes great credit to himself for his generosity, in forgetting the conduct of Bavaria towards France, and for his justice in settling the indemnities upon an equitable basis. The manifesto breathes the language of one who knows that he cannot be disobeyed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, August 16, 1802, received yesterday, via Boston.

"A convention has been signed here, by this government and your minister, to ascertain the spoliations; but it only embraces Spanish depredations, and exonerates the Spanish government from any act of the French, in or out of Spanish ports. Hence all French consular condemnations and seizures within the jurisdiction of the Spanish ports, will not be taken cognizance of.

"I understand the court of Portugal is much displeased with your executive for the removal of its minister."

November 20.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Nov. 18.

"This morning arrived here the ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, from Grenock. There is no news of moment.—A London article of the 29th of September says, "According to a report, there is a plan in agitation to change the departmental form of the division of the French republic, and to divide it into 13 grand governments, each government to include two military divisions. Belgium is to form one of them, which is to be placed under Joseph Buonaparte. The persons to whom these governments are to be intrusted, are to take the title of lieut. governors; the prefects are to correspond with them, and they are to correspond with the consuls."

BALTIMORE, November 19.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a respectable mercantile house in New-Orleans, dated July 22.

"About three weeks ago two vessels (a brig and a schooner) from this port, loaded with flour, pork, &c. for the West-Indies, was captured off the Tarragus, by general Bowles's cruizers. In consequence of which the governor of this province issued orders to commodore Raufaux, to cruise off the bay of Apalaché. The commodore a few days since fell in

with and captured one of Bowles's vessels of war, said to be very richly laden, after a short engagement, in which commodore Raufaux lost five men. The Spaniards have made the whole crew prisoners. The Spaniards have made the whole crew prisoners, being twenty-five men of whom a Mr. Delacy, was brought here in irons this morning, and after a short examination at the government house, was committed to prison. The other prisoners are on their way to this city, and it is generally believed that they will be treated as pirates. Mr. Delacy observed, as borne off in a cart to prison, that "he thought it very strange that Englishmen should be made prisoners in time of general peace." [Louisville paper.]

Extract of a letter from Jonesborough, (T.) dated October 6.

"A number of reports are in circulation in this and the adjoining counties, which if true, we think a rupture with the Cherokee Indians not far distant. It is reported and generally believed, that the Indians have positively refused to give up the murderer of young Runner, in consequence of which a number of Mr. Runner's friends, some say thirty, others more, had armed themselves to take satisfaction, and had actually gone into the Indian territory. Another report states that some of Mr. Runner's friends had armed themselves with an intention to take the Indian offenders by force and bring them to justice, but were stopped by the governor. Another report adds that the Indians had got alarmed, destroyed their growing crops, and fled from their upper towns for shelter in the lower part of the nation, and two white men had been killed in the wilderness between Knoxville."

Extract of a letter from Barcelona dated August 18th.

"The most magnificent preparations are making in this city for the reception of our august sovereigns, who set out from Madrid the 12th inst. and are daily expected in this city, as likewise the queen of Naples, and the king and queen of Etruria. The reunion of these great personages, will be attended with the most magnificent festivals, which will recall the most imposing traits of Spanish and Moorish gallantry before the conquest of Grenada. The curious, from all parts of the monarchy, are attracted by the preparations for the entertainments, as well as the inhabitants of the ancient provinces of France, Roussillon, Languedoc and Provence. Numerous detachments of the king's guards are already arrived, composed of Spanish, Flemish, Italian and American corps: these fine troops will serve as guards to the crowned heads, whose family interview is about to take place. The fine regiments of Spanish and Walloon guards, with other troops compose our garrison whilst a fleet under the command of admiral Cordova, will ride at anchor before the port. The whole of the Catalan nobility are making every disposition to receive with the highest dignity the noble guests whom we expect: they will rival the Castilian nobility, to whom they yield not one jot in pride.

"A vast field enclosed on all sides by pallisades, with benches and boxes, is prepared near the port: it is designed for the tournaments and royal games, known by the name of *Las Pasjes*. The royal festivals which are commonly given in the vast space situate in front of the palace, are called *Las Parejas*. They consist of four troops of cavaliers, composed of the principal lords of the court; each troop is distinguished by different colours, and has a prince of the royal family, or some favourite grandee for its chief. These troops are richly dressed after the ancient Spanish custom, and those who form them are mounted on horses of the greatest beauty. They enter into the interior of the field through four different gates, with trumpets sounding; they perform every kind of evolutions, intermingle, retire, and re-unite, with a precision and vivacity, that strikes the spectators with astonishment, especially strangers, to whom such spectacles are entirely new.

"Among all the amusements, the bull feasts, with which the Spaniards are so much delighted, are not forgotten: orders have already been given to bring from the mountains of Navarre, the most fiery of these fierce animals. The most famous *matadors* from all parts of Spain, are assembled at Barcelona to distinguish themselves in these bloody feasts, which notwithstanding all their address, may prove fatal to them.

"There is some talk also of forming a camp in our environs, of 15,000 men of the choicest troops; this corps will be exercised in the great military manœuvres in presence of the royal family, by the captain-general, the prince of peace."

Description of the Northumberland LIFE BOAT, taken from the Naval Chronicle.

The boat is about 30 feet long and 10 feet broad, built in a flanching manner, and decked at the floor heads, rows 12 oars, with grummits or iron pins, is steered by one, and covered with cork on the outside two or three streaks down from the gunwale, will carry 30 people, and live a most tremendous broken head sea.

Dr. JENNER.—We are glad to learn, that in addition to the sum of £. 10,000 granted by the country, a general subscription is about to be opened for the celebrated Dr. Jenner, who has most indisputably been the happy instrument, under Divine Providence, of annihilating that most dreadful of all scourges to the human race, the SMALL-POX! We have no doubt but that the members of the late house of commons, who voted the remuneration, will set an example to individuals, by administering freely to so

laudable a purpose; for simple and honourable as such a parliamentary gratuity may at first seem, it is by no means equivalent to the immense trouble and expense sustained by the doctor in making, and spontaneously diffusing, for the benefit of mankind, the knowledge of his invaluable discovery; which from the most pure and benevolent motives, he has extended even to the remotest and most barbarous of nations, where its blessings are now universally enjoyed and understood. The impotent attacks of malice and envy, in the unavailing opposition of interested disappointment, can have no weight with a discerning and generous public; too well acquainted with the doctor's intrinsic merit, and unassuming modesty, either to suffer the one to go unrewarded, or the other unacknowledged.—[Geneva newspaper.] [London paper.]

TRIBUTE TO VALOUR.—In a former paper, says the Morning Chronicle, we gave a description of the GOLDEN MEDAL voted by congress to commodore Truxton, for his bravery and conduct in capturing an enemy of superior force. As we found that the publication of that article gave general satisfaction, we have procured, through the assistance of a friend, an accurate account of another compliment bestowed on the gallant veteran. We allude to a SILVER URN, presented to commodore Truxton by the underwriters of Lloyd's coffee-house, London, through our minister, Mr. King. The protection afforded to the commerce between the two countries, produced this mark of their approbation.

Height of the urn 2 feet 1 inch; diameter, including handles, 1 foot 4 inches, circumference of the body, 2 feet 5 inches.

The workmanship was by the best artists, and in the most finished style of execution; and the cost estimated at 600 guineas.

On the top of the urn is a figure of Minerva, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left the American eagle, his head encircled with thirteen stars, and between the wings the motto,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

On one side of the urn is a representation of the action at the moment of the Insurgent's striking her colours. On the other side the following inscription:

PRESENTED,

By the Underwriters and Merchants
At Lloyd's Coffee-House, in London,
TO CAPTAIN THOMAS TRUXTON,
Of the American Frigate
CONSTELLATION;
As a Mark of their Sense of his Services,
And Admiration of
HIS GALLANT CONDUCT
IN TAKING THE
INSURGENT FRENCH FRIGATE OF 44 GUNS,
In the West-Indies.
IN FEBRUARY, 1799.

Round the top of the urn are wreaths of laurel; and round the body wreaths of oak leaves, richly embossed. The bottom is also encircled with laurel; and the finishing generally in the most elegant chise work.

The following letters passed between Mr. King and commodore Truxton on that occasion:—

London, February 4, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure of sending you annexed copies of a letter which I some time ago received from the master of Lloyd's coffee-house, and of my answer. The piece of plate referred to in this correspondence, will be delivered to the particular care of the master of the ship Two Friends, which will sail in a day or two for New-York.

As no one has been more persuaded of the importance of our little navy, nor gratified by its conduct in every instance in which its gallantry has had opportunity to shew itself. I beg you to be assured that no person could receive greater satisfaction than I do in transmitting to you this suffrage in its favour, from a nation familiar with naval talents, and capable of appreciating the merit it so honourably applauds.

With great respect and esteem, I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your obedient and faithful servt.

RUFUS KING.

THOMAS TRUXTON, Esq;

New-York, 15th April, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

I had the honour to receive a few days ago, your obliging and kind letter of the 4th February last, together with an elegant urn, presented to me through you by the underwriters and merchants of Lloyd's coffee-house, London; as also a copy of your correspondence with that body on the subject; for all which, good Sir, be pleased to accept my most sincere thanks.

Permit me to become your debtor, by causing the enclosed to be delivered to that respectable assemblage of gentlemen, who have been so attentive in shewing such honourable approbation of my conduct in the West-Indies, in February, 1799.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, gratitude and esteem, your very obedient humble servant,

THOMAS TRUXTON.

His Ex. Rufus King, Esq; U. S. minister
near the court of St. James's.