

taken in the general sweep, and has afterwards produced his protection, or made it appear by other substantial proof that he is an American citizen, he has been liberated.

A letter from London, under date of July 22, says, "The zeal manifesting itself among the middle classes of society, in the capital, ever since the defence bill has been in progress through the house of commons, proves that heavy as our taxes are, and heavier as they will be, and enormous as is the national debt, when a foreign foe threatens to invade us, public virtue still animates and pervades us. Besides the meetings of counties and wards, societies in London are holding meetings, and striving with each other which shall do acts most meritorious for the general protection. The Phoenix and Globe Insurance Companies propose to raise one hundred men each, to equip and train them at their own expence. The young noblemen and gentry at the west end of the town mean to raise a regiment of cavalry among themselves, to consist of one thousand men, mounted on the best horses, each member to be attended by a servant who is also to be mounted. But the most patriotic deed, was that of the meeting at Lloyd's, Brook Watson, Esq; in the chair, when £. 50,000 were subscribed in less than half an hour. Several gentlemen subscribed £. 1000 each. It is expected that 300,000 men will be raised out of the full class in the defence bill, viz. between 17 and 30 years of age."

In a postscript to the above letter it is added, "Mr. Monroe, the American ambassador, arrived in town a few days ago from France."

"A report is current this morning, that the French have made an attempt on the island of Jersey, and in the attempt have lost 6000 men. I give it to you only as report."

The following explains the object for which the subscription at Lloyd's was opened.

Resolved, That to give more effect and energy to the measures adopted by government for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property, to add weight to those personal exertions, we are all readily disposed to contribute. It behooves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow-subjects, who may be in any way instrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purses and our veins in the great cause which imperiously calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotism, with the strongest efforts of zealous exertion.

Resolved, That to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea, and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community, at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief, for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wound, or palliating in some degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs—of alleviating the distress of the widow and orphan—of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of their dearest relatives, the props of unhappy indigence or helpless age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable badges of distinction, for successful exertions of valour or merit.

Resolved, That a subscription, embracing all the objects in the foregoing resolution, be now opened; and to set an example to the public bodies throughout the united kingdom and its dependencies, and to our fellow-subjects of every class and denomination, that, independently of our individual contributions, the sum of twenty thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated annuities, part of the funded property of this society, shall be appropriated to this purpose."

September 7.

Upwards of 500 Scotch emigrants have lately arrived in Nova-Scotia, from Scotland; and many more are expected; among whom is lord Sellkirk, and family. They are principally farmers, of industrious habits, and correct morals.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate New-York, to Dr. William Rogers, of this city.

"April 25th, 1803, off Sardinia—Early in the morning the gunner's mate had been returning the signal lanterns into the gunner's store-room, as usual, and also the match which is kept burning during the night. He returned and the gunner went immediately down into the cockpit, and it seems took a light into the store-room, to see if every thing was properly secured, when from the snuff of the candle, or otherwise, fire was communicated to a considerable quantity of powder, upwards of an hundred weight. The explosion took place precisely at three o'clock, those in the cockpit suffered beyond conception, though most of them have survived it. The gunner, Morrill, died the following night, and also a boy named Hamilton. Mr. Shults died in about 36 hours. Burrier, captain's clerk, died since our arrival here, (Malta). Dr. Weems is yet ill, though recovering fast, as likewise Mr. Alexis, midshipman, Kenedy, purser's steward, McGee, marine. Mr. Lewis, midshipman, and Mr. Israel well. The explosion blew the magazine, wardroom and cabin bedheads. Exertion alone saved us. The fire was extinguished in one hour."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in the state of Tennessee to his friend in this city, dated August 3, 1803.

"For some time before I left home, there had been considerable attention to religion in parts of my charge, but no considerable bodily agitation. On the day I left home, at a society for prayer, one of my young people became deeply impressed—his conscience smote him, his knees thumped, and he fell into

considerable bodily agitation—after this every different meeting was attended by Divine power—the meetings became more frequent, and crowded—a spirit of prayer was excited, while Zion travelled; the seed which had been long sowed began to spring up, and bear fruit abundantly—Several during that week were deeply affected in mind, which had remarkable effect on the body—the bodily exercises were uniformly attended with serious convictions. The work in a short time began to spread through my whole congregation, and extended to some others, and except an occasional sermon, they enjoyed none of the public means of grace. About two weeks before I got home, the sacrament of the Supper was administered in a neighbouring church, which is in a state of vacancy. Crowds attended from all quarters; solemnity prevailed, and many fell under the power of God. The people could not be prevailed on to leave the place of worship, day or night, but continued religious exercises without intermission until late on Monday morning. Many were wounded by the arrows of Omnipotence, which have since been healed by His grace, and some received comfort, resting on the merits of Christ. A number of my people attended, and the work increased considerably amongst them. In this state I found them on my arrival. Nothing could give them more satisfaction than the increased ardour and spirit of prayer, and the excited attention to the means of grace discovered among them. On the first Sabbath, the day after my arrival, soon after I began to speak, the cries, agonies, and distress of the convicted drew my attention. Their bodies had all the appearance of convulsions—Their cries for mercy were most lamentable and earnest—the whole assembly seemed interested in the concerns of eternity.

"Some very wild and thoughtless persons were this day brought to be the subjects of the work. I had a great deal of conversation with persons in exercise, and had sufficient evidence that it was a work of God. Oh! how humble—how prayerful—how sweetly did they commit themselves to Jesus!—and how anxiously did they desire and pray for the salvation of a sinful race. My house has been daily crowded with persons either in exercises, or those who complained of a hard heart.

"On Sabbath last I attended a sacrament in a church about ten miles from home—the news of this extraordinary work had excited the curiosity of many, and a large concourse of people attended. There were about three thousand souls, and about one hundred waggens and carriages. They occupied a large encampment, and pitched their tents in a regular form: As the people collected on Friday, the exercises of praying and singing began, and continued without intermission day and night, except when we were interrupted by the cries of the distressed, or bursts of joy of those who had found relief for their souls, or the public preaching of the word: no serious spectators but would have said, "this is the gate of Heaven." Upwards of half the assembly were under religious concern—above one third in bodily exercise, and a number of the most stout and wicked persons in this part of the state were brought to the ground, and made to cry for mercy, and earnestly request the prayers of Christians in their behalf. A large number who had been before in distress, and some struck during the occasion, received comfort from the plan of salvation, and the most impressive joy shone in their countenances. Their sweet satisfaction no pen can describe: they seemed wrapped up in the glory of God. Many children, from seven to twelve, were engaged; and it was no rare thing to see ten or twelve of them by themselves, in social prayer, and all in deep exercises.

"About 700 persons partook of the Lord's Supper; and many more would have done it, but they were so struck with the hardness of their hearts, that they dare not approach.

"In all this large assembly, I do not believe there were ten persons who conversed five minutes on any other topic but religion."

September 8.

The following is from captain Odlen, arrived at New-Castle, from Jeremie:

August 1, having all my business finished, I intended to sail in the evening, but about 10 o'clock the same day, a general embargo was laid on all the vessels in the harbour, and the next evening the town was surrounded with not less than 6 or 8000 blacks. The general, finding, from his weak state, that he could hold out no longer, determined to evacuate, which he did in the evening, after forcing as many troops on board of each vessel as he could, allowing some of the inhabitants to go likewise. There were then lying at Jeremie, the brig Lily, of Philadelphia; schooner Montferat, of Baltimore, and the schooner Harmony, of New-York, two French vessels, and one Spanish. About 12 o'clock in the night, the general went on board the Spanish vessel, and gave orders to get under way for the Cape. The following day, the —, sloop of war and myself; the brig Lily; schooner Montferat and the two French vessels, were sent to Port-Royal, where we lay two days, and then received ten days provisions, and ordered to sail for St. Domingo, with all our troops on board. I started alone; what became of the other vessels I cannot say: I stopped at St. Jago; but was not permitted to land there, and I was of course obliged to proceed for the Cape. I had on board forty-one soldiers, two women and ten or fifteen others. Sailed from the Cape 23d August.

Intelligence of the cession of Louisiana to the United States reached Natchez on the 7th of August, and produced there universal demonstrations

of joy. At the intimation of the governor a general illumination of the town took place, and a volunteer company paraded and discharged twenty-two rounds. It arrived at New-Orleans about the 9th of the same month, where it was received by the American and Spanish inhabitants with equal satisfaction.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 25.

We understand that David Walker is elected to congress from the district south of Green river. Walker and Mathew Lyon were the candidates.

CHARLESTON, August 23.

Arrived, schooner Betsey, Grant, Gonaves 17 days, bound to Norfolk.

The Betsey, Grant, was from Norfolk bound to Port-Republican. On her passage she was taken by the brigands and carried into Gonaves; there captain Grant was permitted to sell his cargo and purchase coffee. Some short time before he was boarded by the brigands, the major part of the crew took to the boat, and left him and only one seaman on board, for fear of being killed; but they treated captain Grant very politely. There was a brig belonging to Charleston also boarded by them, and carried into Petit Guave.—There was one French passenger on board whom they put instantly to death; and they were determined to kill every Frenchman they should find on board of any vessel that should fall into their hands. The general in chief was good enough to give captain Grant three negro seamen to assist him in getting his vessel to the United States, as he never heard of his boat and crew.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Method of preserving fruit of different kinds, in a fresh state, about twelve months, for which a premium of ten guineas, was given, by the Dutch society, to Signior Ignazio Lucasegna.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull them before they be quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean straw, to dry them. This is best done on a floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; strawberries only twenty-four hours. Take the largest and fairest fruit. Choose a common earthen jar, with a stopper of the same, which will fit close. The must not be more than a pound (of strawberries) each jar.

The pears and apples, when sorted and dried, must be wrapped up separately, in soft wrapping paper. Twist it closely about the fruit. Then lay clean straw at the bottom; and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw; and so on, till your vessel be full: but you must not put more than a dozen in each jar: if more, the weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up, wrapped each in soft paper, between the fruit, and also in layers. Grapes must be stored in the jar, with soft paper, which will keep one from touching the other, as much as possible. Five or six bunches is the most that should be put into one jar; if they are not so many: for it is to be understood, that when ever you open a jar, you must use, that day, all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, should have soft paper under, and between them, in the place of straw, which is only to be used for apples and pears. Put in the strawberries and the paper layer by layer. When the jar is full, put on the stopper, and have well luted round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A composition of resin or grafting wax, is best: if none of it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be sure to finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any juice running out would spoil all below.

September 9.

A new and valuable styptic, which will stop bleeding even of the greatest blood vessel.

Take brandy or common spirits two ounces, Castile soap two drachms, pot-ash one drachm; scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-ash and mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial.—When you apply it, warm it in a vessel as dip pledges of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal upon the application. It operates by coagulating the blood, both a considerable way within the vessels, as well as the extravasated blood, restraining at the same time the mouths of the vessels. A few dressings of this medicine may be necessary if the wound is very deep, or when a limb is cut off.

Our late Vienna letters mention, that the emperor was on the eve of his departure for Lemburg: archduke Charles is to hold the reins of government during his absence. It is confidently stated, that majesty will have an interview with the emperor of Russia previous to his return to Vienna. [London paper.]

September 10.

Number of interments in the different burial grounds of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, in the month of August last.

Adults	112
Children	187

DISEASES.

Bilious fever 6, child-bed 2, consumption 17, lic 1, decay 5, dropsy 4, fever 5, fits 15, flux 1, gout in the stomach 2, whooping-cough 4, killed