

American Intelligence.

NASSAU, (N. P.) MAY 15.

Came passenger in the John Bull, from Crooked Island, Charles Richards a native of New-London, State of Connecticut, and late mate of the schooner Sloth, of Elizabeth-town, State of Maryland, B. Williams, master, who on the 15th April accidentally fell overboard, having been five days out from Cuba, bound to Baltimore, abreast of Long-Key, between 5 and 6 P. M. being about 5 miles from land, there being at that time a brisk breeze, and the vessel going at the rate of 6 miles an hour; she immediately rounded to, but having no boat, all efforts to pick me up were in vain; there remained no alternative but to swim to land; a favourable wind and current with the aid of Providence, enabled me to accomplish it, after having been 5 hours in the water, and nearly exhausted. As soon as I recovered sufficient strength to raise myself, I gave thanks to Almighty God, for my preservation, and then lay down until morning, when, with great difficulty I walked to a plantation belonging to the Hon. James Mofs, where I was most hospitably entertained. I remained on Long-Key, and on board the John Bull, until she sailed for Nassau. As captain Williams must soon have lost sight of me, will probably on his arrival, report me as drowned, I therefore earnestly request the editor of the Royal Gazette to publish the foregoing statement, that all concerned may be assured of my safety as soon as possible. I also take this method of tendering my thanks to captain Fulford, commander of the John Bull, for his humane treatment and polite attention to me, and to the inhabitants of Long-Key and Crooked-Island in general.

C. RICHARDS.

EDMONTON, JUNE 8.
HORRID MURDER.

On Saturday the 26th ult. a most daring Murder was committed on the body of Mr. James Hayes, of Bertie county. As Mr. Hayes was taking his usual walk to observe the progress of his Negroes, finding little or nothing done he observed to Anthony Wiggins, an indentured mulatto, who acted as an overseer, that more work must be done. The mulatto replied they could not and should not do more. Incensed at his insolence, Mr. Hayes, threw a root at him, which hit him on the breast. Anthony then struck him with a hoe which brought him to the ground, and in spite of the old man's prayers and entreaties continued his blows until he terminated his existence. The Negroes present, though they did not assist in perpetrating the horrid deed, appear to have been willing spectators of the dreadful scene. Anthony, assisted by the Negroes, tied a rope to the body, dragged it to the side of a branch, covered it with brush, and then set fire to the pile. Mr. Hayes being missing for some days suspicion fell on the Negroes. A negro woman, who for fear of assassination, with which she was threatened, dared not make an alarm, was examined and disclosed all the circumstances. The Negroes were taken up and carried before the Magistrates, when they made a full confession of their guilt. They are now in close confinement, to wait their trial at Bertie Superior Court in October next.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) JUNE 15.

Yesterday Hannah Trott, of Swanzy, was committed to prison in Taunton, for trial in October next, charged with being the mother of two children, whose birth she had secreted. For some weeks previous, she had been suspected of having had a child, and murdered it. The suspicions of her guilt were such as to induce a number of females of the neighbourhood in which she resided, to assemble on the 13th ult. at the house of her father, with an intention to search the house, to ascertain if any thing could be discovered to confirm their suspicions. They communicated their intentions to the young woman and to her mother, each declared that there was not the least ground for their suspicions, and to convince them of the truth of their declarations, gave them permission to search the house throughout. In doing which the remains of two infants were found buried in the cellar. The young woman then confessed that she was the mother of the infants, and that they had been buried there 7 weeks—but denied she had murdered them, saying they were dead born. A jury of inquest was called, which after much inquiry and examination, brought in a verdict, "that Hannah Trott was the mother of the infant twins, and had wilfully secreted their birth."

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

FROM TARRAGONA.

A letter from Tarragona to a merchant in this town, dated March 25, 1810, says—"We have within nine miles of this place, two armies, 20,000 French and 30,000 Spaniards. We believe it is the intention of the French to commence the siege of this place, as they bring with them 18 pieces of battery cannon, 24 pounders, and a number of mortars. This place is strong by art, and still

stronger by nature; and if only tolerably well defended, will hold out 6 months at least, provided the French do not cut off the communication with the Mole, which in my opinion will be difficult. In this event the city must surrender for want of provisions. They say many French privateers are out of Malaga.

JUNE 19.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Paine, who arrived on Saturday from Lisbon, left that city on the 9th of May. The French had not entered the Portuguese territory; and the inhabitants were in excellent spirits, and sanguine in their expectations of not giving the grand king maker the trouble of appointing them a master. The Regency had adopted the best measures for organizing the whole population, as far as practicable, in military bodies, for the defence of their country; and the people cheerfully conformed to the measures adopted. The native troops had become very respectable for their numbers, appearance and discipline. In May, 6,000 British troops marched from Lisbon to the frontiers—many remained in the city—and the harbour was full of men of war. Provisions were scarce and high, and the markets appeared to be still rising. An embargo had been laid on Portuguese vessels, in consequence of five Algerine cruizers coming out of the Straits. At Cadiz, affairs remained as at the previous dates. Markets for provisions are also good there.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Webster, from Cadiz, informs, that from the indefatigable efforts of the Spaniards and the English, 400 pieces of heavy ordnance had been mounted in different fortifications to protect that place on the land side; and that there were 10,000 British troops, and 10,000 Spanish, devoted to its defence. When these facts, and its insular situation are considered, it must be thought perfectly safe for a long time.

At Cadiz 11 British ships of the line and 1 frigate.

We have a report from Washington, that the French minister has remonstrated warmly against the seizure of French privateers at New-Orleans; and required the dismissal of commodore Porter from the service, for the part he has had in it.

The proceedings at N. Orleans have undoubtedly not exceeded what the law requires. We do not see, therefore, that the remonstrance can effect any thing. The French are very ready to find fault, but not prompt to do justice.

SALEN, JUNE 20.

Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, brig Mentor, Capt. Richard Pedrick, from Alicante, and 54 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Wm. Fairfield, his two mates, one seaman, and two passengers, late of the ship Margaret of this port, wrecked at sea on the 21st of May, came home in this vessel.—They were put on board the Mentor from the brig Poacher, bound to Boston, who picked up the Margaret's long boat with 15 men on board, after being from the wreck 5 days.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

A letter from Naples of the 23d of March to a gentleman of this city, (which letter we have seen,) says—"All American property here has been confiscated, including the vessels, and will be sold at public auction in a few days."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.

A gentleman from Havana, has favoured us with papers of that place to the 3d inst. from which we have made a few translations for this day's Gazette. We also understand from him, that it was uncommonly sickly in the part of Havana, attended with great mortality.

MEXICO, APRIL 26, 1810.

The faithful city of Mexico, in conjunction with the illustrious vice-king, gave yesterday a signal proof of their energy, and the contempt in which they hold the vile efforts of the detestable Joseph Buonaparte to subvert our royal minds. During last week, and while the faithful were celebrating the mystery of our redemption, and imploring at the foot of the altar assistance in these trying times, there fell into the hands of the government, through an act of Divine Providence, a number of proclamations which the infamous Joseph Buonaparte had sent to America by faithless emissaries, equally ignorant as himself.

These proclamations abounding with promises, threats, foolishness, perfidy and brutality, met the reception they justly merited, it being ordered that they should be committed to the flames, which was done yesterday morning, with all the solemnity usual in cases of flagrant delinquency.

The portrait of our beloved and legitimate sovereign Ferdinand 7, was elevated in the grand square, in front of which was constructed a pyramid, where in the presence of a notary and confablers of the court, the public executioner set fire to the despicable and indecent proclamations of the Quixotte King. The whole square was lined with troops of

cavalry and infantry; and a contingent of at least a hundred thousand persons filling the vast extent of this square, the tops of houses, steeples and balconies, who had united to pronounce the public anathemas with which, a religious and faithful nation condemns in its heart a tyrannic usurper, who in his dreams thinks it his. Destruction to the Buonapartes and live Ferdinand VII. resounded through the air at the moment the vile Proclamations were thrown into the fire—this was the general voice, which like a torrent shook on his throne the Demon of rebellion and discord, and hurried him to destruction.

After this ceremony finished, there appeared a proclamation of the vice-king, calling upon all good citizens who should have or know of any of these seditious papers, to give immediate notice to the civil authority on pain of amercing.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Hamburg, April 13.

"We confirm our last respects of the 5th of Dec. The sentiments we expressed at the time, regarding the unwarrantable measures adopted by Denmark towards American property, have since been realized, and the whole of it released from sequestration. The first accounts reaching you must necessarily have caused much uneasiness to those interested in this trade; fortunately your consignment per the Betsey had been previously realized at favourable prices. Since the opening of the navigation, there have been considerable arrivals at Tonningen from the U. S.—Prices of sugar and cotton continue to hold out encouragement for speculation. White Havanas are selling at Altona from 28 to 32, brown 22 a 24, Georgia cotton 40, New-Orleans 42. On the other hand coffee has experienced a considerable depression, and does not offer a flattering result. Ordinary is selling at 13 1-2, finer qualities in proportion.

"The quantity which has been imported, is of such magnitude that it will require a good deal of time, before it can be expected to be realized, notwithstanding the facilities which have of late been granted of exporting it to friendly ports in the Baltic, as a very great part of the purchases that have been made, continue locked up in Holstein. Many of our speculators are already so deeply engaged in this article, that notwithstanding the complexion of our present prices, they do not for a moment wish to engage deeper until they have realized a part of their old purchases at high prices. We have nothing to communicate respecting the political situation of the Holstein ports. They continue friendly to the American commerce; and we see no reason to change the opinion we entertained of the security of new arrivals, those which have lately taken place, have been freely admitted after examination; and altho' the restrictions to which the forwarding of goods have been subjected have caused a good deal of alarm, we do not participate in the nervous fears entertained by many. Holstein is the pivot on which the great mass of continental importations turns, it consequently becomes the point to which the eye of all our speculators are turned.

"The object of our late exertions has been to organize some outlets into the Baltic, sufficiently important to keep pace with the expected arrivals; and the arrangements we have made, will, we flatter ourselves, in a great measure, answer the desired purpose. We shall take the liberty of communicating to you from time to time the state of our market."

JUNE 19.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Lisbon May 4.

Our political situation is as yet the same. The French are every where on our frontiers. The English have left their head quarters at Vizen, to go and meet the enemy at Ciudad Rodrigo, and it is expected an action of importance will soon take place. We are still under no apprehensions. There is yet much to be conquered of Spain; and I expect they will not think of advancing against this country until that kingdom is entirely subdued. Cadiz may hold out for a considerable time: it is well provided and defended by numerous troops. The French has taken but one fort, Malagorda, which cost them very dear.

"The exportation of wine has just been prohibited, in consequence of its scarcity throughout the kingdom."

FREDERICKSBURG, JUNE 23.

At a meeting of the Culpeper Sheep Shearing Society, held at Culpeper court-house, (Fairfax,) on Friday the first day of June, 1810, the respective Lambs being weighed and carefully sheared, the premiums were adjudged:—

1st. To Mr. Wm. Major's Lamb, 107 1-2 grobs—5 lbs. 14 oz. clean washed dry wool.
2d. To Col. John Jameson's do. 80 1-2 grobs—5 lbs. 8 oz. ditto, ditto.
3d. To Mr. B. Davenport's do. 98 grobs—5 lbs. 2 oz. ditto, ditto.

Published by order of the Society,
JOHN THOM, Sec'y.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1806.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, for the 1st time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be enclosed and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ARRIVED off this port, yesterday morning the United States brig HORNET, Captain Hunt, from Norfolk.

TO THE HUMANE.

The following detail and chain of evidence regarding lieutenant Thomas John Peshall, and his companions, wrecked in a schooner belonging to his majesty's British frigate La Franchise, in the Gulph of Mexico, on the 9th of January, 1806, is addressed by Lady Peshall, the unhappy mother of lieutenant Peshall, to Merchants, Traders, and Inhabitants of Spanish America, who by having means of inquiry, may endeavour to obtain accounts of her son and his companions, ascertained, as this detail sets forth, to have survived the wreck, and to have been picked up in their boat near Campeache by a Guarda Costa. This unhappy mother conjures each and every person, whose eye may reach this recital, to extend their inquiries as widely as they can, and not to be deterred by the most fatal intelligence they gained, to keep her in ignorance of events that may have fallen her son. After the evidence that has reached her, it is impossible but that some of the unhappy sufferers must be found in a part of Spanish America.

Extract of a Log-Book Account from La Franchise British frigate, transmitted by her commander, captain Dashwood, to Admiral Dacres on the Jamaica station.

"On the 7th of January, 1806, lieutenant Peshall, Wallace midshipman, Mr. Allward mate, a Surgeon, and 27 seamen, belonging to La Franchise, were sent in the El Carmen schooner, (a tender of La Franchise) to take a body of Spanish prisoners at Campeache. It is ascertained that, after landing the prisoners, the schooner failed in the morning of the 9th of January, at the commencement of a severe gale. On the 26th of January, La Franchise fell in with a part of the wreck of the schooner on the Coast of Tabasco; and it is feared, only those who could save themselves by means of a good boat they had with them, will be heard of.

1. Capt. Vansittart, of his majesty's British frigate La Fortune, within 16 days after the schooner El Carmen landed her prisoners, was informed by two vessels spoken to in the Gulph of Mexico, one a week apart from the other, that a boat with a lieutenant, a midshipman, and some seamen, belonging to La Franchise frigate, were taken up at sea near Campeache by a Guarda Costa who made them prisoners, and abandoned the boat on a ship of war heaving in sight.—N. B. A corroborating circumstance occurs in this evidence, viz. that capt. Dashwood reports the boat of the schooner was found drifting near Campeache.

2. Lieut. Simpson, belonging to the Snake sloop of war, reports that while a prisoner at Carthagena, in January 1806, he heard a British naval lieutenant was a prisoner among the Spaniards, having been saved from a wreck.—N. B. No other lieutenant has been missed from the Jamaica station, but lieutenant Peshall.

3. Mr. Duncan, purser of a sloop of war, reports, that while cruising off the Jamaica station, in the spring of 1806, a Spanish trader told him that lieutenant Peshall was a prisoner among the Spaniards, and that the trader was told so by some smugglers at Bahama, on the South side of Cuba.—N. B. Mr. Duncan at the time had never heard La Franchise had lost any of her people; and not knowing such an officer as lieutenant Peshall made no minute inquiries of the Spaniard.

4. Capt. Dashwood, of La Franchise frigate, reports, that some weeks after he missed his schooner, and found part of her wreck, he captured some of the prisoners lieutenant Peshall had landed, and that they informed him his schooner had been wrecked 21 miles below Campeache, and that some of the crew had been saved.—N. B. The letters from which these extracts are taken are in lady Peshall's possession; to whom they have been addressed by the several parties.