

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, JULY 2.

BRIDGE FESTIVAL.

On Saturday last the directors and stockholders of the Charleston Bridge Company, attended by the governor, and several citizens and strangers, walked in procession over the New Bridge across Ashley river, into St. Andrew's Parish.—An elegant entertainment was there provided for them, of which they partook, together with Mr. Mills, the principal architect, from Boston, & his associates, the carpenters who had constructed the Bridge.

As soon as the carpenters reached the other side they were addressed by the president of the company, who thanked them for their services. He was followed by his excellency the governor, who complimented them on their zeal & assiduity, & told them that their labours had done honour to the state.

The day was celebrated with the utmost hilarity—in the evening the procession was again formed, and returned with music, over the bridge, which was decorated with several flags procured for the occasion.

The following are among the toasts drunk on the occasion:

By the President—The state of S. Carolina, may the spirit of internal improvement continue until all her wildernesses blossom like the rose.

By the same—The artisans of the United States, they enable us to conquer the elements.

By His Excellency the Governor—The Charleston Bridge Company, their energies promote the public interest, may their patriotic expectations be realized.

By Mr. Mills, the architect—The directors and members of the Charleston Bridge Company, may their enterprise receive the reward it so richly merits.

By Col. Rutledge—The president of the Charleston Bridge Company, may the Bridge prove a durable monument of his enterprise and his usefulness.

Three cheers.

[On this toast being given, Mr. Crafts rose, and in a concise and appropriate manner thanked the gentlemen present for the honour conferred upon him.]

By Mr. Chittenden, second architect—The Bridge, may the preparations which have been made protect it against its only enemies—the worms.

By Mr. Mills, Junr.—May the president and directors of the Charleston Bridge Company be as well satisfied with their bridge as the workmen are with their employers.

By Gen. Read—Agriculture, Commerce and Mechanics, the sister arts.

By Commodore Campbell—The patriots of South-America, success to their efforts in the cause of liberty.

Three cheers.

After the Governor had retired—The Governor of the state of South-Carolina.

Three cheers.

By the President—The fair of our country.

Nine cheers.

The Charleston Bridge, the partial completion of which was at this time celebrated, was commenced about the beginning of February, when the first pile was driven by Mr. Mills, a gentleman from Boston, who erected the bridge at Washington.—It is built upon 98 sections, each consisting of five piles, is 2,289 feet long, and 33 feet wide. The piles are defended from the worm, most of them by lead and some by copper. There are two side walks, which are to be lighted by forty lamps. The causeway at the extremity in St. Philip's Parish is 1,300 feet long—at the extremity in St. Andrew's, 1800 feet. The last pile was driven on the 28th June, and it is expected that in less than a month from this time the bridge will be open to travellers. It is the first work of the kind ever attempted in the southern states, & has been performed with unprecedented zeal & rapidity, reflecting much honour on the enterprise of those concerned.

Extract from the Orders of Gen. Hampton, dated

Head Quarters, Knoxville, June 8th, 1810.

The extension of the command of brigadier gen. Hampton, by the formation of the southern and western districts of the army into one department, and the military duties which demand his attention in the state of Tennessee, and on the Atlantic coast, will necessarily prolong his absence from the army of the Mississippi for some months.

In the mean-time the commanding officer at the cantonments, Washington M. T.—those commanding at the different posts within the Orleans and Mississippi territories, and those within the state of Tennessee, South-Carolina and Georgia, will, until the month of August, inclusive, unless otherwise directed, address their communications & returns to Columbia, South-Carolina, at which place the general's head quarters will be, for a time established. But after the period he has mentioned, all official communications are to be addressed to his former quarters with the army at Wash-

ington, M. T. From this arrangement, the post at Fort Adams and that at Fort Claiborne are excepted, and their respective commanding officers instructed to make their communications and returns through colonel Cushing; or the officer commanding at the cantonment Washington, M. T. and through whom they will receive such orders and instructions as may be thought necessary.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) JUNE 14.

The remains of Joseph Kamball (late a lieut. in the U. S. army) was found in the middle of Big Prairie, in the Illinois Territory; it is supposed he had been dead five days; the magistrates called a jury, who without hesitation found a verdict, Suicide; his throat was cut from ear to ear, and a knife dyed with blood, which was known to belong to him, laying open, near his body; his friends are hereby advertised, that his coat and pocket book are found, with papers that may be of service; other things are also left here, but not of a large amount, all of which can be had by applying to the foreman of the inquest.

William M'Donald.

Harrisonville, June 9th.

JUNE 21.

A gentleman just arrived here from above the river Platt, on the Missouri, reports that the Prune, Prankas, Maha, Otto, Missouri, Sioux, Osage, Man and other nations, are at present in open war with each other; Rodger's the Shawante Chief, has received information a few days ago of the murder of 3 of his people (who were out hunting on the Galconade) by the Osages; if his information proves true, there is no doubt of a very formidable expedition, consisting of Mississippi and Wabash Indians, being set on foot this summer against the offending party.

NATCHEZ, (M. T.) JUNE 18.

We learn by a gentleman from Attacapas (Orleans Territory) that in passing through the parish of Iberville, he found encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, on the American side, a great number of French families, who had been driven from West Florida, by order of the Spanish government. It appears that three days only were allowed these unfortunate people to dispose of their property and leave the dominions of his Catholic majesty.—Our informant adds, that it was seriously spoken of by the refugees to return after they had found a home for their families, and endeavour to overturn the government of West Florida. We doubt not the good will of these people to make the attempt; but we have too much confidence in the foresight and energy of the acting governor of the Orleans territory, to suppose for a moment, that he will suffer an unlawful enterprise to be undertaken within the jurisdiction of his government.

SAG-HARBOUR, JUNE 20.

PARRICIDE.

In our paper of the 11th May, we published an account of Mr. Nathan Meigs, of Guilford, Conn. being drowned in the Sound, from a small boat bound for this place. He and his son were the only persons in the boat; and the son stated he fell asleep, leaving his father at the helm, but when he awoke the old man was not to be found. We are now informed, that the body of Mr. Meigs has been found on the Connecticut shore, by which it appears he was shot, some of the shot being found in his body.—Some corroborating circumstances appearing against the son, he has been committed to prison.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) JULY 10.

On the 2d of July, about 5 o'clock, P. M. in a very severe thunderstorm, the citizens were alarmed at seeing the academy surrounded by a thick smoke, being the place where Mr. Martin exhibited his performance, and was at work preparing a grand display of fireworks for the fourth of July. We have been favoured with the following communication on the event by that gentleman.

"The wind blowing the rain into the house, Mr. M. ordered all the pieces of fireworks to be put under his stage, the only dry place, and observing the direction of the lightning towards the building, he went to the door to see if there was in the neighbourhood, any house or tree presenting a nearer conductor to the electric fluid. Seeing none, he observed to the person who was with him that the house stood a chance to be thunder-struck, though without danger to them, as the rain and wet walls were a good preserver. Two minutes after this, Mr. M. standing at the door, received a strong shock in one leg and on the neck, and fell senseless, remaining so about one minute. When recovering, he thought his leg paralyzed, and saw his work under the stage on fire. At first he requested the other person to save what was unconsumed at that time, but the smoke forced them to retreat. No other damage has been suffered but the loss of a grand display of fireworks, and some carpets and scenery injured by the fire.

"Mr. Martin being struck, did not see the fall of the fluid; but the other person saw it coming through the window he was opposite to, and at the same instant the fire

took place, and Mr. M. fell, the electric fluid passed by three windows, conducted by the shower—in its passage, it split some part of the window frames, & in its expansion on the ground, an electric spark shot over the dry place and set fire to the powder, and concluded its effect in the opposite part on a wet spot, by the door where Mr. M. was standing. Mr. M. supposes that it may be of some utility to observe the necessity of the conductor's being pretty deep in the ground, to meet with water, and thus to prevent a superficial expansion of the fluid. He thinks by this exposition it will be plainly seen, that the fluid has not been attracted by saltpetre, but that it has followed its natural course by the shower, and is a new proof of the sublime theory of Dr. Franklin."

NEW-YORK, JULY 14.

English Secretary of Legation.—Mr. Morier, who is coming out to attend to the ordinary intercourse between the two countries, is one of a numerous family that has been for many years employed by the English government in the Levant. His father was consul at Constantinople, and subsequently, we believe, in Egypt.—The charge des Affairs now on his way to this country, was a private clerk in lord Elgin's office when his lordship was Ambassador at Constantinople, and has never until now had any official appointment. He is said to be a gentleman of amiable character.

The British sloop of war Avon, of 18 guns, capt. Fraser, sailed from the Capes of Delaware on the 6th inst. for the Island of Jamaica. She put the money for the Spanish Minister on board of a vessel at sea, on that day. We understand that the captain would not wait long for permission expected from Washington, to land the money in the U. S. which arrived after the brig had gone down the river. This is the brig which lately had an action of nearly an hour with the French frigate, which treated her rather roughly, in her hull and rigging, and killed several of her men. The action was fought within musket shot. The French frigate sheered off. We also understand, that three American seamen were delivered from prison on the Spanish main to the capt. of the Avon, and were given up by him to the American Consul at Havana.

The British Packet Princess Mary, capt. Pocock, sailed on Friday direct for England.

BOSTON, JULY 12.

FERDINAND VII.

It appears by the following that this Prince was not the first to inform the French Authority of the attempt of the English to restore him to liberty and his country. D'Amazaga was probably placed about the Prince for the very purpose he has answered. The "first step," of "the Intendant," left Ferdinand no option. His expressions respecting the enterprise are perhaps only evidence of "super-eminent" statesmanship.

From the Paris Moniteur.

Copy of a letter from Prince Ferdinand to M. Berthemy, gov. of the Castle of Valancay, dated April 6, apprising him of the conduct of Kollis.

SIR

An unknown person having introduced himself in this place, under the pretence of working at the turneryline, has subsequently ventured to make to D'Amazaga, our first Equerry and Intendant, the proposition of carrying me off from Valancay, of delivering to me some letters which he had, and in short of bringing to its issue the project and plan of this horrid enterprise.

Our honour, our repose, the good opinion due to our principles, all would have been singularly compromised, had not M. D'Amazaga been at the head of our household, and had he not, on this perilous occasion, given a fresh proof of his fidelity and inviolable attachment both to his Majesty the Emperor and King, and to me. This officer, whose first step was to inform you at the very instant of the enterprise in question, apprized me of it immediately after.

JULY 13.

It was yesterday reported that a British schooner of 12 guns, cruising N. E. of Cape Cod, for a French lugger, as the officers said, had detained an inward bound ship on Tuesday; and an outward bound ship a few days before.

A Privateer on our Coast.

From the Coffee-House Books.

"Mr. John Wilson, pilot, informs us, that on Tuesday last the schooner which brought to the ship 100 Horses, brought to an American ship, which appeared to be bound into Boston, about 4 leagues to the North of Cape Cod light. The ship immediately took in her steering sails and handed down her colours, and steered away to the N. E. by the wind. That the pilot boat Regulator boarded the privateer, who informed, that they had taken a French merchant ship a few days previous, loaded with cotton and tobacco. The privateer mounted 12 guns, and had a sharp stern; but few men were on deck, being mostly as the pilot tho't below. The privateer also informed that she was in search of a French lugger, which they

were informed was on George's Bank supposed that the lugger had steered for Portland and the privateer was then in sight of her."

More of the Privateer.

A letter received by Mr. Gilbert, at Exchange Coffee-House, yesterday, from a correspondent in Salem, says—"Capt. Williams, who arrived here this day, informed on Wednesday, at noon, in sight of the privateer and treated with civility. An American ship was in company, concealing which capt. W. made inquiries of the commanding officer, but received only evasive answer; but a passenger stepped over side, and chalked "Taken," as perceived through a glass. She appeared to be 300 tons, had a red bottom, varnished woman head; air ports between the chains; could not read her name, which appeared to be a long one; men, women, children, passengers. Captain W. supposed prize mailer was on board, to carry to Halifax.

JULY 17.

By captain Hobbs, of the scht. Regu arrived yesterday, we received Halifax post to 3d inst.

All the regular troops at Halifax have ordered to Portugal. The 7th regiment failed, and 23d was held in readiness for embarkation.

The American ship Pigou, from Philadelphia, for Gottenburg, whose detention already been mentioned in the papers, arrived at Halifax June 21. This, we presume the ship alluded to in the letter received town yesterday.

HALIFAX, JULY

We are authorized to say, that his excellency the governor has issued directions to the principal officers of the customs throughout the province, not to give a clearance any vessel laden with pickled fish, until certificates are produced from the inspectors, the fish is in good order, and has been properly packed in barrels of the size required by the act of this province—29th Geo. III, 2, sec. 3.

Sunday failed for Lisbon, his majesty's ships Swifture, of 74 guns, Milan, 58 guns, Martin 18 guns, brigs Ferret and Harp 18 guns, and the transport brig Ariel, lying on board the 7th or Royal Fusilier regiment commanded by Lt. Col Blakeney.

Particulars of the surrender of Astorga, Villa Franca, April 28.—From a private letter entitled to full credit.

"Astorga and its magnanimous and brave governor, have been under the necessity of capitulating and surrendering—the garrison being prisoners of war, but the peasants go free, without regard to any part they have taken. This information we have from several persons, who escaped in disguise, and Providence favoured them, from the city of its surrender; and their statements, direct of the superfluous and improbable matter, in substance as follow:

"Junot, fearful that perhaps this might be aided by the Portuguese, might harass or compel him to raise the siege, though he halts affairs in this manner; he took the garrisons of Castile and support the siege and added from 10 to 12,000 infantry 2000 horse, 1000 artillery, half on foot the other half mounted, and 22 pieces of tillery, among which were two 24 pound and some eighteens and twelves, and a howitzer. They fought for the weakest of the walls, which I believe was by the Puerta de Rey, and planted there the principal battery, well constructed with saucifies; the distance of one third of a gunshot, they constructed a covered way to protect themselves, and by that means brought two pieces of large calibre still nearer. They opened the most lively and incessant fire that had been known: on Good Friday, before daybreak, and on Saturday evening, they made a breach of about ten yards, as clear as if it had been demolished with pick axes. Three times they had made a general assault mounting the breach and scaling the walls, and as many times as they attacked, they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, with the most terrible fire that can be conceived of. The whole circuit of the wall and the approach to the breach were in a moment covered with dead bodies falling in heaps upon each other, until the horror of the scene and night put a cessation to the efforts of the besiegers and the beleaged.

"The besieged, however, and their worthy governor, perceiving it was temerity to make any further resistance to a force so much superior and under such disadvantages, and the ammunition for cannon growing scarce and being desirous of avoiding the bloody fate which infallibly awaited his garrison and the whole city, capitulated in the most honourable manner on Sunday morning; the garrison being left free, and their conduct not to be questioned, and he and his garrison, prisoners the officers serving their horses, swords and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks. This article of the capitulation has been most outrageously violated, for we are assured that the first they passed Beneza, they had been