

and Family Medicines, FOR SALE AT WARNER & HANNA'S.

Preservation of HEALTH and CURE of various diseases. HANNA'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

As all the above medicines have been in general use throughout the United States for about five years, the proprietors are in possession of an immense mass of evidence in their favor.

From SALEM REGISTER. PARTICULARS Of the capture & destruction of Makey, a Malay settlement on the coast of Sumatra.

On the 13th of April, two large English ships and three brigs came to anchor in Makey roads, close in shore.

They were well armed, and had on board from three to four hundred Seapoy troops, commanded by European officers.

1st. That the natives should pay one hundred thousand dollars for the destruction of a similar armament by the French in Pulo Bay, near Bencoolen.

2. That a second hundred thousand dollars should be paid for the loss of a country ship near Makey, which the British alledged had been plundered by the Malays.

3. They demanded another hundred thousand for the expense of the second fleet, then before the port.

These demands were addressed to the Chief, Datto Sabillon, and 4 o'clock P. M. fixed for a definitive reply.

The settlement was totally unprepared for defence. No cannon was mounted, and there were no troops to defend it.

On the 14th returned the fire. A warm engagement continued for about six hours. The English lost about twenty men. The Captain of one of the brigs was wounded.

The first shot from the shore killed three men on board one of the ships. Finding little could be done by continuing in their vessels, the English landed the soldiers, and attacked the intrenchments.

Here there was a brave resistance, but finally the natives abandoned the ground, flying in all directions into the country.

Datto Sabillon the Malay Rajah who bravely defended the place, was supposed to be mortally wounded.

The English now entrenched themselves in turn, built a fort and took possession of the country, and fearing the natives might poison all the streams and wells in that neighbourhood, landed two hundred casks of water from the ships.

They destroyed the town of Makey, burning all the houses to the ground, and plundered the natives of all the pepper which had been collected for the season.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

The Damask Lip Salve, Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped lips, and every other skin and mucous membrane occasioned by colds, fevers, &c.

The restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums. This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, & cleanses and whitens the teeth.

Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine German Corn Plaister. A certain remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Anodyne Elixir, For the cure of all kinds of head ache. Gowland's Lotion.

Anderson's Pills. As all the above medicines have been in general use throughout the United States for about five years, the proprietors are in possession of an immense mass of evidence in their favor.

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It will be here necessary to make only a single observation to prove that this unprovoked attack, has fallen on the Malays, chiefly in consequence of the Americans visiting their country

and purchasing pepper. Last year it was publicly reported on that coast, that so long as the Americans were suffered to trade among the natives, the English ships could get little or no pepper, and declarations were made that it would be necessary to take possession of the native ports with a view of excluding all foreigners from any participation in the trade.

It is therefore pretty evident that pepper must in future be either purchased through English hands at double price, or not be had at all at Sumatra, while the English can keep possession. A spirit of universal commerce has seized this people. The wish to engross the whole trade of the East and West-Indies, and to fix bounds to that of Europe and America. As a commercial people ourselves, wishing to come in for a small share at least, of what may be called common property, we cannot and ought not to wish them success in any scheme, which seems to aim at seizing the whole commerce of both hemispheres.

One of the English brigs, on her return to Bencoolen, was fallen in with by a French privateer, captured, and sent to the Isle of France.

LONDON, July 4.

According to a letter from Genoa, in the Dutch papers to the 27th ult. which arrived last night, the Pope is now probably on his journey to France, under a military escort, commanded by general Charpentier. One of the motives for the French invitation, thus strenuously enforced, and the only one which will be held out to the public, is doubtless that of giving eclat to the inauguration of Bonaparte, and treating the Parisians with a shew, which none of their ancestors ever witnessed, in the reigns of their most august Monarchs. But, while the visit of the pope will serve this temporary purpose of the new Emperor, and multiply the acclamations, that must be produced at his coronation, a more serious and valuable object will be accomplished by it. Our brother Lucien, whose morals may be endured in Italy, though are too bad even for France, is to be provided for in the former country. The dominions of the Pope, as a temporal Prince, are the largest in Italy, except those of the king of Naples. There have already been hints in the French papers, relative to the formation of a kingdom for Lucien, by consolidating the dominions of the Church with some of the minor territories not yet appropriated; and it is pretty obvious, that the creature of Bonaparte, who would not have been an Ecclesiastical Sovereign, but for hypercristy, will not remain a temporal one to be an obstacle to his ambition. Yet a violent seizure of his dominions would ill accord with the new character affected by Bonaparte; an arrangement for a pacific transfer of them must be negotiated; and how rapidly will such a transaction proceed, if it take place under the immediate inspection of Bonaparte, in the station and centre of his power, and in a country where a former Pope expired?

The Slave Trade abolition Bill, was on the question of the second reading yesterday, thrown out of the House of Lords. The want of time to consider the measure duly, on account of the advanced period of the Session was the chief reason given for its rejection.

A variety of articles in the foreign papers, tend to confirm the opinion we advanced yesterday, that Russia is arming against France, and meditates an attack against her on the side of Italy, by means of an armament from the Black Sea, and the co-operation of the English fleet in the Mediterranean. Russia has already a considerable number of the troops in the islands of the Adriatic; and by a proclamation which we insert this day, she seems desirous to cultivate the esteem of the people in those parts where her troops may find so convenient a resting place previous to their landing in Italy. Should Austria feel it advisable to join the confederacy, as in the event of a prospect of success, she no doubt will, we are happy to find she is in a condition to interfere with effect. A private letter from Vienna, dated the 20th of June says:—"Though we desire to continue in peace, we are prepared for war; our Imperial treasury is better supplied than in 1792; our regiments are more than complete, our military arsenals overstocked, and, within twenty months six hundred pieces of artillery of different calibres have been cast merely for encampments, not to speak of those of a calibre for sieges and ramparts of fortresses. According to the official list delivered to our military chancellery the 1st instant, our army of the line, including troops of all kinds, amounted then to 360,500 men, and 9466 men supernumerary in the different recruiting depots. Our militia is as well disciplined as our troops of the line, amounting to 96,444 men. All our troops are regularly paid; but such is the prudence and economy of our emperor, and his respectable brother the Archduke Charles, that the Imperial Caisse de Reserve contains no less than one hundred millions of florins in ready money."

It is probable that Russia could attack France in Italy more effectually from the Black Sea, than she could attack her from her northern side. In the present state

of the contingent, Russia must convey her armies by sea to come at France on any side.—It is possible she may meditate a descent, in conjunction with England, on the side of Holland. Letters from Riga mention, as a fact, that the Russian fleet at Revel has already sailed, and that it will be joined by the fleet from Cronstadt; they say, that on board these fleets

is a numerous corps of Russian troops, whose first destination is Ireland. Notwithstanding these warlike appearances, the common opinion is, that during the present year the peace of the continent will not be interrupted, because the Russian troops are only regarded as English auxiliaries. It is probable, however, that these troops will be deposited in Ireland till the spring, then to go on some expedition against France.—They could not be brought off the Baltic till a late period, in consequence of the frost.

THE LATE PLOT AT PARIS.

The following extract of a letter from Paris, throws a light on the late charges of conspiracy in France, which it was impossible to extract from the mutilated and perverted statements which were sparingly and reluctantly issued from the press in that country:—"The depositions of the persons accused of conspiring against Bonaparte's government, and the proceedings of the court, prove that there existed a bold plan for overthrowing, in one day, and by a single effort, the tyranny which degrades France, and subjugates the continent of Europe; but that this end was to be attained by assassination has not been proved, though the Corsican has used every endeavor to produce such a belief. The dagger of some obscure assassin would doubtless have terminated with more certainty, the horrible reign of the tyrant; but would an expedient of this kind—would an enterprise, free from danger, have become men who had devoted their existence to the establishment of order in France, and of peace in Europe?"

It was Pichegru who formed the design of attacking with equal arms an usurper, against whom the combined means of civil and foreign war could no longer be united. A small number of brave men, commanded by two princes of the house of Bourbon, were to attack Bonaparte in the midst of his escort, and to carry him off, if the obstinate resistance of his guards did not prevent them. It was then intended to make the senate itself put him in a state of accusation of the monarchy. This project was simple, and the more certain it required few means, few confidants, and was calculated to astonish by the rapidity of its execution, as well as by the boldness of its combination. In such an enterprise the concurrence of Moreau was not necessary, but his opposition might become extremely dangerous. It was to be feared that the power wrested from the usurper would be transmitted to him; and that the constituted bodies, and the inert part of the nation, sure of having a man less capricious and despot than Bonaparte, would still prolong the existence of their equivocal & illegitimate government. Moreau was wounded by the manifested dissatisfaction towards Bonaparte, and a great desire to be reconciled with Pichegru. This disposition was taken for something bold and decisive; but if the situation and character of Moreau had been well understood, less confidence would have been placed in the asperities which escaped him. It would have been easily discovered that his dissatisfaction was far from having reached that pitch which induces men to conspire against a detested government.—Moreau was chagrined at the neglect of Bonaparte. His disgust was increased by his mother-in-law and his wife, who could not bear to be eclipsed by the ladies of the new court; but this was only capable of producing private discontent, and could not lead to any act of open aggression.

Some reports, which had all the appearance of truth, persuaded Pichegru that Moreau only waited for him to take a decisive part, and to exert all his influence against the consul. It was impossible to refuse attention to such indications; the courage and loyalty of Pichegru induced him to brave every danger, to attach to the most noble of enterprises the only general who had partizans at Paris amongst the superior authorities."

COWES, July 9.

Arrived the Two Friends, Allyn, from New York, laden with coffee and cotton; and Eliza, of Boston, Odell, from the east of Sumatra, with a cargo of pepper, to wait for orders. Captain Odell reports, that on the 25th of February last, he was boarded by a small French privateer, of 12 guns, while lying off Sumatra; that there are several in those seas which have much annoyed the country trade, and have captured three ships of considerable value. The Captain of the privateer told him, he sailed from the Isle of France, and that there were no less than thirty privateers, mounting from 10 to 24 guns, which sailed from that place. About the 9th of May, after passing the Cape, he spoke the American brig Augusta, of Salem, about 100 leagues from the Island of Ascension; the master of which, Northey, told him he had on board a Lieutenant of the British Navy, and an Officer of the Marines; and that he was chartered by the Government of the Cape to convey them to St Helena; he heard distinctly Captain Northey say,

that the Caroline frigate was taken, but could not clearly understand who the those Officers belonged to her.—The ship stranded the 7th inst. at the back of the Isle of Wight. The Abdalasis is of Cadix, bound to Tonningen, laden with sugar, indigo, and a small quantity of wine; part of the cargo is already saved.

STONINGTON, (Conn.) August 13.

For the information of the friends of Mr. Terence O'Brien, a native of Ireland, but who has been a resident in New Haven for several years past, and at his particular desire, you are requested to publish in your paper, that he arrived in this port on Friday last, in the sloop Sally, J. Barber, jun. from Montserrat; that after the sloop was moored, the captain, mate, and hands, excepting the cook and a Lewis Willcox, of Westerly, R. I. left the sloop, leaving Mr. O'Brien; that soon after they quitted the vessel, Willcox ordered him (O'Brien) to the pump, which he reluctantly obeyed, being much indisposed; he then ordered him to leave the pump, and drink strong punch, which Mr. O'Brien strongly remonstrated against, although threatened with death if he did not obey, and was consequently kicked from the quarter deck to the cabin, where such a scene of barbarity and cruelty was commenced, as seldom ever was heard of among civilized people. Willcox attacked the old and infirm gentleman with the ferociousness of a cannibal, by beating, kicking and maiming his body; biting off a part of his nose and one of his ears; and closing perhaps forever his right eye—he having lost the sight of his left some years since. From evidence it appears that this inhuman wretch was torturing the old man for an hour and an half, during which period as the vessel lay in the stream, no assistance came to his relief. A person passing by the vessel in a boat, was induced by the cries of the cook, to come on board, after the above period, and found the poor old man, weltering in his blood, to every appearance lifeless, and the perpetrator of the deed exulting in his bloody act. Medical and other assistance was immediately called, and the mangled body taken on shore, where the inhabitants of every sect humanely stepped forward, and administered such relief as was in their power. O'Brien now lies dangerously ill at a hospital house in this port where the best aid is afforded. His friends may obtain further information of his situation, on application to the postmaster at Stonington.

Willcox was arrested on Friday, and underwent an examination on Saturday, and was bound in 1000 dollars, for his appearance at next N. v. court.

These observations are not offered to the public through prejudice, but at the request of the injured man, and his particular friend in New London. It may be proper to observe that Willcox was unfortunately intoxicated at the time of the above transaction.

BOSTON, August 29.

Capt. Fuher, of the brig Indefatigable, arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from St. Johns, (N. F.) which place he left the 12th of August, informs that Admiral Greig, with a large squadron arrived there from England a few days previous to his departure.

There were reports in circulation yesterday, that a proposition for a cessation of arms, had been made between France and Great Britain. It is said to have come from Halifax, and is probably a repetition of the rumours of peace circulated some weeks since.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have the pleasure of communicating to our readers a statement of the votes given at Portsmouth for members of the ninth Congress of the United States; by which, we believe the most sanguine expectations of the Republicans have been exceeded in the majority obtained over the Federal candidates.—They stand thus.

REPUBLICANS.

- Clement Storer, 623
Thomas Cogswell, 624
Jedediah K Smith, 624
Nahum Parker, 624
Ezra Bartlett, 624

FEDERAL.—Samuel Tenney, Silas Betton, T. W. Thompson, Caleb Ellis and David Hough, had 251 each, and 6 Scattering.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 28.

A melancholy catastrophe took place last Monday evening in South East. Daniel Flin, Daniel Kent and one Hanes were returning homeward from a public-house, where Flin and Hanes had after noon had a law suit, before Shelden Munger, Esq.—Flin was observed by some of the company to be much in liquor before he set out; and on his way home, by the inhabitants of the neighborhood through which he passed, by running his horse outside of the road and being very noisy, &c. &c.—Coming to a straight level piece of road, "come," said Flin, "we'll have another race." Flin and Hanes started while under full speed, Flin fell from his horse; Kent coming up and discovering his situation, dismounted in order to assist him; finding him to be