

and not a shrub to be seen; notwithstanding these appearances, we have been fortunate enough to procure near 50,000 seal skins, from the shores of this desolate isle, all of a superior quality to any, I believe, ever carried to India. We shall sail the first fair wind for Canton, by the way of Cape Horn, and it is likely we shall be able to procure a few thousand more on our passage, and be in New-York in about eleven months. I have lately returned to the ship, having been absent nearly three months with my men in procuring skins, and we have got nearly half the seal that has been taken off the island the last year, although there are about eleven sail of vessels here after skins."

A London paper of 25th April gives the following instance of

#### FILIAL LOVE AND PATRIOTISM.

In a few minutes after captain Otway had arrived at the admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crowded with inquiring visitors. Among the rest a young gentleman of the transport office, about thirteen years of age, was very conspicuous. His engaging figure, and eager deportment, interested all around him, and riveted their attention. He hastily asked captain Otway after the Monarch:—"and my papa, Sir, how is he? Is he wounded? Is he killed?"—"Who is your papa my dear?" said capt. O. struck and afflicted with the youth's ingenuous sensibility.—"Captain Mosse!"—"My dear! the Monarch has been very roughly handled."—"Oh, I know your meaning!" exclaimed the mourner, "my dear papa is dead?"—"Captain Otway was much agitated, and the youth bursting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the loss of his parent in few but pathetic sentences. At length he raised his head, and, with eyes streaming with tears, faltered out—"I am happy, however, that papa died fighting for us!"

#### BOSTON, June 13.

Danish particulars of their late affairs with the English.

Translated for the CENTINEL.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of April 21.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated April 11.

"From the memorable 2d to the 8th of this month, we were in a state of uncertainty, the more painful, as the temporary suspension of arms (under the security of which the English admirals and Danes held conference) was but little known to the public, and a renewal of hostilities every moment expected. Lord Nelson frequently repaired to the head quarters of the prince royal; and we began to augur favourably from these conferences, which the commanders of the English ships too eagerly encouraged; not to believe that they sincerely wished to end a struggle, the fury of which has been as ruinous to their ships as destructive to our men. If we had consulted only public opinion, and the martial ardor which animated the inhabitants of our capital, the contest might have been continued; every one was inflamed with a desire to combat, and to avenge their brothers who fell in the bloody battle of the 2d. But our government, too wise and humane to be carried away by the impulse of the moment, listened to the propositions made to it; those for a conclusion of a peace, however advantageous to Denmark, which the English admirals offered us, could not be accepted without a violation of our engagements with our allies, and our government constantly rejected every proposition of this kind. There was no other part to take but to agree upon an armistice, which might afford an opportunity of explaining with England, and making peace on just and honourable terms.

"Lord Nelson, always penetrated with the bravery of our countrymen, applied himself to the negotiation with all the good will and facility which his instructions would permit; perhaps, in reducing himself to an armistice, exceeded them. But his critical situation, the ruinous state of many of his vessels, the immovable determination of the Danes, to devote themselves to death, rather than to submit to dishonourable terms, induced lord Nelson to adopt the armistice, which was concluded the 8th of this month, and ratified by admiral Parker on the 9th.

"This armistice was concluded with mutual frankness and good faith. The prince royal, who so well distinguishes between a ferocious enemy and a brave warrior, has shewn the hero of the British navy all the respect due to his valour and brilliant reputation. He has more than once dined with him, and in conversation both have given proofs of mutual esteem. An armistice, concluded under such auspices, assures us of a happy issue; and what increases the probability of our conjectures is, that at the moment of the conclusion of the truce, we were informed by an *estafette* of the death of the emperor Paul I. This event caused a sensation here which it is more easy to conceive than to paint. Every one is busy in his own conjectures; but intelligent men think there will be a striking contrast between the mild and amiable virtues of the new emperor, and the severe character and humour of his father. They allot a pacific system to Alexander I.—and we are more encouraged to hope from one of his first steps, the sending a courier to the court of London, to notify it of his advancement to the throne, that he will make the evils of war cease, and restore the tranquillity of the North as the first beneficent act of his reign.

"The English admirals, officially informed of the death of their enemy, whom they mortally hated, will be embarrassed, and many suppose they will receive new instructions before they enter the Baltic. If they are guided by just views, they will take no other part; but it is difficult to say what men, more accustomed to fight than to judge of the true in-

terests of nations, will do. We have reason to believe they will change their plans, and we wait with impatience to see what effect the important news of the death of Paul will have on the chiefs of the English fleet.

"Our hospitals are filled with wounded—no pains are spared to relieve and soothe them, particularly the widows and children of those who so gloriously fell in the battle of the 2d. Subscriptions for this purpose are made to a large amount. One individual has subscribed 10,000 crowns.

"A commission, composed of honest, intelligent men, is established to receive these gifts, and render them as useful as possible. Our nation is distinguished for humanity as well as courage—it appears to be elevated far above the narrow views of self-interest, so disgraceful to any nation, yet which may often be reproached with it even in the midst of distress. But in this union of generous sentiments among our countrymen, we find motives to alleviate the loss of our brave brothers in arms, whose courage has saved their country!"

#### NEW-YORK, June 17.

In the schooner Dispatch, which arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from Lisbon, came passenger capt. Israel, son of citizen Israel Israel, sheriff of Philadelphia. From this gentleman a report has got in circulation, of the defeat of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army in Egypt, by the French general Menou. It is said this news was received at Lisbon by a vessel in a short passage from Egypt; but the captain of the Dispatch informed us, that the news came from London in a British packet!!!

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Appointments by the President of the United States. George Maxwell, Esquire, attorney of the United States for the district of New-Jersey, vice Lucius H. Stockton, Esq; resigned.

Removals by the same.

Andrew Bell, Esquire, from the collectorship of the port of Amboy; Daniel Marsh appointed in his place.

Colonel Aaron Dunham, from the office of supervisor of the revenue, for the district of New-Jersey; James Linn appointed in his place.

#### THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

The Lancaster Journal mentions, that on the morning of the 12th inst, "there were not more than seventy-six applications" for the vacancy of the land office occasioned by the death of Mr. Muhlenberg!

From New-York—June 16.

This moment the ship Dispatch arrived in 40 days from Lisbon. Mr. Joseph Israel, a passenger, informs us, that the French were stationed in Bayonne to the amount of 40,000 men, on the point of marching against Portugal: in consequence of which, the plate had been taken from the churches in Portugal; and the Portuguese army was marching for the frontiers, and a messenger had been dispatched to Paris to agree to the terms proposed by Buonaparte. Spain having declared war against Portugal, all the Spanish ships at Lisbon had been seized. Flour 20 dollars per barrel; Indian corn 2 dollars per bushel.—The plague was said to rage again in Cadiz.

June 20.

The following is from the American Citizen, of Thursday:

The dispatch left Lisbon on the 6th of May. On the 4th capt. Loring arrived there from Leghorn, who brought the news of the defeat of Abercrombie. To Leghorn the information was brought by a vessel from Egypt. This information from Leghorn was confirmed by a British vessel which arrived at Lisbon on the 5th May. Captain Hammet and citizen Israel, both agree that the English account stated that Abercrombie summoned Menou to surrender, to which he replied, that if Abercrombie and his army did not re-embark by a given day (which they do not remember) he would either put the English troops to the bayonet or bury the French army under the walls of Alexandria in the attempt. In consequence of this reply a dreadful action was fought in which the English lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 8000 men! This news, which came from two different quarters, and bore the stamp of authenticity, both captains say, induced the Danes to hoist their colours as a token of joy.

"They also say that in the battle of the Sound Nelson was wounded in his remaining arm—and that the report made by Snowden of yesterday concerning the French demanding money from the merchants of Lisbon is not true. They say that the French have made no such demand, and that it is the English merchants only who have voluntarily offered them money, that they may be free from molestation in case of actual invasion.

"The army destined to invade Portugal was in readiness when the dispatch failed. The Spanish army was to be commanded by the prince of peace, and the French army by the second consul of the French republic."

Mr. Fulton, who introduced the Panorama at Paris, has lately made some experiments at Havre and Brest with his fish boat. This boat is constructed nearly in the usual manner, only that the sides swell out more, and that the bottom is flat. The latter has an aperture in the middle for receiving a pump, by means of which the vessel is made to descend to the bottom of the water.—At one of the extremities there is another pump, by the help of which it ascends to the surface; and at the stern it is furnished with a rudder, by which it is steered when under the water. Over the boat, which closes like a box,

stands a kind of cone or dome, which serves as a hatchway for entering it. This cone is constructed in the same manner as those lanterns placed at the top of circular stairs, in order to admit the light, and if furnished with several panes of glass, well cemented, that convey light to the interior of the boat, at the bottom is a glass that reflects the objects. By these means, a person in the boat can see every thing that passes above him. Mr. Fulton, in the course of his experiments, remained several hours under the water without the necessity of ascending to the surface. With this boat he can set fire to objects at a great distance, without being seen. To prove the possibility of producing this effect, fascines were laid with pitch were fastened to the end of the pier; the fish boat then sunk down, and at the end of half an hour the fascines were observed to be in flames.—Mr. Fulton suffers nobody to enter this boat but himself. He has invented also a kind of arrows or darts, which he can fix in any vessel that he intends to set on fire.

#### CHARLESTON, June 9.

Captain Wood, in the Susan of Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday. Sailed from the Havana on the 22d of May, bound to New-York, with a cargo of molasses, sugar and cotton. Two days afterwards was taken by a New-Providence privateer, under pretence that the cotton was Spanish property; a prize-master and four hands were put on board, and ordered to Nassau. The prize-master, an ignorant fellow, was induced to relinquish the command of the vessel to captain Wood, on condition of his carrying her immediately to Nassau, instead of which he bore away for this port, and had the address to receive a pilot on board off our bar, before the prize-master was aware of his situation.

We are informed that a verdict in behalf of the state, in the sum of 2142 dollars 85 cents, was yesterday obtained in the court of common pleas, against Thomas Oliver, for disobeying the quarantine laws of this state, in the month of June last.

#### NORFOLK, June 11.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Industry, captain Stanley, in 35 days from London. He brings neither letters, news-papers, nor verbal intelligence of any kind—consequently, we can say nothing as to the state of England, &c.!!!

#### WASHINGTON, June 17.

##### OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

William Baker, of Columbia district, marshal of the Patowmack district.

William Lee, of Massachusetts, commercial agent of the United States for the port of Bourdeaux, in the republic of France.

It is with much pleasure we inform the public that the commissioners have determined to build an elliptical room in the south wing of the capital for the accommodation of the house of representatives. The dimensions will be 88 feet by 66 feet; and it is intended to construct it as to make it a part of the permanent buildings of the capitol, and in perfect harmony with the original plan.

##### Sale of public lands.

By accounts from Chillicothe, at which place one of the land-offices of the United States is established by law of congress, one tract on the Hockhocking sold to J. Slater as high as 13 dollars per acre; and above 900 acres sold to Thomas Reece as high as 5 dollars and 90 cents per acre, the whole of the remaining sales would have netted at least 5 dollars per acre, instead of 2 and 25 cents, as they did, but for a connivance with the illegal trespassers now in possession, who threatened those who bid against them. Immediately after the sale several of them sold out at 8 and 10 dollars the acre.

It should be remarked that these lands are the richest in the world, in quality; of which kind the United States still own near 100 millions of acres, besides 130 millions of inferior kinds.

#### BALTIMORE, June 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 27.

"Sugar and coffee are not brisk here, brandy lower than it was, flour below the indemnity price, rice will probably soon be below it."

From New-Orleans, May 9. "The markets here are overstocked with English and West-India goods. Flour is at 9 dollars and getting higher." This letter makes no mention of the blockade of the river by the English. [Boston Centinel.]

#### Annapolis, June 25.

We are informed, says a late New-York paper, that chancellor Livingston will sail for France in the U. S. frigate Boston, and that the Adams will shortly sail for the Mediterranean to reinforce our squadron destined to that sea.

#### Philadelphia, June 22.

It is confidently asserted, that Mr. King, our minister in London, has requested his recall—and that Mr. Madison, who is about to resign the department of state, will succeed Mr. King.

We tender our sincere thanks to the gentleman who communicated to us the New-York "Commercial Advertiser" of Saturday last. From this paper we have extracted, and now lay before our readers, the official accounts of the landing and subsequent operations of the British forces in Egypt, to the 31st March, on which day the French army, under the immediate command of gen. Menou, was defeated