

## American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16.

STRANGER of a good mien and interesting appearance has engaged the sympathies of a number of the respectable inhabitants of Key township, for a fortnight past. He taken ill with the SMALL POX, at an early hour, near the first gate, on the Philadelphia Lancaster turnpike road. On inquiry of the host and hostess, he informed them, that his name was Williams, and that he had been in the city making large purchases of goods, which he had dispatched for Pittsburg, on his way to Kentucky, 800 miles distant, where he had a large store and valuable possessions. He was unmarried, but had a mother tenderly loved, and many very dear relations. He was importuned by the benevolent host and hostess to permit the intelligence of his situation to be forwarded; but he requested it might not be done. His mother would be inconsolable, and his relations would hurry on their way to visit him. Before they could arrive his fate would, one way or other, be determined, and their toils and inconveniences would be fruitless. A physician of talents was immediately sent for, attended his patient with skill and regularity. Lest the qualifications for nursing of females of the family should not be competent, a respectable relation of the landlady was sent for. The patient took an uncommon attachment to her, as he said she exactly resembled his mother. All medical aid and every kind and incessant attention were afforded. The stranger, far from his relations and friends, cited the compassion, and received the humane assistance his situation demanded. But vain was every endeavour. He died on Friday last of the small pox of the confluent and most inveterate kind. A proof of the folly and danger so fatal to those who neglect the easy and sure means of safety modern practice, both of inoculation and vaccination, affords. Whatever had been his life let his death be monitory. Reader—before you drop tears of regret, know that this unhappy and impassionate stranger, was one of remarkable and distinguished character. He has been often portrayed in our public prints, in terms of peculiar description. He had escaped the sting decreed for him, through the tender mercy of the pardoning power exercised in a neighbouring state, where he was condemned to die; but reprieved under the triple tree. His qualifications for deception did not forsake him in the hour of death; which did not allow him to wait for legal forms. This celebrated personage was the noted WILLIAMS, the Horse Thief; too well known for his achievements in the way of his profession, in the southern states, and too little known to those who afforded him their assistance in the last act of his drama. Their benevolence to this inconsistent miscreant is not the less meritorious, because he was undelivering of it. Their reward must be found in Heaven; for his history is all he has left. This was discovered on inquiry after his death, in the city, where he spent some time lately, at a reputable lodging house, under an assumed character.

We have been favoured with Kingston (J.) papers to the 14th May.—A military search for suspected foreigners took place at Port-Royal and Kingston—Eighty-seven of this description (73 males and 14 females) were apprehended.—Except seven, however, they were afterwards released. A vessel from the Havana, with 320 bbls. of flour, arrived at Kingston, May 12. There had been numerous executions of blacks, on the charge of conspiring against their masters.

JUNE 21.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, dated June 3, says, "We have most dreadful accounts of an insurrection of the blacks at Jamaica, two thirds of which island are said to be in their possession. The troops are going down from Martinique to assist in suppressing the insurgents."

JUNE 22.

We are requested to state, that there is every probability of the report of an insurrection in Jamaica being unfounded. Letters from Jamaica, as late as May 18, are silent on the subject. The report at St. Barts. probably grew out of the circumstance of some blacks being executed at Kingston, for conspiring against their masters. [Rel.]

A British frigate lately sailed from Jamaica, to summon the city of St. Domingo to surrender—it was understood that the place would be immediately given up to the British on being summoned.

The Elk sloop of war captured a French privateer in the Caicos passage a short time since; she was supposed to be the only French privateer then in the West India seas.

PITTSBURG, (PA.) JUNE 14.

Although a liberal price, in cash, has been offered for wheat, it appears to be scarce in the country at this season of the year—very little having yet come in.

## Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1809.

Senate of Maryland.

Dr. Richard Pindle was elected, on the 10th instant, in the senate of this state, a member thereof, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the nonacceptance of John Moores, Esquire.

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

LIGHT ARTILLERY EXPERIMENT.

Capt. Peters, with a detachment of two pieces of artillery, fired a salute at the Willow Grove, on the evening of the 12th inst. proceeded 3 miles down the Levee, and fired a second salute in the short space of 22 minutes.

First salute fired in one min. 10 secs. slow match.

Second salute fired in one minute, quick match.

Three miles travelled (including the limbering, men mounting and dismounting from their horses, and unlimbering) nineteen minutes 50 seconds.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans; dated 18th May.

"A duel was fought here on the morning of the 15th, between lieutenants Bowie and Hage, of the light dragoons. At the third fire both shots took effect. The former was mortally wounded. I attended his funeral last evening. The latter will in all probability lose one hand, as the bones of his arm just above the wrist are shattered in a shocking manner. They were promising young officers, and were said to be two of the best-looking young men in the army."

Another Duel.

Was fought yesterday morning, by lieutenant Chruise, late of the marine Corps, and Dr. Heap, surgeon in the navy. Distance five yards. Each of them received a wound in the right thigh; but neither are supposed to be dangerous. [N. Orleans paper.]

For the information of the stockholders in the Baltimore Fire Insurance company as well in town, as at a distance, we have been requested to state, that all stockholders who shall have neglected to pay the third instalment lately called for, on or before the 5th day of July next, will by such neglect incur an irremissible forfeiture of their respective shares. [Fed. Gaz.]

The U. S. schooner Enterprise, Lt. Tripp, has orders to sail on Thursday for Amsterdam.

The commander of the U. States sloop of war Wasp, now at Philadelphia, has received orders to get his ship ready for foreign service. [N. Y. paper.]

An alarming insurrection lately broke out in the Northern Provinces of China, and the insurgents gained some important advantages on the banks of the Chou Devine; but were afterwards defeated, and some of the leaders confined in the fortress of Lieu Shai. An army of 100,000 men had been assembled at Tonkin to preserve tranquility. [Register.]

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,  
May 30th, 1809.

Extract from the Proceedings of the President and Professors.

Resolved, That William Rivers, Augustine Smith, Richard Pollard and Henry Skipwith, be and hereby are, for ever expelled from this college, for being concerned in DUELLING: the two first as principals, the other two as seconds.

Signed,

J. MADISON, President.

All prospects of an Indian War at an End.

The editor feels great satisfaction in being enabled to communicate to his fellow-citizens upon the authority of governor Harrison, that there exists not the smallest probability of hostilities with any of the neighbouring tribes. The body of Indians collected by the prophet have disappeared, and some of his confidential followers are now with the governor. We understand that they very strenuously deny the existence of any intention on their part to attack our settlements, and that their dispersion was attended with some indications of terror and apprehension. Whether this was occasioned by the military arrangements that were here made, or by the fear of starvation from the prohibition that was issued by the governor to the traders against supplying them with corn and ammunition, until their designs should be less equivocal, we know not. [Vincennes paper.]

The bill to alter the post road from Baltimore to Annapolis, by Rock Hall, was read the third time in the house of representatives of the U. S. on the 20th inst. and postponed indefinitely. [Apr. 25.]

## A BILL

To amend and continue in force the act, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of congress: Provided, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts repealed or mentioned, or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain & France, and their dependencies, shall be, and remain repealed, notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation. Provided the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, after the expiration of any of the said acts, or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts, and every provision thereof, were in full force and virtue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act, or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel, bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond, with one or more sureties, to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage, in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighters or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel and of the cargo put on board the same: Provided always, that the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the United States from Great-Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the 20th day of May and the 1st of June one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies.

[The above bill has passed the senate unanimously: it is stated it will also pass the house of representatives by a large majority.]

## Foreign.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the ship Virginia, capt. Crockett, arrived here in ballast, from Amsterdam. It will be seen by our translations from an Amsterdam paper of the 1st of May; that there has been a severe battle between the Archduke Charles and the French Emperor. The various accounts of this battle disagree in particulars. One account states, that Buonaparte took 30,000 prisoners, 20 generals, &c. another, that he took 20,000 prisoners:—the most improbable story is, (and to us they all carry improbability with them) that which we have from capt. Crockett, who, no doubt, heard such a report on the eve of his sailing. It was, that, on the first day of the battle, Buonaparte pretended to be defeated, and retreated merely to gain a more advantageous position—having obtained this position, he turned upon the Archduke Charles, and after a bloody battle, literally took and destroyed the whole of the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners, 26 generals, all their cannon, colours, ammunition, &c. fell into his hands. The number of Austrians left dead on the field was not exactly known; the loss of the French, as usual, was very trifling. It was, however, confessed by the French themselves, that this victory had not decided the fate of Austria. The Archduke John was at the head of 80,000 troops, advancing to co-operate with his brother Charles.

The emperor of Austria, it was reported, had returned to Vienna from the army.

We leave these reports to be sifted by our readers. The translations from the Dutch papers will be considered more probable.

The dispatch ship Mentor, capt. Wainwright, had been in France three or four weeks, and it was stated in a letter from France, received at Amsterdam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, was to return to America in the Mentor.

No further relaxation had taken place in the French decrees. The ship Virginia brings out dispatches for government, supposed to be in reply to those which went out in the Mentor, to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 29th of April, to a respectable house in this city, says,

"I have just time to inform you, that official accounts are just received of the defeat of the Austrians on the Donau—25,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners, and 100 pieces of cannon taken by the French."

The president's proclamation, announcing the restoration of intercourse, between this country and Great-Britain, was received at Fayal previous to the sailing of the Eagle. It was received most welcome.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

By the ship Virginia, capt. Crockett, 46 days from Amsterdam, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received an Amsterdam paper of the first of May, containing important news, of which we have given a translation.

From this it will appear, that the "dog-war" are again let loose in Germany; and that a bloody engagement took place on the 20th of April at Rhor, between the French and Austrian army, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter.

We learn verbally from captain Crockett that the victory of the 20th, was obtained by a russe de guerre; the emperor Napoleon under cover of a feigned retreat, having drawn the Archduke Charles into a very unfavorable position. The Archduke John was advancing to meet the French, at the head of 80,000 men, so that a second engagement was daily expected.

The emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia continued neuter.

Capt. Crockett, we understand, has brought dispatches for government from Mr. Armstrong, who, it was reported in Amsterdam, was about leaving Paris, and would probably return in the Mentor.

Nothing new had been received from Spain. The embargo on American vessels in the port of Holland was raised early in April.

Trade in Holland was perfectly at a stand. The people are reduced to extreme poverty and distress; and yielded, without recourse, to the severe oppression under which they lie. [Com. Adv.]

The story of gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, intending to return in the Mentor, is incorrect. [Pub. Adv.]

TRANSLATIONS.

DRESDEN, APRIL 19.

We have at present no other intelligence of the belligerent armies than that the French are concentrated on the banks of the Danube.

DONAWERTH, APRIL 18.

The moment his majesty the emperor arrived here he issued the following proclamation to his army:—

"Soldiers!"

We have fixed the territory of the coalition; yet the Austrian general imagined, on the appearance of his army we shall precipitately retreat, and leave our allies