

ting. The next day he came across a friend, who informed him where he could find Mr. Lippincott and Sherman. They received him with them and afforded him their assistance. Shortly afterwards all three, Mr. Lippincott, Sherman and Smith, embarked on board of a boat, that they procured for that purpose, and set out to sea in expectation of being picked up by some English vessel off the harbour. This expectation was realized, though not by an English vessel; and after a voyage of 31 days, they arrived safe in the United States on January 1808, when they proceeded to their homes at Philadelphia and New-York, having been absent more than two years, and nearly two years in prison.

The other fifteen prisoners pursued the edge of the shore for about ten miles, when their progress was intercepted by a river or ferry. In pursuing this river up and down, in order to cross, they happened all to meet at an old Spaniard's house, for the purpose of procuring means to cross over. The Spaniard immediately knew who they were, and began to ask them some questions, and offered his services to assist them, which they gladly accepted. He engaged with them, that upon their giving him what money they had, he would conceal them that night, and the next ensuing night would carry them to the Indian Territory, about 40 miles from Carthage, where they might easily make their escape. This agreement they concluded, and paid him what money they had, being in the whole about 50 dollars. The next day the Spaniard was informed that the governor had offered ten dollars a head for them. This reward he found would amount to more than he had received from the prisoners. Accordingly, he went and most treacherously made an agreement with the teacher to give them up. The next day, towards evening, he, together with two or three other Spaniards, took the prisoners on board of a boat to carry them to the place agreed upon. After passing along by the town, he rowed them to the shore, under some pretence or other, when immediately appeared about 50 armed soldiers and horsemen, according to appointment, ready to receive them, and instantly took them into custody, and carried them back to their prison.

From a late Charleston paper.

#### HOOPING COUGH.

A CITIZEN of Charleston, feeling great concern at the fatal effects of the Hooping Cough, now prevailing among children in the city, offers for the consideration of those parents, whose families may be afflicted with this distressing malady, a remedy that has been pursued with considerable success.—The discovery was made by an Indigo Planter some years past, in the simple operation of the effects of oil in allaying the fermentation after working his vats; it occurred to him, by a coincidence of causes, that it would be of service to subside the phlegm in this disorder, and at this time having a child dreadfully afflicted, even given over by the faculty, and thought by them beyond all hopes of recovery, and death almost immediately expected, recourse was had to repeated doses of Sweet Oil, giving the quantity of a teaspoonful directly following a fit, (there is no fear of too great a quantity of oil being required to be given, for every dose operates as a procrastination of the fit,) a recovery soon followed, and was allowed to be entirely owing to the application of the Sweet Oil. The communicator has witnessed, in a dozen cases, the effects of this remedy.

#### Remain of Drucal Practices.

THE southern part of Devonshire, (in England,) is remarkable for its cider. In order to ensure a good fruit harvest, the following custom is generally kept up in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the Farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cider, goes to the orchard, and then, encircling one of the best trees, they drink the following toast three several times.

Here's to thee, Old Apple Tree;  
When thou may'st bud, and when thou may'st  
blow!  
And when thou may'st bear apple enow!  
Hats full! caps full!  
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!  
And my pockets full too!  
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

This done they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them, till some one among them has guessed what is upon the spit, which is generally some nice little thing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky clodpole receives the titbit as his recompense. Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this custom, the trees will bear no apples that year.

#### EXTRACT.

THE Tongue was compared by a Greek to a Race Horse, for, said he, "the less weight it carries, the faster it will run."

## Harland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, September 6, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisier World,  
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

### Foreign.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 30.

#### ARRIVAL OF MR. JACKSON.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the British frigate L'Africaine, capt. Pagett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portsmouth, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esq. his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, his lady and three children.

By this arrival, we have London papers to the 13th July, six days later than those received at Halifax.—We select the most prominent articles, and leave the reader to judge for himself.

LONDON, JULY 11.

THE prisoners taken on board a Dutch prize, sent into Dover by the Tiger, revenue cutter, state, that it was universally believed at Flushing, when they sailed, that another great battle had been fought on the Danube on the 26th ult. which terminated in the defeat of the French army, with the loss of 50,000 men, 10,000 of whom belonged to Buonaparte's guards. The same persons also state, that there were lying at Flushing three men of war, full of troops, waiting for a favourable opportunity to put to sea, in consequence of which, a squadron sailed immediately from Deal for that part of the Dutch coast, that it was understood 20,000 Prussians were on their march to co-operate with the Austrian army; and that the greatest possible discontent prevailed in Holland, in consequence of the severity of the conscription law. Reports are also stated to have been circulated at Flushing of the assassination of Ferdinand VII. We know not what degree of credit to attach to these statements.

JULY 13.

Orders were received at the custom-house this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately. The expedition will fail in two or three days.

We received some German papers this morning, which contain a bulletin from the Austrian army, relative to the operations in Saxony, on the Raab, and in the Tyrol. It does not announce however, any new fact of much importance.

Fortune has frowned upon another member of the Buonaparte family, and Jerome, who had advanced with his Westphalian and Dutch troops against the Austrians, threatening to drive them in a few days out of Saxony, has been checked in his presumptuous boasting, and been himself beaten. This we infer from an article in the second edition of the Berlin Gazette of 1st July. He would not else have ordered all the baggage in his rear to return to Magdeburg, nor send in such haste to Cassel for all the disposable troops to be put in motion. A victory over Jerome Buonaparte is important, in as much as it will enable the Austrians to advance about the time when great events were to take place in Hanover and Hesse. The following is the article to which we have alluded:

Extract from a second edition of the Berlin Court Gazette of the 1st July, 1809, which has been printed later than those forwarded by the Hamburg mail.

"At this moment, the 1st of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we received the following intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Leipsic, June 29.

"The Westphalian troops, which arrived here, marched again on the 27th in pursuit of the Austrians; the king himself followed them on the 28th, and promised to clear Saxony of the Austrians in a few days.

"According to accounts received from Dresden of the 29th, the Austrian army having received reinforcements of 5000 cavalry, which made their force 16,000 men, has taken post at Keitzenhausen, in the environs of Meissen, expecting the enemy.

"The Austrian army is provided with a train of 50 pieces of cannon, and is commanded by general Kinmeyer.

"This moment a courier from the Westphalian army has passed through here, to order all baggage he finds on the road to return to Magdeburg; he is also to proceed to Cassel to order all the disposable troops to put themselves immediately in motion.

"Since yesterday afternoon it is said the roar of cannon has been heard."

YARMOUTH, JULY 10.

Arrived, the Havoc, gunbrig, lieut. Bamber, from the Baltic, and brings intelligence that Schill is not dead, but only wounded; and is fortifying the island of Rugen, and reports that a revolution has broken out at Petersburg, headed by the Grand Duke Constantine.

MERSEBOURG, JUNE 25.

Official letters from the king of Westphalia's head quarters, arrived this morning, state, that gen. D'Albrynac had orders to pass the Sall yesterday, and attack the Austrians near Lutzen. After several actions the enemy were obliged to retire. The Austrians evacuated Leipsic at midnight.

FRAGUE, (BOHEMIA,) JUNE 24.

We learn by official reports from the generalissimo's head quarters, that to the 22d nothing had occurred between the two main armies. The Archduke Charles is daily receiving reinforcements from 2 to 3000 men, so that his force on the line, from Creims to Preiburg, is estimated at 160,000 troops of the line.

"As the Tyrolians and Vorarlbergers, supported by the imperial troops, under the command of col. Teuner, consider themselves strong enough to make head against the enemy, gen. Chastellai has united with the Banus of Croatia, count Guilay, and in conjunction with him has entered Hungary by the mountain.

JUNE 25.

The army of the Archduke Charles, which is now 160,000 strong, and is daily increasing in force, has thrown up fortifications on different points of the Danube, and adheres to its plan of defensive operations. The archduke sends detachments to Hungary and Germany to alarm the enemy.

BANK OF THE ELBE, JUNE 30.

According to private letters from Austria, the duke of Ragusa's army has been defeated and totally dispersed in the confines of Hungary, and no more than six thousand men are said to remain of it. By the same channel it is said, that a combined British and Turkish naval and military force has retaken Fricht and Fiume, and conquered the greatest part of Dalmatia.

LEIPSIC, JUNE 26.

According to certain information from Frankfurt negotiations for a peace between France and Austria are carrying on under the mediation of Russia. We are in hopes that our sovereign will soon return here.

JUNE 28.

This day about noon the king of Westphalia left this city, and advanced with the whole of his army to the neighbourhood of Dresden. Before his departure he was waited on by a deputation of the magistracy.—His majesty issued here the following

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers! The rapidity of our march, and the perfect combinations of our movements have had the same effect on the enemy as if he had lost a battle.

"Only the day before yesterday he insulted our allies, and threatened nothing less than fire and destruction to our towns and villages. To day he lies full of terror before us. He has scarce been able to bear the look of our advanced posts.

"He occupied eight days in advancing from Dresden to Leipsic, and has obtained no advantage except discovering that it requires only two days to arrive from Leipsic to Dresden.

"He believed us still on the banks of the Fulde, while we were on the Saal. He did not suppose, it seems, that we would encounter either fatigues or danger, even when it was necessary to hasten to our worthy ally the king of Saxony.

"Soldiers! You have obtained a right to the Friendship of the brave Saxons, and you may in a similar case reckon on their assistance with the same noble confidence as they have relied on you.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

Royal Westphalia, head quarters,

Leipsic, June 26, 1809.

Chief of the staff, REDBELL.

RAMSGATE, JULY 11.

#### THE EXPEDITION.

We are all bustle here this day, 20 sail of transports have come in, which in consequence of adverse winds, occasions great confusion amongst them, but being moderate was attended with little or no damage to the vessels. The troops are to embark to-morrow, as far as the present arrivals will admit, when these will be dispatched for the Downs, and others sent in, so that to appearance one of the most formidable expeditions ever witnessed from this country, is now likely to be very soon ready for its destination.

The march of the troops for their various destinations on the Kent coast was completed yesterday.

Besides the artillery already stated, 1200 horses of the commissariat corps of gunner drivers, from Woolwich, Chatham and Canterbury, are ordered to accompany the expedition; a strong indication this, that the service is continental. They will be embarked in divisions at Northfleet and Ramsgate. A detachment of the wagon train is also expected to embark this day at Deptford.

Letters from Lubec announce, that admiral Saumarez appears to threaten the isle of Gotthland.

## American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 28.

#### FROM PORTUGAL.

THE Schooner Sally arrived here yesterday from Halifax, bringing papers of that date to the 18th inst. They furnish nothing new from Europe.—The sloop of war Corcoran just arrived at Halifax, from Lisbon; and following memoranda is given us as the substance of her news.

"Lisbon, July 12.—The Spanish army are at Almaraz; the English at Plasencia and the French between the Talavera and Montes Claros, about 25 leagues from Madrid; Sebastian and the would be king Joseph, with 14,000 troops at Toledo. A battle was expected about the 15th July.—Gen. Arthur Wellesley not to make an attack until the British troops had come up."

From a late London paper.

#### PROCLAMATION

#### OF DON SANTIAGO LINERS,

Viceroy, Governor and Captain-General of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, and its dependencies, knight of the order of Juan, &c.

"The Genius of Discord accumulated acts of frenzy, but his fleeting triumphs have already ceased to exist; and he perceives with shame and rage, that his hopes will yield to the valour of the Spaniards. Waverer between guilt and despair, he multiplies in vain his seductive arts to shake the fidelity and humble the dignity of the Spanish American provinces. His criminal calculations and ceaseless clash of falsehood and truth, from the weak supports of those lying rumours spread by the infatuated satellites of Napoleon. I would condescend to refute minutely those false reports, though the contradictions with which they abound, prove sufficiently that they spring from ignorance and partiality, were I addressing a people so illustrious as that which I have the honour to command, and did the unconnected relation of the successes of the enemy, although described in their inflated style, compared with the intelligence which we have received, and to which may give credit, shew beyond all doubt, the reality of our victories, and that Buonaparte and his satellites are halting to the point. A thinking man hears with contempt of the entrance of the French at Madrid, because he well knows it will only serve to lengthen the list of our triumphs. What advantage can they reap from their penetrating into the heart of a nation where they cannot fight and where they have no other alternative than to fall victims to hunger, or succumb to our troops, by whom they are surrounded? Let us recollect, that when, during the war of succession, the enemy entered Madrid, it proved their ruin. Spain now contends with a single foe; then, without foreign assistance or any other forces but its own, it could Europe, whose powerful kingdoms had sworn its ruin, to tremble. The numerous armies which then entered Spain in every direction to take possession of Madrid, and the greater part of the Peninsula, we completely routed and conquered. At this moment, when our forces and our resources are infinitely superior, what ought we not to hope from our bold and intrepid warriors? What impediment ought the miserable and ephemeral successes of the French at Madrid to produce on our minds? Before the middle of last January, has undoubtedly passed away like smoke. The bent which the political affairs of Europe has taken, and the influence of the cabinet of St. James's over all the world, give us well founded hopes that Austria has broken off its diplomatic relations with France, whose frontiers are threatened by a formidable army. The Turks have openly renounced hostilities against the Russians. England has sent her fleets and armies, and transmitted her energy to Naples and to Holland. In short, all the kingdoms rise from their lethargic slumbers, and the last victories of our armies are the harbinger of liberty to Europe. Our whole nation is united under the protection of a wise and regular government. The Spanish and the British empires have consolidated their forces and real power, and twenty millions of souls shall never yield to the sophistry of an impostor. This is the true state of things, which will perpetuate the honour and the glory of the Spanish nation and its immortal allies.

Buenos Ayres, March 13, 1809.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 26.

Capt. Rogers, of the ship Clara, from St. Croix, spoke the British armed ship Sloop, capt. Barclay, who informed him that there had been several British frigates and sloops of war lost off Guadaloupe in a very heavy gale about the 2d August.

Mr. Eostaphiev, has arrived at Boston from Russian consul. We understand he came by the way of England and Halifax.