

FOREIGN.

SALEM, JAN. 23.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The ship Exeter, captain Bray, of this port, from Liverpool, has furnished us with London papers to the 25th of November. We find nothing in them of great importance.

The Honourable DAVID ERSKINE arrived from America, in the ship of War, the 24th of November.

The evacuation of Walcheren was still talked of; and Sir R. Strachan was slated to have left town the 24th for that island, to superintend the embarkation of the troops, &c. A letter from Flushing of the 14th Nov. represents the mortality among the troops to be still unabated.

Orders were received at Plymouth, to send to sea every ship fit for service, to cruise along the French coast, to pick up such straggling ships as might have escaped from Lord Collingwood.

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 13.

It is now made publicly known, that our intercourse with England is to cease, according to the stipulations of the late treaty; for yesterday, (Sunday,) notice was given from the post here, and in several other of the maritime towns of Sweden, that our ports would be shut against all English ships on Wednesday the 15th inst.; and it is therefore expected that an official communication to that effect will then be made to Rear Admiral Pickens, the commander in chief of the British ships on that station. He is to sail for England on the 16th, and the last conveyance cannot fail before the 1st Dec. and 2 ships of war will be suffered to remain at Carlskrona to escort it—Two Swedish ships of the line, four frigates and several gun-boats, have within these few days failed from this city for port, before which there is at present 1 English vessel.

The inhabitants here, are greatly alarmed, from fear of a visit by an English fleet to re-assert against this exclusion of their ships from our ports; and all the assurances which the English residents here can give them, that no harm is intended them, are insufficient to meet their apprehensions.

LONDON, NOV. 17.

It appears, that of the 15 monarchs of Europe, who were tranquilly seated on their thrones, in the year 1788, George the third of England, alone possesses the kingly power. The sum of this melancholy record of royalty stands thus:—

One murdered One assassinated
Five deposed One abdicated
One expropriated One died a lunatic
Two poisoned One natural death
One sudden death One still reigning.

The loss of territory and population sustained by Sweden in the present war, is thus stated in the foreign Journals:—Wismar, six square miles, and 11,200 inhabitants; Pomerania and Rugen, 70 square miles, and 70,000 inhabitants; Finland, 3,500 square miles, and 700,000 inhabitants. Total 3,759 square miles, and 781,200 inhabitants, or in other words, one fourth of her whole territory, and one sixth of her population.

NOVEMBER 21.

The peace with France, we can easily see by an article from Vienna, is not generally popular in the Austrian capital.—The terms of it however, are executing as speedily as possible.—Great part of the French army is to remain in Germany, and the head quarters are to be at Passau. The arrangements stipulated in the treaty of peace or growing out of it, are developing themselves daily.—It was at first supposed that Prussia, reduced as she would be permitted to remain in statu quo; she is to cede Memel to Russia, in exchange for a small island, for something else, which we may be sure will be of less, perhaps no value. We remark that payments to France have been for sometime suspended. One of the Rhenish provinces, who has displayed the greatest attachment to France, is to be rewarded with the city of Hanover. Is this the grand duke of Wurtemberg or the king of Wurtemberg? Most probably the latter.—Bonaparte would be gratified by making the husband of the King of England's daughter accept part of the hereditary dominions of her father.

OF SPAIN.

It is remarked in a letter from Cadiz, of the 30, that the people of Spain are as energetic in the patriot cause as could be wished, and that they had few leaders on whom they could depend—that Gerona had made the armies of France tremble at her name—that Gen. Blake deservedly possessed the entire confidence of all classes, his military skill, his courage, and patriotism being undoubted; but that the defect of the whole plan was, that the people had no head to look to.—In the London Star of Nov. 25, it is stated, that a large quantity of military clothing is shipped for Corunna, for the use of the Spaniards; and it is also all kinds of stores for our army in Portugal.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 20.

The Gale. On Thursday evening a severe gale came on, with little rain, snow and hail, at intervals, and has continued to blow heavily from N. W. for the last twenty-four hours, during which time it has done considerable damage to the vessels at the wharfs in the North river.

The brig Amazon, laden with cotton, at anchorage in the North river, was driven on shore along side the battery, but we believe has not received much damage.

The steam boat Rariton, was sunk. The United States brig of war Argus, dragged her anchors above two miles, but brought up without receiving any damage.

Several chimneys were also blown down.

JAN. 23.

FATAL LEVITY.

A melancholy accident occurred here on Saturday night. Two young gentlemen, returning late to their lodgings, one of them seized one of a pair of pistols, that were lying on the mantle-piece, and said jocularly to his companion "come let us fight a duel," and flourished his pistol in defiance, at his friend. The other took the second pistol, and after a few flourishes, supposing that it was not loaded, pointed it to a servant girl in the room, and fired! The ball passed through her wind pipe and lodged in her shoulder. After languishing till morning, she expired.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 23.

As we supposed, yesterday morning presented the surface of Old Delaware covered with ice, and yesterday saw hundreds amusing themselves on their feet. Thus by the sudden change of the weather in about 74 hours, our rivers, being without a single particle of ice at the commencement of the gale, was completely froze from side to side.

ST. PIERRES, (MAR.) DEC. 20.

Four corvettes and four frigates, carrying conscripts for the reinforcement of the garrison of Guadaloupe, have been dispatched from the ports of France. Two of the corvettes were taken in the European seas; two have just been taken at Guadaloupe; two frigates have been destroyed there, and two others will not escape the vigilance of our ships cruising off Guadaloupe.

LEXINGTON, DEC. 23, 1809

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, to his friend in Lexington.

St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

Some few days before my return to St. Louis, major Peter Choteau had arrived from his Missouri expedition. This gentleman possesses a very extensive influence with the Indians of this country, founded on the openness, sincerity and justice, with which he has ever treated them.

On the failure of all other expedients for restoring the Mandan chief to his people, major Choteau was selected, as the only person, whose address in the conduct of such an enterprise, was esteemed preferable to military equipment. The result has amply justified the public expectation. The chief and his family were safely landed at his village on the 24th of Sept. last, after an absence of about 3 years.

The banks of the Missouri are inhabited by very numerous and warlike nations of Indians, and the appearance of military preparation will be always considered by those children of the forest, as the signal for violence, or as an invitation to the combat. Major Choteau foresaw and foretold, from this cause, the embarrassments which awaited the expedition of ensign Pryor in the year 1807—observing, that if it were determined to rely on the strength of the party, and to open a passage with the sword, no certain calculation could be made—it might require 500 men—10,000 might be found insufficient.

This river has become of late a subject of so much interesting curiosity, that I have sought frequent occasions of conversing with the major, with respect to the navigation, soil, climate, vegetable and animal productions, &c. I shall take a more leisurely moment to communicate the various informations with which he has obligingly favoured me, confining myself at this time, to a brief notice of those facts which struck me as new, and worthy of farther inquiry.

He informs me, that the Buffalo, which you know to be innumerable on the banks, and in the neighbourhood of that river, might be made a source of inexhaustible supply of fine wool to our manufactories. This animal casts a rich fleece in the spring, or in the beginning of the summer, which the Indians at very low rates, might be induced to collect in vast quantities. It is very probable, that parts only of the buffalo produce wool, suitable for the manufacture of clothes. The major brought several specimens, of various degrees of fineness, the best of which has been spun into very beautiful yarn by Madam Choteau, and knit into socks and mittens. Let our Atlantic friends beware, lest this valuable staple supersede in time, their boasted adoption of the Merinos.

The climate of the upper country is represented by the major to be very salubrious, the soil, is however poor and unproductive, and contains every where, indications of volcanic eruptions. He appears to be of opinion, that the precious metals will be one day discovered—that they abound in Louisiana, has long been a well founded conjecture, and the relations of every successive explorer, add strength to the supposition.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 25.

Capt. D. Hughs of the 1st regiment of infantry arrived on or about the 20th ult. at Natchitoches with ensign Valquez, one corporal and 5 privates of the U. States army, who were of the party left in the internal provinces of New-Spain by major Pike. Those poor fellows have been absent from their country more than ten years; one half of which time they were detained as prisoners by the capt. gen. of those provinces. The Spanish government have still retained a sergeant Wm. E. Meek, whom they keep as prisoner, for having nobly taken the life of one of his party, who attempted by an infamous insinuation to inculcate the motives of the expedition to the head of Red river and the frontiers of New-Spain. [Currier.]

RICHMOND, JAN. 16.

Young Payne played in this Theatre for 8 nights—in the characters of Norval, O'Avian (in the Mountaineers), Hamlet, Rollo, Frederick in Lover's Vows, Selim, (in Barbarossa), Romeo, and Lothar (in Adelgitha,) he was entitled to half the profits and a clear benefit besides—dollars 1710 was the amount of his receipts during this short period, 10 days.

By a recapitulation of the report made by the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, relative to the arms, &c. of Pennsylvania, it appears, that the total of infantry and exempts, artillery, cavalry, light infantry and riflemen, amounts to 99,876—the stand of arms, public and private, to 39,917—and the field-pieces to 53.

A proposition has been made for dividing and erecting a new county from certain portions of Chester and Lancaster counties in the state of Pennsylvania.

By the bill of mortality in Newburyport, in Massachusetts, for the last year, it appears that 20 females have been destroyed by the consumption, while the male victims were only 6.

John Harland advertises in a Washington (N. C.) paper a "square sun dial compass"—"an instrument to survey by the sun, which in every respect supercedes the needle, and not being subject to attraction or variation, will point out the variation of the needle at sea and the time of the day"—and offers to shew any gentleman the practice and principle of the instrument for one quarter of a dollar.

Died, on the 3th instant, in St. Mary's county, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BLAKISTONE, the consort of Thomas Blakistone, Esquire. Her illness, though not very tedious, was severe, and for some time before her dissolution, threatened the melancholy event, which we now record, as a poor tribute to her inestimable virtues. Her patience and resignation, during her afflictions, strongly manifested that Christian piety which so eminently characterized her through life, and furnished, in her last moments, one more proof, that over the humble, the virtuous and the penitent, Death can boast of no "thing," the Grave of no "victory." So scrupulously correct was the whole tenor of her conduct, that in the circle of her female acquaintance, by her elders she was not only beloved, but admired, while to the younger, she gave an example which proved worthy of being followed, by the sedulous attention on their part to emulate her goodness. As a wife, the agonizing pangs of her disconsolate and affectionate husband, best evince her value. As a mother, the tears and heart breaking throbs of her tender offspring, afford but a small proof how dear she was to them. As a mistress, slavery under her dominion lost its bitterness, and was no longer recognised as a misfortune. And as a neighbour, the grief of those who knew her best, bears ample testimony of her worth. In speaking of the dead, truth is often sacrificed to panegyric, but of this excellent woman, more might still be said than is here attempted; among those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her, and who now lament their own loss, while they must rejoice at her gain, in having flown from the pains and miseries of this life, to "rest from her labours" in the mansions of everlasting peace.

On Thursday, the 25th inst. Mr. WILLIAM GLOVER, after a severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude. His loss will be severely felt, not only by his bereaved relatives, but by the public at large, who are thus deprived of one of our most useful and estimable citizens.

Read this.

NECESSITY obliges the subscriber to notify to all those indebted to him by note or open account, to come forward and settle the same, by paying Cash, or leaving Tobacco in his hands, to be sold at a reasonable limited time, at the Baltimore market price. He solicits particular attention to this request, as all those who do not settle their accounts by the 15th of March, may depend suits will be commenced to April term next. 3 X THOMAS TONGUE, Jun. Tracey's Landing, Jan. 10. 1810.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Edward Lloyd, Esquire,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the memorial of Jacob Staley, of Frederick county, that on the night of the sixteenth of December last, his new barn with the following contents, was set on fire and consumed, viz. In wheat and other small grain, about fourteen hundred bushels, two tun of hay, six head of valuable horses, and nine head of horned cattle; and that on the night of the twenty-fifth of October last, another barn belonging to the said Staley, with the following contents, viz. about eight hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen tun of hay, and fodder to a considerable amount, was likewise consumed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some malicious person or persons wilfully set fire to the same: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such crimes should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this

my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the said offences, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offences, on the aforesaid condition.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Griesve's paper at Hagarstown, Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, and the Frederick-town Herald.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of July last, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn river, a negro man named GRIG, but among the people of colour, more generally was called GRIG SMUTHERS, he is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of lip in his speech, which may be easily discovered in an affirmative answer, as he always replies with a yeth Sir, instead of yes; he took with him two shirts of white ticklingburg, two pair of trousers of brown hempen linen, a long coat of bottle green cloth much worn, a short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, he may perhaps have other cloths with him or have changed them as well as his name, and may have procured a pass, as he is a very artful shrewd villain; this fellow is a remarkable good ploughman, and may perhaps have engaged himself on some farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if not secreted in the city, where he has many acquaintances, and a brother by the name of Dick, who lives with Mr. Dennis A. Smith, callier of the Mechanics Bank. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this state, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol independent of the reward of One Hundred Dollars, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 3, 1809. 23

Sheriffalty.

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends again to be a candidate for Sheriff, in consideration of which I again offer myself as a candidate at the next regular election for that important office. I return my sincere thanks to those of my friends who supported me at the late election, and again solicit a continuation of their favours, and the suffrage of the public in general.

H. WELCH