

"For my own part, and under present circumstances, I think he has just cause for his displeasure—and most assuredly we ought to have paid attention to this matter; as it completes the execution of the treaty with both parties, and is now the only obstacle (in my opinion) to a permanent peace with the Algerines.

"We are now landing all our stores at this place, from the store ships; after the completion of which the "United States" will proceed to Carthage; the Ontario, with our consuls, Mr. McCall and Major Barney, to Leghorn, and this ship to Messina for clothing, (where it is to be had cheap) and afterwards to rendezvous at Malta. The John Adams to proceed on her intended route to Naples, to procure marble for our Capitol at Washington, and then to proceed home. The Hornet will be kept as a despatch vessel, and the Alert laid up for the winter. On our return to this place we shall have the ship out, and put the whole squadron in readiness to return to America in the spring. All this I give you as reports from the officers of the "United States;" but, whether it is precisely the Commodore's plan, I cannot pretend to say—tis, however, all we can ascertain of his intentions as to our present movements. He no doubt will also sound the Tunisians and Tripolitans, before we go into winter quarters. The Erie is at Marseilles.

"Commodore Shaw's orders instruct him to establish our hospital, deposit our stores, &c. &c. at Gibraltar, Algiers, or Malta; but either of those ports would be too inconvenient, (being at too great a distance from us) should we want supplies or necessaries of any kind; in consequence, Port Mahon will be our home for the winter, and our hospital is already established on a very respectable footing, although we are remarkably healthy.

"We expect the Franklin 74, the Java, with smaller vessels, will be the relieving squadron in the spring."

[We have no doubt, that Commodore Decatur will be able to give a satisfactory explanation relative to the Algerine brig not being restored.—Patriot Editors.]

Another Extract from the same—dated

Port Mahon, Dec. 4, 1815.

"Not a single vessel has entered or left the port since our arrival, except the scur. "Hornet" to France, for clothing for the squadron, and the "John Adams" to Leghorn, with Major Barney. The Commodore sails with the "United States" and "Ontario," to-morrow or next day, for Carthage, to ascertain the situation of the Algerine brig, and if possible to have her released, which affords at best but a doubtful opportunity of writing to America.

"Our contemplated trip to Messina has been given up, as the winter has set in, and we have already experienced considerable bad weather, and our ship requires many repairs. Our crew is now employed in assisting the Spaniards to complete a Spanish three decker for sea, which is now in dock, to make room for our ship to leave out. And Capt. Gordon is more anxious to repair the ship immediately, to enable him to be ready in the spring, in case the relieving squadron comes out early.

"We could not possibly have hit upon a more convenient rendezvous in the Mediterranean. The harbour is by far the best we have seen, and the Governor extremely friendly and accommodating. He has already furnished us with Store houses, and a very extensive building for a Hospital, and has offered us the use of the Dock-Yard. (which is a very fine one) or any conveniences the port affords. We shall commence getting the ship ready in a day or two.

"We might as well be out of the world, as in Port Mahon, for news of any kind, as there is but little trade to this place, and that only in the summer season; so that I cannot give you the least European news."

A letter from Gibraltar of the 16th December says—"I have been informed that the Spaniards have restored the brig to the Algerines," and also adds, that "The schooner Hozart has gone to France."

[American.]

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A late Paris paper in introducing a detailed account of the following trial for parricide which was had at the November session of the court of assizes of Versailles, remarks that crimes of every kind, murders, assassinations and suicides have recently been very common, and regards them as the fruits of the deep corruption occasioned by a revolution of five and twenty years, of a long moral anarchy; and the absence of all the institutions which are the preservers of the true social principles.

An inhabitant of a small commune near St. Leu, in the valley of Montmorency, disturbed by the fear of being disinherited by his father, conceived last year the abominable design of poisoning him. A watchmaker to whom he applied to obtain the fatal potion which he designed for the author of his days, gave him some salutary advice which delayed the crime.—The father, instead of following the advice of the Vicar of St. Leu, of separating from this monster, had the weakness to continue him with his wife and children in his house. The miserable man, after having received a just reprimand from his father, pretended to be desirous of leaving his paternal mansion, and following his wife who had already retired with her children to the house of an inhabitant of St. Leu; then in the silence of the night he ascended cautiously to the chamber where his father was asleep, and plunged a knife into his heart. The next day he returned to the house, and after having contemplated the corpse of his father, which was covered with blood, he went to the Mayor with complaint of the murder which had been committed, adding that he had passed the night with his wife at St. Leu.—But a mass of evidence arose against him. Every one was convinced of his guilt when they found that he had not been at St. Leu, and that the inhabitants of the house where his wife had lodged, had not seen him. The knife which he said had belonged to his father, and which he had thrown by the side of the body, was not collected by any of the relations who had lived the most familiarly with the old man, nor by his servant. The jury struck with the consistency of the evidence, which pointed him out as the assassin, unanimously pronounced him guilty.

When the terrible sentence was pronounced, not the slightest change was to be remarked in his countenance. One would have thought that it was against a stranger that he heard the judgment which sentenced him to go barefoot to the scaffold, to wear over his head a funeral veil, and to see his criminal hand separated from his body, before suffering his capital punishment.

From a London Paper.

ROMANTIC STORY.

An anonymous correspondent has favoured us with the following curious account, which he assures us is genuine: He was walking in the neighbourhood of Edmonton with a friend, who requested his particular attention to a female, then happening to be in the same path-way with them, she having attracted much notice in that quarter, in consequence of her recent marriage under very peculiar circumstances. She had been a servant at a tavern there, and waited on the guests, of the Sunday ordinary, which is held throughout the year. At this ordinary one gentleman was a constant attendant, and was generally supposed to be one of the numerous clerks of the city, who have no other opportunity of enjoying the change of fresh air. He usually occupied the same seat, and appeared much reserved, except when addressing the maid-servant, towards whom his demeanour was very kind and condescending—and at length he made a formal proposal of marriage to her. The girl, who had more sense than often falls to the lot of persons in that sphere of life, did not object to the proposal, but earnestly entreated that a small sum might be settled as a provision against any casualties which, in consequence of her intended elevation, she might be less able to bear. This suggestion met with all the attention that could be hoped for. The gentleman agreed to settle one thousand pounds, and lost no time in selling out stock sufficient for raising that sum. The happy day was now appointed, but not before the lover had explained to the fair object of his choice, that they could only meet once a week, and had exacted from her a promise

never to urge him to a further explanation of the circumstances which reduced him to the necessity of submitting to so painful a separation! They were accordingly married, and went on very pleasantly, until the Lady, prompted by a curiosity, which (whether truly or not we will not venture to affirm) is said to be peculiar to the sex, requested that he would confide the secret to her. At this request the manner of the enamoured spouse became much altered, and, after betraying a considerable degree of irritation, he commanded her never again to obtrude the subject upon him. The storm was thus suffered to blow over for a time! but curiosity, perhaps is one of the most powerful motives agitating the human breast, and this new Psyche had not philosophy enough to withstand it. She again entreated a solution of the mystery; but the entreaty was met only by a frown—she pleaded her affection—and finding ail of no avail, she threatened to have him watched to the place of his retreat. This had the effect of extorting a declaration from him; and he assured her that she might probably discover his secret, but that if she did, she would never see him afterwards.—Notwithstanding this declaration, made with great coolness and firmness, the imprudent woman persisted, and by the help of some busy friends, was introduced to her husband in his disguise, as one of the common beggars of the metropolis; she spoke to him in that situation, but, as he then told her for the last time; she has never seen him since!

From the Savannah Advertiser.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Scutellaria Galericulata.

Description.—This is a perennial Plant, and rises about two feet in height. Leaves are on a square stem, opposite each other, the same as Boneset, and spear shaped towards the end; flowers blue, or rather of a violet colour.

History.—It grows about the borders of ponds, and on the banks of rivers—and flows in August.

Medical virtues.—It is a good astringent, and has been found an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog either in the man or beast. The following secret preparation I procured from a physician in New-Jersey,\* who brought me the herb; and which I now communicate for the general good of my fellow creatures, that in case of their meeting with such a misfortune, they may know how to apply a remedy that has never failed in one instance, when applied according to the following

Preparation.—Gather the leaves of the plant about the last of July; dry them carefully in the shade, and after being pulverized, sift the powder through a hair sieve, and put it in bottles, well corked for use. As soon as a person has been bit by a mad dog, he must take a gill, four times a day, every other day, of the tea, made by pouring a pint of boiling water on a table spoonful of the dry herb or powder. The day it is omitted, he must take a tea spoon full of the flour of sulphur in the morning fasting and at bed time, in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three weeks.

To cattle or horses, give four times the quantity prescribed for a man.

\* Supposed to be the late Dr. Vandever.

REMARKS.

The subject of hydrophobia has lately attracted much public attention, and various remedies have been proposed for that most terrible of human calamities. I re-publish from the Savannah Advertiser, the foregoing communication, on the same subject, because, I venture to say, I hazard nothing in thus endeavouring to inspire the fullest confidence in the virtues of the plant here recommended; not as a remedy after the disease has made its appearance; but as a sure preventative, if seasonably applied. I would not speak in such positive terms, had I not been an eye witness to its successful application, not in a single instance only, but in several; in no one of which did it fail. A great number of hogs and cows were bitten by the same dog, and a Mr. Lewis, (who then lived in Westchester, but is now dead, and who possessed this secret,) being sent for, administered the plant to some of those which were bitten, and to some he did not; invariably the former all recovered, and as invariably the latter all died of hydrophobia. This I saw. But, it has been since

said to have failed in a single case, and a similar one at the eastward; but the particulars are not sufficiently set forth to enable us to judge whether the plant was the real scull-cap or not, or whether it was properly prepared or not. What I mean to say is to caution against a too hasty condemnation from a single exception. Had a general conclusion been drawn in the same manner from a single failure, the world at this day would have been without the blessing of inoculation, and the still incomparably greater blessing of vaccination.—Editor of the New-York Evening Post.

BUONAPARTE.

Extracts from letters received in London, from officers of his Majesty's ship Northumberland.

His Majesty's ship Northumberland, Oct. 20.

"We arrived here on the 15th, after rather a pleasant, though long passage, of ten weeks; and general Buonaparte landed on the 16th in the evening, when it was quite dark. He was muffled up in a large surcoat. A guard went before him to disperse the mob. You may judge of the state of his mind and spirits by what he did, and what he did not do, during the passage. He never came out of his cabin but in the evenings after dinner; he then, almost without exception, went and leaned against the breech of the foremost gun on the weather side of the quarter deck, whence he never moved. Generals Bertrand and Lascases always came out with him, and with whom he ever continued in conversation; he appeared to take little notice of his other companions. His dress, upon these occasions, was invariably a green coat, with two plain epaulettes, small clothes, white silk stockings, and pumps, with gold buckles. At the usual ceremony of crossing the line, which we did on the 23d of September, gen Buonaparte made a present to Old Neptune of one hundred Napoleons; the French generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each.

The Countess Bertrand is one of the most pleasant and agreeable women I ever conversed with. She said she wished we had missed the island; and I do not wonder at it; for if its boundless craggy rocks and lofty mountains strike the senses of a stranger, who can depart at his pleasure, with a cold, heart-appalling effect, what must be the feelings of banished majesty? Nature seems to have formed it for security to its inhabitants. Had General Buonaparte ever entertained a hope of escape, when he came in sight of this place, it must have been banished for ever. The whole world beside, I should suppose, does not present such another spot."

Northumberland, Oct. 18.

"Buonaparte was very much pleased with the attention shown to him, whilst on board this ship, however he might have felt upon subjects connected with bringing him here. He publicly thanked Capt. Ross, on the quarter deck, for his kindness, and requested he would do the same for him to the other officers."

Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 29.

CARTHAGENA HAS FALLEN!

Captain Prince, of the schr. Rover, in 15 days from St. Domingo, has favoured us with the following of the fall of Carthage: A few days before he sailed, General Bolivar, who commanded the Patriot Army; arrived at Port-au-Prince, with his Aids. Capt. P. says, that before he left St. Domingo, several Carthaginian schooners had arrived, in the greatest distress imaginable; that on their passage, being short of provisions, one vessel was obliged to throw overboard one hundred of their passengers; another fifty. Provisions were so scarce at Carthage, that the inhabitants were in a state of starvation; and were leaving the place as fast as opportunity offered. Carthage had surrendered to the Spanish Army.

New-York, Feb. 7.

Captain Myrick, of the ship Jackson, informs that the day before he sailed, a sloop of war arrived at Havana from Carthage, with the official account of the surrender of Carthage to the Royal forces.

On taking possession of the place, it was discovered that 2500 persons had staved during the siege, whose bodies were found in the houses. The above sloop of war had on board about sixty of the leading Revolutionists, as prisoners, destined to Old Spain.

Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, that pass and commodious establishment, the residence of the subscriber, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, seven miles from the city of Annapolis, the main road from thence to Baltimore passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two-story brick dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy and ice-house, a large stone building for servants, a brick barn and stable, cow-house, sheep house, corn-house, and several other buildings, comprising what may be necessary for the use of a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling-house stands upon an eminence affording a handsome view of the Severn river and of the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rail, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is on this land upwards of 100 acres of low ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some large set in orchard grass and clover. There is making out of the Severn River, a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a hay craft can load with the produce of the farm. The arable land is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than this Subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This land is uncommonly well watered, never failing springs of fine water, and two streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also several articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. Henry Mandeville Belvoir, Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, and Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office at payment.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscribers hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, an order to dispose of the negroes, by the names of Maria, William, Benjamin and Susan, belonging to the estate of Edmund Kelly, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The sale will take place at the late residence of the said Edmund Kelly, on Friday the 23d of February inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six months; bond to be approved security, will be required with interest from the day of sale. Elizabeth S. Kelly, Administrator. Francis Bird, Feb. 1, 1816.

Will be Sold,

At Public Sale, on the 27th February, 1816, at the late residence of John Hood, of John, in Anne-Arundel county, a number of Negroes, (consisting of Men, Women and Children), Horse, Cattle, Hogs, Household Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Wheat, Corn, Hay, Straw, &c. &c. the terms of sale are, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid before the property is taken possession of. James Hood, of John, Administrator. Feb. 1, 1816.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of tobacco and different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against said county for the year ending on the day. By order Wm. S. Ervin, Clerk. Feb. 8, 1816.