

a powerful champion in their cause, whose labours are to contribute largely to the support and permanency of democracy in this country; yet there are others of them, who possessed too much of the proud spirit of Americans, to feel willing to accept the unprincipled turn-coat as their oracle. We mention with pleasure, that while the most of these prints are "congratulating the public" upon his arrival and singing hosannas to his name, the *American Yeoman*, published at Brattleborough, Vt. and the *Saratoga Courier*, are not thus deeply infected with jacobin madness. The sentiments of these journals upon the subject, while they betray an honest indignation at the obsequiousness of their brethren, to the man, who perhaps has abused our country, and some of our greatest and best men, more than any other, at the same time breathe a spirit purely American. The *Yeoman* intimates that the Republicans of Vermont feel rather cool than otherwise at his arrival. "We believe," says, the *Yeoman*, "they deprecate nothing more ardently, than that he should enlist in the party conflicts of the U. States.—Mr. C. has declared that he comes here merely as a visitor—that he shall always love England better than any other country—and that he will never become a subject or citizen of any other state." As a foreigner, then, we bid him welcome to all our accustomed rites of hospitality: and although we confess we cannot entertain that high admiration for the character of the *Parthian Patriot*, who flies from the battle, & "in safety shoots flying," as for the Hampdens, the Russels, and the Sidneys, who remained firm at their posts in the hour of danger and despotism—yet we greet Mr. Cobbett with a cordial welcome; and when he is inclined to amuse himself and others, by displaying the skill with which he can hit a political object, we freely present him the whole realm of Great Britain, with all its colonies and dependencies—its Prince Regent, Lords and Commons—its "rotten boroughs," its sinecures, paupers and pensions, and *Thinking* John Bull himself, for a target.—We shall with pleasure read the registered account of his bull teases, and shall clap the adroit Matorador, who teases the lordly animal with his darts, and makes the old English Bull roar again—all this will be very pleasant to us Green-Mountain Republicans."

But the republicans, (our writer continues,) "will not soon forget, that Mr. Cobbett was once a political partizan in the U. States. They remember, that when the republicans were engaged as honestly as Mr. C. can now be, in attempting a reform in our government, Mr. Cobbett then took the "aristocratic" side, and edited the "Porcupine," every quill of which was directly pointed against a reform.—They cannot forget the licentiousness of a pen, which respected neither age, learning, public character, or individual profession. They cannot forget the coarse abuse cast on the pride of our country the venerable Franklin, under the nick name of "Old Thunder Mug"—nor the attack on the professional character of the good and learned Dr. *Rush*, under that of "Sangrado"—and they have experimentally learned enough of the versatile disposition of this profuse irritable writer, to know, that though he may commence his visit by attacking the federalists, he may continue and conclude it, by abusing the republicans. "A word to the wise is sufficient"—and surely the sage of Botley is a wise man."

These sentiments reflect much credit upon the editor of the *Yeoman*; and the neat and cutting sarcasm, conveyed in the comparison between the *flying patriots*, and the "Hampdens, Russels and Sidneys," who remained firm at their posts in the hour of danger, would be keenly felt by any one not as callous to every honourable feeling, as Cobbett himself, or the insect reptiles who are ready to crawl around him, and exhalate their venom, that they may render their own principles the more poisonous.

RECOVERING THE DROWNED.

The following directions have been published by the Dublin Humane Society:—

1. What thou doest, do quickly.
1. Coavey the body carefully, with the head a little raised to the nearest convenient house.
2. Strip and dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. An adult; lay the body on a bed or a blanket, near the fire or in a warm chamber, if in summer, expose it the sun.
4. A child; place it between two persons in a warm bed.
5. Rub the body gently with flannel, sprinkled with spirits.
6. Restore breathing by introducing the pipe of bellows (where the apparatus cannot be immediately procured) into one nostril, keeping the other and the mouth closed, gently inflate the lungs, alternately compress the breast, and then let the mouth and nostrils free.
7. Apply warm bricks to the soles of the feet, and warm spirits to the palms of the hands, and the pit of the stomach.
8. Persist in these means for three hours at least, or until life be restored.

CAUTIONS.

1. Never to be held up by the heels.
 2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
 3. Not to allow into the room more than six persons.
 4. Not to rub the body with salt.
- GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
- On signs of returning life, and if swallowing be returned, a small quantity (often repeated) of warm wine and water, or diluted spirits, should be given, the patient put into a warm bed, and if disposed, allowed to sleep.
- Electricity and bleeding are never to be employed, unless by the direction of a medical gentleman.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, of May 27.

RIOT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Our readers will recollect, that some weeks since we published an account of an attack upon the British ship *Hamilton*, Captain Colthead, while lying in the harbour of New Orleans. We received by the last mail the *New-Orleans Gazette* of the 15th of April, which contains a more detailed statement of this unhappy occurrence. Mr. Wagner, the Editor states,

1. That the Mayor knew the riot was about to take place.
2. That if his own means were not sufficient to prevent it, he knew there was abundance of force within his reach, which he might easily have obtained by applying for it.
3. That he not only declined to apply for such assistance, but refused to make use of such means till it was too late—that is, till the mischief was complete, and the rioters dispersed."

Here follow the affidavits of Mr. Stewart, Major General Ripley, Commodore Patterson, and Sailing Master Loomis of the United States Navy.

Mr. Stewart says, that on the 18th of March he was on board the *Hamilton*, that about two o'clock P. M. a crowd was collecting on the levee, with the avowed determination to take down the vanes which were flying on the mast head of the *Hamilton*; that he advised the captain to call upon the Mayor; that the captain waited on the Mayor; that his honor refused to interfere; that, about 4 o'clock, the Mayor came on board, and informed the captain he would take charge of the ship. The deponent and the captain proceeded below; that a few minutes after they were in the cabin and they were hailed from deck, to come up. They found the mob had boarded, and were pursuing the crew, with pistols, swords and cutlasses, that one of the *Hamilton's* crew was shot through the neck.

General Ripley states, that he did not receive any communication from the Mayor requesting his aid; that he was called upon by two citizens, requesting military aid, and that when he arrived on the levee, the Mayor seemed to rejoice that the troops had arrived.

Commodore Patterson testifies, that Sailing Masters Loomis and Bassett called on him, and observed that the masters of the vessels in the neighbourhood of the *Hamilton*, were desirous that he would exercise his authority, as commander of the naval force, to have the flags pulled down; at the same time stating that the master of the *Hamilton* would abide by any direction given by the naval commander; that the (Com. Patterson) replied, that as the vanes had been represented to him, they contained nothing offensive to the government of the United States or in violation of its laws, and that were he in the captain's place, he would not haul them down by compulsion." He also offered, if the civil authority wanted his assistance in quelling the disturbance to render it with all the force under his command.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, June 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival this morning of the British ship *Ann*, Captain Simpson, in 28 days from Cork, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers, to the 30th of April and Dublin to the 3d of May, both inclusive. From these papers, we have selected for publication this evening as copious extracts as our time and limits would permit. Additional selections will be given in our next.

Bills of indictment for high treason have been found against the state prisoners confined in the tower.

The British Parliament have appropriated nearly eighteen millions of dollars for relieving the public distress—more than six & a half millions for England, and more than eleven millions for Ireland.

LONDON MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, April 30.

We had no fresh arrivals this morning, consequently the few sales made in Fine Wheat and Oats were at Monday's prices; Fine Barley supports its price, but there was but little business done; in Peas and Beans there is no alteration.—Foreign Wheat, 62s. 7s; Fine do 104s. 12s; English Wheat 62s. 64s; Fine do 106s. 12s; Old do 62s. 122s; Rye 44s. 54s; Fine do 62s; Barley 30s. 34s; Fine do 48s. 52s; Rape Seed 50l. 51l. per last; Fine Flour 100s. 105s; Second 95s. 100s.

The Dublin Markets—May 2.

Our Corn Market still continues heavy, sellers seem much more numerous than the buyers, and very little business done except by the retailers, who are buying sparingly for home consumption—inferior wheat appears more in demand at 28s to 35s for grinding—no demand for prime samples. Oat and Oatmeal stationary. Good feeding oats, 22s. to 24s. Oatmeal 22s 6d to 25s. per cwt. Barley heavy at 16 to 23s.—Good Irish flour very heavy, at 35 to 50s.—American of good quality 82 to 85s. and plenty at market.—No alteration in whiskey.

The demand for grass seeds extremely heavy, owing to the long continuance of dry weather—no stir yet in flaxseed, and prices seem to be giving way. New York, 5l 13s 9d to 5l 10s.—Potatoes 5s for blacks, and 5s 6d to 6s 6d for apples. Coals 24 to 25s.

LONDON, April 30.

THE QUEEN.

We have the pleasure to inform the Public, that her Majesty, with the full sanction of her Physicians, has ordered her carriage for the purpose of taking an airing this day.

French Funds—67—

These Journals are otherwise destitute of news.

HIGH TREASON.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills for High Treason against Arthur Thistlewood, Gent.; James Watson, the elder, surgeon; James Watson, the younger, surgeon; Thomas Preston, cordwainer; and James Hooper, labourer. The bill against John Keenes, tailor, was thrown out.

It appears, therefore, that enough has been discovered against the above five persons to put them upon their respective trials for the greatest offence which the law knows.—Upon this awful subject we are therefore prevented from saying more at present. We learn from the speech of the Attorney General, that they are to be put upon their trials with all proper and becoming expedition. The forms necessary on such solemn occasions would, however, have rendered it impossible to commence the proceedings till within a day or two of the conclusion of the present term, during which they could not, therefore, probably have been finished. Hence the first Monday of the ensuing term has been fixed on at present, subject to any slight change should intervening circumstances render it necessary.

Our account of the apprehension of Thistlewood, published yesterday, was upon the whole correct, with the exception, however, of his having got on board the *Perseus*, in the river. The fact appears to be, that only a passage had been taken for him, his wife and sons on board the British ship *Perseus*, Captain Richardson. This vessel had clear-

ed out for St. John's & New-Brunswick; but an assurance was given by a Mr. Fitzgerald, the person who chartered her, that the above mentioned parties should be taken to New-York, Mrs. Thistlewood, said to be a very interesting woman, with her son, who is about ten years of age, went on board, under the name of Wilkinson; and was required along with the rest of the passengers, to the number of 153, to appear before the Inspector of Aliens on board the *Flamer* brig, off Gravesend, (of which the Inspector is also commander) in order, as well to comply with the Alien regulations, as to have it ascertained that the 57th Geo. III. chap. 10, for regulating the conveyance of passengers in certain cases was obeyed. The Alien Department had been led to suspect that Thistlewood would attempt to escape by this vessel; and the Chief Clerk, attended by one of the Messengers of the Department, had for some time been acting upon this suspicion, and both were in the town of Gravesend at the time when Thistlewood was taken on board the *Flamer* by the commander of that vessel, who had an officer in readiness with Lord Sidmouth's warrant. The prisoner it appears, being aware of the examination to which he would have been subjected, along with the other passengers, previously to the clearing of the vessel, from the Alien department, had avoided going on board the *Perseus*, but went directly on board the *Flamer* with his three friends, who were detained with him, and still remain in custody.

Yesterday Robert Pilkington was examined at the Secretary of State's Office.

Bradbury, and Banford the Lancashire rhymer, who were some weeks ago bro't in irons from Manchester, on suspicion of treason, were yesterday discharged on bail, after another examination at the Home Office.

The House of Commons continue their important discussions. Last night a motion for dispensing with the Secretary for the Colonies, brought forward by Mr. Tierney and supported by a large majority. The subject of Debating Shops was also touched upon again—the Faction drive at this in order to paralyze the Magistracy of the Country, and every error is blazoned with extraordinary exaggeration into an instance of the most tyrannical and lawless oppression. The object is consistent, but we trust the means will fail.

In both Houses last night a discussion took place in consequence of a construction given by two Magistrates at the Old Bailey last week of the seditious Meetings Act, by which a society was prevented from holding its meetings for debating on legal, political and historical questions. Ministers, in both Houses, disavowed the construction put upon the Act by the two Aldermen.

If we are to believe the French Journals, a considerable misunderstanding prevails between the Courts of Vienna and Turin. The former is said to have renewed its application for an exchange of territory, which the latter firmly opposes; and it is added, that the garrison of Alexandria is to be reinforced by six thousand Austrian troops, which the Sardinian government is also said to view with a jealous eye.

The Elector of Cassel, upon the invitation of the Emperor of Russia, has acceded to the Holy Alliance.

Dublin, May 3.

By the English mail, which arrived yesterday, we received London Journals of Tuesday, with French and other foreign papers.

The Morning Chronicle communicates the following extraordinary article of intelligence. The Courier is silent and does not contradict it:—

"It is reported that a despatch from our Foreign Office to the Ottoman Port, which was entrusted to the foreign messenger to be conveyed, was broken open and read by corrupt means. This is an outrage of so flagrant a nature, that we trust it will not be suffered to pass over without the most rigorous investigation and complaint to the government whose agents have committed this insult."

It is understood that Mr. Grattan and Lord Castlereagh are agreed to the precise nature of the proposition to be submitted to Parliament respecting the claims of Roman Catholics.

The English Funds were depressed on Tuesday, principally for some

large sales. One broker had a quarter of a million. The Commissioners made their usual purchases in reduced annuities at 7 1/2, which price this species of stock closed. Consols, for money, were at 72 1/3; and, for account, at 72 1/2.

Employment of the Poor.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his plan for the employment of the poor.

The sum proposed to be advanced, for England, 1,500,000. In the Exchequer Bills; and for Ireland, 250,000. out of the Consolidated Fund of that kingdom.

Commissioners are to be appointed, who are to be empowered to advance loans to Corporations, Boards, for the purpose of making Harbours or Canals, or to Trustees of Roads, or to any persons engaged in public works now in progress or about to undertake them.

Advances are to be made on the security of the Poor Rates in England. No advance to be made in any parish except in cases in which the rate was double the average of the two preceding years.

Manufacturers of Birmingham and other places to be assisted with loans.

The 250,000. to be voted for Ireland is to be employed in the completion of public works or the encouragement of the fisheries.

The Exchequer Bills to be payable in the year 1820. Security to be taken for the payment of the several advances by instalments, so that the whole shall be repaid by the time the Exchequer Bills become payable by the State. However, it is deemed expedient to allow, at further time, the Commissioners to be empowered to extend it for seven years from the period of making the loan.

The interest on the advances to be five per cent. The Exchequer Bills bear an interest only of 3 per cent. The difference, therefore, between 3 1/4 and 5 per cent. is to be applied to defray the expenses of the Commissioners, & the other charges attending the Loan.

In case of any failure in payment the Crown is not to have priority over any other creditor, except by the consent of the creditors themselves.

The resolutions proposed are agreed to and are to be taken into further consideration on Friday next, a bill, embodying the details of the plan, will be introduced. It was generally agreed that the utmost possible dispatch should be used.

The objections to the measure were, that the encouragement to prosecute public works would tend to depress the price of labour; that it would be better to draw money for the cultivation of the lands, and the promoting the navigation of the country; that Manufacturers did not want capital; but markets; that the advances of money would not find their market; that with respect to the Poor Rates, the relief to be afforded in cases where the rates had been so high as to be nearly bankrupt. What valid security, then, could they give for the repayment of loans?

"But these objections," the *Courier* says, "whatever weight they may have, fades away before the necessity of the case. Distress occasioned by the want of employment for the poor. The plan tends to relieve that distress in the best possible way, by furnishing employment. The relief afforded may not extend to all cases; but do not let us, because we cannot apply a complete and perfect remedy, reject a partial one."

State of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County Orphan's Court, May 27 1817.

On application by petition of Charles binson, administrator of Charles Burton of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be done once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Political Intelligence.

John Gasdaway, Reg. of A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, has administered on the personal estate of Charles Burton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said will. Given under my hand this 27th day of May 1817.

Charles Robinson, Adm.

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