

It would seem by the following account, that the great leviathan of the deep has again made his appearance in the waters of Cape Ann.

Boston, May 12. The Sea Serpent again, or another—Captain Woodward, and the mate and seamen of the schr. Adamant, which arrived at Hingham on Sunday last, from Penobscot, saw, in the afternoon of the day previous, about 12 leagues E. of Cape Ann, a sea serpent, apparently upwards of 100 feet long, which frequently raised its head a considerable height from the water.

From the Western Spy, printed at Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati, 20th Feb. 1818.

Sir, I am directed by the town council of the town of Cincinnati, to inform you, and through you the secretary of war, of certain acts of violence, committed by soldiers of the United States, stationed here, on citizens of this town; and to request you to use your influence with that officer to have the soldiers removed, (or if their removal cannot be effected) placed under such regulations as shall prevent in future, the disturbance of the public peace.

During the month of January, last, there had been collected at this place, about 70 soldiers, who committed almost nightly depredations on the citizens of this town and its vicinity. Complaints became loud and numerous, and a representation of them was made to capt. Grosvenor, the commanding officer, who expressed his regret and gave assurances that no exertions on his part should be wanting to correct the abuses—stating that he had issued an order for arming his troops, and that done, he would establish and keep up a constant barrack-guard, so that the communication between the soldiers and the citizens should be completely cut off after tattoo; this proposition was deemed satisfactory.

On the evening of the 30th ult. I received a note from capt. Grosvenor, stating that he had been informed it was disagreeable to the citizens to post a sentinel in front of his barracks, &c. to which it was replied, "As to putting the guard in the street, I am well aware of the necessity, but have no doubt its arrangement will be such as not to molest the passage of the citizens through the street," &c. &c. a copy of which correspondence is enclosed.

On the same evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, three citizens well known to you for their private worth and peaceable demeanor, Messrs. Ruffin, McFarland and Goodwin, passing from Main through Columbia-street, to Broadway, were hailed, near the barracks, by a sentinel, "who comes there?" citizens it was answered: he replied "stand, citizens, you can't pass." he was asked if that was his order: he replied affirmatively. The officer of the guard was called, the question repeated, and the same reply given by him, when it was observed by one of the citizens, it was a very extraordinary order; and at that moment, an order was given to drive them damned rascals off the side way! The guard charged them with their bayonets—Ruffin was slightly pricked, Goodwin received a wound of an inch & a half in depth in the back, and McFarland's life was fortunately preserved by having a large leather pocket-book in his side pocket, the bayonet penetrating five or six folds of the book, with its contents.

This outrage, so unnecessary and so unprovoked, intolerable to a friend and unjustifiable even to an enemy, raised a storm of indignation, that threatened the immediate destruction of the whole corps. It has however been assuaged by the reasonable interposition of the law, and some of the offenders await the punishment due their atrocious crimes.

To prevent the recurrence of similar violations of social order, your interference is solicited, and the corporation of Cincinnati confident-

ly assures itself that its solicitation will not be in vain. WM. CORRY, Mayor. Hon. W. H. Harrison.

Washington, 13th March, 1818. Sir, I lost no time in communicating your letter to me of the 20th ult. to the secretary of war, and I have now the satisfaction to enclose you a copy of his order to the officer commanding the recruiting party at Cincinnati, directing him immediately to withdraw his men from the town. I also enclose herewith the secretary's letter to me on the subject. I am, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON. Wm. Corry, esq. mayor of Cincinnati.

Department of War, } March 13th, 1818. } Sir, I have the honour to inform you that I have received your note of the 11th inst. enclosing the report of the mayor of Cincinnati. I sincerely regret that there should have been any misunderstanding, or collision, between the troops of the U. States, and the citizens of Cincinnati; and have directed an order for the removal of the recruits referred to, (of which I enclose a copy) and have further to inform the mayor, through you, that orders will immediately be given for the final removal of those recruits. I hope these measures may prove satisfactory, & that a similar cause of complaint may never again occur.

I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant, J. C. CALHOUN. Gen. W. H. Harrison, H. of Rep.

Adj. and Insp. Gen. Office. } 13th March, 1818. } Sir, Complaint having been made to the war department by the mayor and town council of Cincinnati, relative to the disorder of your men, spoken of in your report of the 6th of February, the secretary of war directs that you immediately procure temporary barracks for the men under your command, at some convenient and remote station without the limits of the town, and that you do not suffer your men to be out after night, and never in parties in the day time, except under some discreet officer or non-commissioned officer for recruiting purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir, your ob't. servant, D. PARKER, Adj. and In. Gen. Capt. G. H. Grosvenor, 3d Inf. U. S. Army, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From the Portland Argus. April 28. We have been politely favoured with the following extracts from a letter, dated on board the U. S. frigate Congress, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, (S. Am.) Feb. 5, 1818.

"We arrived here on the 20th ult. after a passage of 55 days, all in good health—came for the purpose of getting water and other refreshments. The ship has been visited by a number of officers of high rank of different nations, such as English, Austrians, Portuguese and Spanish. She has been much admired by them all, and spoken of as the finest ship here. This is the first American frigate ever in the place. To-morrow the Regent is to be crowned King of Portugal and Brazil. Great preparations are making on shore for the ceremony. The weather at present is excessively warm; indeed, we have had no cold weather since leaving the United States. The houses here are generally two stories high, built of unburnt bricks and plastered over. The city contains at least 100,000 inhabitants, perhaps 120,000, chiefly blacks. There was a large procession yesterday marching through the streets in great solemnity, with images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, accompanied by several hundred friars and a great number of little children dressed very ridiculously, marching by slow music. All the windows and doors of the houses were crowded, and many thousands of the inhabitants lined each side of the streets, every one of whom was obliged to kneel, as the procession passed.

"The King's place in the city is situate near the landing place.—It is an extensive building, but not elegant. He has a beautiful country seat in the vicinity, about 9 miles distant, where he at present resides. There are some very fine gardens on the borders of the city,

but fruit is not as good here, nor as large as we expected. The harbour is one of the best I ever saw, and could be easily fortified to the greatest advantage. The Portuguese have a large number of men of war here, but most of them are in dock out of repair. The country around is mountainous. One peak at the end of our harbour, called the Sugar loaf, is said to be inaccessible from its steepness—it is not as high, however as some others, one of which is upwards of 2000 feet above the surface of the sea.

On the day of our arrival, we fired two salutes, one for the king and another for the admiral, both of which were promptly answered. The United States sloop of war Ontario, left here about 5 weeks since, bound round Cape Horn.

Feb. 6. This morning all the forts and ships of war in the harbour, ourselves included, fired a royal salute of 21 guns each—one Portuguese 74, two Austrian frigates, and one British sloop of war, dressed in flags.—It being the day on which the King was crowned, the ceremony will take place in the King's Chapel, a very elegant building, & very richly decorated. This is the first King ever crowned in America. (Evening.) All the forts and ships fired at sunset two royal salutes each—the city, forts & Portuguese ships of war, the church steeples, and every building, public and private, on both sides of the harbour, are very brilliantly illuminated—fireworks of every description going up from all parts of the town. These Portuguese are famous fellows for show and very little of any thing else."

From a late London paper. THE NORTH POLE.

It is said that Lord Cochrán has caused a steam boat to be built, in which he intends to make a voyage to the North Pole, and thence to Behring's Strait. She is to be schooner rigged, and will be accompanied by some old collier, laden with coals as far as Spitzbergen. Here the coals will be taken into the schr. & as the run is only 5 days to the pole, and from thence to Behring's Strait 9 days, and as it is intended to make use of sails when the wind is fair, his Lordship is sanguine in hopes of being the first to accomplish the N. W. passage over the pole and thus to get both of the parliamentary rewards, amounting to 25,000l.

The sailing of the expedition for discovering the North pole, and the Northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has been deferred for some days longer. Lord Melville visits the ships this day at Deptford, for the purpose of inspecting their condition, and the efficiency of their preparations. His Lordship will be entertained by witnessing the activity and courage of the Esquimaux, who goes out with the expedition as interpreter, in case of any communication with the coasts of Davis's Strait. This Indian has his canoe on board, with his fishing apparatus. He is not tall, but his form, though clumsy, denotes great strength. His face is clear and fair, and being dressed like an English sailor, and working with the other men, he might at first view, be mistaken for a native of this island; but his features are large, and the breadth and flatness of his countenance betray his origin.

The officers of the expedition seem quite confident the Dorothea and the Trent, under the command of Capt. Buchan, destined for the discovery of the North Pole, will attain their objects; but they are by no means equally sanguine of the success of the Isabella and the Alexander, under capt. Ross, who is instructed to attempt the passage of Davis's Strait. As the ultimate success of the expedition must necessarily depend upon the subordination and discipline of the men, the crew of the vessels are placed under martial law; but as the men are all volunteers, and are provided with every advantage which the most anxious solitude for their comfort and safety can afford, we trust that no occasion will arise for enforcing the strictness of its provisions.

New Excavation in Pompeii.

A large forum has lately been uncovered in Pompeii, surrounded by Doric columns of granite, with pedestals inscribed with names but without statues. This is thought to be some confirmation of the opinion, that the inhabitants removed

their valuable effects before the destruction of the city, so that they recovered them afterwards by digging. By the side of this forum, a temple of Venus has likewise been uncovered, and also another temple adjoining it. In the temple of Venus were found a bronze statue of that goddess, several marble statues of consuls, and of other personages. These edifices seem to have been far more elegant than any of those before brought to light, and doubtless occupied the most magnificent part of the city, being three public buildings in the immediate vicinity of a large edifice dug out a few years ago.

Capt. Mayberry, arrived on the 2d inst. at Wilmington, N. C. in 17 days from Jacquemel, St. Domingo, informs, that on the 12th of April, "the Mexican privateer schr. Florida Libra, was lying off and on, getting provisions—the captain of the privateer informed, that Commodore Aury was then off Samana, with four sail besides the Mexican Congress; and that he was then in pursuit of the Brutus, capt. Jolly, to assist in taking said island. The Florida Libra was a tender to Commodore Aury's fleet. The Brutus was, at that time, at Aquain, with two Spanish prizes.—The Mason's Daughter sailed on the 13th of April, and saw the Florida Libra standing to the north and east, with all sail set."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS. By the arrival of the ship Caroline at New Castle, Del. on 17 days from N. Orleans.

Orleans Gazette, Extra. } Saturday, April 25. } MOBILE, April 21. IMPORTANT!

The editor of the Mobile Gazette, is under great obligations to Maj. Perault, of the United States topographical corps, who arrived here last evening from the seat of War, for the following pleasing information:

Gen. Jackson had left Fort Scott, with a few men, and established himself at the place near Apalachicola, where the Negro Fort formerly stood.

On the 26th March last, he left the latter place for Fort Gadsden, and seven days after reached the Indian town called Missiskauti, with 1500 militia, 700 regulars, 800 Indians, and a few others, making in the whole about 3400; on reaching this town, there was but little skirmishing or fighting. A few Indians were killed, and a few of our men. The Indian town was deserted, Jackson burnt it, and killed the cattle.

From the Indian town, Jackson proceeded to the Spanish town of St. Marks, where he summoned the Spanish garrison to surrender; they surrendered as prisoners, and have arrived at Pensacola.

From St. Marks, Jackson proceeded to Swancy, near which place the Indians about 2000, in connexion with some negroes, were expected to make a stand.

The Indian Chief, and the prophet Francis, had been decoyed on board an American armed vessel, supposing her to be English, and were hung. The infamously celebrated Arbutnot (Woodbine) is in Jackson's possession, and in irons. Jackson's army is well provided, and in great spirits, and we may daily expect to hear of a decisive blow from that quarter.

Jackson has been joined by the Tennessee volunteers, and has now about 5000 men subject to his command.

FOREIGN.

New-York, May 16. LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the fast sailing ship Chauncey, Captain Dowdall, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Bristol and London papers to the 2d of April, containing Paris dates to the 28th March, but no news of importance. The Courier of the 1st of April, states that a favourable motion took place in the funds the preceding day; the 3 per cent Consols after opening at 78 9/8, rose for a few bargains, to 79 9/8, and closed at 79 1/2. The cause assigned for the above named rise, was a report that the affair of reconciliation between the French government and the allies had been satisfactorily terminated.

The Courier of the 30th March, on the credit of an article received by the Fianders mail, gives the following as the conditions on which the Allied Powers consent to quit the French territory. "They will

draw their troops, but on the condition of maintaining a certain point [Paris], at the Power of the second order will have a reserve to support the operations of the great powers. The army of France, which will be a disadvantage, as the money will be spent abroad, whereas, what the French have hitherto paid mostly returned into the hands of Government by the Indirect-taxes.

London, April 1. We learn with regret that the typhus fever is increasing in several parts of Ireland. The prevalence of this distemper in the county of Clare, has made it necessary to postpone the sessions.

The brig Mercury, from Cadix reports that the Russian squadron, on examination by the Spanish authorities, was found so extremely defective from the dry rot, &c. that with the exception of the Admiral ship, the Dresden, the whole must undergo a thorough repair before they can proceed to S. America with the troops they were destined to take, and that the ships were dismantling for that purpose.

A treaty between Russia & Sweden has been published, which is a supplement to the treaty of Fredrikshamn, and was concluded on the 10th of September, 1817. Its object is to afford facilities to the trade between Sweden and Finland, and between Norway and the White Sea. It is to continue in force eight years from the 1st January 1818.

Under a Paris date of March 18th, it is stated, that by accounts from Marseilles, of the 18th of March received by travellers who had arrived from Algiers, the Day of the Regency died of the plague on the 1st of March; since which period the contagion had penetrated to the Seraglio. It is added, that the plague was succeeded by one of his ministers.

It is stated, that the difference between Spain and Portugal has taken an unfavourable turn in the European Committee sitting at Paris, and appear to threaten an immediate rupture. The British Cabinet is awakened on the subject, and is carrying on an active correspondence with the other great powers to prevent hostilities if possible.

Portsmouth, March 28. Yesterday arrived the Hibernia from Bordeaux for Bremen.—On the 11th inst. about 8 leagues to the north of St. Jean de Luz, picked up the captain and crew of the American brig Increase, bound to Bilbao. The Increase had been without a rudder eight days, in constant gales, and went on shore of the rocks four hours after the crew had left her.

Bristol, April 2. Our corn market has been well supplied this week, and a good deal of business has been effected. Barley continues to advance, but other sorts of grain remain unaltered with respect to price. Spanish Wood is more inquired for, and may be rather higher. The French government have abolished the African Slave trade. The Foreign papers received this week, speak with increased confidence of the speedy removal of the army of occupation, and we are to be as much as to render the produce of the measure unquestionable.

From the Milledgeville Journal. Milledgeville, (Geo.) May 5. LATE FROM THE ARMY. The army under Gen. Jackson arrived at Suwanney, 107 miles from St. Marks, on the 16th of last month. The Indians, being apprised of the approach of our troops, had removed their women and children, and the most valuable part of their property, to a place of safety. The town was defended with some spirit by about 300 negroes, when they broke and fled—five were left on the field, 3 were taken, and a number it is thought lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, which opposite the town is a rapid and beautiful stream, navigable by vessels of considerable burthen.

From the Milledgeville Journal. Milledgeville, (Geo.) May 5. LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The official account of this expedition has been received, and will be found below. Respecting its progress, there are various opinions; & with regard to its tragical result, many contradictory statements. It is asserted, and so far as we have heard it expressed, public opinion favours the belief, that the town destroyed was friendly; and some of its warriors are stated to be now with the army under General Jackson. We are authorised to state, that the Executive has been long since convinced, by information derived from respectable sources, of the

hostile disposition of the Indians. The Georgia troops took up the line of march for home on the 20th, and is expected arrived at Hart-ford yesterday, where they will be forthwith mustered and discharged. The principal part of the friendly Indian warriors have also returned, with positive orders from General Jackson to destroy Hopaunay's town on Flint river against which the Governor authorized the attack that was made on Chehaw. Gen. Jackson, with the regulars, Tennessee volunteers, and a few friendly Indians, has gone to Pensacola, at which place it is understood immediate possession will be taken. Strong garrisons are left at St. Marks, Fort Gadsden and Fort Scott.

The Indians, though routed and dispersed, are not, we apprehend, effectually subdued. We understand, owing to unhealthiness of that part of Florida in the summer, hostilities will cease till fall, when they will probably be renewed. To ensure peace from these savages hereafter, a lasting impression must be made upon their fears, which can be accomplished only by severe chastisement.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above information states, that on his return from the army he has passed through a part of the Chehaw settlement lately destroyed, and saw and conversed with some of the Indians who had escaped. They were still much alarmed and expressed great surprise at the attack upon their town, having they say always been friendly. We are gratified to learn that they estimate their loss in killed at only 10 or 12 —and that they do not intend to retaliate, but mean to rely for reparation on the known generosity and magnanimity of our government.

Extracts of a letter from Major General Jackson to Governor Rabun, dated Bowlegs-town, Suwanney, 20th April, 1818.

"I have reached and destroyed this and the other town in its vicinity, and having captured the principal excitors of the war, I think I may safely say, that the Indian War, for the present, is terminated. This happy circumstance enables me to dispense with the further services of the Brigade of Georgia Militia, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Glasscock, and at their solicitation, have ordered them directly to Hartford, to be mustered, paid and discharged.

"The last campaign has consisted more of rapid movements and manoeuvring than of hard fighting; and from every occurrence, I have the utmost confidence, that in the event of a hard fought action, evidence of the speedy removal of the army of occupation, and we are to be as much as to render the produce of the measure unquestionable.

"I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON, Major Gen. Comd'g.

Expedition against the Chehaws.

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We are authorised to state, that the Executive has been long since convinced, by information derived from respectable sources, of the hostile disposition of the Indians. The Georgia troops took up the line of march for home on the 20th, and is expected arrived at Hartford yesterday, where they will be forthwith mustered and discharged. The principal part of the friendly Indian warriors have also returned, with positive orders from General Jackson to destroy Hopaunay's town on Flint river against which the Governor authorized the attack that was made on Chehaw. Gen. Jackson, with the regulars, Tennessee volunteers, and a few friendly Indians, has gone to Pensacola, at which place it is understood immediate possession will be taken. Strong garrisons are left at St. Marks, Fort Gadsden and Fort Scott.