

**PETER FRANCISCO.**  
We know not how far the arms and feet of Francisco have travelled beyond the bounds of this commonwealth, but there is scarcely a boy within it who had not heard some account of him. He is spoken of like the Champion, for his uncommon strength. Certainly, no one has yet estimated for Francisco an equal degree. His carrying a piece of artillery on his shoulders, carrying a wagon loaded with tobacco, throwing a horse over his garden fence after he had thrown over his rider, &c. &c. such are some of the anecdotes which are told of Francisco. As one pranked out of a hundred, which have been mentioned, we have been told by a gentleman of veracity, who saw him in Petersburg, when Francisco was 54 years of age, he lifted with ease a hog's head of iron upon his knees and drank out of it with ease. During the revolutionary war, Francisco's strength enabled him to perform several feats which his courage had projected.

He has now a petition before the Virginia Legislature, which many of our readers are anxious to see. At their request, we lay it before them.—Richmond Enquirer.

Buckingham, Nov 18, 1821.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in the Capitol in Richmond Assembly.

The petition of Peter Francisco humbly sheweth, that he enlisted in the continental Army, under Capt. Hughes Woodson, in the year 1776, and joined the grand army at a place called Middlebrook, and was in the following actions, to wit: Brandywine and Germantown, the two first general engagements; and then stationed at a place called West Point Fort, on the North river, for a considerable time, and from thence volunteered himself under Col. Fleury to storm Stony Point Fort, on the North river; he was the second man who scaled the walls of the enemy's fort on the right wing, and received a wound slanting through the belly 9 inches long. From thence carried up the North river to a place called the Fishkill, and remained about six weeks and recovered his wound, then joined the grand army. The next action was the battle of Monmouth, being detached under Colonel Morgan from the main body where a considerable slaughter of the enemy took place, in which action he received a wound from an ounce ball through the right thigh, although being wounded, pursued the enemy to a place called Powles' hook, where they were killed two of their grenadiers belonging to the 4th regiment while they were on Picquet.

After being in a number of scouting parties, and serving the term of three years, he bid adieu to the northern states, and came to Virginia; he then volunteered his services to go on with General Gates, and then was detached into Col. May's regiment, and in a few days a general engagement took place between Cornwallis and Gates, which action he was in, and being placed near the Colonel, in the centre of the regiment, the general orders were that Cornwallis' army was to be taken at the point of the bayonet by a parcel of raw, undisciplined men, and between day break and sunrise, the British charged upon us, and in a few moments dispersed the great General Gates' army, and he himself, (the General) killed two horses in making his escape to Hillsborough.

Col. Mayo and myself continued together after the army broke, and a grenadier of the British was about running his bayonet through him. He then wheeled about and put a ball and three buckshot through the grenadier, and saved the colonel's life. Mayo and himself kept together upon the left wing of Tarleton's line, until they were charged upon by one of the Tarleton's troops, and at that time ordered his men not to fight in form, but to cut down the militia as they rose the hill. For the militia had thrown away all their guns. The troops ordered him to give up his gun, he made a feint advance towards them, he made a pass at his head with his sword, and passing it off with his gun—ran him through the body, dismounted him, got on his horse, and rode through the British army, crying, "Huzza my brave boys yonder goes the rebel!" he made his escape by considering him as one of the refugees.

The colonel after running 2 or 300 yards, came up with him and gave him his horse, which he rode to Hillsborough where he continued about 5 or 6 weeks through fatigue, the colonel after his return killed him a thousand acres of land lying on the Richmond creek. By the services he rendered his country and saving his life which land he never got, as the title is disputable. After Gates' defeat he returned to the county of Prince Edward; he then volunteered himself under Capt. Watkins to join Col. Washington to the south, equipped himself with a good horse; we then fell in with the British of about 5 or 600 at a place called the Scotch Lake. About a hundred yards from the Lake they fortified themselves upon the top of a hill resembling a sugar loaf. As soon as he got in sight of the lake he tied his horse and ran under the bank thereof to discover the situation the enemy were in; and after getting opposite to the fort, he discovered their situation, found there was no danger under the foot of the mount, where all their tents and marquees were pitched; he then ran from the lake to the foot of the mount among all their tents and marquees as they stood pitched, and after walking about for some time went into one of their marquees where there were several hogsheads; when he was about to return, thru one of the hogsheads, down upon the bulge and rolling it some distance placed himself upon his belly with his head under cover of the hogshead, and by drawing it down gently by each string got it to the lake, the British firing at him at the same time, and fired several balls through the hogshead. The British being surrounded by our cavalry and infantry they could not come out of the fort, and when he arrived at his journey's end, Gen. Johnson and his pickets were placed there, the general opened the hogshead and the contents were shirts, covers and spatter-dashes, which he divided among Washington and Lee's men who were bare for such necessities.

Gen. Johnson himself wore some of the pantaloons; he then mounted his horse and rode around to the north side of the mount where he discovered eight horses belonging to the British officers—about one hundred yards from the fort he borrowed a whip and rode between the fort and the horses under fire, and brought them safe into camp and gave them up to Col. Washington. He then joined Col. Washington, and was at the battle of Guilford, and after the battle was pretty well over, there were 800 of the King's guards held in reserve to cut off the retreat of the militia.—Col. Washington, observing their manoeuvres, made a charge upon them, in which charge [Francisco] was wounded in the thigh by a bayonet from the knee to the socket of the hip—and in the presence of many he was seen to kill two men, besides several other pieces which without doubt might be fatal.

Heights, he was in many skirmishes to the south with Capt. Irby, in one of which he lost his horse, that from under him, which he gave 25,000 pounds of tobacco for—and he lost another at the battle of Guilford from hand riding—the country paid him for the latter—the other is still unsettled. The documents at this time are in the hands of John W. Eppes. The reason that he has never made application until this late hour, was that he lost his pocket book, which contained all his vouchers, but happily were sent to him from the Mountain town, which was found by an honest old Dutchman, in the course of a few years past. After returning home from Guilford he fell accidentally at the house of Benj. Ward, in Amelia county, where a plundering party of the British, detached from the main body of Col. Tarleton, came to the said Ward's to plunder, at which place he was—one of the British demanded his watch and some other jewellery that he possessed at the same time—after he had received the plunder demanded, and laid his sword under his right arm, he stepped back one pace in the rear, seized his sword in his right hand, and with a half compass in one way, and two and a half compass in the other, he cut towards his forehead and many of his brains flew out—there he at that time neither sword nor pistol of his own, but fought with his adversary's own weapons, which he had got from him—he wounded and drove the balance, took 8 horses out of 9, and the ninth went off with a large cut on his back, so they all retreated to join Tarleton, who was a mile or little better off. This is the last favour I ever did the British. Now, if the gentlemen of the assembly think that I am entitled to any thing from the above recited services, let them say, for I do not wish to call on them when my country is in debt, but as I am now in the decline of life, I hope they will consider my situation, and remember the services rendered, and make me such compensation as they in their wisdom shall think meet, and allow me full pay for my horse, and the interest thereon, and your petitioner shall ever pray. [When the bond for the tobacco was paid, it was 42s. 6d. per hundred.]

The Wilmington Watchman of February 26 says, "It would be impossible to form an estimate of the damage sustained by different manufacturers on the Brandywine occasioned by the late flood. The water rose 16 feet above its common level—and, combined with large masses of ice, swept all before it. The wreck of property is visible at almost every step—and we fear it will be some time before the race banks, dams, &c. will be repaired. At the manufacturers no lives were lost, but many workmen were severely injured in attempting to save property. The water was 37 inches higher than has ever been known."

**NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—From HAVANNA.**  
The Otter, capt. Hopkins, sailed in company with a fleet of American vessels, under convoy of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, capt. Henley, for Norfolk. The Hornet arrived at Havana on the 3d from Pensacola. Three private boats sailed from Havana on the 1st inst. and returned on the 4th, loaded with goods, and were taken possession of by the government. One of the captains and one man were also taken and put in confinement.

The brig Leader, Jones, of N. Y. from Tenerife, had arrived at Havana. Was boarded about three leagues east of the Mo, by a piratical boat, of 13 or 20 tons, 12 men, armed with muskets, pistols and cut-throats. Capt. Jones and wife were robbed of all their wearing apparel, and Mrs. J. was particularly ill treated by these ruffians—a pistol presented at her, &c. Part of the cargo, and most of the provisions and cabin stores, were a prize, and light sails, formed a part of their plunder. They signified their intention of carrying off Mrs. Jones, but a number of vessels hovering in sight, prevented them from executing their designs.

**GALVANIC PHENOMENA.**  
The body of George Thom, who was executed at Aberdeen last week, having, agreeably to his sentence, been given for dissection to Dr. Keene and Ewing, was subjected to a series of galvanic experiments, with the following results. We give the following brief account: The body was brought into a dissecting room about an hour after suspension, and still retained nearly its natural heat. The upper part of the spinal chord and the sciatic nerve were immediately laid bare, and a galvanic arc was then established by applying the positive wire to the spine, and the negative to the sciatic nerve, when a general convulsive starting of the body was produced. Another communication was then made between the spine and ulnar nerve, and considerable contractions took place in the arm and leg. When the circle was formed with the spine and radial nerve, both at the elbow and wrist successively, powerful contractions of the muscles of the whole hand and arm were produced. The hand was closed with such violence, as to resist the exertions of the assistants to keep it open. When a connexion was established between the radial nerve and the supra-orbital nerves, strong contractions of the brow, face and mouth were produced, so as to affect the under jaw, and to distort the countenance in a very singular manner. The eyelids were strongly contracted, and when the wire was applied directly to the lateral very sensibly. A galvanic circle being formed, first between the perivagum and diaphragm, and then between that muscle and the great sympathetic, little obvious effect was produced. After applying galvanism directly to the nerves above mentioned, the skin of the face was moistened with water, and upon running the wire over different parts of it, similar effects were produced in the muscles of the face, as by direct communication made with the nerves. The tongue also moved in all directions, by touching the surface with the galvanic wire. The whole experiments were performed in about an hour and a quarter, when the heat of the body was considerably diminished. A powerful galvanic apparatus (consisting of about 300 pair of plates) was used; but, from not being insulated, a considerable quantity of the galvanic escape, so that every metallic substance about the table was highly charged.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**  
On Saturday the 2d instant, a free coloured man assisted in loading a sloop with wood on the shore of the Hudson River, this being accomplished, the man started about 4 o'clock P. M. for home across the mountain. The mountain here is excessively high, probably from 100 to 400 feet—and in some places perpendicular rocks. The black man had nearly ascended the mountain by a difficult pathway, when he slipped, and slid out of the path upwards of 30 feet, when one of his legs became entangled between two sapplings, leaving his body swinging down hill. In this perilous and suffering condition he remained till the next day 10 o'clock, when he was discovered by a woman and her son. They gave the alarm, and two men were speedily obtained, who released the prisoner after cutting down one of the sapplings. Hethen sat up, and asked for some water, of which they had none—but took a little brandy spirit. He said he felt a little better, and related his fall and sufferings. Soon after this he clasped both his hands to his head, and exclaimed, "O! O! my head," and in less than half an hour expired. It was the opinion of Doctor Fraleigh, that if his position had been less suddenly changed, it would have been better for him. This unfortunate man was distinguished for his sobriety, honesty and industry.

**INTELLIGENCE**  
**DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.**  
**NANTUCKET FISHERY.**  
There is now employed in the whale fishery by the people of the island of Nantucket, 25 ships, 26 of which are over 300 tons, 25 over two hundred and fifty tons, 11 over 200 tons, and five of a little smaller size. Besides the above there are several brig and schooner. When we consider the numerous other vessels engaged in the coasting and other commercial trade of the island; the small number of inhabitants it contains, and that the island itself is but a speck upon the bordering waters of our republic; and moreover, that almost the whole of their shipping was captured or destroyed so recently as the last war; we are struck with admiration at the invincible hardihood and industry of this little active, enterprising and friendly community, whose hazardous lives penetrate with success every nook and corner of every ocean.—De-grand's Report.

**Gratifying Intelligence.**  
We have only time to inform our southern friends that we have just learned by the ship Hope from Montevideo, that the U. S. ship Franklin, Com. Stewart, and sloop Dolphin, capt. Conner, arrived at Rio de Janeiro the latter end of November—all well.—NY Gaz.

**Lancaster, Pa. March 1.**  
The extraordinary rise of the waters on Thursday the 21st ultimo, has done extensive damage in almost every direction from which we have heard. All the mill dams on the Conestoga below the manufactory of J. Humes, esq. near this city, to its mouth, have been either swept away or much injured. A brick building adjoining Mr. Hume's Manufactory, has been totally swept off. The bridge over Little Conestoga, on the turnpike west of this city, has been materially injured, part of one of the arches having fallen down. Mr. Hamilton's dam on Mill creek, is swept away. The bridge over this stream on the turnpike, and the one at Kindig's mill, are both injured. Peques is said to have been higher than ever before known. At Millick Forge the water is said to have been six inches above the drum-beam; and much damage has been done on the borders of this stream. The bridge over the London Run, on the Lancaster turnpike, was thrown down.

One of the wing walls of the new bridge over Coalecreek creek was in part swept off. Much damage has been done by this fresh in this county, but we are happy in stating that we have not heard of the loss of a single life.

**From the Charleston Courier.**  
**NEW CENSUS.**  
A pretty piece of business indeed! Because of the rambling run away propensities of many of our citizens, who are gone to be polished in the western country, our state is in danger of losing a member of congress. Poor South Carolina—  
"Deserted at her utmost need,  
"By those her former bounty fed,"  
Abandoned for Kentucky, and Ohio, and Alabama! The salt water is to lose a representative where the fresh water gets one—the man of the woods is let in & the man of the drawing room is turned out. The statesman of the meridian is quenched, and the statesman of the twilight peeps over the horizon. How cruel in these deserters to take from us their smiling countenances, and blooming wives, and their children, and their asses, and their oxen, and all that is theirs. But all this did not content them. Having read of the traveller Goldsmith, who "dragged at each remove a lengthening chain," each of these wanderers dragged with him a lengthening musket, of the goods and chattels of the state of South Carolina. The consequence of which is, that suits have been commenced against several of our best militia officers for the recovery of the run away muskets of these rambling radicals, if they can be so called, having no root any where. We have not much occasion, it is true, for the arms, being at present, but we cannot spare any of our politicians. If those who have left us would return once in ten years, just in time to be called over in the great roll when it is called by the National Orderly, after being counted, they might return to their abodes; but even that it seems they will not do. We must therefore make the best of it. If the number of our representatives is diminished, like the Sybil's leaves, they will be more valuable as they are more scarce. If any one of our nine members at Washington are to be knocked down by Congress, we hope at least it may not be Mr. Lowndes.

**THE DEAD ALIVE.**  
A French vessel, the name of which is not given, was captured from the American privateer, headed by Indian Mingo, upon the authority of a gentleman from the Mississippi, that a Georgia man, named Mingo, had been captured by the United States Corvette, and taken to Fort Gibson.

We confess ourselves ignorant of any notice of this capture, and it is not months since the capture was said to have been committed, and it is not likely it from any other source than Atlanta. The gentleman from the Mississippi, misinformed by Col. Nichols, or perhaps a mischievous hoax upon the Georgia, believe there is no record of the capture ever having committed murder upon a man in their territory. Their position is proverbial.—Correspondent.

**THE WAR OF ELEMENTS.**  
The wreck of bridges, and the crush of mills.  
On that night, a southerly rain commenced, which dissolved a great body of the snow. Thursday was remarkably warm, and the frost came out of the ground very fast. The river broke up early on Thursday, and continued to rise until the evening, when the banks were very full.—The principal damage has been done by Assumpink Creek, which swelled to an extreme height. The bridge leading from Westport to Bloomsbury, which was rebuilt in 1812, was carried off about nine o'clock on Thursday night, and the old stone bridge leading from Green-street to Mill Hall, fell in on the morning of yesterday. It had stood, we believe the best part of a century. It was the passage over this bridge that was so successfully defended in the January of 1777 by Washington and his little band of heroes, when the British, under Cornwallis, attempted to force him to a decisive action, which, if fought, must have blasted the hopes of America. It was until one o'clock P. M. that the triumphal arch was erected under which the Father of his country passed when on his way to New-York, after the close of the war, and where he received the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, while their fair daughters welcomed him with songs of triumph, and strewed his way with flowers. His ninetieth birthday saw it fall to ruins, and it fell while the peal of the feu de joie celebrating the return of this anniversary reverberated over it. The old mill, at the northern extremity of this bridge, at present connected with Mr. Wells's cotton factories, has been partly destroyed, and considerable property lost. Judge Twigg's property on the Trenton side, has also suffered by its water making a passage across the street and through his grounds, where it has washed prodigious gullies. From all the adjacent country, we hear of nothing but losses—several small buildings came down from Millham, on Thursday night, and at Lawrie's mills, near Crosswick's creek, is said to have been destroyed. The brooks between this and Princeton were so high that the mail from New York, due yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, did not get in until one o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Mr. Fyler lost a very valuable horse on Thursday, in an attempt to cross the Shabacung, about two miles from this city. Mr. James Hamilton, brother in law to Mr. Fyler, and a young lady belonging to the family, were on their way from Princeton to Trenton in a sleigh. They took the old road from a belief that the sleighing was better there than on the turnpike. On reaching Coleman's mill, they found the water very high, but supposed they could get safely through it; but before they could reach the bridge, the horse and his sleigh were swept off by the current. Mr. Hamilton and the young lady with great difficulty escaped. The horse was drowned.

The weather is very mild, more like May than February, and if it continues the roads will soon become settled. The freshet has considerably abated.

**CAPT. RIDGELY.**  
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**THE STATE TAX.**  
A law to borrow \$100,000 at 5 per cent. —A law to authorize State lotteries—and a Direct Tax for \$30,000 to be apportioned in the following manner, were passed at the last session of the legislature:

Allegheny	2442
Frederick	2453
Montgomery	1022
Washington	1474
Charles	1345
St. Mary's	720
Calvert	482
Prince George's	1538
Anne Arundel	1962
Baltimore	9734
Harford	1070
Cecil	1190
Kent	834
Queen Anne's	1126
Caroline	450
Talbot	828
Dorchester	1102
Somerset	1108
Worcester	982

The above is one fifth of the United States direct tax. —Easton Star.

**A FEMALE FIEND.**  
The Cleveland Herald gives the confession of the wife of Samuel Bartholomew, of Harpersville, Ohio. She states, that at breakfast, some alteration of a domestic nature took place—she refused to set at table with her husband—and when unnoticed she went behind him, seized an axe, buried the bit of it in the back of his head, and repeated the blows till his head was literally bent to pieces: She removed the remains a few feet from the house—her suspicion being excited, they were searched for & found. Bartholomew was a man of good character and handsome estate. They had several children, who did not live at home on account of the parent's bickering. The wife had been long in confinement, perfectly indolent and unconcerned. Her delicate situation, with the other circumstances, render this an almost unparalleled affair.

**MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.**  
A highly respectable meeting has taken place at the apartments of the Forum at Washington Hall, on May 22d inst. The Venerable David Rogers, Senior, was called to the chair, and Mr. John Augustus Mason appointed Secretary, whereupon proceedings duly succeeded it was—

Resolved, That—  
Stephen Allen, Col. Tappan, Peter Sharpe, Samuel M. Mitchell, Henry J. Western, be a general committee for the purpose of appointing sub-committees in the several wards, to solicit and receive donations (either in small a sum as 2 shillings) from every house in the city, for the purpose of erecting a Statue to Washington, and that the aforesaid general committee have the power of superintending and dictating all arrangements in relation thereto.

By order—  
David Rogers, Sr. Chairman, John A. Rogers, Secretary.

**BUTTER.**  
"There is a thing," says a writer in Cobbett's Register, "worth making known because I do not believe that people in general, are aware of it. It is this:—That the cause of the Dutch Butter being much more mild than any other is, that the Butter itself is never salted—but the milk is salted when it first comes from the cow."

**PIRATES CAPTURED.**  
The United States brig Spark, Lieutenant Elliot, arrived at Charleston on the 2d instant from a cruise, having made a passage from Matanzas to the bar, in 24 hours. The Spark has on board seven pirates, whom she took out of a Dutch sloop that they had captured between Arica and the Spanish main. The sloop was given up to the mate, and the crew was found on board of her when in the possession of the pirates. Midshipman O'Bruff died on board the Spark during her cruise, and was buried at the Island of Orma.

**FROM PORTAU PRINCE.**  
By the Sully and Sally, arrived on Saturday, from Port au Prince, we received papers and a price current to the 4th inst. On a careful perusal we do not find anything of interest to the American reader. A supplement to the Telegraph of this ult. contains a long letter from President Boyer, under date of the 11th, addressed to Jose Nuñez, Political Chief at St. Domingo, in which he expresses his regret that they had not followed the example of the other parts of the island, (which he commends) in joining the republic. He then signifies his intention of visiting the eastern part of the island, with a view to proposing force, not as a conqueror, but as a conciliator of their respective interests, and concludes by expressing a hope that the receipt of his letter, the republicans would be hoisted at the city of St. Domingo.

Caceres replies under date of Jan. 11, and states that on the receipt of his letter, he had assembled the municipal and military authorities, and informed them of its contents:—Whereupon they unanimously agreed to adopt his propositions, and to hoist the republican flag, not doubting but they would find in him the brother, friend and father.

The papers also contained official communications from various parts of the island, of the celebration, on the 1st of January, of the 19th year of their independence.

**PORTO RICO.**  
The British ship of war Athol, of 25 guns, Captain Boucher, arrived at Charleston, also, on the 22d, and had on board 1500,000 in having on board \$500,000 in specie, from Charleston and New York. The Athol left at Jamaica, 17th Jan. the United States brig Enterprise, Captain Kearney, to sail for New Orleans in three days. The Enterprise had destroyed one piratical vessel at Cape Antonio. The ship Robert Fulton was expected to arrive at Havana, from New Orleans, on Sunday last.

**ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON!**  
The ship Aurora, at Charleston from England, has brought London papers to the evening of the 5th January. The following are extracts:—

**TRAVELLING EXTRAORDINARY.**  
A paragraph in the Plymouth Dock paper of the 28th inst. informs, that in consequence of an opposition among the conductors, the fares from thence to Worcester and London had been reduced to 10s. shillings, and, as a further inducement to travellers, it is stated, that on Sunday the safety coach would leave Worcester at any or no fare, just as the passengers chose—that breakfast would be provided at W's in the morning, lunch at G's, and dinner and wine at Congden's hotel, without any charge. In consequence of this notice, Mr. G. was understood to have provided a very handsome dinner, over which was exhibited a placard to the following effect:—"J. C. will feel obliged to any gentleman for partaking of this. No All free, shall be glad to see our friends."

The Editor of the London Christian Observer, in his number for December, 1821, says, "We rejoice to perceive that a strong and generous feeling has been evoked in the country in favour of the Greeks, and a public meeting, which was undertaken in consequence of the late meeting of parliament, will transmit the feeling in a manner the most beneficial and decisive."

A Lady in London, lately advertised for a cook and a house maid, and by 11 o'clock the same day, 105 persons had applied to her house. She was obliged to send a police officer to protect her property and to disperse the applicants. She was frightened that she dared not hire any of them.

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The above is one fifth of the United States direct tax. —Easton Star.

**A FEMALE FIEND.**  
The Cleveland Herald gives the confession of the wife of Samuel Bartholomew, of Harpersville, Ohio. She states, that at breakfast, some alteration of a domestic nature took place—she refused to set at table with her husband—and when unnoticed she went behind him, seized an axe, buried the bit of it in the back of his head, and repeated the blows till his head was literally bent to pieces: She removed the remains a few feet from the house—her suspicion being excited, they were searched for & found. Bartholomew was a man of good character and handsome estate. They had several children, who did not live at home on account of the parent's bickering. The wife had been long in confinement, perfectly indolent and unconcerned. Her delicate situation, with the other circumstances, render this an almost unparalleled affair.

**MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.**  
A highly respectable meeting has taken place at the apartments of the Forum at Washington Hall, on May 22d inst. The Venerable David Rogers, Senior, was called to the chair, and Mr. John Augustus Mason appointed Secretary, whereupon proceedings duly succeeded it was—

Resolved, That—  
Stephen Allen, Col. Tappan, Peter Sharpe, Samuel M. Mitchell, Henry J. Western, be a general committee for the purpose of appointing sub-committees in the several wards, to solicit and receive donations (either in small a sum as 2 shillings) from every house in the city, for the purpose of erecting a Statue to Washington, and that the aforesaid general committee have the power of superintending and dictating all arrangements in relation thereto.

By order—  
David Rogers, Sr. Chairman, John A. Rogers, Secretary.

**BUTTER.**  
"There is a thing," says a writer in Cobbett's Register, "worth making known because I do not believe that people in general, are aware of it. It is this:—That the cause of the Dutch Butter being much more mild than any other is, that the Butter itself is never salted—but the milk is salted when it first comes from the cow."