

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

From Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, recently published.

LIEUT. MANNING.

Late Adjutant General of the Militia of S. C.

Many other proofs could be adduced of Manning's presence of mind, and cool intrepidity in action. It is grateful to me to mention one of these. At the battle of Eutaw, after the British line had been broken, and the Old Buffs a regiment that had boasted of the extraordinary feats they were to perform, were running from the field, Manning in the enthusiasm of the hour, sprang forward in pursuit, directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him, until he found himself near a large brick house, into which the York volunteers commanded by Cruger, were retreating. The British were on all sides of him, and not an American soldier nearer than one hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar, and exclaiming in a harsh tone of voice—"Damn you sir, you are my prisoner," wrested his sword from his grasp, dragged him by force from the house, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire sustained from the windows, carried him off without receiving any injury. Manning has often related, that the moment when he expected his prisoner would have made an effort for liberty, he with great solemnity commenced an enumeration of his titles—"I am, sir, Henry Barry, Deputy Adjutant General of the British Army, Captain in the 52d Regiment, Secretary to the commandant at Charleston."—"Enough, enough, sir," said the victor, "you are just the man I was looking for, fear nothing for your life, you shall screen me from danger, and I will take special care of you." He had retired in this manner some distance from the brick house when he saw Capt. Robert Jett, of the Virginia line, engaged in a single combat with a British officer. They had selected each other for battle a little before, the American armed with a broad sword, the British with a musket and bayonet. As they came together, a thrust was made at Jett, which he happily parried and both dropped their artificial weapons, being too much in contact to use them with effect, resorted to those with which they had been furnished by nature. They were both men of great bulk and vigour, and while struggling, each anxious to bring his adversary to the ground, a grenadier who saw the contest ran to the assistance of his officer, made a lunge with his bayonet, missed Jett's body, but drove it beyond the curve into his coat. In attempting to withdraw the entangled weapon, he threw both the combatants to the ground, when getting it free, he raised it deliberately, determined not to fail again in his purpose, but to transfix Jett. It was at this crisis that Manning approached—not near enough, however, to reach the grenadier with his arm. In order to gain the time, and to arrest the stroke, he exclaimed in an angry and authoritative tone, "You would murder the gentleman?" The soldier supposing himself addressed by one of his own officers, suspended the contemplated blow, and looked round to see the person who had thus spoken to him. Before he could recover from the surprise into which he had been thrown, Manning, now sufficiently near, smote him with his sword across the eyes, & felled him to the ground, while Jett, disengaged himself from his opponent, and snatching up the musket, as he attempted to rise, laid him dead by a blow from the butt end of it.

WIT-HICRAFT.

As late as the year 1716, in this most enlightened of all countries, a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, a child aged 9 years, were hanged at Huntingdon, for selling their souls to Satan, tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by making them vomit pins, and raising a storm, so that a ship was almost lost; which storm, it seems, was raised by the diabolical arts of pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap.

BRUTE SAGACITY.

A circumstance was related to us when a boy, by a person who, like Cobbett, was once a serjeant in the army, and which we never recollect to have seen in print. This individual served at one time in Gibraltar. There are a good many goats that scamble about within the precincts of the garrison; and at one point of the high rock, there is a goat road leading down to the water's edge. This imperceptible track, however, is excessively narrow, that only one goat can travel by it at a time, while even a single false step, or the slightest attempt to run to the right or to the left would infallibly precipitate the bearded traveller from the top to the bottom. It happened that one goat was going down while another was ascending the path, and the two meeting in the middle instinctively, and not without fear and trembling, made a dead stop. To attempt to turn or step aside was useless, and although the topmost goat could have easily pushed his brother out of the way, he was too generous to take such an advantage. At last after deep cogitation and much deliberation, they hit upon a scheme which even man with all his boasted wisdom, could not have surpassed; that is, the one goat lay quietly and cautiously down on all fours, and allowed the other to march over his body, to the great delight of the persons who witnessed the singular dilemma. [Dumries Courier.]

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.

A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at their castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire; and on such occasions, the chamber assigned him in which the young lady slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment, and some one of the family having discovered it, told her mother, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; the young lady, however, hearing the well known step of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the leads, and took a desperate leap of ninety feet and four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlement of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night, and was married. The chasm between the towers is still shown under the appellation of the Maiden's Leap.

A SMART SHAVER.

A wagger took place, on Monday the 27th ult. by J. Gornall, hair dresser, of Scotland road, who undertook to shave sixty men in an hour, which he completed in three fourths of the time. He proceeded, however, till the expiration of the hour, when he had shaved eighty two in a masterly style.

SUMS WON AT THE RACES IN 1822.

The following is an account of the money, and gold and silver cups won at the five principal places of sport this year:—Newmarket 36,799*l.* 0 and seven Cups York 5,922 15 and one Cup. Doncaster 5,549 10 and one Cup. Ascot 4,208 5 and one Cup. Epsom 3,583 5 and one Cup.

THE AMERICAN MUSSULMAN.

Mr. English, who went all the way from Boston to the dominions of the Grand Seigneur for the purpose of embracing the national system of religion propagated by Mahomet, it is now said has been again converted, having renounced his new faith through the arguments of a pious and learned Jew, who is engaged in preaching the Doctrine of Christ in Egypt. This information is contained in a letter from Mr. Wolf, (the Jewish convert alluded to) to the British Bible Society at Malta. "Mr English," he says, "has given up the idea of remaining a Mahomedan; he told me that I had spoken to his heart; he no longer considers it a delusion when I speak with him of the hope which is in me," &c.—Salem Register.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

A pedestrian of the name of John Simpson, by profession a gardener, proposes to walk on Newcastle Town Moor ninety-six miles in 24 hours. He is 66 years of age, being ten years older than Wilson the pedestrian, and proposes to walk six miles more than he did, in the same period of time.

THE OAK TREE.

It still stands in the New Forest, against which the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel glanced and killed King William Rufus, though now much decayed.

HOPS.

The total number of acres of land under the cultivation of hops, during the last year, was 45,662, so far as relates to England.

FIVE SISTERS.

All widows, are now living at Crediton, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and the eldest above ninety.

MONUMENTAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF KENT.

The finished model, seven feet four inches high, of the intended Monumental Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, is, by permission of the committee, now open for gratuitous exhibition of the sculptor, Mr. S. Cabegan's, King street, Edgeware Road.

The statue represents his late Royal Highness, attired in his Ducal robes over a Field Marshal's uniform, resting his right arm upon the Bible, placed upon a dwarf column, on which is depicted in basso relievo the eye of Providence beaming rays of glory over the initial letter of the late Duke's name, (Edward,) beneath which are his armorial bearings and supporters. The left hand grasps a roll of papers inscribed—"Annual Report," thus commemorating His Royal Highness's connection with those numerous, Benevolent Institutions, over which he so worthily and so successfully presided.

THRASHING MACHINE.

A Mr. Pope, of Hallowell, (Maine) advertises a Thrashing Machine, price \$20, by which a man and a boy can thresh 50 bushels a day. His advertisement has been answered by a Mr. Seth Ballou, of Livermore, who produces a certificate that he has invented a machine for thrashing, sifting and winnowing wheat, rye, oats and all kinds of small grain; also grass, flax, & all other articles from which the seed may be obtained by thrashing, at one operation, by which three men to turn the crank, and two other persons, one to feed the machine at the hopper, and the other to take away the straw, have threshed and winnowed more than five times the quantity ascribed to Mr. Pope's machine.—Farmer.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH (N. C.) GAZETTE.

ELECTIONEERING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have contemplated with regret the practice of electioneering, as it has so long and so generally prevailed in this state—we mean the practice of haranguing & treating at public places previous to our annual elections. Such a course must be repugnant to the fine feelings of a man of moral and political worth; and we cannot but view it as highly degrading both to the candidate and the public. Surely he is not worthy of the name of American freeman, whose vote can be purchased with the whiskey bottle and the inflated speech of an intemperate and noisy candidate; and he who will stoop to such practices is still less worthy of the support of the sober and independent yeomanry of the country. Possessing these feelings, we copy from the columns of the late Raleigh Star the following presentation of the grand jury of Wayne county; and hope the day is not far distant, when not only the grand juries of all our counties, but every sober minded and good citizen throughout the state, will set his face against a practice at once so destructive to the morality of the people, so subversive to the ends for which elections were instituted, & so derogatory to the character of the free and independent citizens of an enlightened republic.

PRESENTMENT.

State of North Carolina—Wayne county. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1822.

The grand jury for the county of Wayne, called upon to direct their attention to the violation of the laws of the state, and to the practices which are injurious to the good order and happiness of society, feel themselves in duty bound to notice a custom which has prevailed in many parts of the county of Wayne, they mean the annual election, and at the elections. This practice of the grand jury believes to be the source of many serious moral and political evils. It destroys the good habits of industry and sobriety, begets habits of intemperance, causes quarrels, litigation, and often bloodshed. In a political point of view, the consequence of the practice are highly pernicious. Electioneering or courting popular favour by giving spirits, equalise the pretensions of the knave and the honest man—since these means of winning favour bring equally in the power of all who can command and squander money—the choice of the people is no longer directed to the merits of the candidates. The sycophant who gives the most brandy, who enlists the greatest number of drunkards in his cause, he whose supporters can make the most noise, is most likely whilst this practice continues, to carry his point; whilst sober, sedate and pious men turn with disgust from the tumult of such a poll—men of moderate estate, however meritorious, unwilling to purchase popular favour by debasing themselves and corrupting the people, are often defeated in the choice of a man to direct the destiny of the state whom the sober sense and reflection of the people would never have thought worthy of confidence, even in the minor concerns of interest. Such practices so destructive of the morality of the people, and so hostile to the excellent principles of our republican government, deserves the highest reprobation and the firmest opposition.

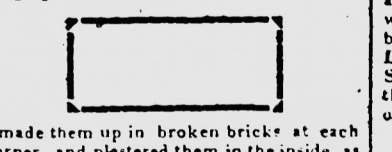
BUONAPARTE'S WILL.

The judgment of the First Tribunal of Paris, in the case respecting the Will of Buonaparte, has been rendered. It accepts the offer of M. Lefebvre, to transfer to the Cassie des Consignations, the sum due from him to the estate of Buonaparte; and that the transfer be made at the expense and risk of those to whom the property may be hereafter adjudged. The plaintiffs (Monthonlon, Bertrand, and Merchand,) though not enabled to receive their demand for the present on account of some informalities respecting the law transactions in this case, were liable to the costs of the action.

SAFE CHIMNIES.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir, I have been secured from fire by making the inside of my chimneys circular, as they are easy swept or may be burnt; when my wooden house was building, I ascended the ladder and found my brick-layers very negligent in forming the chimneys, and in putting in mortar. The usual form is an oblong square as thus:—



I made them up in broken bricks at each corner, and plastered them in the inside, as thus:—



You will readily conceive, that this will prevent the fire from going through the bricks, which are frequently hollow between for want of mortar. Mr. Latrobe very much approved of this mode.

Pray explain it in appropriate terms, and consult some builder to have his opinion. That many houses in the country are annually destroyed by fire in consequence of defective chimneys, is notorious; if these ruinous consequences can be prevented by practising this hint—haud inuito vixi. I think the mode will be adopted as the expense is trifling, broken bricks only being used.

Your's most truly, T. LAW.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

On Monday the 22d inst. the ceremony of interring the bones of the brave men who fell at the Minsink battle, in Orange county, during the revolutionary war, took place. The line of procession was preceded by the Cadets from West Point, and extended a mile in length. Major Poppin, who bore a conspicuous part in that battle, now ninety six years old, walked with the procession, and was one of the pall bearers. The number of persons assembled on this interesting occasion, says the Coshen Patriot, has been variously estimated, but the best founded calculation we have heard, makes 2000 carriers of all descriptions, averaging five persons each; and this is perhaps not too high, for most of them were two horse wagons, crowded full, some with eight or ten on horseback and on foot, so that the whole number could not have fallen much short of twelve thousand. N. Y. Ev Post.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that a single horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be still more so. It appears on the lower side you feel as if you would fall backward. On the top it is fearful slant; and but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground about six feet. Its built of marble, and has stood nearly six hundred and fifty years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk when built as high as the fifth story; and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Cure for the Bite of a Rattle Snake or other venomous animal.

Since our last paper we have had the pleasure of a conversation with Dr. Joseph Moore of Gibsonport, Mississippi, who in that climate, there have come under his particular care, 13 cases of the bite of the Rattlesnake and a Moccasin, (the latter of which is more venomous than the Rattlesnake) and that he has found the following a certain and immediate cure. The remedy was introduced into Europe from Asia, by Sir William Jones, and has the confidence of the Medical Faculty wherever it has been applied. Give to a grown person, a tea-spoonful of the Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac or what is commonly called Spirits of Harts-horn, in half a wine glass of water, every half hour, until the symptoms disappear, binding at the same time, a linen cloth of three or four thicknesses wet with the Spirit unmixt with water, to the wound. The cloth to be wetted in the spirits every five minutes.

THE MOST SEVERE AND OBSTINATE CASES HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO YIELD TO THIS REMEDY IN A FEW HOURS.

Very great care ought to be taken that the Spirit of Harts-horn should be kept tightly corked, for if exposed to the air it soon loses its efficacy.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

Having hastily made the last communication respecting the remedy for the bite of venomous insects, I omitted to mention that the Spirits of Harts-horn and Turpentine were equally effective to the cure of the different kind of Snakes. It is familiarly known to several gentlemen in this place, that while on a hunting excursion a few years ago, one of the dogs was severely bitten by a large Rattle Snake. The effect of the poison was instantaneous and in such a violent degree, to produce all the symptoms of immediate dissolution;—one of the party who had been in the habit of phial of the Spirits of Turpentine made an immediate application to the wound. It was really astonishing to witness the relief this medicine procured. The animal in a few minutes became roused from the stupor and was enabled in half an hour, to return home with his companions. I might adduce many instances on record of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of these two valuable articles, but feel satisfied that what has been said on the subject, is sufficient to induce a trial without further recommendation.

THE "OLDEN TIME"

In the year 1673, a Dancing School was opened in Boston, but was prohibited by the General Court.

NICAJAH COX, Foreman.

FRIGATE MACEDONIAN, CAPTAIN BIDDLE.

We have been favoured with a daily report of the sick, on board of this frigate, and as it must afford satisfaction to the friends of the officers and crew to know the precise state of her condition, we make the following extract. It is dated Port-au-Prince June 22, on which day 45 were reported on the sick list, of which seventeen only were ill of fever, the others variously affected, and many convalescent. Lieut. Spencer, was indisposed with an affection of the breast. Lieut. Simonds was convalescent. Lieut. Isaacs, disorder of the stomach.—Sergeant Whately died on the morning of the 22d June, of fever. Three of the cases of fever were reported dangerous. [Philadelphia paper.]

SPANISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The Spanish government appropriated, in 1820, upwards of nine millions of dollars for the expenses of the navy department for the two political years ending this month. The actual receipts for the purpose do not amount to the naval officers, artificers and day laborers, are upwards of 1,250,000 dollars. Many of them have received no pay for six, eight, ten and fourteen months. The construction of two or three frigates is suspended in the ports of Spain for want of materials and funds. While such is the condition of the Spanish navy, the army receives regular pay. The reason for this preference of the army is the political situation of Spain. The army restored the present constitution, and it is justly considered to be its firmest support.—The facts we derive from a source of the highest respectability at Madrid, and are implicitly to be relied on.

APPOINTMENT.

By the Governor and Council. Gideon Wurz, Esq. was on Tuesday appointed a Justice of the Orphans Court for this county, vice Henry Darall, deceased.

CAPT. HULL'S COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The members of the Court of Enquiry on Com. Hull's trial, says the Washington Gazette, are now appointed, and will consist of Com. Rodgers, Com. Chauncey, Capt. Morris.

AMERICAN CASSIMERE.

A specimen of double-milled cassimere, made at the factory of Dr. Daniel Annin, on the Opequon, (Va) has been exhibited at Winchester, and is stated to be deserving of the highest commendation. The colour is blue, the price three dollars a yard and the quality equal to that for which \$3.50

U. S. SHIP NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina. "Our ship is one of the best sailers I ever saw, the John Adams and Cyane being in company, gave us a good opportunity of judging of her speed, and in the squalls, which were frequent, we stood as stiff as when lying alongside the wharf—her motion is very easy, in fact, she has not chafed or strained a rope yard. The passage, though short was a very rough one for the reason, She rolls uncommonly well, and we all think the one of the greatest merits in the world, and regret we are not ordered for a long cruise, instead of our present destination."

ANOTHER HORRID PIRACY.

Capt. Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New York from the Bahamas, informs that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rum Key, the crew of which had been cut to pieces, and were found hanging in the rigging. The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place, entirely deserted—supposed to have been robbed by the pirates.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr. S. Alexander, of this city, arrived from Gibraltar in the brig Cyano, captain Teaz, when on the 26th June, informs, that the President's Message of the 8th March, had produced a good deal of irritation at Madrid. Among the most decisive symptoms, was the refusal of Spain to continue to the American Mediterranean squadron, the privilege of depositing, free of duty, Naval stores and provisions at Mahon.

AMERICAN ISINGLASS.

A manufactory of this useful article has been established at Cape Ann by Mr. Wm. Hall, late of this city. The material for manufacture is obtained from fish taken on our coast. The specimens of isinglass manufactured at Cape Ann, have been used by brewers and confectioners in our city, who consider it fully equal if not superior to the imported.—Salem Register.

COINERS.

The association of the counterfeiters in the vicinity of the lines have of late stolen a copper still, and have applied themselves to the manufacture of the deeper into half Eagles, and half dollars. The imitation we are told is excellent; and the fruits of this mint are now, or soon will be in circulation in this city; this is worthy notice; and the vigilance of our citizens should be awakened to detect attempts to pass off this new product of the still.—Montreal Current.

SNAKES.

A common streaked snake which was lately killed at Fredonia, (N. Y.) was found to contain ninety eight young ones of from 5 to 7 inches in length, all full of life and spirit.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States frigate Constellation, Captain Charles G. Milledge, arrived at New York on the 30th of May, from a cruise in the Pacific Ocean. She sailed from Valparaiso on the 17th of June, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 11th of June, sailed again on the 16th, 18th, called at St. Pierre, Martinique on the 19th, thence the same night, passed along the coast of Dominique, south side of St. Croix and Porto Rico, and came through the Mona passage.

THE FRANKLIN 74.

The Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, was sailing at Valparaiso, but was to sail for the Lee Coast on the 16th May. The schr. Dolphin, Lt. Comdr. Conner, sailed on the 4th for the Coast of Peru.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 8.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.

At an election held at the banking house in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected; Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Branch thereof at Frederick-town:—

For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood of Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris,

John Harris, Saint-Mary's County.

Samuel Chapman, Charles County.

Richard Graham, Calvert County.

Francis M. Hall, Prince Georges County.

Henry Howard, of John, Montgomery County.

John Brien, Frederick County.

John T. Briston, Washington County.

Roger Perry, Allegany County.

Thomas Harwood, Baltimore County.

Henry Dorsey, Harford County.

Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

Richard Potts, Henry Kemp,

John M'pherson, Joseph Smith,

Casper Mantz, William Ross,

George Baltzell, Benj Rutherford.

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