CHRISTIANLTY IN INDIA. We have been tavoured with the perusal a letter from Ram Muhun Roy, the cele brated Brahmin reformer, who has done so much by his talents, influence, and wealth toward the promotion of christianity in It dis. The letter is dated at the state of make the following extract from it, pre serving some peculiarities in the phraseol-

al am glad to inform you that we have at last succeeded in purchasing a piece of ground for 1200 rupees, in order that we may build a chapel, and a small but com modious house for a minister: I cannot at present positively say when we commence to rarry it on before the commencement of



It is too early to give a detailed report of this season compared with others. But the winter has been so extraordinary an one, both in this country & Europe, that it may be interesting to put on record its effects, and its termination. Many plants, which perish, in our ordinary winters, have survived the last. The wall thower, which always penshes with us, though it survives the winter of Great Britain, (10 de reemore north,) has stood our trosts and is now gain pasning vigorously —The Chilese tiants, and among others the Chilese cases save generally stood our last winter's rosts. The Chrysanthemum indicum is arting as tresh as if it had been in its na er buds are vigorous last ven, they were generally killed by the first. In leads me to make a remark, which man years experience has confirmed, that is March, and to subsequent severe weather than to lete spring frosts. I know nathropmon will be controverted, but I imper suade! that the peach tree will endure when in flower, very severe frosts, without from the destruction of the young wood self, and the flower hous, arming from role elect and severe storms in February and March Simple continued cold it can sus

ain, hot is cannot endure alternite heat and severe frust.

An equable sesson is the one fitted for this Persian tree.
I have no lear of life frosts unless ex

after they have put forth.
The season would have been extremely early had it not been checked by the a e-cold weather. Yet as it is, many plants a r unusually forward as will be seen by the tollowing comparison:
In 1815 - Apricots in flower May 1.

In 1821, In 1823, April 21 In 1816 - Gooseberries put forth .

In 1842-Peaches and Necta. riors, against a fence, in flower April 23 In 1825, April 10.
The same proportion of time holds as to

hvacinths and violets and all the early flowers. So that we may safe y affirm, that the season is at this time more forward than

usual by at least ten days

Grass may be made an exception—or at least it is not so much ear ier than usual, and we should not be surprised to find the late-flowering trees as largin expanding their floasoms as in ordinary years. Those who predict either a permanently

I hore who predict either a permanently early or a fluidful season, from first appearances, must learn to expect desposintments. A cold spell of weather may despoint their hopes. One thing is cer ain, that early spring tollowing a mild writer, is favourable to the industrious farmer, prolonging materially his active season of industrial early work. dustry, and enabling him thedo his work Rell, and without needless hurry A ROX JUNY FARMER.

From the american Farmer, INDIAN CORN, Singular facts in regard to-ascertained by

Edisto Island, S.C. March 20, 1825.

Having somewhere read, that seed selected from the point, or small ent of melons, cucumbers and pumpkins, would exhibit a grearer increase than if taken from the midife or butend, I tried the following experiment the last season, on corn, which, though notsufficiently conclusive, should yet lead to farther inquiry and examination.

In the centre of my field these were two
pieces of ground, (not adapted to cotton),
each 105 lest square; which were divided,
and planted with seed from the point; midalta and hattend according to the full owice and but end, according to the following

Task-No 1.	Task-No. 2
POINT.	BUT END.
MIDDLE	MIDDLE
BUT END.	POINT.

When the corn was harvested, the product was as follows, viz Task No. 1, point 3 pecks; middle. I peck and 4 quarts; but-end, 2 pecks Task No 2, point, 2 pecks and 4 quarts; middle, I peck and 3 quarts; but end, 2 pecks Both tasks were planted at the same time, cultivated in the same manner, and I am not aware that there ex-

isted a difference of soil.

The average crop would have been much greater, had not the season been so pecu i arly unprepitious to the husbandman. In the morths of June, July and August the drought was unusually severe, and purfeended the most disastrous consequences. A flood of rain succeeded in September, & fields, which had previously exhibited a parehed and meagre appearance, were now literally inundated.

To the theorist, and him who is employed.

of penetrating the arcana of nature i sub-mit the solution of the problem which the above facts present

Very respectfully, your obedient ser W. B SEABROOK.

TALLAHASSEE-IN FLORIDA.

From the National Intelligencer. We received, sesterday, the first number of a new paper, printed in Florida, at Tal-lahasee, the spot fixed upon and recently occupied as ne beat of Government, by heattle of the offlorida Intelligencer,"— The iolio ving account of this young ca pi.at" will be interesting to most of our eader . some of whom have scarcely heard

TALLAHASEE .- This young capital of Florida is already attracting the attention of capitalists. Many huildings are erecting, and others are in a state of preparation even before the sale of the jots, which will take place on the fourth day of April next. It is situated on a beautiful and commanding eminence, about 15 mile north of St. Marks, in the bosom of a tertile and pecturesque country. The side of the town is watered by innumerable springs of pure water, and a clear and pleasant stream by the east and south sides, at a distance of a new yands, and after passing the town, as it sensitive the point of its usefolness was past, falls over the rock which beds the tream, forming a pleasant cascade, and passes off by a subjertaneous passage.
The country around Fallahassee, and extending from the Suwannee to near the

A saiachicola river, has deservedly attract el the after in of travellers, and those who have visited it with a view of a permispent settlement. The fertile lands be tween the above mentioned rivers extend 1) miles. This tract of co ntry, much of which is adapted to the culture of engar, a finely watered by the inhintary streams of the Suwannee, the St. Marks, Wakuili, Okcioekony, Little river, and several other smaller ivers and screams, and is bean timely added with takes and pinds it me prost ower. Preford by rolling, with there are eminence, that uses considerably to the intermediate country, which will did delightful season to the stream of the country. it the sputent or men flerent.

eminence is capped with ancient for ifica-

Witfin the principal fort, for the outone about thirty by twenty. These are in to about thirty by twenty. These are in to tal runs, and not mig but a mound ap-pears where the walls stood, composed wholly of broken broks, which had been composed of a coarse-saidy charled burn-ed in the motern ashim. You on the ve-ry walls of these bildings, are also, eigh een inches in daine er to be seen grape at bors in partilel lines,

for they have been discovered in several places by digging a little below the sortace of the earth. We thin the town of l'allahassee some were dug p, ha ing a substance adhering to them resembling line mortar. But on the hill, about a half a mile south east of the Capitol, are to be seen the greatest proof of a dense p politicum. On this hill are to be seen streets or roads, running nearly at right angles, at such distances as demonstrate the former of tence of a pretity large town. The still trees of the former inhabitants still reading and are generally on live oak, and near which may be distourced, range at hors of more or learner. disco eved grape arnors of more or less re-

There has been much speculation, and inquiry concerning the former inhibitants of the street country who they were and at what time they firstly who they were and at what time they flourished. No records are within our reach, and the Spanish inhabitants at the extremes of the Territory had no knowledge of this country, much less of the people, who once heed here, but have long since disappeared. Some however, say that records on he facado exist at Haranna, and that measures he e heen taken to obtain them—that Leon was the adsenturer, who led a colony hither but the precisus mesals of South America and Mexico so occur ed the at milion, of the Neaush so occup ed the at ention of the panish Government, that this infant colony was

The traditionary accounts of the Indians. The traditio a vaccious soft the Indians are very plausible, and are combora ed by many existing a deficiency attall acts. They claimed this countries at their late treaty at St. Augustine as beforging to them by rights of conquest, achieved by their ances ors. They represent, that it was once densely populated by a race of white men, who estiled in this country, & incorpora ed themselves with the Yamassee Indians.—That the Yamassee Indians—that the Yamassee Indians—and became Christians, but ceased to be fighting men. That this peo ceased to be (ighting men. That this peo-ple had fine flauses, carriages, herds of cat-tle, &c. and made wide roads, and bridges over rivers and agreems of water. That they also had many lorts and big guns At this time the Creek Indians made frequent this time the Creek Indians made frequent attacks upon them, bit, were generally un successful, as they then fought with bows and spears only, for they had not yet learnable use of the rifle. At leight, after losing many warriors, they a wiciated with themselves all the tribes between Georgia and the Mississippi, with many others far in the North, and came down unexpectedly into this country. The white Inhabitants generally fled to the forts, while most of the Yamassees fell in their hards. The men were put to deep, but the women and children were carried to captivity. They carried universal desolation over the face of the country, as the sorest man

the face of the country, as the surest me took of reducing the foreified places. They had made many attempts to atom these, and bound thick pieces of wood before their persons, as a protection from the bullets, but the billions broke their defences in fieces, and datroyed their warriors. At length a nine rad war destroyed all, save the garrison in Part. St. Louis This, after resisting every discretify of attack, was at last abandoned anodestroyed, and the mouth of the Okelochony, where was after wards longht a great and decisive batter, which made the Creeks myster of the country.

The loding and March.

From calculations and March.

From calculations founded on bills of from the population abstract of 1801 by order of the house of commons, the following results are obtained; the ther statements are from Davenant, and the most indisputable authorities.

The total number of inhabited houses in England in 1801, was 1,474,740 to 1600, the number was 1,319,215, which shows an increase in 111 years, of 274,492 hou are, which made the Creeks myster of the foundations.

In 1801, there were in England, fire and window duties, returned 926,482—and in 1781, 1,005, 810.

try, to sattle and reside here. But, as they expressed it, they were too foolish and had rendered it uninhabitable. They had de stroyed the houses, and there were no wood to build others. They had destroyed or consumed the domestic animals, and there was no game to subsist them. They were, therefore obliged to retire from the scenes of their own desolation. A small part west on Thursday alternoon. A near man who of their own desolation, a small part west of the Apalachicola river, and the others

to their own country
Many of the leading statements in the foregoing account are strongly corrobbra ted by circumstances and facts within the knowledge of many Americans This is said to be the country of the ancient Ya massees, and it is a fact that the Creeks have held a slave race, descended from the Yamessee nation, which has but recently been incorporated with their tribe. It is and that Fort S. Louis beirs evident mark of having been destroyed by the whites from the mutilated appearance of the can non, which must have been broken by sledge hammers. The e is also said to be a very considerable fortification in the neighbourhood of the Okelockony From he growth of the forest tree, it must have been about two hundred years since he country was laid waste. Be that as it may it is rand of populating anew, and the power of the natives is now broken. We have nothing to fear from them, and they not, if they would, repeat the desiscenes which one swept over this heartiful Flor. Intel.

MEM BRANDA OF A WEEK - Tues

day, Much 29, Bank day-first of April coming-the beginning of the money year -large sums wanting-money enough to be got -Doce ore liberal to acco moda on g of security.—Interest paying on binds—Miny individuals money to fend— of am sure Sir you can ifford o let your money go for 5 per cent, as the times are; the security is good. Government bor rose at 5 • [Very true, Government does borrow tor 5, but then they ay interest half yearly, you are certain of it, and government received es you can change in to money any may it you can see a bargain; but it you lead to a neighbour, it is only six I suppose, though some have 5-fill up the bind? Wednesday 30-Showery in the forenoon-P. M. cloudy drisly weather-many people moving-Thursday sing in e ery direction-better to move sing in e. e.y direction—better to move the list of March on Thursday, than the first of Aprillon Fielday; way? because Friday is an timilite ky day in moving _ remember always to send bread and salt into the hone-first, for good luck—moving a merry time -though a hard one -A fine subject to talk about for a week -who has moved to auch a place? And who has gone to such a place? And wha rea do they pay?—and that will bring John nearer to Lucy ry well-Friday, pleasant, moving stillputting things to rights—the fowl- and the dog and est look around feeling quite strange in their new habitations, and the children wonder it is not time to go home daffodils in blossom for more than a week -Pease, sallad and radishes up-Shad storm—the flowers peeping above the snow drifts, and as the wind blows shaking one flakes from their leaves, look like the marriage of January & Hav; or like a blushing girl of eighteen, encircled in the ley arms girl of eighteen, encircled in the loy arms of eighte. Monday, the morning opens mild and cheerly—the inne birds and robins pour forth their merry strains. Flora, driven by the north winds to stiel ter, comes forth again with

Nods and becks and wreithed amiles " wied with flowers, while sweet breathed Zephyrs wanton around her

"All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild lustre warms the

And in the closing memoranda of this husy week, we wish all who, like us have moved, all health and happiness in their new habitations. V liage Record.

STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS In Great-Britain the number of people capable of raising in arms, en masse, from filteen to sixty years of age, is 2,744,847.

I'here are about 98,030 marriages yearly, and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed

to be without offspring. L. Great-Britain there die every year, a hou 332 70"; every month about 25,592; every week to, 390; every day 914; and evey hour about 40.

Amongst 115 deaths, there may be reck

oned one woman in childhed, but only one in \$00 dies in labour I'me proportion of the deaths of women

to that of men, is 50 to 54 Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places, there is on an average

four children born of each marriage. cities, the proportion is seven to every two marriages.
The married women are to all the fe-

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the parried men to all the males, as three to find the males, as three to find the males, as the to one, butthat of widows who re marry, to that of widowers, as seven to four.

More people live to a greater age in ele-vated stations, than in those which are

Half of all that are born, die before they

attain the age of W years.
The number of couns is to that of single births, as one to 65.

births, as one to 65.

According to the observations of Boerhave, the healthiest children are born in
January, February and March.

From calculations founded on bills of
mortality, only one out of 3126 reached
100 years.

From the population abstract of 1801

In 1801, there were in England, fire and The Indians designed, when they un 23de persons to a house—in Wales 5—in dertook to possess themselves of the coun England and Wales, 5.3 5ths—in Boot-

Harrisburg, (Penu.) April 16.
A riot of a serious nature took place here
on Thursday alternoon. A negro man who
had absonded from his had absconded from his master residing i Marviand, about a twelve month ago, was claimed as a runaway slave. He was taken by his master and lodged in jail in this county for sec irity, when a habeas corpus as issued, at the instance of the slave, to was issued, at the instance of the stave, to show cause why he should not be dischar-ged from impresonment. The cause came on for all inflation of Thur day aftermion, betore his honour Jidge Bischer. Proof of the black man having been as less under the taws of Maryland, and owned by the ndividual claiming him, and of his having absconded a short time before Easter Sunday a year, having been made by a young man who came from Maryland for that purthe o her side a black man was offered as a nim well. This evidence was rebutted by time with his brother in law.

Upon this the of the case the Judge or dered the motividual claimed to be delivered.

up to the custody of the master. During the whole time of whetrial the Court House was crowded with blacks who seemed to ake a d ep interest in the discussion, and the greater part of who is had each subscribed a quarter of a dollar to tee an attorney The precaution taken to secure the reman trake to the excitement of the neuroes amined as a witness, an attempt was made to receive the slave by force. Numbers of blows were given and received. The confliction without time became general. The blackreaceded their opponents in miniand the most serious consequences might have ensued i in the midst of the melee the fuced an electrifying effect upon the com Alvantage was taken of the confusion

that prevailed, and the slave was increed into an adjoining tavern. Numbers of persons by this time had collected on the thest tavern, and among the rest a mulatto the out seemed bent on mischief a number o them were arrested and carried off to gool A scampering scene then commenced which is ed for a few hours and ended in the ca ching of between fifteen and twenty blacks who were safely placed sin durance vie" to answer for their conduct at the ensuing term of Quarier Sestions.

A HARDENED OFFENDER.

e editor of the New York Post ha received a Porto Rico paper comaining the condemnation, contession and execut on of e even pirates, who made their e-and sere afterwards taken in the woods When these pirates were taken to the place of execution, the on et. Cooprecinatelesed to be blindlo ded, saying that ne had murdered 3 or four hundred, and tho by this time, he ought to know how to die.

LAW DE ISLON

A case has been decided by the Court of last resort, in South Carolina, that an endorser on a note may be a competent witness to invalidate a note; that his interest in the note does not vitia e his testimony: and that the only exception which car he taken to it, is, to his credibility as a ness. The case occurred in a suit noo note, the maker of which pleaded using the evade its navnest. to evade its payment.

THE ASHANTEE WAR ENDED Accounts had been received in London that the Ashantee war wasat an end; their army having suffered dreadfully on their retreat to the capital, by small pox, dysen-tery famine and the attacks of the Queen of Akim, who commands the powerful nation of the Bentookies. It was very un healthy at Sierra Leone The English long the coast, from Portuguese slave ships.

THICK SKULLS -The following ex tract from "Dr. Crichton's Inquiry into mental derangement," proves that the reproach is anatomically correct when ap ptied to those who labour under a de ect of intellect:

"It is very remarkable that the skulls of the greater number of such pa ients are commonly very thick; hay, so he have been found of a most extraordinary degree of thickness. Among 216 parents of this description, whose bodies were inspected after death, there were found 167 whose skulls were unusually thick, and only 3. thin ones; among which last number there was one which was much thicker on the right side than on the lett But in particular it was observed, that among 100 ranin. was one quite soft. Among 20 epileptic raving and madmen, 78 had very thick skulls and 20 very thin ones; among which skulls there was one quite soft. Among 25 epileptic raving madmen, there were 19 found with very thick skulls, and four very thin. Among 16 epileptic idiots, there were 14, & among 20 epileptic idiots, there were 14, & among 20 epiteptic patients 16, who had very thick skulls; among whom there was one discovered, one side of whose skull was thick, and the other thin. Among 24 melanchuly patients there were 18 with very thin skulls; and lastly, among 30 idi 22 with very thick, six with very All the others had skulls of a thin skalls natural thickness."

UNION HALL, LONDAN.

On Saturday evening, accerd the looking women attended before the initial magistrate, for the purpose of making to following complaint, and obtaining rate.

After a good deal of whispering the them, one of the women, who was instead them, and of the women, who was instead to make the magistrate's table, made a low ettain requesting, on the behalf of heneil as fellow sufferers, to state a shameful impaction which had been practised upon the all by a barber, named Thomas Baska. This person called at her house a few the ago, and having requested an interview which he said was of sarious moments as shown into the parlour. He comments by entreating her pardon for the berry was about to take, in asking her to pollaher cap. She did as he wished, and have a genera, and two laise fronti occur that which she should lose in case in accepted of the bargain. Being is wast money at the time, the poor womai ensembled, and he immediately drew lorts from the pocket a pair of seissors and cut allahair off close round. See, your waship," said she,—there what he had done and taking her bonnet and cap off, ethat ed her brie head with the little hair ed upon it by the barber; sticking upskerje, bristles. There was a general roar of larger in the office, as the lady turned her loved were mand to post to the provision of the provi pristles. There was a general roar of er in the office, as the lady turned her he manner in which the impart had croped her. She continued. As soon as thete, her had thipped her so closely as not re-to leave as much over her temples as should hear a curl paper, he thrust the whole of ner She had not seen him until the morning, when she was informed he had served many other temales in the same many er. Several of her fellow sufferers her sould forward and displayed their had heads to the magistrate, all of whom wen docked as closely of their hair as thele and the server and declared that the

out f their locks, they had been renders quite mise able.
Pople, the officer, said, that within in last few days many complaints had been made to him by respectable females us had their hair out short off by a fellos as wering the description of the one als is to by the present complainants. If the augustrate approved of it. he therefore would apprenend the many and he work also bring forward, a score of women

how women of the least particle of co-mon understanding could allow their had to be cut off under such circumstances had as, he observed, a description of offer that had never before been brought unde his notice. However, as the ladies had been so cruelly treated as to be deprived of so great an ornament, he (the magatrac) would in the event of the offender test taken into custody, punish him in such a manner as would effectually check set practices. The women then retired, thus, but the manifer as would effect to the custody of the women then retired, thus, and the manifer the manife ing the magistrate for his condescensions listening to their complaints.

LOUISIANA.

place may be considered in erer

Extract of a letter from a gentlemin is ... Red River Country," to his friend is Tennessee: Alexandria, (La) Feb 11, 1825,

espect as the centre of the country west

the Mississippi. To the nieth easther policy of Ouachitta is about 120 miles. The parish of Ouachitta is a growing country, susceptible of a wast increase of populaton and improvement. The river of that name which empties itself into Red River, 33 miles about its mouth, after execution. niles about its mouth, after receiving the ributary streams of Little River and the eamboats two hundred miles above the ost, and into Arkansas Ferritory. improved state, they can be had at from one dollar and twenty-five cents to five di-lars per acre. Improved lands are much nigher in proportion, owing principally to wo causes. 1st, The high price of labour, and, 2d, the facility of making payment rom lands in a state of cultivation. Tothe north-west, at the distance of eighty mile, is the post or town of Natchitoches, situated on Red River. The parish Natchite ches extends up the Red River to the Ar-kansas Territory on the north, and to S-bine River, or Spanish boundary, on the Nackitosh, or Nachitoches, is older and much betterimproved part of the country than Washita or Oliachite; the coast of Red River from this to Nackitoh being not much inferior to the coast of the lower Mississippi. To the south, at the distance of eighty miles, is the town of Lousas; and from that, in the same direction, at the distance of thirty miles, is the town of St. Martinville, or Church in Alakanas. These two provides are very takapas. These two parishes are very much interspersed with rich and extensive prairies, and intersected with bayous that afford fine alluvial soil. In this section of the country, the principal settlements and good lands are on the river and bayons good lands are on the river and bayon.
All of it is well adapted to the cultivation of corn cotton, tubacco, rice, and indigo; and angar cane may be grown to advantage.
The place is about 80 miles from the Prevince of Pexas, in the Mexican Republic A Mr Austin, of Missouri, has obtained an extensive grant ofland in this province, on condition of his settling three hundred families on it. His colony is filling up to ry rapidly, and I think hids fair to be see of the finest countries in North America It is admirably adapted to the culture oton and sugar cane, with the addition advantage of possessing all the benefits advantage or possessing at the most healthful and salubrious climates in the world. The allotments of land are considerable in preportion to the family or force of the em portion to the family or force of the emigrant, from a section to five leagues. The uncertainty of the government is the only obstacle. Whether it will send, or what changes or revolution may take place, so man can foresee. The proximity of it, however, to this country, and the disposition of our government to acquire it, will well ken the force of this difficulty.

EARLY PEAS. Green Peas and new Potatoes here ready appeared in the market of Nor

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UNION HALL, LONDON

Taryland Gazette. THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1825. HYMENEAL. Married, on Thursday evening last, Stony Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Velch, Mr. Samuel L. Woormstel, to liss Margaret Boone, II this coun--, On the same evening, in this ity, by the Rev. Mr. Walkins, Mr. Charles Steicart, to Miss Alicia Ann Thompson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Thompson

THE SILVER CUP

Won by "The First Annapolis Sharp oosters' on the 18th day of December last, and presented to them by Ge heral Lafavette, will be shot for by he members of said Company on Saturday the 21st May next.

THE COUNTY TAX.

At the late meeting of the Levy Court of this county, the county tax for the year 1824 was fixed at 103 cents on every hundred dollars worth of property.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVO LENT.

The inhabitants of Elk-Ridge Land are were on Friday the 22d of April visited by a most severe calamity, nearly the whole of the old village having been destroyed by fire, which rendered nine families houseless, and some of em quite destitute. Owing to the h wind which then prevailed, the raridity of the conflagration was such. that a very small part of the furniture and other property could be saved. Two of the buildings destroyed were mall stores, and all the goods in them

ere consumed. Thus has this little, ancient village, had begun to assume a measure its femmer prosperity, been atmost reduced, in the space of about an hour. a heap of ruins. This sudden and verwhelming misfortune, authorises an appeal to the benevolent feelings of ne community; and it cannot be doubted, will induce a generous contribution for the relief (at least of the most lestitute) of the sufferers.

Whatever funds may be collected for he purpose will be distributed by the ollowing gentlemen, viz: Daniel Mury, John C. Weems, J. G. Proud, Allen Thomas, S. Brown, jun. J. Iollingsworth, W. S. Moore, Charles forthington, John Ellicott and Eliphalet Parsons.

P. S. The benevolently disposed. o have not been called on by the subscriber in person, are respectfully requested to deposit any amount they v be willing to contribute for the relief of the sufferers, with Mr. George Shaw, of this city.

JOHN C. WEEMS. Annapolis, April 27.

OFFICIAL

Account of the Capture of Pirates. U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull,

Thompson's Island, April 1st, 1825. Sir-I have the honour to give you detailed account of the late cruise on which I sailed from Matanzas immediately after the reception of your orders of the 19th ult. taking with me

the barge Gallinipper. At Stone Key I met his Britannic Majesty's ship Dartmouth, under the ommand of the Hon, Cant. Maude. and was informed by him, that some of is boats were then cruising to windward in company with his Britannic Majesty's schooners Union and Lion: continued our course, and fell in with them, the next evening, at Cadiz Bay. As they were also in search of pirates, but without any particular or certain information of their haunts, of which I was possessed, I deemed it proper propose a co-operation; it being per-ectly understood that I was to have the conducting of the enterprize. This proposition was cheerfully acceded to, and requesting that the schooners should not leave Cadiz Bay to go to windward within three days. I left the gea Gull under charge of Lieutenant Rudd, and took with me, independent of the barge, which was well manned. two smull cutters, with five men in each, and in company with a British arge and two cutters, under charge of Lieut. Ward, of the Dartmouth, we made the westernmost point of the entrance of Sagua, la Grand, where we were detained 48 hours in consequence of strong head winds. The next morning, 25th ult. the wind abating, we made another effort, and gained the mouth of the river Sagua la Grand abut noon. At this place I found a asherman, and compelled him much arainst his inclination, to pilot us to the Key of Jutia Gorda, one of the places our destination, and at about 4. M. descried the masts of a vessel ring nearly concealed by the bushes under said Key; we immediately push-ed for the and when we approached within half she hoisted Spanish colours and orders to keep off, or she would fire into us, having her guns

very crool grounded s of the Br passing the breast coul and crews to jump o shore; wh position o which she 20 yards not hre at tation and on us, he one on boa Instead of who accor make the however,

the advanc

on fled to

now direct to be haul his vessel colours to moment, at the cut which was a general band, ava attempted ed him; h and attem our men w several ot

en. Many ing to mal overboard were shot chance of by the box shore. proved to six pounde vels and

completel of 33 men she could 19 prison killed; se to the ma induced t have float as there w the prison whom is Antonio in having British m cut in the Afters

ched the

with the us up. th in and no found ma can produ quite nev shoes, flo &c. &c. ter, if the of doubt terpart o vessel. meander discover tions we The fe

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