



(By Authority.)

AN ACT
Making provision for the widow and Orphan children of Thomas Flinn

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest from the fifteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, be allowed to the widow of Thomas Flinn, an interpreter and guide, who was killed with Colonel John Harding, while employed in bearing messages of peace to the hostile Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety two; and that he said sum and interest be paid to the said widow, for the use of herself and the orphan children of the said Thomas Flinn, out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON, President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1865.

APPROVED TH: JEFFERSON.

Invasion of St. Christophers.

From the St. Christopher's Courier, of March 13, received at the Office of the Philadelphia Political Register

On Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, a squadron of line of battle ships appeared in sight, which proved afterwards to be the force that had been at Dominica, 10 or 12 days previously, and consisting of the following ships: viz.

Ships.	Guns.
Le Majestueux, commanded by Admiral Mefissi, with General Grange on board, commander of the land forces.	120
Le Magnanime,	74
Le Suffrein,	74
Le Jemappe,	74
Le Lyon,	74
L'Armide,	44
La Gloire,	44
L'Indefatigable,	44
Le Lynx,	16
L'Action. (Brig)	16
Le Moucheton (Sch'r)	—
(do.)	—

About twelve o'clock, the frigates having anchored with the transports, and with springs on their cables, and the line of battle ships layng too abreast of the town, a shot was fired at Fort Smith, when the flag was immediately struck. The two small forts to windward and leeward of the harbor, being unable to make any essential resistance, the militia having gone early in the morning to reinforce the garrison of Brimstone-Hill and no protection for the town of Basseterre, either in troops or British men of war, any resistance was deemed ineffectual, to so formidable a force. A few gentlemen who remained in town assembled, and appointed a committee to go off to the French commander, to obtain the best terms in their power for the inhabitants of Basseterre, with its dependencies, and for the estates throughout the island. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:

- The Honorable John Garnet, Speaker of Assembly.
- Ulick Burke,
- John Macnamara,
- Clement Caines,
- John Bryan, and
- Daniel Sharry;

Mr. Fitcher, understanding something of the French language, offered his services, if they could be considered useful, and accordingly accompanied the committee: as did also Mr. Male.

As no flag of truce appeared from the enemy, but preparations were observed for landing troops, the above gentlemen went off with a flag of truce; and were received on board Le Lynx frigate, where general Barbot, chief of the état-major, demanded to hear our proposals. He enquired for the President, to treat with him, but appeared satisfied on being informed that his honor was at Brimstone Hill. He also enquired what number of troops were on the island, but the committee assured him they could say nothing on that subject.

The terms of capitulation proposed, for the inhabitants of Basseterre, and its dependencies, with the estates throughout the island, were—

- 1st. That they shall retain their laws as far as the same relate to their persons and properties during the war.
- 2d. That their persons and properties shall be safe, and taken under the protection of the French government.
- 3d. All forts, batteries, arms and ammunition, within the power of the inhabitants above described, shall be delivered up to the French government.

General Barbot then remarked, that a contribution should be levied, and hostages required for its fulfillment, but directed the committee to go on board the Majestueux, to the admiral, and general in chief; and said that he would land immediately, with only a small detachment of troops, which should not enter the town, but take advantageous positions, at a small distance from it.—Mr. Caines requested permission to accompany the troops in landing, for the purpose of explaining to the inhabitants of the town, that no violence would be committed, in the first instance; but, that the troops would be fixed out of Basseterre, till the council tea had agreed upon terms with the commander in chief.

The committee, on being introduced to the admiral and General were received with politeness, and were informed, that the French were sorry to make war upon the defenceless inhabitants of West India towns; and that the French government was desirous of peace, but that the English government preferred war, which consequently exposed us to their invasion. The terms as before mentioned were read to the general and admiral. General Le Grange replied, that they would now inform us, categorically, the terms they demanded were, viz.

The surrender of all the merchant shipping in the road.

The occupation by their troops of the two small forts, of Smith and Bluff-Point, and

A contribution of a Million of Livres Tournois, to be carried on board the Majestueux, by nine o'clock the next morning.

The gentlemen of the committee, not knowing the value of the French currency, requested to be informed how many thousand pounds sterling it would be. The admiral and general did not know, but after making some enquiries, they directly said and repeated it three or four times, that it was Five Thousand Pounds Sterling. The committee, considering this demand as lenient and moderate on the part of the enemy, and that their moderation was occasioned chiefly by our making no unnecessary resistance, or destroying the shipping, returned on shore, accompanied by Mr. Ducrocq, the French commissary. In the boat he endeavored to calculate the precise sum demanded, and then explained that the sterling sum was considerably more than had been mutually understood.

On the return of the committee ashore at four o'clock, general Barbot marched his troops up to Taylor's estate, where he fixed his head quarters. He demanded the Treasurer and Collector; sent a guard over the custom-house, and Mr. Coffin's house, as also some troops to occupy the two forts. Mr. Coffin attended general Barbot, who ordered him to produce 5000l sterling in money by 8 o'clock the next morning. The committee went up to General Barbot, and made a representation to him on the subject of the contribution demanded. He replied, it mattered not; that he had received positive orders to levy a contribution of nothing less than a Million of Livres, and that he would enforce these orders: That, if the sum was not raised by nine o'clock in the morning, it should be doubled until the next day; and if not then completed, the whole of the French troops should be landed, the town and country given up to plunder, and afterwards the town be demolished by the line of battle ships. He stated, that this contribution was not to be considered as levied on the inhabitants themselves but by the French government on the English government, which would indemnify us for our losses. In addition to this he declared, he must have 5000l sterling separately from the Collector; and 200 000 livres, (nearly 10,000 sterling), as a compensation for the troops already landed, and under his orders. The committee after all this naturally viewed the colony as defined for inevitable destruction.

On Wednesday morning, the 6th inst many of the inhabitants of the island, finding the prudence and necessity of the case, raised as much money as possible, from their families and acquaintances and carried it to the house of Mr. Macnamara, where the officers had been hospitably provided for, in all respects, and where they waited to receive the money.

At 11 o'clock, it amounted to 11,330l currency, (about 6000 guineas) in dollars, joes, doubloons, guineas, &c. Several merchants produced large sums, with a spirit suitable to the occasion, and well assisted by other individuals of the community. General Barbot then sent a file of soldiers, with a message, enquiring what sum was raised; and saying, that if a considerable augmentation was not made to it, by 6 o'clock in the evening, the town and country would be given up to military execution. He then told the collector, that as he had not produced the 5000l sterling in cash, he would now demand double. From the absolute impossibility of raising this sum, recourse was had to the negotiation of it by bills. Accordingly, Mr. Coffin, the collector, drew on general Mathews, (who was on a visit to the island from America), for 10,000l sterling, in favor of general Barbot, which bill was accepted by general Mathews. He then gave his own bills on the American Consul in Paris for the amount which was demanded by general Barbot. By this act of general Mathews, and by his personal representation to the committee, he was considered as having rendered essential service to the colony.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a guard having been placed over Messrs. Garnett, Burke, Bryan, Sherry, Macnamara and Pitcher, they were carried on board L'Armide frigate, where Mr. Sherry and Mr. Bryan were detained as hostages, and the four other gentlemen were carried to a considerable distance at sea, on board the Majestueux, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. General Le Grange addressed them with marks of displeasure, said that he was extremely dissatisfied at the smallness of the sum raised; that he was certain there was a great deal more money in the island, which was withheld by the planters and others who had retired to Brimstone Hill; and that he would compel those now in his power, to be answerable for its being produced for him. He then demanded, that 22,000l sterling more should be brought on board Le Majestueux at eight o'clock the next morning, and that the committee should be permitted to go on shore to raise it. The gentlemen then frankly stated to the General their absolute inability as private gentlemen, to pledge themselves to the performance of such a contract, because such a sum could not be raised, by any possible exertions, on their part, as very little more specie could remain on the island; that they delivered this opinion on their oath and their honor; that the commanders judged of us probably, by the planters in their own colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe; where many opulent proprietors resided, who sold their produce for money, and consequently often kept large sums in their houses; that the planters of this island were not similarly circumstanced as their sugars were principally remitted to England; and explanations were candidly given, of the plan upon which their properties were generally conducted—General Le Grange still appeared dissatisfied; and, as the gentlemen who were negotiating could not possibly undertake to produce the sum demanded they were ordered below, into the Lieutenants Cabin, with the threat of being carried away from the island, as well as Mr. Sherry, and Mr. Bryan, who were then on board L'Armide. After an hour or an hour and a half had elapsed, the committee were again ordered into the presence of the Admiral and General, where they were addressed by Gen. Barbot—He said, that the commanders would consent to lessen their demand; and that we must make an offer for what sum we would pledge ourselves to bring on board by 8 in the morning. The committee tried to conciliate the commanders, by the truth and candour of their assertions; that they must throw themselves upon the generosity of the General, as they would not presume to make an offer they might be unable to realize.

Gen Barbot soon after said, that he would not have any further parley, but that we must deliver his ultimatum in "two words"—that the gentlemen present pledge themselves to carry on board 2,000 guineas by 8 o'clock precisely;—that the town should then be saved from destruction and no injury committed. The gentlemen, though without the certainty of success in this particular, yet considering it reasonable, in comparison with prior demands, and confiding in the honor, the activity, and spirit of patriotism, which they knew many worthy individuals of this island to possess, then undertook, at their own risk, that the demand should be complied with, on their parts. That, if they did not succeed, by the limited time, they would, as men of honor, return on board the Majestueux, and submit to the will of the Admiral and General. It was then 10 at night; they entreated as long an indulgence as possible; and one hour longer was granted—Permission was requested to allow Mr. Sherry and Mr. Bryan, to accompany the committee on shore; but the former only was consented to. On returning in the boat, Mr. Ducrocq permitted that the money should be carried on board L'Armide, instead of the Majestueux; but if there was any want of punctuality, the town should be cannonaded, and we must take the consequences.

The committee landed at 1 o'clock in the morning, and never had gentlemen greater reason to be gratified at placing confidence in their fellow citizens, than they experienced, till nine o'clock.

To praise individuals, is unnecessary; in discharging an honorable duty, they must feel conscious satisfaction, and wish for no other panegyric. By great and zealous exertions, the coin was procured by nine o'clock; when it was carried off accompanied by Mr. Garnett, Mr. Macnamara, and Mr. Pitcher, on board L'Armide, which lay a great way off. They were received by Captain Louvet, and Mr. Ducrocq, with expressions of approbation, at the honor and fidelity, with which the engagement had been complied with.

On assurances being given, that the money was correct; they refused to count or to weigh it; and said the committee were then free, and might return on shore in safety.

Mr. Ducrocq, whose conduct had been mild and liberal, during two days ashore and who had mediated between the General in chief and the committee, was then requested in the name of those gentlemen, to accept a gold watch; as a small testimony of the esteem in which his character was viewed, and as excusing his orders with lenity, and the good manners of a gentleman, and an officer.

Not will we be so ungrateful as to withhold the tribute of praise from our ene-

my, altogether. We are bound to admire the conduct of those, who, as having the ascendancy at present in these seas have exercised it with so much mercy, magnanimity, and moderation; thereby softening the usual rigors of war. To the commanders of the expedition, this praise is justly due; as well as to the general Barbot; the Aid de Camp, Baylin; Mr. Ducrocq; and many other officers, whose names we are unacquainted with; and who prevented the soldiery, from any kind of irregularity whatever.

By this compromise, for our present safety, we have to thank Almighty God that we have escaped the numberless horrors, inseparable from general plunder and desolation. Our towns and estates have escaped conflagration, and pillage, and now stand as before the arrival of the enemy; which may be considered as a happy issue, from the alarming situation in which we were placed, for three days.

The coin is almost entirely carried out of the island, and some measures will, no doubt, be taken to encourage the importation of a fresh supply.

At twelve o'clock on the 7th, the Squadron departed and went to Nova, where they obtained 4300l currency, landed no Soldiers, and behaved with the utmost politeness.—They demanded at first, 20 000 guineas.

During the two nights the French were here, several robberies were committed in town, and at Sandy Point, by the licentiousness of some negroes—Mr. Pritchard's Store was broke open both nights, and linen goods and others were carried off, to a large amount. Mr. Bradley's, and some others also, shared a similar fate. Two negroes were shot by the Militia in Sandy Point, while at plunder.

The day after the French landed, the cannon at the forts, as well as three field pieces that were found in town, were spiked, and the carriages of the latter burnt in the square. The same day they commenced sitting fire to the different ships and vessels that had fallen into their hands and brought with them from Nova, viz.

Ship Twins, capt. Peake, ran on shore, burnt.

Ship Lady Jane, Halliday, capt. Chivers, do.

Brig Nelly, captain —, (Mr. Shipley's) ditto.

Those carried off or destroyed in this island were:—

Ship Caroline, captain Hayes, with a quantity of sugar on board, as well as a part of the sugar taken from the Matthew and put on board her, carried off.

Ship Mathew captain Young, burnt.

Ship Lady Nelson captain Bonner, do.

Ship Thetis, captain Smith, do.

Ship — captain Grierson, laden with Coffee and cotton, do.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Capt. Bachus, of the brig A. G. G. arrived yesterday in 28 days from Martinique, informs that an embargo had been laid on for 3 days at St. Pierre, which was taken off the day he sailed, during which time the French squadron sailed from Fort Royal, supposed to be bound to France.

By the schooner Industry, which arrived on Saturday in 20 days from Grenada, we learn that much alarm, on account of the French Squadron, existed in that island. The inhabitants had removed all their most valuable property to fortified places, and put these into the best state of defence in their power.

Who can refrain, on perusing such articles of news as the above, from commiserating the distressed situation of those who are exposed to the horrors of war. However leniently, comparatively speaking, one enemy may treat another; yet the awful suspense, the dreadful alarms, & the serious, often ruinous losses, inevitably experienced during the period of active hostilities, render the situation of the inferior power at least distressing and melancholy beyond description. There appears no reason to suppose that the French Squadron, at present in the West Indies, has acted as an enemy a cruel part, or been guilty of wanton barbarities; but hard is his heart who, without feeling emotions of pity learns that a colony, so distant from its protecting power, has been stripped of its property, reduced from affluence to want, and tortured for many weeks with the dread prospect of being hurried in resistless ruin.

ALEXANDRIA, April 22.

Our papers by the John are comparatively barren, not a word about the taking of any neighboring island; or any great preparation for the defence of their own. By the following extract from one of the latest dates, we are led to believe the island of Jamaica was never so inviting a bait for the eye of an enemy as it now is:—

"The military at this time cannot be too much on the alert, for what other Heaven at present is to prevent their anchoring at night in Cow-Bay and throwing three or four thousand troops ashore, where a few hours march would take them to the City of Kingston, if not properly opposed."

Castle and Rock Forts, the only two posts that could stop them, have been for many years totally neglected, for want of the requisite repairs, and up time would be lost in placing them in a state of defence. In the Cork fleet arrived at Barbadoes were 11 transports with troops, which will no doubt be a formidable reinforcement.

The Public
I am respectfully informed that the business of **Lemmon & Campbell,** will be continued as heretofore, under the name of **Wet-Nurse.**

Wet-Nurse.
A Wet Nurse with a fresh breast of milk, who can be well recommended, will hear of a good place by applying at No. 25, in Gay Street, for a notice above this office.
April 24.

Ben. & Geo. Williams
I HAVE just received per schooner William and Sally, and Betsy from Boston, and from at No. 5, Bowley's wharf, 20 bales Madras blue guineas
10 do Beerboom gurrahs
6 do chintz
2 do merripore chintz
2 do Calcutta do
12 do leekpore basias
3 do chittabally do
3 do callapatty do
3 do blu gully handkerchiefs
3 do sooty somal do
3 do cho pa do do
1 do Bandanna do
2 do sanna mamoody do
2 do mow sanmas do
2 do talico do

400 barrels Boston Beef and Peck
50 do mackerel
100 boxes mowal candles
25 barrels apples
1500 reams wrapping paper
35 tons plaister Paris.
On hand,
70 tierces rice
30 half tierces do
250 pieces Russia sheeting
700 do Ravens duck
100 do Russi duck
75 casks Claret wine
250 hhd's N.E. rum
20 pipes brandy
10 do gin
50 kegs sugar
75 do lard
50 barrels navy mess pork.
April 18

entitled to a drawback
entitled to drawback.

William Raborg
I FORMS his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the Grocery business, at his old stand, No. 176, Market-street, where he has on hand, and intends keeping,
A Large & General Assortment of Groceries of the First Quality,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Madera & other wines, don
Brandy, Fresh Salad Oil of a superior quality
Lampada spirits, Cinnamon, Nutmegs
Holland Gin, Pepper, Allspice
Leaf, Lamp and Muscovado sugars,
Logwood
Havana Honey & Sarsaparilla,
Madder, Coppers
Allum and roll B. im- stone.
Teas of every description
Which he offers for sale for cash or in barter for Ginseeg, Hemp, Flax, Bacon, Butter, or Hogs Lard.
N.B. Orders from the city or country punctually attended to.
April 18

Cordial Balm of Gilead,
Sold by **WARNER & HINNA,** only agents for the city of Baltimore.
No. 3.

A persuasion of the incurable nature of consumption," says May, in his "Essay on Pulmonary consumption," "has thrown considerable obstacles in the way of trying the treatment of that cruel disease; and the medical world, acting under the influence of this persuasion have made little progress in ascertaining the most rational and effectual mode of curing it." He further adds, that "the chilly condition of the faculty of this disease has checked the ardour of investigation which upon other occasions has enriched the exertion of the most industrious and ingenious medical writers of the present age." If this is the case, alas! what is the condition of those labouring under the asthma or consumption! Are they to be left a prey to all the talismanic train of evils a weakened constitution, and a mind bereft of the cheering ray of hope drag with it? No! No! (with due submission) a remedy, nay a cure, and a perfect one is to be obtained, and has been in numerous instances, & was seen in consumptive cases of the most deplorable nature, that remedy is the

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,
A powerful, invigorating, a brace and invigorator of the whole animal functions. This remedy, has been in the highest repute for more than 100 years, and is now in the hands of time, the best of all things; it is, adds more encouragement to the virtues of this salutary medicine. That consumption, to universally considered, is incurable; however, hereditary, inveterate, or of long standing, may now be with certainty removed, and that the constitution may be restored, though emaciated to so great a degree, that otherwise is considered as nearly at an end. It is highly, fully, and beyond a doubt recommended, as a certain remedy, from John Carter, M.D. and of Shrewsbury, near Ipswich, dated 29th August, 1804.
Gratitude impels me not only to thank you, but also to request you to make my case public for the benefit of others. My family have always been consumptive, having lost two sisters and a brother; and I should have fallen a victim to the same, had I not used your Balm of Gilead, which has saved me. I have since almost all the health of an ordinary man, and I particularly Dr. Hawes, of Cambridge, who has been cured of consumption, and who says, "my hearty thanks are due to you for your Balm of Gilead, which has saved me from a certain death, and has restored me to the enjoyment of a good health, and has saved me from a long and painful illness." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CARTER, M.D.