

rection, which local circumstances may give it, you may hereafter in vain lament your blind neglect : for when once your rival has firmly established her mercantile connections in the country through which this river runs, has placed her merchants at Columbia, and has there made this proud flood yield up its rich treasures, you will find that art can subdue nature, and that the greatest advantages may be sacrificed by delay. The trade of the Susquehanna will not be the only benefit resulting from such a road. It will pass over many streams on which mills may be built, and the fertile county of Lancaster, which is 70 miles from Philadelphia, will find much more convenient market for its productions.

"The great accession of commerce, which would be thus introduced into your city, ought to make it a dignified object of the attention of the citizens of Baltimore. Every obstacle, however trifling, ought to be regarded. I observed, when I was in your city, that notice that the Falls turnpike company intended to petition your legislature to enable them to road to Harper's Ferry. What can be the object of the Falls turnpike? I have not been fully able to comprehend. But, that your legislature should grant such a privilege, cannot be admitted. However, such subtleties have sometimes been evaded, and sometimes turned into a masterpiece, it might be worthily done, to the opposition. We such a liberty granted, the consequence would be, that the Falls turnpike destined to run between the R. Interstown and York Emporia (at more than 9 miles from the York, or 7 from the R. Interstown, at the line) might, by a series of dividing the tolls and by increasing the price of labor, postpone, and perhaps discourage turnpike altogether."

On Wednesday last, the East India Marine Society had their annual meeting, with the festive scenes in which they recall their former friendships, recount their services, and urge their common zeal for the promotion of the end of their Society. Their success has been worthy of their great attempts, and their exertions have been such as have been unprecedented in our country. Their Museum, happy in its arrangement, and elegant in its display of its pieces; with the many subjects it embraces, and the great variety with which it is exhibited, does honor to their taste, their energies and their diligence. It was a great diminution of their pleasure to be deprived of the company of Mr. President, Captain Benjamin Hedges, who was unable to attend. Captain Carpenter, the Vice President, presided on the occasion with dignity. The Military parade was by the Light Infantry, — Capt. Samuels, and the processional was a short one, a just display of the eastern troops. The whole scene was powerful in every part, as of the personal merit of the men, as of the honors from their Institution, and of the zest with which they have promoted its best reputation.

[Edmon Reg.]

MURDER near Clarkburg, Vir.
Last night, ABEL CLEMMONS, at his place of residence, upon the lands of Colonel George Jackson, which about half a mile of the town of Clarkburg under circumstances of the most unprecedeted cruelty, murdered his wife, who advanced in pregnancy, as the freight of all children, the eldest about 12 years old, by striking them on the head with an ax, while they were asleep in three separate beds, lying in the same room. The words that he gave it is said, produced instantaneous death, dislodging each one at a blow—and every circumstance induces a belief, that those last dispatched, were unknown to the catastrophe of the others. Clemmons had been preparing for some time, and fixed upon that day, for his removal to the state of Ohio. A named Neely, who purchased part of his crop, went early this morning to the house, and was admitted by Clemmons, who was in great agitation, and apparently in a state of insanity—the family as Neely supposed were asleep, except a little girl, niece of Clemmons, who awoke all night in the house—but knew nothing that occurred.

Neely, after conversing a few moments with Clemmons, left the house in suspicion of what had happened; a brother of Clemmons's who lived some miles off, and was going to move with him, soon afterwards came to the house and found him in it; he enquired where the family were—Clemmons said, "asleep"—he approached one of the beds to awake the child, and discovered that all the children in it were murdered! He accused his brother with the crime, and then ran and alarmed the neighbors—before they assembled, Clemmons had fled. Here was exhibited a scene the most shocking to relate—the wife and infant in her arms lay in one bed, four daughters in another, two boys and one girl in a third—all murdered by the husband and the father—and what is very remarkable, he had always lived with them in a most affectionate manner, and they bore the character of honesty and industry. Clemmons had been for several weeks in a gloomy, melancholy mood, occasioned it was supposed by his great anxiety for the welfare of his numerous family—He is about thirty three years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, built strong, fair complexion, light hair, and has lost some of his front teeth.

The friends of humanity are entreated to use due diligence to apprehend him—and the printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert this advertisement in their papers a few times.

Signed JOHN G. JACKSON,
GEORGE JACKSON,
WILLIAM TATE,
ELIAS STILLWELL.
Clarksville, Harrison county, Virginia, Nov. 11, 1805.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—We learn from a gentleman that arrived here yesterday in the Eastern Mail stage, that last Saturday between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Mr. Lyon, who had been absent from home for some time on business to the northward, and who was then on his return to his family in Connecticut, was stopped by two villains armed, near the Turnpike gate on the Boston road between Wilmot and Brookfield, and after robbing him of about 250 dollars, to conceal their villainy, shot him dead upon the spot and threw the body into Chickopee river, taking care to place a large stone upon it to keep it to the bottom. Towards the close of the evening the same afternoon a pistol was found by a boy in the edge of a thicket not far distant from the spot, where the murder was committed, with the cock broke and very bloody, with some loose hairs hanging to it.—This led to a suspicion, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood the next morning turned out in search. They soon found in a neighboring field the horse, with saddle, bridle, and portmanteau on. In the afternoon the body was discovered, and from papers found in his pockets he was recognized. Parties were immediately made up and went in pursuit of the murderers, and we are happy to add overtook them last Wednesday at Horseneck about thirty miles from this city, and were met by our informant on their way back with the perpetrators in tow. [London pap.]

The growing avidity for *Actorings* amongst our Dramatic Epicures is at best, but proof of a very *childish taste*. Ib

The following interesting narrative, communicated by the captain of a merchantman to his owners, is given in a letter from Barbadoes, dated July 19: On the 31 instant I chartered a Copper-bottomed schooner, direct for Barbadoes, and went in her, in company with a Dutch Iggy, and her two children. In the night of the 3d, at 10 o'clock, a most violent gale of wind drove us on the rocks of Sennoda, three leagues from the shore. Most of the crew took possession of the small boat, and ventured to sea: In less than half an hour the vessel was dashed to pieces. It was a dismal night, blowing, raining, thundering and lightning; the sea came incessantly over our heads; I went from one piece of the wreck to another, to hold myself fast; but in a course of two hours I was quite exhausted, filled with sea water and my body shockingly wounded from beating among the rocks; six times I was washed away, but a heavy sea almost brought me up again; and last I was driven upon some planks where I found the poor woman and her two children, crying out in a most lamentable manner; I saved them three times; and took one of the girls, eight years old, in my arms but having lost all strength, a high sea took her from me—nobody could assist—she gave her up for lost, and except every minute to share the same fate. At daybreak to our great surprise and joy, we saw the child at some distance from us, sticking to a piece of wood hanging on the rocks; a dog was with her, and I really believe, saved her, for she said she was washed away six or seven times, even up again to the same place. Between 1 and 11 in the morning of the 10th, when we had in the smallest boat of her saved, we saw a small boat putting after us; it was our good fortune to see her after us, not expecting to find us alive. In about three hours afterwards we arrived on the uninhabited shores of Bermuda, without any other clothes, except a shirt.

(Portsmouth Gazette.)

The following extract of a letter from a Gentleman of repute, contains some facts not generally known.

Boston, Jany.

"I can now state to you positively, that the Ex. Bushaw in a formal note to Mr. Eaton, has expressed his acquiescence in the treaty, and in strong unequivocal language has made his acknowledgment to the services rendered him by the American government, admitting at the same time that failing in every thing that was expected on his part also, they had reached terms, he could not reasonably and therefore did not expect continuance of their cooperation. His note concluded with thanking the Chairman of America and all his servants for their friendly aid and int'renses." This note was sent to ————— in order to get at any information in reference the war to the United States in their relations to the Ex. Bushaw."

"With respect to the reason, Mr. Lear held out ten days, and until it was finally believed that who so it the 500 prisoners would not be released. The Bushaw admitted that he could not contend with such a force and that he should be compelled to abandon his city but repeatedly and vehemently declared that if the Americans were bent upon destroying Boston, his resolution, his shewing disfame and every thing that was Tripolian they must expect in return that he would destroy every thing that was American within his power—admitting and repeating in a ferocious manner that after having killed his father and a brother he should not have any scruples in killing a few infidels."

The officers I have seen who were prisoners are clear and decided in the opinion that the Bushaw could not consistently with his own safety have delivered up the prisoners without ransom; and that if Mr. Lear had persisted, very little resistance would have been made to our squadron; but amidst the desolation of the bombardment and cannonade, the prisoners would all have been massacred.

Other Facts.—A few years since the Batavian Republic paid to Tripoli for *continuation of peace*, and when there was no prisoner to be ransomed, 80,000 dollars. Admiral Dewinter who was the negotiator, he had always lived with them in a most affectionate manner, and they bore the character of honesty and industry. Clemmons had been for several weeks in a gloomy, melancholy mood, occasioned it was supposed by his great anxiety for the welfare of his numerous family—He is about thirty three years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, built strong, fair complexion, light hair, and has lost some of his front teeth.

The friends of humanity are entreated to use due diligence to apprehend him—and the printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert this advertisement in their papers a few times.

Signed JOHN G. JACKSON,

GEORGE JACKSON,

WILLIAM TATE,

ELIAS STILLWELL.

From an imperial ukase in the Court Gazette of Petersburg, it appears that the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Russian Dominions. After this edict, the children of Jews will be admitted like the other Russian subjects into the schools, colleges, and universities. They may be received as members of the academy of sciences at Petersburg, and obtain, according to their merit, the different situations in the universities.—The Jewish youth will be taught the Russian, Polish, and German languages. The Jews appointed to places under government, will wear in Poland, the Polish dress, and in the Russian governments, the German dress.—The Hebrews will be divided into four classes: that of farmers, that of artificers and workmen, that of merchants, and that of citizens. The Hebrew farmers will be Ilsees; they, as well as the artificers, may purchase lands in the government of Lithuania, White Russia, Little Russia, Volhynia, Podolia, &c. and enjoy them in full property. Those who wish to engage in agriculture, but have no fortune, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands in the governments above mentioned. Those who will establish manufactorys, are to enjoy in their commerce all the franchises of Russian subjects. It is permitted to the Jewish workmen to exercise in the governments, where their residence is assigned them, all the trades authorised by law. They are not to be restrained by any body of tradesmen, and they may enrol themselves in any corporation they may think proper.—In everything the Jews are to have the same rights and the same protection as other Russian subjects. Nobody is to be allowed to trouble them with word or deed in the exercise of their worship, or in their manner of life.

[London pap.]

The growing avidity for *Actorings* amongst our Dramatic Epicures is at best, but proof of a very *childish taste*. Ib

reception, which local circumstances may give it, you may hereafter in vain lament your blind neglect: for when once your rival has firmly established her mercantile connections in the country through which this river runs, has placed her merchants at Columbia, and has there made this proud flood yield up its rich treasures, you will find that art can subdue nature, and that the greatest advantages may be sacrificed by delay. The trade of the Susquehanna will not be the only benefit resulting from such a road. It will pass over many streams on which mills may be built, and the fertile county of Lancaster, which is 70 miles from Philadelphia, will find much more convenient market for its productions.

(N.Y. pub.)

The Grand Panorama

OF THE

BATTLE OF LODI,

CONTAINING 3129 square feet of canvas, in Stillhouse-street, Baltimore, near Christ Church, WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, November 23d.

The place of exhibition is rendered agreeably warm with stoves, in which fires are constantly kept.

Nov. 18

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Gould's Norfolk packet will sail this Morning.

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SHIP NEWS

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
Sehr. Prudence, Georgieon,
Ship Cara, Ellups,

St. Thomas
CLEAR'D,
Leghorn

Salem, November 7.
Arrived, ship *Peter*, Brig, Calcutta; bark *Princ. O. M.*, Lashin; brig *Augusta*, Willmore, Baltimore.

Cleared, sloop *Anson*, Lander, Martinico; Horoles, Feb., Norfolk.

Arrived, barque *Pompey*, Orne, from St. Andre and Lisbon—Left St. Andre, Aug. 27, ships *Resolution*, Rogers, of Gloucester, for Madaga and Victory, Biggs, of Boston, for Liverpool. The brig *Caroline*, Adams, of Boston, Left Calcutta, Lewis, of New York; *Belgrave, Lucy, of Baltimore*; *Nanking*, Dore, of Boston; ship *Anna*, Pearce, of Providence, for China; *Hop Hop*, Webber, of Newburyport; for Sally, Iris, Sally and Betsy, Ingoldsby, of Boston, for New Orleans. The brig *Commerce*, Pearce, of New Bedford, had arrived from Madeira and sailed again a few days before the *Pompey*. *Spica*, Oct. 31, lat. 30° 53' long. 12° 15' N., 1000 fms. *Naoya*, Shapley, 5 days from Penang, for St. Thomas.

Nansen &c.—Arrived, ship *Fame*, Capt. Jeppesen, Brig, in 15 days from Calcutta, via the Vineyard. Left a number of vessels, as reported by Capt. Blacker. Ships *Ulysses*, of Salem, and *Mayo*, of Boston, sailed from Calcutta for America the latter end of May—Aug. 21, spoke the ship *Jones* and *William* P. Morris, Stephen P. Ford, master, 24 days from Liverpool. The *Ilia* mammal shattered a few days ago by lightning, and expected to run to Brazil to repair. T. Hill then heard of it. 11° 15' E. 40 leagues—Oct. 21, lat. 27° 2. N. long. 63° spoke a small topsail sloop 15 days from New York, under Swedish colours, bound for St. Bartholomew—Oct. 26, lat. 35° N. long. 67° 30'. Will speak a ship from London, bound for Madeira. Some day, lat. 35° 30', N. spoke the sloop *Alma* 4 days from Norfolk, bound for Madeira—Oct. 21, lat. 35° 30', N. long. 67° 30'. Will speak a Brig with a head and a broad stern.

Sunday—An English brig put into the harbor, in 14 days from Martinique. Could not obtain her name.

The brig *Betsy*, captain Daniel Ropes, had arrived at the Vineyard.

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New-York, November 14.

Arrived since our last,

Ship *Glories*, Brig, 64 days from Saint Petersburg, Left Septem. Sunda, to sail for Baltimore, in 10 or 12 days; and 20 days to sail 10 or 11 days for Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in lat. 41° 20' N., 70° 30' E. Will speak the British ship *Albion*, after 13 days from Jamaica for London—but care to be at Rio de Janeiro, and the ship *Sea Lion*. It is the wish of the crew to have or buy, for the captain a present—November 4, lat. 41° 20' N., spoke the *Bremen* at Three Sisters, 14 days from Boston, with passengers, J. P. Pratt, *Barataria*, preparation being gone on in Europe.

The brig *Aristea*, Le Baron, in 60 days from Barcelona, and 51 from Malaga. Left Barcelon, brig *M. M.*, Foster, of Philadelphia, at quarantine. Sailed in co. sloop *Charming Nancy*, of Gloucester, for Figueras. Left at Malaga, brig *Paula*, Rice, of Boston, to sail in 12 days for Embden; brig *Oppressor*, Smith, of Liverpool, for Portugal, in 10 days; brig *Velocity*, Boal, of Portland, Feb. 10, about the first of October. Sailed in co. brig *Lilac*, Bradford, for Boston; brig *Louisa*, Williams, of Baltimore, for the Northward; brig *Spanish Lady*, Philadelphia, and schooner *Maryland*, Howard, for Norfolk. September 25, of Gibraltar, was boarded by two Portuguese men of war, who were blocking the *Alvares* in the Straits—Same day, struck the ship *Perseverance*, Hathaway, of Freetown, from Dublin, for Alcantar—and the same night passed through the English fleet of Calais, consisting of 32 sail of the line and 4 frigates.—October 30, in lat. 37° 28', long. 57°, spoke the ship *Nancy*, Fox, of Baltimore, for Lisbon, in a leaky condition.

The brig *Sally*, Pratt, in 19 days from Saint Thomas. Left schooner *Ceres*, of Perth Amboy; brig *Kath and Mary*; and *Mary*, both of Philadelphia; schooner *Rhoda*, Green, of Boston; sloop *Victory*, for Salent, in 5 days. Sailed in co. ship *Volunteer*, of Philadelphia. Left brig *Sally*, Mr. Barker, supercargo, of New York, for Santo Domingo. Passengers, captain *Highby* & family, and Mr. Sheridan, of Tortola.

The schooner *Betsy*, Sayre, in 11 days from Charleston, November 8, spoke the sloop *John*, from New York for Swanbury—had lost her mast, but was standing for the first land under two jury masts.

The schooner *Corotoman*, Pollard, in 12 days from Fredericksburg. Left schooner —, Batchelor, just arrived from New York.

The schooner *Liberty*, Slack, in 5 days from Norfolk. To the Southward of the Capes, spoke schooner *Concord*, 7 days from Philadelphia, for Newbern.

November 15.

Arrived, schooner *Commerce*, Russell, (mentioned yesterday) in 23 days from Grenada. Left sloop *Matilda*, Dodge, of New York, and two Cennewick brigs, and the schooner *Hazard*.

October 31, died on board, Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Grenada, coming out for his health. The British ship of war *Princess Charlotte*, had just arrived at Grenada, with a French sloop of war, which she captured on the 3d ult. after a severe action.

The schooner *George*, Bustirk, in 15 days from St. Croix, (B. E.) Left schooner *Fanny* and *Catharine*, Bevers, to sail next day for New York. April 24, 1805, died on board, Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Grenada, coming out for his health. The British ship of war *Princess Charlotte*, had just arrived at Grenada, with a French sloop of war, which she captured on the 3d ult. after a severe action.

The growing avidity for *Actorings* amongst our Dramatic Epicures is at best, but proof of a very *childish taste*. Ib

Below, one schooner. Wind N. E. and very foggy.

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