American,

Cemmeresul Daily Advertiser.

31, South Gay-Street.
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper 87 and Country Paper 85 per ann ET All advertisements appear in both Papers

Bale by Auction.

40,000 Acres of LAND.

Chase's auction room, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, all their right, title and interest, as trustees, to the following Valuable Property, viz.

AU,000 acres of LAND; lying on the navigable waters of the little Kenhawa Rover, and Bear Fook of Steer Creek, in Harvison county, Virginia. This Land is represented to be of very good quality, heavily covered with valuable Timber, on a travigable river, and distant only about 35 miles from the river Ohio. A considerable portion of the tract consists of the first rate buttom lands.

situation, rapid settlements in the neighborbood, and its intrimic and increasing value,
bliers to speculators and persons disposed to
invest their money permanently in lands, an
epportunity selforn offered to them, and which,
from the great demand for such property in the
a Western Country, must seldom occur again.
It is laid off that lots of about 500 acres

The title is considered by the trustees to be unquestionably good, and the original survey and other papers, with the plats, &c. together with the opinion of council, relative to the validity of the title, will be left at the store of John Trimble, No. 18, Cheapside, till the day off suc, where those inclined to pure may have an opportunity of examining them.

The creditors of Clement Brooke, who prefer settling their accounts immediately by purchase, are respectfully informed that their claims will be received in payment for their purchases:

-The terms of payment, which will be accom-

modating, will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN TRIMBLE,

WILLIAM LEE.
Trustees of Clament Brooke.

In Baltimore County Court,

July 9

March Term, 18)7. CIMON FREIZE, an inseitent debtor of Baltimore county, having heretofore applier by petition in writing, to the Judges of the . said County Court, praying the benefit of the exact for the relief of sundry insolvent debtore," and a schedule of his property and a list of his - tereditors, on oatis, as far as he can secertain them, as directed by the said act, being annex. ed to his petition; and the case biblion Freize having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the state of Mutyland the two preced. -ing years, prior to the passag . of the said et; and having been prompts before the said scourt, and discharged fron imprisonment, on Thing the oath by said act required.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said Simon Freize appear before the county court at the court-house in the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 10th day of October-neat, to answer such interrogntories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; that the said day ue, and is hereby appointed the time for the said creditors for proper and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and the said Simon Freize give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a capy to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore every other day for three months successively before the said senth day of October fext.

Signed per oruer, WM. GIBSON, Clerk.

In Baltimore County Court,

May 191b, 1807. N application to the judges of the faid County Court, by petition in writing of Thomas Higinbetbum and Julin Higinbetbom, of faid County, praying the benefit of the " Act for the Relief of fundry Insolvent Debtors, on : the terms mentioned in the faid act; a schedule of their property and a full of their creditors, on outh, as far as they can afcertain them, as dirested by the faid act, being annexed to their - petition; and the faid County Court being Latisfied by competent testimony, that the said Thomas and John Higinbothom have relided the Awo preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to their application; and the laid Thomas and John Higinbothom at the time of presenting their petition as aforesaid, having produced to the fald Court, the affent in writing sef to many, fof their creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debt. due by them at the time of passing the said ad It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered by the Taid Coult, that the faid Thomas and John Highbuthom; thy calling a cupy of this order to be interred in one of the newspapers in the selts of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to their creditors to appear before the faid County Court, at the Ccurt-House in the faird County, at nine o'clock in the forenoun of the faid tenth day of October next. for the purpole of recommending a truffee for their benent, on the fund Thomas and John Higin hothem then and there taking the oath by the fail act proicribed for delivering up their pro

Signed per order,
WM. GIESON, Clerk.

Baltimore and Keister's-Town Turnpike Road Office,

THE President, Managers and Company of the Baltimore and Reister's Town Turnpike Road, have declared a Dividend of ten per cent-per annum, out il shares that have been fully paid upon in the original stock of the said of the paid upon in the original stock of the said of the paid upon or after the first day of May next, at the company's office, No. 9, the north-least corrected Liberty and German-streets.

By order,

April 21 April 21

From on board the schir Susquelyana Nancy,
on all Eklerry's wherf,
400 bariels choice Susquelianna HERRINGS,
principally put up for familyane Recale by
8. G. Aluers.

NASSAU, (N. P.) June 25.

TREATMENT OF THE BRITISH SEAMEN IN FRANCE. - The diffresses under which the British Seamen suffer in France is excessive. An officer arrived from Verdun, waited upon the Committee of the l'atriotic Fund, on the 6th January, at Lloyd's, for the purpose of making the gentlemen acquainted with the fituation of our Seamen, taken as prisoners into France during the war. This officer affirms, that the scanty pittance allowed each man daily, consilled of a timall'aquare piece of buillock's liver, a Aice of black bread, and a glafs of new brandy. Had it not been for the relief they had received from the patriotic Fund, forwarded to them through a private channel, many of their must have perished from want. The object of the French in treating our seamen with such inhumanity in this respect was with a view of making them diffatisfied with their government, by inducing a belief that they were neglected by , and in order to tempt them to enter into the French service. Numerous were the offers made to them for that purpole, which to the cternal honour of our brave but unfortunate tars, were rejected with contempt and indignation They resolved to perish rather than prove traitors to their country. (Jobn, remember the American prisoners in N. Wirk!)

TALLEYRAND-It is well known that this mischievous agent, or, perhaps, prompter of the deligns of Bonaparte, is a family nearly the molt ancient in France; but it has we think not been noticed, that his family were once the fub-Jests of ingland. They were to however for a few years in the 14th century. The peace of 1360 placed their then extensive posselsions under the Sovereignty of Edward III. and within the immediate jurisdiction of the Prince of Waies, who then held his Court at Bordeaux. In this situation the Earl of Perigord was reftleis, until by his appeal to the Court of France upon the subject of a health tax imposed by Edward, he had produced a new war - Inother of the l'alle; rands, a Cardinal, dellinguished himself by his interference, in a distarent way, between the two powers. For two days previous to the battle of Poicters, he was employed in endeavouring to neg cute a fulpension of arms. The demands of his Court were h wever 100 exorbitant even for a handful of English to fubmit to, and the expediency of the Talleyrand of that day, did not prevent a victor,, the glory of which we may yet hope will be equalled by the result of the present inevitable contest against the arms of a new France, & a manoeuvre of a new Talleyrand.

Extract from the Log Book of the government filhooner Bellona, Capiain Edgecombe.

May 23—Boarded the American floop Maria Antoinette, the Captain of which informed us of two French privateers at Heneaga, who boarded him & put 14 pribates on board, 24th, at 2 P. M. faw the above privateers laying at anchor at Ocean Rite Heneaga, on feeing us, they got under way and bor down, but when they came near enough to fee our force, they inmediately have defined wind and tacked from us repeatedly; we gave chafe and continued it until 2 A. M. when, it being very dark, we lost fight of them.

June 10-At 8 A M. weighed anchor & set fail; at it law a ich'r laying at anchor under Well caicos; at half patt It the got under weigh and bore dewn towards us under French colours, & gave us a thot when we immediately thortened fail with our guns housed and ports shut, until she game within pillol thot, when we run out our guns and gave them the contents with three cheers; the fired leveral that through our mils and cut our rigging very much ; we continued firing until the pailed us to far that we were obliged to tack thip, but owing to our rigging being to much out, kept us a long time getting about-her colours were struck, but they seeing our ailabled fituation, hoilled them again and made all fail from us-we gave chate, du ring which time law pieces of ner boat which they had thrown over board, and suppoted they had thrown their guns over also. We continued the chale until 7 P. M. but could not come up with her; at half pait 7, tacked and flood for

Jan 11—Off West Caicos, discovered a vessel on shore, which proved to be the brig Paul Sherman, Sterrett, from New York bound to Trinidad, Cuba. She had thrown over a great part of her cargo before we got to her, & was still aground—we assisted in getting her off, and she proceeded on her voyage, having sustained little or no injury.

July 2.

His majesty's store ship Chichester, captain Tate, in 13 days from Barbadoes, arrived here on Tuesday; she has on board upwards of 500 troops of the 17th West India regimen', under the command of Lieut. Col. Conran, come to relieve the detachment of the 99th and the 2d West India regiment now here.

July 6.—Arrived, on Thursday, ship Resolution, capt Pemberton, of Liverpool, via Caicos and Crooked Island.

The brig Abeona, Hill, arrived on Wednesday from Nortolk, via Bermuda.

Arrived yesterday in 10 days from Charleston, sch'r Thomas Jesterson, Capt. Watt.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.
We learn by the master of an wastern sloop, which arrived here Monday, the following particulars: for their corredness we cannot vouch

-the eastern papers are fileur on the subject. That an English privateer of 15 guns, srope St. Johns, had come into the jurisdiction of the U. S. at a place called Snug Cove, near Pailamaquaddy, where lay a coasting vessel belonging to Harpswell, Capt Merriman. An officer and men from the privateer came on board Capt. M. and in an insolent mariner ordered him to call his people on deck ("...ey being below, fearing the intention of the privateersmen) which Capt. M. reiused. The officer faid he would be d-d if he did not have some of them; he then proceeded to open the hatches, at which instant the Americans below told him if he attempted to deferid they would shoot frim. Not regarding the caution, he was about to effeet his purpole, when the men briow, as good as their word, let drive, and shot three balls through him, when he fell inflantaneoutly dead. How the affair terminated our informant does not know, /

BOSTON, July 17.

At a numerous meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly qualified and legally warned, in public town meeting assembled, at Fanieut Hall, on Thursday, the 16th day of July, 1807.

A Communicatio from the Committee of Correspondence of the City of Nurfolk, in Virginia, was laid before the Town, by the Scalecturen A comminitive consisting of the

Harris n G. Utie,
William Enstie,
Correct part Gore,
Dr. Chartes Jarvis,

Hon. John C. Jones, Thomas H Perkins,

Dr. John Warren,
-Were chosen to consider the subject, who reported the following resolutions, which were
unanimously accepted by the town:

designations and adjusted the residence of the second second second second second second second second second

Whereas, by the Communication from Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinities, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, it appears the sovereignty of our country has been insulted, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed, by the unjustifiable-conduct of a British armed ship.

1. Resolved, That we consider the unprovoked attack made on the United States armed ship the Chesapeake, by the British ship of war the Leopard, a wanton outrage upon the lives of our fellow citizens, a direct violation of our national honor, and an infringement of our national rights and sovereignty.

2. Resolved, That we most sincerely approve the Proclamation, and the firm and dispassionate course of policy pursued by the President of the United States, and we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens in affording effectual support to such measures, as our government may further adopt in the present crisis of our affairs.

and pleasure, the patriotic and spirited conduct of the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities, before the orders of government were known, upon this momentous occasion; and they are entitled to the thanks and approbation of their fellow citizens throughout the Union

4. Resolved, That the Selectmen be requested to return a suitable answer to the respectful Communication from our fellow citizens at Nurfolk, with the proceedings of this meeting.

NEW YORK, July 30.

On Saturday, agreeably to invitation, the Covernor, the Secretary at War, the Mayor, Recorder, and Members of the Corporation. together with a number of respectable citi. zens, attended at Fort Jay, when Mr Fulton exhibited and explained the principles of his machinery for blowing up ships of war. An experiment will be made this day (weather per mitting) at haif past 3 o'clock, on a brig cf 200 tons-which, for the gratification of public curiosity, will be moored as near l'ie city as safety will permit. As soon as der. Fulton shall have completed his arrangements, a signal gun shall be fired at Fort Jay, about 29 mi nutes past 2 o'clock and in ten minutes after the experiment will be made.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20. We have reason to believe, that dispatches from Government, to our Minister at London relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, were, transmitted in vessels from this port and Baltimore, by the Secretary of War.

The following are the sames of Passengers pressed from the thip Martha, by the Squirrel sloop of war:—

Robert Lytle
High Vatson
John Douglas
John Thompson
Francis Kenan
James M Kittick
Wm Hall
John Buck
Thos. Cummings
James Cummings
James Cummings
Joseph Colwell
Wm. Levy
Hugh Kerr.

Cabin Passengers on board the ship Orleans, from

Mr. Patterson, and Lady; Mrs. Eliza Clak, and child; Mrs. Murry, and family; Mrs. Mahon, and samily; Mrs. Greefield; Mrs. Lle. ridge; Major Rees; Mr. Joseph Dilworth; Mr. T. B. Briscoe, Mr. James Maxwell, Mr. James G. Whelan, Mr. John H. Piatt, Mr. Joseph Caldwell, Mr. Joseph Kersbight, Mr. Joseph Erwin, M. Neal Darragh, Dr. Sander. son, George Sharp, Mr. Andrew Wood, five servants, and 34 in the steerage.

NORI OLK, July 17.

It was reported for some days past that parties from the Bitish ships, were in the practice of landing near the Capes, for the purpose of procuring water, and drawing their seines on the beach. On Wednesday evening the General detacr. ed a party of cavalry, under the crimmand of captain Shepherd, to Cape Henry, to ascertain the truth of these reports, and to act association may require. This morning an empress arrived to the general, and we understand that small parties had been landed for the purposes above mercioned. Two of the ships remain in Lynhaven, and two have gone out. We do not presume to say what are the orders of captain Shepherd, in case a landing is attenirted, but we should suppose that to carry the President's proclamation into effect, the officers and crews of those ships being forbid to have any communication with the shore, that captain Shepherd will prevent them from landing,

We are informed by a Potomac Pilot, that on Wednesday, Leing about 2 1-2 leagues from the Light House on Cape Henry, spoke an English schooner of 14 guns, bound to Lynhaven Bay, where she went, but did not anchor. In about an hour afterwards the Triumph and Melampus got under weigh, and under a press of sail with the schooner in company steered E. N. E.

It has been stated in several papers that Mr. Erskine was at Washington, when a discussion relative to the seamen took place between Mr. Madison and that minister, who had consented to wave all claim to them. Mr. Erskine we are well informed, denies that his opinion was ever asked, or that he ever gave any upon the subject, and we moreover understand that he has expressed a wish that the report should be contradicted.

We notice this merely with a view to present a correct statement of facts, for we never look to but one point in this case, and which is, that under no circum-time whatever, should a national ship be visited, or her crew mustered but by her own officers. I he ship like our territory must be sacred, or we are totande-

American.

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1837.

GENERAL WILKINSON .- This distinguished officer has been among us several days. It is understood he will depart to-day or to-morrow for Richmond, and may perhaps tarry a few days at Washington City. On Tuesday last a number of citizens waited on the General, at General Smith's, near town. It was proposed to give a public dinner to the officer whose efforts have defeated designs most pernicious to our peace, and had drawn on himself the rage of a balled band, and the persecution of a faction: But the General declined, at present, any public manifestation of respect, choosing to refer himself to the future regards of his fellow citizens.

"I'll know bis humor, when he knows his time:
"What should the wors do with these merry
fools?"

Such was the reproof which Brutus gave to an importment poet, who disturbed the grave councils of hispaelf and Cassius at a moment of great and serious importance to the Roman commonwealth. The Editor of the New York Evening Post betrays the same sauciness as the poet; and in a late paper mocks the public sensibility with the following pert and traing language—

The Southern mail brings us nothing of news, serious or ridiculous. Commodore Dourlass has given no more explanations, nor has Commodore Decatur officiated any more as Justice of the Peace to take the depositions of Pilots who have been guazed. This far then all is well as respects peace and war.'
We know, indeed, that its Mr. Coleman's farmiom;" yet it ill becomes any man at this moment to sport with public feelings.

But notwithstanding in his opinion there is nothing more to make him merry from Nor-folk;—no more "quiszing" from the British squadron there; yet in ad his merriment on the occasion Mr. Coloman's giggling at commodore Decatur's "officiating as justice of the peace," (which we presume that gallant officer was justifiable in doing excificie, in virtue of his naval commission,) was not so excessive as to prevent his spleen from rising at the charge which has been made by that moving negociator Boilman against the President of the United States.

What shall we say? tiemands the versatile Mr Coleman, when di honor, open, palpable dishonor, is thus fixed on the chief magistrate; is it not a wound inflicted on the character of the nation itself? (Contemptable

hypocrite!)

Where is the dishonor? Mr. Coleman seizes with triumph on an omission by the t. liter of the Aurora to rebut the charge of perfily advanced by Bollman on that expression in the President's note where he says, 'The paper shall never yo cut of his hand.' We saw at the time that we republished Mr. Duane's strictures, that they were defective in this particular, and had anticipated the advantage that would be taken of his omission with regard to that stipulation. We shall now go to show incontrovertibly, that the president has fulfilled his promise in every particular.

In the remarks already published on Boliman's, charge againft the president, it has by n fully proved that the paper in the doctor's, hand. writing was never made use of agains, him. I has been clearly demonstrated that the president, by issuing a partion, put it of his own power and out of that of any of his successors to bring the paper foward 2 ainst him with any effect. Their inen only remained one furthercondition to be frifilles, namely; that the paper snould never go out of the president's hand The first thing to be considered is, what did doctor Bollman "inderstand the president to want with the pape. ! Let us recur to the president's note: 1 th semmun carions which does r Hollman made jesterday to Thomas Jesterson, (says the rate) were certainly interesting! Interest. ve to whom? o Thomas Jefferson, as 21: Individual? By no means. But they were interesting to the greernment of the United states, of which Thomas Jesterion is the executive organ. Doctor Bollman muli then have underflood that the president willied to have his disclosures in writing, for purposes of utili; to the government. By this understanding the refore, the promise of not fustering the paper to go out of his hand mult be interpreted. No man we presume will pretend to receive such a promise literauj; because, in that rase, if the paper was never to go out of the president's hand, he must sliep with it and eat with it in his hand; a construction that is so palpably ridiculous, that we suppose neitner Bollman nor Coleman wil contend for it. But what really is meant among men of fense, when they fay a thing shall never get out of their hands? Sim ply and truly thus much-that it skall never be suffered to go abroad in the world, or permitted to be beyond the reach of their control. Now it is plain that the president intended, and Boliman understood his intention, that the paper which the latter communicated should be thewn to all the heads of departments, as members of the cabinet; not to be used against Bullman, however, but as a key wherewi h to nnlock certain springs of Bur's conspiracy, nor yet fully developed or understood. In a simuar way, too, Mr Jefferson was parfectly at liberty, by the terms of his promise, to submit the paper to the inspection of every other officer of the government, provided it did not get abroad into the world, and was not used against Erick Bollman. Let us now examine doctor B's charge-

. The paper was never to get out of the pre-' sident's hands-but it is now in the hands of the attorney for the Virginia district. On the 23d of June, an occurrence of which the prints have taken no notice-the grand jury came into court. Their foreman flated that one of the witness had mentioned to him an important paper, written by another witness, which was in the possession of Mr. Hay, the attorney, and of which they wished the delivery. Mr. Hay replied that this referred to my letter to the fixelident, which was in his possession, but that be did not consider himself warranted to give it to the grand jury. He also declared it to be his firm persualien, that the paper was · written in my own hand writing; it has further appeared, that he had occasioned Gen. Wilkinson to read it. Through him e had brought what is fallely flated to be its contents insidiously before the grand jury. Gen. Wilkinfon, when before that body and of courie on his oath, did affert that he faw the paper in Me Hay's hands ; that it was my hand writing and my signature."

pencient, in the sacred, or we are not inde
[full. It expels its own weakness, and answers

[itself. M. Hay is the attorney for the Vir-

ginia diffrict.' He is, therefore, of courfe, and officer of the government. In his hands it was. deposited to further the purposes of justice against Burr, but still within the reffrictions contained in the president's promiles. When the grand jury came into court and demanded the paper, what did Mr. Hay fay ? . He did not consider himself warranted to give it to the grand jury.' This is Bollman's own astement. And why not 'warranted?' Because the delivery of the paper to that body would have been a violation of the president's promise. In the possession of that body it would have been beyond Mr. Jefferton's control and out of the hands of the government. Surely if the president had wanted a plausible excuse for violating his word of honor, he would have entrenched himself behind the demand of the grand jury, and have given up the paper to them. He disdained such subtersuge, and preserved his word inviolate.

But Wilkinson was permitted to read it!

Aye; there's the it! Unfortunate Erick Bollman! Short-sighted adventurer! There was no stipulation in Mr jetlerson's note against reading the paper; and as there was no copy taken, there is no infraction of the promise:

The reading of it, was a business which the cunning of the doctor had not foreseen. The paper is still in the hand of the government; it has not been used against Bollman; its contents are unknown to the world; and the president is justified.

And now, instead of 'blushing for his country,' whilst 'puthing home in triumph' as he says, ais standers, let Coleman blush for himself; and for that wretched and meagre cumning, which being nought but the skeleton of Matevolence, invariably berrays itself by the clattering of its motions.

The sentiment of public indignation at the outrage committed on the Chesapeake by the commander of the Leopard, having extended and been express a in every city and town of any size or consequence along the sea-coast of the United States, the deep tones of detestation for the same tom, bloody deed, are beginning to be heard from the interior of the country. Soldom has any act of murder met with such universal execution.

The reader may have observed particularly in yesterday's poper, that the Groud Seignior has taken measures to produce cloths for the supply of his subjects from the French manufactories. The commitmended emonstrates the unceasing perseverance which Honaparte manifests to give new life and vigor to the manufactoring interest of the French empire; and the British are looking by degrees that extensive commerce on the continent of Europe and in a considerable portion of Asia, which, once it escapes from their grasp, will not be so readily caught again. The commerce of goods, like currents of water, when they find new channels, seldom return to the old ones.

More than one nation has lost its trade by dishonest and wicked policy. Great-Britain, by her repucity, creates a necessity for other nations to render themselves in some measure independent of her frowns or her favors: A necessity which would not have existed, or at least would not have been so keenly felt, if she had confined herself to such measures as could be justified by the sage rules and wise customs of the established laws of nations, which seem to be the only standard of right wherefrem to decide in disputes between nations. Necessley has been emphatically pronourized " the mother of invention." And in the: United States, in case of a war with the British, there is very little doubt but she will prove a fruitsul dame. Our citizens will be driven into many inventions and contrivances for supplying themselves with the necessary articles of clothing, &c. which they have been accustomed to procure from abroad: Once in the way of doing so, it will be difficult for Great Britain to prevent them from adioring to the practice: and thus, from the wrongs of Britain may aruse measures fraught with perdition to herself, but with great advantages and glory for America. Shorn of the means of employment at home by the folly of their rulers, English manufacturers would seek for a country which could offer them greater benefits. The United States would be their asylum. A war at present between the United States and Great-Britain might in the sequel be as fortunate for this country, as the revocation of the e lict of Nantz was on a former occasion to Great Britain herself.

We learn by the arriva of Capt. Be selword, of his Majesty's friga e Grocodile, that orders had been received, by the King's ships on the Halisax station, to board the American frigate now at sea, and take by some every British seamen that may be found on board her. The sorce of the American ship is taid to be 52 guns.

[Mercury.

We are happy in having it in power to furnish, in the account of the dinner given to Mr. Munroz, what we consider a convincing proof of the conciliatory disposition of the new ministry towards the United States; and this at a period subsequent to the arrival of the official account of the objections stated in America to the Treaty. This piece of intelligence gives so much the more satisfaction, as reports are every day circulated of an approaching rupture between the two countries, than which, in our opinion, nothing can be more absurd.

By an arrival from Norfolk yesterday, we were favored with the Herald of that b rough of the 18th of this month, from which we copy the following interesting article—

MORFOLK, July 18.

SOME RETALIATION.

Last evening an express arrived at Head Quarters to the Commander, Gen. MATTHEWS, from Capt. Sherners, of the troop of Cavalry stationed near the Cape.—The intelligence the express brought is of great importance—it almounces the first act of scialization for the outrages of the British squadron.

The substance of the intelligence, as far as we are informed, and our information may be relied on is that a boat with figs men viz. 'wo midshipmen and three failors, was seen to land on Thursday evening, an the east side of the inlet; the people came on shore, and were fired at by a detachment of Militia under he command of a Lieutenant from Kempaville. They retreated and took refuge in the woods-information being given to Capit. Shepherd of the place to which they had retired, it was immediately surrounded. In the morning titey were discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners without resillance-The beat and the on arms board of her have been taken poffe tion of ; and the men are now prisoners at Mr. Lemuel Carnick's, waiting the orders of the Gen

About an hour before the above account are rived, another detachment of the Cavaley, under the command of Capt. Taylor, and of let

Cape Henry