AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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The following is an Extract from the Communication of Governor Pinckney to the legislature of South Carolina at the opening of the present session.

"In consequence of the attack made by the British ship Leopard, on the Chesapeak, an American frigate, and the general alarm excited the city, and the proclamation officially sent to me, and proceedings of the President of the U. S. I immediately did every thing in my power to put the state into the best situation the nature of things would permit. The legislature not having suspected such a change in our affairs would take place, had not thought of passing any provisionary act to meet it. I was therefore obliged to do the best in my power; and seconded by the zeal and activity of our citizens, who, like their brethren in every part of the U. S. displayed the most honorable attachment to their country, and to the defence of its character and rights, we have in our principal sea-ports, as being the most vulnerable, done our utmost to prevent our being surprised or insulted by inimical armed vessels. In Charleston a number of heavy cannon have been mounted, and an excellent laboratory prepared for the use of the artillery and ammunition. In Beaufort a fort has been erected, and mounted with cannon, in a situation to protect that town and its harbour; and I have ordered cannon to be immediately mounted and sent for the protection of Georgetown, and eight more field pieces to be equipped.

"On receiving the order from the President to draft twenty-five and six thousand men as the quota of this state, to their honour be it said an infinitely greater number immediately appeared as volunteers, and are now all properly arranged and ready to take the field at a moment's warning. Numerous new corps of cavalry, infantry and artillery have been formed in different parts of the state, and attached to their proper regiments, which will very much improve our effective force, and increase that portion of it which will be always the most prepared to act with energy and dispatch. To these I have ordered to be distributed as many of the publick swords and pistols as could be spared from the arsenal. For long there were only a few hundred weight of gun-powder in our arsenals. I ordered a certain quantity to be purchased for the immediate use of the state, the accounts of which will be laid before you as well as some others which became on this occasion, indispensable. The government of the United States has sent on some muskets and publick stores for their own use, and to be used by the militia in case of their being ordered into actual service, but not before. As a militia are the true defence of a free country, and the first to be relied on in case of sudden emergencies, and as they are totally insufficient without proper arms, I would recommend that in example to the corporatives, a sum should be appropriated for the purchase of muskets and bayonets, and for always keeping a sufficient quantity of them, as well as of military stores in our arsenals. The late alarm shews how suddenly and unexpectedly we may be called on to use them, and should it be with a superior naval enemy, the first notice would most probably be a blockade of our ports, and the total prevention of any military supplies arriving to you by sea afterwards.

"It is with pleasure I observe, that in many of your sister states, the establishment of publick schools and seminaries is among the most favourite objects of their policy. Surely in a state whose honours and offices are equally open to the exertions of her citizens, whose object is to adopt virtue [illegible] wherever they can be found and whose [illegible] do not depend upon the will of an individual, the most certain mode of acquiring for the publick, the talents of all the citizens, is to afford to all, as far as you can extend them, the benefits of education.

"The poverty or loss of parents ought not to be the means of withholding from their country; and burying in obscurity, those who might have proved its most distinguished ornaments. Let me therefore earnestly recommend it to you, as among your most sacred duties, to adopt immediate and efficacious measures for establishing publick schools, and generally diffusing the benefits of education. You will thus be the instruments of rearing a grateful and valuable band of citizens, who can never be unmindful of your liberality, in extending to them the means of instruction, and placing within the reach of their exertions, whatever their genius or acquirements may entitle them to.

"The benefits which have already arisen to the publick from what has been done with respect to our inland navigation, induce me to recommend that subject again to your attention, and particularly that part of it which respects the opening and extending the navigation of the Catawba and Broad rivers, and such others as the use of may be beneficial to our citizens.

"I had hoped to have the pleasure of announcing to you at your meeting, the amicable adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. The vessel dispatched by the President of the United States, and what was expected to bring the intelligence that would probably govern our federal councils, had not arrived at the date of our last advices from Washington: in her it is said our ministers from that court will arrive; private accounts, however, have been received, which seem to deserve much confidence, and from these it is feared no adjustment will soon take place, of the important points in dispute; indeed such has been the effect as to induce a belief that little hope remained of it, and of course all mercantile confidence is destroyed, and an almost total stagnation of commerce and stoppage of the sale of produce have taken place, to the great inconvenience of the merchants and planters, and of the community in general: I am extremely sorry this vessel had not arrived, or the state of things in general have not permitted the receipt of official intelligence on this subject; but situated as we are, I think it my duty to bring to your immediate and serious reflection that should a stoppage of commerce, or the sale of produce, or even war unhappily take place, that these are national calamities which your citizens could neither foresee or control, that you should endeavour to devise such pecuniary and provisional measures as will render their effects as little inconvenient and as equal to all as possible; and such also as will tend to place us, with respect to our means of defence, in the state of preparation and security the crisis demands.

Expedition against Manilla.—We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 25th, 1807, to a gentleman in this city, stating that dispatches had been received by the government at Batavia from Ternar, of a large fleet of 60 sail of British Men of War and Transports, with 20,000 land forces on board, having sailed by, supposed to be intended against the Island of Manilla. The fleet was fitted out at Bengal and Calcutta.

U. S. Gaz.

STATEMENT.

Exhibiting the number and condition of the frigates and other vessels of war of the U. S. viz.

In the service, frigates Chesapeak, repairing inconsiderable repair, and Chesapeak, both of 44 guns; ship Wasp, 16; brigs Hornet, and Argus, both of 16; sch'r Revenge, 12; Ratches Spitfire, 7 [illegible] Vengeance, 7 [illegible] Enterprize, 12; Vesuvius, 12; gun boats, 69, and 7 building, 73 guns.

Ready for service, frigate Constellation, of 36, and Adams, of 32 guns; brig Syren, 16; sch'r Enterprize, 14 guns, and 1 gun boat.

Repairing and nearly ready for service, frigates United States, 44; Essex, 32, and John Adams, 32 guns.

Repairing inconsiderable repair, brig Vixen, 14; and sch'r Nautilus, 14 guns.

Repairing considerable repair, frigates President, 44; Congress, and Newyork, both of 36 guns.

* Including one 13 inch mortar.

That there can be little prospect of accommodating all our differences with Great Britain seems to appear from the Order, respecting her seamen, which is said to have been on the tapis—and from the following sketch of the special envoy, said to be coming to this country.—*Aurora.*

COMMUNICATION.

The family connections of Mr. Rose are so very obscure, that no thing of them is known with certainty by the public. He was a purser on board a man of war (believe in the war that ended in 1763)—when his ship was paid off, he had reason to expect, through the recommendation of some friends, an appointment in the Island of Jersey or Guernsey worth 200 or 300 a year, but lost his chance by somedely in the application, when the vacancy happened. This disappointment was the primary cause of his great success afterwards. His then few friends stood by him and recommended him to a place in one of the public offices of government. He became principal Secretary to the Treasury under Mr. Pitt, which office he held during the whole of his long administration; quitting with his patron—he came in again with him—going out at Pitt's death, and I believe now fills the same office. The leading traits of Mr. Rose's character are, great knowledge of business, and strict attention to it. He has acquired a fair fortune, and has never been charged with any unfair practices. He has never deserted his party—as a member of Parliament, his speeches were almost wholly confined to the business of his office, his votes always* with Mr Pitt—no violence of language ever escapes him; he has few if any personal enemies, his private character is very amiable, his servants grow old in his family, but still he is not a public favorite, owing, I believe, to his always *following* the leader of his party. His eldest son (probably the new B. Envoy) has been a member of Parliament several years, ranks in the same party as his father, but his character or abilities were little known when the writer hereof was last in London; he is immensely rich, he married the only surviving daughter of the late Thos. Dunscombe, Esq. whose fortune of 100,000 L. in cash had been accumulated for 10 or 12 years before her marriage, he lives in a plentiful hospitable manner, and is addicted to no expensive vice, as far as the public know. I believe Mr. Rose has other sons (perhaps one of them is the new Envoy) but of them I can say nothing.

As to Mr. Rose's bearing towards this country; judging of the son by the father, I think we may expect, from him cool, dispassionate conduct, a complete knowledge of the question in dispute and of the interests of the two countries; but at the same time a close adherence to his instructions.

* I rather think Mr. R. differed from Mr. P. on the question of the slave trade; but I am not positive.

Dr. Franklin's legacy of £1000 sterling, or 4444 dollars and 44 cents to the corporation of Philadelphia, for the purpose of being loaned out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, at 5 per cent. interest, which interest was to be placed out continually on the same conditions, on the 31st of December last it had *increased* three thousand four hundred and sixty seven dollars and fifty one cents.

PROPOSALS are issued at Georgetown, S. C. for printing by subscription, the life and exploits of Brigadier-General Francis Marion, the celebrated partizan of South-Carolina, *chiefly compiled from his own papers*, by a confidential friend and field-officer, who accompanied him in all his campaigns; assisted by the Rev. M. L. Weems.

Charleston Times.

SAVANNAH, December 1.

A letter from Washington, by the last mail mentions, "That it is proposed to fortify Savannah, a little below the city, (perhaps at five fathom) with a covered work and with Gun Boats.—Gun Boats are to be stationed between St. Mary's and Savannah, and a small Battery, supported by gun-boats, at the former place; and that Gun Boats and fortifications, with a new organized and well disciplined Militia, with probably an extensive regular force, will be relied on by our government for National Defence."

Dreadful accident.—As the curtain was letting down on Thursday night last, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, to prepare for the water scene in "The Wood Demon," a quarrel commenced in the Pit, and some people cried out "a fight." The exclamation was mistaken for a cry of "fire." It was a benefit night, and the house was crowded. The effect of such an alarm may be conceived, but cannot be accurately described; every part was terrour and confusion; the people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, all pressed eagerly forward to the doors, but could not obtain egress in time to answer their impatience. The pressure was dreadful; those next to the avenues were thrown down and run over by those immediately behind, without distinction of age or sex. Of those quite in the rear, some became desperate, and threw themselves from the gallery into the pit, and from the boxes upon the stage. A horrible discord of screams, outcries, and exclamations, reigned throughout. On the exterior of the theatre, the scene was not less dreadful; at every door and avenue might be seen people dragging out the audience, whose strength was exhausted, and who were unable to effect their escape, but had just strength to gain the passage, or been forced forward by the crowd behind.—Not less than fifty women were fainting at the same time, in the inside and on the outside of the house. The performers, who had not heard the exclamation that excited this alarm, came forward on the stage, full of astonishment and surprise at the scene before them, and some of them catching the alarm, ran away in their dresses. In the frightful situation, the manager came forward with a speaking trumpet, and assured the audience, that there was not the slightest danger or cause for the alarm; that there was no fire; that he conceived the alarm was excited by a set of pick-pockets, for the purpose of committing depredations: that one of them was then in custody. At this time about two thirds of the audience had effected their escape from the pit and boxes, and about one half from the gallery. The remaining company in the pit and boxes recovered considerably from their alarm; but the assurance of the manager had not the least effect upon the people in the gallery. Finding the crowd not clearing away with a rapidity equal to their impatience, they conceived that their egress was obstructed, and cried out that the doors were fastened. The Manager declared they were not, and continued to assure them that there was no the slightest cause for alarm. They were not, however, to be satisfied; they broke the sides of the gallery, and thus forced their way into the house, and down the private passages. 1800 persons were in the house. Of these we lament, 18 lost their lives. They consisted chiefly of women and children, who slipped from the gallery, to the pit, or were thrown down the gallery stairs. Among them two beautiful girls, supposed to be sisters. The 18 bodies were lying in the house. Many more it is feared have been killed; as in every direction might be met men carrying away women and children in their arms, with broken bones, or apparently lifeless. Two men, suspected of being the promoters of the alarm that led to this dreadful catastrophe, were lodged the same evening in Clerkenwell Bridewell.—A Mr. Dobson, of Coleman-street, gave his address to Mr. Dibdin, one of the Managers, and promised to appear against them for riotous behaviour during the whole evening. It was impossible for the Managers, by any diligence, to have prevented this accident; every thing that men could do they did to arrest its progress; they flew to every part of the house to inspire confidence, and convince the audience of their errour, regardless of the havoc that was making of their property; for all the girondoles, musical instruments, &c. were broken to pieces, and the interiour of the house entirely destroyed; they thought only of allaying the fears of the audience, and administering relief to the sufferers. Medical assistance was called in from all quarters; not fewer than 50 surgeons were present before 12 o'clock, and by their exertions many persons were relieved, and some restored to life. A great number of constables were also called in to preserve order by keeping off the accumulating crowd, and assisting the friends of the injured persons to find them out.—*Lond. paper.*

GREENOCK, Oct. 23.

Hamburgh Papers to the 8th inst. have arrived. They contain the Russian accounts of the actions that were fought between their fleet and that of the Turks. They are confused and verbose—and the actions seem to have been less decisive in their result, than former accounts led us to believe.

These Papers contain letters from Brussels and Dunkirk, announcing the renewal of preparations along the French coast for the invasion of this country.

There are no accounts in these papers of the progress of the French troops in Holstein, but an immense number of boats, it is said, are collecting for the purpose of transporting the French troops over into Zealand.

EXECUTION OF LIEUT. BERRY.

On Monday the sentence of the Court Martial was put in execution on Lt. Berry, late First Lieut. of the Hazard sloop of war. The prisoner being removed from the Salvador del Mundo to the Hazard, lying alongside a hulk in Hamoaze, at 9 o'clock appeared, and mounted the scaffold with the greatest fortitude—he then requested to speak with the Rev. Mr. Birdwood, on the scaffold—he said a few words to him, but in so low a tone of voice that he could not be distinctly heard—and on the blue cap being put over his face, the fatal bow gun was fired and he was immediately run up to the starboard foreyard-arm, with 32lb. shot tied to his leg. Unfortunately the knot had got round under his chin, which caused great convulsions for a quarter of an hour. After being suspended the usual time he was lowered into his coffin, which was ready to receive him in a boat immediately under, and conveyed to the Royal Hospital where his friends began to apply for his body to inter. He was a native of Lancaster, and only 22 years of age. For the last week he seemed very penitent, and perfectly resigned. A curious circumstance occurred while the prisoner was in the cabin with the clergymen, receiving the sacrament. A woman came along-side the Hazard's hulk and hailed a letter up, signed Elizabeth Roberts, addressed to the commanding officer, which stated that Lieut. Wm. Berry could yet be saved, and that the person who could do it was along-side—it was by marriage. The woman was ordered on board, and put under the care of a sentinel. When the execution was over, Capt. Dikes, with the clergymen and others questioned the woman—she said she had dreamed a dream last night, that if she went on board the Hazard this day, and that if Lieut. Berry would marry her, he would not suffer death. On being asked who advised her, she replied that she told her dream to some woman where she lodgs, Mrs. Dobb, who recommended her to go in consequence of her dream. She was accommodated and sent on shore.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, [illegible]

The U. S. schooner Revenge arrived at N. York on Saturday last, in 10 days from Hayti. During her passage she experienced very heavy weather, and was obliged to heave all her guns overboard. The captain was also washed into the sea. Dr. Bullus, the surgeon of the Chesapeak, who came home in the Revenge, is the bearer of dispatches to our Government. He arrived in town yesterday about two o'clock P. M. and at 5 proceeded on to Washington.

The prospect thickens, and notwithstanding the earnest desire of our government to preserve an independent neutrality, we appear to be doomed to experience once more the horrors of war. Defying the menaces of those potentates of Europe, who seem to wish us to encounter the perils of warfare, to buoy up their ambitious desires in the subjugation of surrounding nations, we treat their equal menaces with contemptuous repulse. Determined on resisting the encroachments of foreign and domestic power, the American people will only resign their liberty with their lives. Although the idea of discord may be nubibed in the minds of an overreaching foe, by the perusal of prints conducted by infuriated federal editors, yet they will find when Americans once draw the sword and appeal to the God of battles for the justice of her cause, should a foreign foe once tread her hostile shores, they would speedily wing their way to ætherial regions and leave a corporeal mass of polluted matter to nurture their once peaceful plains. In civilized life a certain portion of natural rights have necessarily been given up for the support of others of infinite magnitude. Those rights not resigned to superior power for the protection of life, liberty and happiness, have been reserved to their original possessors. The right of expatriation is one of those which has ever been held sacred, and was only wrested from the possessor by those governments who warred against civilization, and introduced the infamous system of feudal vassalage. However we may cherish that inestimable right of bettering our condition in the search of human happiness, we are willing to resign it in support of our national rights, our national honor and our national existence. We have been led to these remarks from the perusal of the following licentious proclamation from the National Intelligencer. If we admit the right of the British government to enforce the doctrines in the late extraordinary proclamation, she certainly must expect a reciprocity of action on our part, and if our government should act upon similar principles, we doubt not but "the balance of trade" will be in our favor.

From the National Intelligencer.

PROCLAMATION.

WHAREAS it has been represented to us, and is well known, that great numbers of our mariners and seafaring men, our natural born and legitimate citizens, have been, not only in some instance, induced to enter into the service of foreign states, but have been for the most part forced into the same, sometimes by pressgangs on shore, sometimes seized by the officers of foreign armed ships, from on board our merchant vessels sailing on the high seas, or lying even within the harbors and waters of other independent states, and are now actually serving as well on board the ships of war belonging to the said foreign states, as on board the merchant vessels belonging to subjects thereof, contrary to their allegiance and to the laws, and to the great injury of their country which needs at all times the services they owe it, but more especially at the present, when it is so much threatened and menaced, and when its maritime and jurisdictional rights, on which its sovereignty and security mainly depend, are disputed and called in question; we have thought fit to publish this our proclamation: We do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of vessels, pilots, mariners, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, our citizens as aforesaid, who may have been induced or forced into the pay or service of any foreign state as aforesaid, that they do forthwith quit the same, and return to their own country, or go enter on board such of our ships of war or merchant ships as they may chance to fall in with either on the high seas, or in any rivers, waters, havens, roads, ports or *places what soever or wheresoever.*

And for the better execution of this our proclamation, we do not only authorize and command all captains and other commanders of our ships and vessels, to stop and take stay of all and every such person or persons as shall be passing by, or repassing out of any port or harbour in any foreign service, contrary to the intent of this proclamation, and to detain and bring away all such persons as aforesaid who shall be found to serving in any foreign merchant ship or vessel as aforesaid; but we do moreover command all our officers civil and military, in our several departments, to use their utmost endeavours to detect and apprehend all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to serving in any foreign ship of war belonging to any such state, or in any such merchant ship or vessel as aforesaid, that