

of a large house, four stories high, so-
lly built of stone, and lying in one of
the finest parts of Petersburg, near the
imperial summer-garden. The society
has also received from his majesty a pre-
sent of 15,000 roubles.

The king of France has granted pardon
to all deserters from the navy, as a further
mark of grace and favor; in honor of the
marriage of the duke and duchess of
Berri.

A London paper of the 10th of July
gives a report that the duke of Angou-
leme had gone to the south to receive a
Spanish army of 30,000 men, "to facili-
tate some measures in contemplation, not
clearly defined." The same papers say—
"Fresh troops have also been marched
to Lyons, where great disturbances are
said to have been excited by the arbitrary
measures adopted to levy troops for the roy-
al cause."

The English papers tell us that their re-
venue has fallen much short of its expect-
ed proceeds, from the general stagnation
of every thing, and seem to apprehend
quite as much difficulty in getting over the
present "fearful calm," as ever was pre-
sented in "weathering a storm."

The king of France appears very desir-
ous of increasing his army. His late at-
tention to some of the distinguished officers
of the revolution, do not appear to please
some of the British, who talk of "new
schemes of ambition."

Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, died on
the 4th of July, in the 79th year of his
age. He was a very learned, liberal and
good prelate.

The London papers say if Bonaparte
had delivered himself to the Russians, he
would have been kept safe in some castle
for 2 or 3000 pounds a year; and that
it is a shame it should cost the British
100 000 or more.

From South America.

We have received some Buenos Ayrean
newspapers. Their contents do not ap-
pear very important, except as to the an-
nunciation of the meeting of congress at
Tucuman, the latter end of April, with
some rather indistinct notices of the pro-
ceedings of the patriot troops in Peru and
Chili. In the latter, the royalists appear
alarmed.

It is extremely difficult to learn the
truth from South America; the papers are
much filled with reports *pro* and *con* that
have no other foundation than in the wishes
of those who prepare them for publication.
It is worthy of remark, and of remem-
berance too, that the newspapers which
were the most decidedly in favor of the
"patriots" of old Spain, fighting for Fer-
dinand and the inquisition, abound with
reports and statements prejudicial to the
patriots of Spanish America, fighting for
liberty and independence. This, however,
is consistent. Register.

We have seen a Manifesto from the Di-
rectory of Buenos Ayres, announcing the
Installation of the National Congress of the
provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c. in the
city of Tucuman on the 25th of April.
This grand and portentous event has been
caused by the good understanding which
now prevails between the governments of
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The re-
publican armies have made great progress
in Peru. The royalist governor of Chili
has put under arrest in the capital all the
principal inhabitants of that part of the
country which is still under his command.
It is prohibited to them to handle any arms,
even a stick. The slightest disobedience
is punished with death, without regard to
age or sex. But the Republican generals
of Chili and Buenos Ayres are at the head
of powerful armies, exasperated against
their bloody tyrants.

Now that the best harmony prevails a-
mongst the republican governments of that
part of South America, the most brilliant
results for the cause of freedom will be the
consequence.

It has been reported, that a Portuguese
force intended an invasion of Buenos Ay-
res, by virtue of a treaty with Ferdinand
of Spain. The republican general Arte-
gas is waiting for them on the frontier
with 30,000 men. All the population are
under arms—even women. We are posi-
tively informed, there are whole companies
of women, furious and enthusiastic, who
have volunteered on the occasion. The in-
vaders may become the invaded.
N. Y. Columbian.

Extract from the Royal Gazette of Jamaica,
of July 13 brought by the Glyde, arrived
at New-York.

General Morillo entered Santa Fe, on the
6th June, without discharging a musket.
He put in confinement such of the insur-
gents as did not fly the place, and executed
Capt. Villavicencio, a native of pain,
who was sent out to New Grenada, as a
pacificator, but who preferred joining the
patriots. Such resistance as he found, was
made by a few of the troops of Caracas,
and some foreigners under the command
of the French Chevalier de Servier.

Four young gentlemen [brothers] nam-
ed Rubas, of Santa Fe, well known in this
country, from their commercial dealings,
are confidently stated to have been exe-
cuted.

Bolivar's Defeat Confirmed.

Capt. Baker, arrived at New-York from
St. Thomas, in 10 days, informs, that a
number of Gen. Bolivar's officers had arri-
ved there from the Spanish Main, who
related the disasters of their chief and that
only about 200 of his men escaped death
inflicted by the Spaniards. The people
were highly enraged at his proclamation
declaring the freedom of the blacks, and
instead of meeting friends in the popula-
tion, [Bolivar] found himself in the midst
of a ferocious peasantry, who, with the
royal troops, fell upon him and annihilated
his whole force.

New-York, August 31.

Capt. Dill, of the British Brig Adelaide,
arrived here this morning, in 22 days from
Trinidad, confirms the account of the late
reverses of the Spanish Patriots under
General Bolivar, but adds that so far from
dampening the ardor of these gallant spirits,
it had operated as a fresh stimulant to their
enterprising dispositions. New troops are
raising, and more extensive preparations
making to resume their operations with
additional vigor. Markets at Trinidad
dull, the crops of sugar not having yet
come in—Sugar was at \$8—Flour about
\$12.

Expedition to Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, August 26.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this
city, dated Camp Crawford, August 5.

Colonel Clinch embarked from this
place with 116 men, and four officers, for
the purpose of bringing up the supplies
which arrived at the Bay of Apalachicola,
in two transports accompanied by two gun
boats. His intention was if opposed, to
destroy the fort—the garrison of which
was composed of Indians and negroes—
principally the latter. On the third day
he arrived within one mile of the fort; he
then proceeded to reconnoitre, and placed
our Indians around it, in order to prevent
the escape of the garrison. The negroes
immediately commenced firing from 24
pounders—and throwing shells. These
instruments of destruction had been sup-
plied them by their English allies—who
must have taught them the use of them.
Their firing, was entirely inefficient, con-
tinued six days. Colonel Clinch finding it
necessary to bring up our large guns,
(which had been forwarded from New-Or-
leans) dispatched Lieut. Wilson with a
corporal and 13 men, for the purpose of
aiding in the approach of the boats—dur-
ing which time we erected a battery. On
the arrival of the boats, the colonel order-
ed the sailing-master, who was the senior
on board, to try the distance. The ex-
periment was accordingly made, whether
our guns could reach the border of the
land. It succeeded.

The fifth hot shot passed through
their magazine, and a dreadful explosion
ensued. Some of the negroes and Choctaws
were found at a considerable distance
from the fort—all turn to pieces! Nearly
every soul, in the den of robbers, per-
ished. The number of men, women
and children amounted in all to about 300.
The chief of the Choctaws was found
alive, but very much bruised and burnt.
The chief of the negroes (whom they
called sergeant-major,) was also found a-
live—but quite blind. These two the In-
dians scalped and shot.

The only loss sustained on our side,
was Midshipman Luffborough and three
sailors, who were sent on shore for the pur-
pose of procuring water, and were killed
and scalped by the Indians. This hap-
pened before our troops arrived. The of-
ficers attached to this command were Colo-
nel Clinch, Major Mullenburg, Captain
Taylor, Lieutenants McCavock, Wilson,
Randolph and Dr. Buck. Our only re-
gret, notwithstanding our complete suc-
cess, is that Nicholas and Woodbine, the
British agents who planted this virtuous
community, were not included in explo-
sion."

The following gentlemen are elected
Representatives of the State of Kentucky,
in the Fifteenth Congress.

Henry Clay,	David Walker,
R. M. Johnson,	George Robinson,
Joseph Desha,	Tunstall Quarles,
David Trimble,	Thomas Speed,
Anthony New,	

Thomas Fletcher is elected to serve for
the remainder of the present Congress, in
the room of James Clarke, resigned.

Negotiations are about to be opened with
the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians.
The object, with respect to the former, we
are told, is to quiet their claims to lands
north of the Tennessee river. A grand
convention of chiefs of the four southern
tribes of Indians is to be held in the present
month at the Chickasaw Agency.

From the National Advocate.

Advices from Europe continue to pre-
sent a gloomy picture of the public affairs;
every thing appears prepared for some
great convulsion. In Germany strong sen-
sations are evidenced by the new con-
stitutions, the code of laws and territorial
divisions, which have grown out of the late
war. The nobility have joined the people
against the sovereign, and every thing is
in confusion and disorder. In France
affairs are now drawing to a close—the
state of parties have acquired a height
which renders the interference of the royal
family ineffectual. These parties have all
different views, but all appear to be united
in their efforts to get rid of the Bourbons.
Disaffections are secretly encouraged by
Russia, Austria and England; and the result
will be, that Louis the desired will be re-
quested to return to that country where as
Bonaparte says, he has reigned nineteen
years, and where he may continue to reign.
The Bourbons, however, appear deter-
mined to join issue in support of their
throne. Ferdinand the 7th, one of the
hopeful family, has lent 30,000 Spaniards
to the duke of Angouleme to intimidate
or destroy the protestants in the south of
France. Ferdinand of Naples intends to
be equally liberal with his beloved vassals.
It remains, however, with Russia to decide
these disputes. It is very improbable that
any difference exists between Russia and
Prussia. The situation of Prussia between
Holland, the close ally of Russia, and bor-
dered by the minor and dependant king-
doms of Sweden and Denmark, would
render any efforts ineffectual. The Prus-
sian monarchy would be destroyed in the
event of a war with Russia. Great Britain
remains, for the first time in *statu quo*—her
hopes rest on a continental war, and this
must be produced in some way or other for
her immediate preservation.

ALGIERS.

We may daily expect intelligence of the
operations of Lord Exmouth's squadron
before Algiers. We are disposed, con-
trary to the general opinion entertained in
this country, to believe, that something ef-
fectually beneficial to the civilized world
will be done. This may extend to the
destruction of their marine—one of the
first and most important objects connected
with the safety of the Mediterranean, and
which can be effected without any sacrifice.
Lord Exmouth returns to Algiers with a
heavy force, in addition to which he will no
doubt find the Dutch fleet disposed to co-
operate, and it is said, two Neapolitan and
one Sardinian frigates and several gun boats
are to be placed under his command.
One measure has been determined upon,
which is, to obtain a revision of the 17th
article of our treaty with Algiers, which
prohibits the sale of American prizes in
their ports when captured by the British—
while it allows us also to sell English prizes.
Should this article be struck out or revised,
our treaty falls to the ground—the govern-
ment must take the necessary steps to an-
ticipate the result. We do not hesitate to
say, that the article itself is unnecessary
and impolitic, and if the Dey should re-
quest, as a favour done specially to him
that we would erase it, and this request
was made in an amicable and friendly
manner, it would be our interest to comply;
but if Lord Exmouth shall compel the Dey
to rescind that article, and the article is ac-
cordingly struck off, the infraction of the
treaty places us on our former footing, and
war must again ensue, if there is any thing
left for us to make war upon.

We should certainly avoid, in future, the
introduction of any article in our treaties
which is not absolutely requisite and which
may be calculated to hurt the pride or give
offence to a third power with whom we are
in amity. Treaties are and must be con-
sidered as compacts, tending to continue
uninterruptedly the amity and interest ne-
cessary to the contracting parties, and to
make it permanent, it must have a real, not
a colorable, reciprocity. It may be very
gratifying, for us to know, that we had power
and energy sufficient to compel the Dey
of Algiers to allow us the privilege of sel-
ling British prizes in his ports, and, at the
same time, to prohibit the Brit. from selling
American ones; but this would strike us as
being very unjust and, consequently, very
impolitic. Our true interest is to support
frank and open measures in our negotia-
tions and treaties. 16.

From the Democratic Press, Aug. 27.

When we yesterday mentioned that Mr.
Stephen Girard, of this city, had subscri-
bed for three millions of United States
Bank Stock, and thus completed the whole
of the capital stock authorised by law, we
omitted to state that there were other citi-
zens of Philadelphia waiting to subscribe,
whose joint list stock were greater in a
mount than five millions of dollars.

The whole amount of stock held by Mr.
Girard, in his own name, is 33000 shares,
equal to 3,300,000 dollars. The whole a-
mount subscribed in this city is 8,861,600
dollars. We shall be excused for exulting
at this new evidence of the wealth and pa-
triotism of Philadelphia, especially, as in

all the loans to government this city took
more than even its wealth had caused to be
expected.

Vessels frequently arrive at Havanna
from the coast of Africa with full cargoes of
slaves—and sixteen sailed from thence in a
fleet, to prosecute the trade. They are
mostly fast-sailing brigs, well-manned and
armed.



CAMDEN,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1816.

Some account of the discovery of America
and its settlement, connected with a short
sketch of events that have occurred since.

About the close of the fifteenth century,
a spirit of enterprise seized the commer-
cial part of Europe, and markets were
sought which had been previously stran-
gers. Venice, and Genoa, were the only
powers whose subsistence depended upon
trade, and an equal competition at first, oc-
casioned them to stem the torrent of oppo-
sition, in pursuit of a traffic which had been
partially denied surrounding nations. Such
a rivalry eventuated favourably to Ven-
ice, and she monopolized a principal part
of the India trade. About this period, Co-
lumbus, a native of Genoa, whose superior
knowledge of the earth's figure induced
him to believe that a much nearer passage

might be discovered, conceived the idea of
sailing boldly through an unknown ocean
to that part of the globe. His project was
rejected by the Genoese, as entirely chi-
merical, and the immortal discoverer of the
new world was compelled to retire from a
court, whose high toned notions were so
inauspicious to innovation. Severely grie-
ved by such unexpected disappointment,
Columbus went immediately to France, and
laid his scheme before the sovereign of
that kingdom, whom to his mortification,
he found equally unfavourable to his views.
Indignant at such behavior, he left the
kingdom in disgust, and applied to Henry
the seventh, king of England, whose notions
of bold and a venturesome undertakings
were equally unfavourable to the views of
the philosopher. In Portugal he had rea-
son to anticipate a better reception, for
there the spirit of enterprise and discovery
had, in a measure, dispelled the clouds of
ignorance and barbarism. Thither he di-
rected his course; but to his astonishment
found them satisfied with coasting along
the shores of Africa, for the purpose of dis-
covering one cape after another. Disap-
pointed and chagrined at the vulgar stupa-
dity of the times, he almost began to des-
pair of success. Determined however to
prosecute the design, until refusal and dis-
appointment had obscured the rays of hope,
his enthusiasm prompted him to embrace
the last opportunity of accomplishing his
wishes. Spain was now the only resort.
Here he found a friend, whose generosity
prompted her to second the views of an ad-
venturous foreigner. In Isabella, he found
a noble and a devoted auxiliary. With
his exertions and her assiduity, the court
became convinced of the practicability of
the design, and arrangements were made
for reducing speculation to experiment.

On the memorable year of 1492, with a
fleet of three ships, he weighed anchor and
braved the billows of an oceanus incognita.
In this voyage he experienced many diffi-
culties among the most prominent of
which was the variation of the compass.—
Unintimidated by disaster, and unmoved
by threats, he prosecuted the voyage until
a discovery of land was made, regardless
of seditious murmurs. Thirty three days
however put an end to ferment, for he then
had the satisfaction of landing on one of the
Bahama Islands. Disappointed by the
poverty of the place, and the wretched con-
dition of its inhabitants, he had no hesita-
tion in saying, it was not one of those Isl-
ands he was in pursuit of. Running from
thence to the south, he shortly afterwards