NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

The British packet Lord Chesterfield left Falmouth on the 18th of May, and brings London papers to the 15th; but whatever is interesting in them has been anticipated by the way of Boston.

From the London Courier of the 15th of May.

"The object of the visit of the American frigate commanded by commodore Barron, late of the Chesapeake, to Tonningen, is supposed to be to demand an explanation of the recent and numerous condemnations of American vessels by the Danish government."

JUNE 29.

By the last French Code of Laws, duelling is made a capitol offence in France and her dominions.

From London papers received at Boston and at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, May 8.

Attempt to release Ferdinand VII.

"The following is the substance of Kolli's examination at the Public Office on the 8th of April.

Q. What are your name, surname, age, place of nativity, profession and domicile?

A. Charles Leopold, Baron de Kolli, aged 32 years, born in Ireland, minister from his majesty King George III. to the prince of Asturias, Ferdinand VII.

Q. To whom did you apply at London to propose, and to procure the acceptance of the project which has bro't you to France.

A. To his royal highness the duke of Kent, who mentioned it to his father the king. The affair was afterwards conducted by the marquis of Wellesley.

Q. What were the means put at your disposal for executing this enterprize?

A. There were delivered to me, 1. A letter of credence to remove all doubts as to my person and mission, to prince Ferdinand. 2—Two letters from the king of England to the prince, which have been found among my papers. 3—Forged passports, routes, orders from the minister of marine and war, stamps, seals, signatures of the officers in the department of the secretary of state, all of them seized at the time I was arrested and which I carried with me, to convince the prince of the means I had. 4—As to the funds requisite for the undertaking. I had about 20,000 francs, and eventually, an unlimited credit on a house in London. Finally the vessels that were necessary, viz. the Incomparable, of 74 guns, the Dedaigneuse, of 50 guns, the Piquante galliot, and a brig.—This squadron, which is victualled for 3 months waits for my return on the coast of Quiberon. Thus provided, after taking leave of the king and the minister on the 24th of January, I left London on the 26th for Plymouth, with commodore Cockburn, to whom the command of the squadron was confided.

Q. What precautions did you adopt on your landing to conceal the documents explaining the object of your journey?

A. I put the letter of credence I mentioned in my cane. The two letters of his majesty the king of England were concealed in the lining of my coat; part of the diamonds were sewed up in the collar of my surtout, and the waistband of my small clothes. M. de St. Bonnel, who accompanied me, had the remainder, which he secreted in the same way, and in his cravat.

Q. Where did you go after you landed?

A. To Paris, where I was employed in selling the diamonds which the marquis of Wellesley gave me.

Q. How did you gain admittance into the Castle of Valancay?

A. Under the pretence of having some curious articles to sell. I was in hopes to have been able by these means to deliver the prince the letters with which I was entrusted, to put him in possession of my plan, and obtain his consent. I could only communicate with the prince don Antonio and the intendant. Prince Ferdinand refused either to hear or see me. Indeed I have reason to believe, from the strange manner in which my proposals were received, that he sent information to the commander of the castle, in consequence of which I was arrested.

Q. What means had you prepared to convey prince Ferdinand to the coast, in case he consented to accompany you?

A. The object of my first journey to Valancay, was to impart my plan to the prince, and in case he agreed to it, to fix with him a time when I should return and take him up. Afterwards I would have proceeded to the coast, to apprize the commander of my squadron of the day appointed. I would then have returned to Paris to procure the men and horses necessary for the relays on the road. On the evening of the day appointed the prince would have left his apartment, and by help of the relays we would have proceeded to a great distance from Valancay before he was missed.

Q. What was your reason for forming such a design?

A. It appeared to me an honourable one.

Q. Do you know this parcel?

A. I do. It contains the documents, stamps, seals, and other things I have mentioned, which were found upon me when I was taken up.

(Signed) KOLLI.

May 14.

The papers by the Gottenburg mail are, as usual, barren of important news.

"*Gottenburgh, May 7.*—An English squadron of line of battle ships has been reported from the Telegraphe to have passed this port under a press of sail to the northward, supposed for the Baltic."

German papers to the 6th, mention, that great discontent prevails in Sweden—that the party attached to the gallant Gustavus acquires strength daily—that the intended successor to the throne, the prince of Augustenburgh, is extremely unpopular—and that a strong desire is entertained in favour of raising the son of Gustavious to the throne, upon the demise of the present king.

The intelligence of a British fleet being destined for the Baltic has struck terror into the Danes.

Paris papers to the 7th, which we received this morning, contain the following *Senatus Consultum*:

Art. 1. All the countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the limits of the department of the Roer, and Lower Meuse, following the Thalmeg of the Rhine to the sea, are united to the French empire, and form an integral part.

2. The countries situated between the course of the Waal, the river Dogne, and the frontiers of the department of the Nettes, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer, shall form a department, under the name of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhine. Bois le Duc shall be the chief city.

3. The countries situated at West of the Dogne, with the Isle of Schowen, Tholen, North and South Beevland, and Walcheren, shall be united to the Department of the Two Nettes.

4. The Department of the Mouths of the Rhine shall have two Deputies to the Legislative Body.

The Department of the Two Nettes, which has three, shall have five.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
CAMBACERES.

May 15.

The amount of the interest of the loan to be raised for the service of the present year, will be about £700,000. It will be provided for, we understand, without any new taxes. There will, it is said, be an increase in the postage of letters, and some new regulations will be made in the stamp duties, which will have the effect of increasing the receipt of that branch of the revenue. The duties on timber imported from any ports but from our colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, will be increased—But this is not expected to be very productive, nor is it to be wished. We shall be glad to find our imports from our colonies render importation from any other parts unnecessary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to his friend at Norfolk.

"Your friend W——has overtaken me at last at this place, from whence we shall go in company to the Oplousa country. As usual, he is full of news, but what is most surprising, he actually brings us something unusually interesting. He informs me, that in descending the river, he fell in with a party of four men (or rather heroes) who after suffering shipwreck on the North West Coast, had not only the spirit to plan, but courage to attempt, and fortitude to persevere and succeed in one of the most daring undertakings I ever have heard of,—A journey across the continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, with no other provision than their guns, with six pounds of powder, and 20 pounds of shot.—Incredible as this circumstance may appear, the short account given by the head of the party, Mr. Baptiste Levall, to Mr. W——e carries the strongest evidence of the facts.

"Mr. Lavall was born in the city of Philadelphia, and although a republican himself, yet the attachment of his father and family to the king, rendered it necessary for them to remove to Canada after the close of the war, where he ever since had been engaged in the fur trade—That having fallen heir to an estate, he went to England to receive it, and there embarked on a trading voyage on the North West Coat on board the schooner Sea Otter, of 170 tons, and commanded by John Niles—that he was part owner, as well as supercargo—and on the 22d August, 1808, the vessel, cargo and crew, consisting of nine souls, were all lost in a violent gale, about 200 miles south of Columbia River, where he, together with Michael Connor, Jean Lozier, and Emanuel Silver, were providentially saved by being absent on a hunt on an uninhabited island—That after waiting some time, in hope of meeting with some vessel, they gave up that point in despair; when he prevailed on his companions to attempt to cross over the continent by land—That after passing through an endless number of strange and savage nations, amongst whom they were often detained as prisoners, and suffering every privation and hardship that it was possible to endure, they happily succeeded in accomplishing their desperate undertaking."

Extract of a letter from a British officer in Cadiz, to his friend in Plymouth, dated 30th April.

It will not be very long before I expect to see you, for it is impossible, notwithstanding the flattering prospect we have hitherto had to retain our position, or to defend this city in the present situation of affairs.

On the 22d instant we were under the necessity of abandoning the important fort of Matagorda, after suffering a severe loss from the destructive fire of the French artillery, which completely destroyed the fort and rendered it no longer tenable.

Immediately on our retiring, the French advanced and took possession, and are now busily employed in rendering it a most formidable position, our ships of war have already been obliged to change their stations repeatedly, being exposed to the fire of red hot shot from the enemy's batteries, it only remains for the enemy to complete his arrangements, which it is out of our power to prevent, and then Cadiz must fall of course.

For my part I have always dreaded the superiority of the French artillery. I have witnessed the destructive effects of that tremendous engine of modern warfare at the battle of Talavera; we were led to believe that we could easily oppose the French in their own way; our confidence in the lately invented schrapnel shells was such that we fondly hoped they would prove decisive in our favor, but in this expectation we met with a melancholy disappointment, we found the French could play at the same game and in a more masterly manner. At that battle (which may be considered a defeat on our part, as we were obliged to retreat, leaving 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners on the field, yet our general through motives of policy claimed the victory) the season was uncommonly dry, and the ground covered thick with brush, the shells which the French fired communicated to the dry brush, & the whole field of battle presented the most awful appearance I ever beheld, being literally enveloped in a general blaze of fire which in its progress burnt up all our dead and wounded men, together with a number of horses as they laid on the ground; such was the terrible effect of the prowess of our enemy then—and we stand less chance of success now, for notwithstanding what may be asserted about Spanish patriotism, victories obtained by the patriots, and their attachment to us, I do not believe one word of it. I know them well, their patriotism consists in nothing but vain boasting of what they can do, without the spirit or courage to perform what they say.—As to their victories they never yet dared to shew their faces to one fourth of their number of French troops; they have been invariably defeated and driven away from the most impregnable positions, and the greater part, excepting a few stragglers, are now cooped up in this place, and as to their attachment to us, I believe they hate us more cordially than we do the French, and would be glad to get rid of us, and I believe their wishes will soon be gratified.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL FACT.

Mr. P. B. Porter states in his interesting speech, that "it is not uncommon for boats in the spring of the year, to pass from lake Michigan into the Illinois, and thence to the waters of that river and the Mississippi, to New Orleans, without being taken out of the water."

The editor of the Saratoga Gazette says, he is in possession of a letter from an intelligent correspondent at Detroit, which is confirmatory of the truth of Mr. Porter's statement.

"Strange as it may appear, (says the correspondent) it is nevertheless a fact that a lieut. Hamilton of the U. States army, actually passed from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi, without being obliged to unload his boat, or even to take it out of the water.

If then it be true (and of its truth we have not the least doubt) Nature has opened a communication between the Lakes and the Mississippi, we may anticipate the happiest consequences to the Western Country, at no remote period, from an extensive commerce between the country of the Lakes and Louisiana.

Raleigh Register.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF MAY 19.

May 19.—We have private letters from Lisbon to the 5th, when it was reported, that Lord Wellington was advancing towards Spain, with 22,000 British and 36,000 Portuguese troops.

Oporto advices bring accounts from Lord Wellington's army to the 6th inst. His lordship had left Viseu, and was advancing towards Cuidad Rodrigo; and the French were falling back into the centre of Leon. The head quarters of the opposing armies were about 30 miles apart and there is no doubt a contest will speedily ensue.

The Princess Amelia, (youngest daughter of the king, born in 1783) was in a very critical state last night. The accounts from Windsor stated, "that her Royal Highness was much worse than on the preceeding day, and that no further hopes were entertained." The whole Court were overwhelmed with affliction on her situation; and she is constantly attended by the Princess Mary, and his Majesty.

"*No cause of complaint.*"

The collector of the port of Norfolk has received a letter from Mr. James Sparrow, dated Dec. 8, 1809, on board his majesty's ship Princess, port of Liverpool, containing the names of 25 American citizens who have been impressed into his majesty's service. Among the names are,

Amos Paul, born April 21, 1779, aged thirty years, Washington county, Md.

John Milton, aged 23, do.

Wm. Greazter, born July 16, 1785, aged 25, Havre-de-Grace, Harford county, do.

James Stanton, born Dec. 5, 1790, aged 19, Baltimore.

John Harden, born June 5, 1779, aged thirty, Smyrna, state of Delaware.

Henry Young, born August 5, 1778, aged 21, Baltimore county, Maryland.

John Robertst, born March 14, 1791, aged 18, Reading, state of Pennsylvania.

We wish to know what some of the *federalists* will now think of their *persecuted* friend Aaron Burr? "What! lay "his services before the emperor of "France?—Receive a bribe and a *pen*"*sion* from *him?* become the mere tool "of *French influence?*" Oh this is really too much!—The devil's in it, if *he* is any longer held up as a martyr and a saint. Whilst this wretch was a traitor to his own country, his defenders were blind to the blaze of evidence against him—but the moment he takes a bribe from France, the scales will undoubtedly fall from their eyes. *Enquirer*

It is to be remembered that the opposition laid Miranda's business at Mr. Jefferson's door. But Mr. Adams has proved that it was an English trick, and that we were to be taken in by the bargain. What influence is it now? Mr. Jefferson rises in glory, while his enemies hurry in oblivion. *Es. Register.*

New York, June 25.

By late advices from Paris, it is asserted to be the intention of the Emperor to establish a Kingdom in South America, and to place Ferdinand the Seventh on the throne of that kingdom.

This is sufficient reason to account for the late conduct of that Prince in refusing to favor the late bold and daring attempt of the British government to procure his enlargement.

CONNECTICUT TORYISM.

On Thursday last Mr. Jackson entered the loyal city of New London, the residence of many a little tory sachem, and a standing monument of British cruelty and brutality. The county court was sitting—a hundred people on expence waiting the motions of their honors the judges and the supple gentlemen of the bar. All, however, signified nothing. Fort Griswold, the scene of massacre of the 6th September, 1781, was full in view, and the ruins of houses and marks of the conflagration of that day, when the town was Copenhagen'd by Arnold and his British myrmidons, were to be seen of every hand. Yet these upright judges, (and every Connecticut judge is by trade a federalist) these impartial dispensers of justice, who fear God and respect no man, postponed the business of the court to pay their sycophantic devoirs to the diplomatic champion, keeping the croud of parties, jurors, witnesses, &c. waiting, complaining, fretting, & wishing, Jackson and the tory crew at the devil for their trouble. It is understood that there are in New London those who dined and drank with Arnold on the day he burnt the town: there is no doubt but they dined with Mr. Jackson on this occasion. *Columbian.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following is translated from the "Reading Adler" of the 5th instant. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

A daughter of Mr. Daniel Strohecker, near Orwigsburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, about three years of age, had been observed, for a number of days to go a considerable distance from the house with a piece of bread which she obtained from her mother: the circumstance attracted the attention of the mother, who desired Mr. S. to follow the child, and observe what she did with it. On coming to the child he found her engaged in feeding several SNAKES, called yellow heads or bastard rattle-snakes. He immediately took it away and proceeded to the house for his gun and killed two of them at one shot and another a few days after. The child called these reptiles in the manner of calling chickens, and when its father observed if it continued the practice they would bite her—the child replied—"*No father they won't bite; they only eat the bread I give them.*"

Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—An eminent apothecary in the vicinity of London, has lately recommended, as an effectual cure for the tooth-ache, the following remedy, which he has been in the habit of using for many years, and out of the number of cases eight-tenths have succeeded, viz. to take three table spoonsful of Brandy, adding to it one drachm of camphire, with thirty or forty drops of laudanum, and then dropping a little upon some lint, and applying it to the tooth affected, keeping the lint moistened for five minutes only on the tooth and gum.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chestertown, Md. June 30, 1810.

UNITAINGER, esq. Mrs Elizabeth Alford; Wm. Apsley, jun. B. William Brosines; Geo. Burgess; the rev. Levi Bull; Richard Bradshaw; Jos. Brown; Wm. Brown; Mrs. Ann Boyer. C. Capt. James Claypole; captain Thos. Carville (2) Samuel Crouch; Miss Ann Coursey; Mrs. Mary Crane. D. William M'Daniel; John Duhamel (2) Thomas Dowlin; Nichs. Drury; Thomas Dodson (2) E. Joseph Everid (2) F. Richard Frisby (2) Miss Foreman; John Frazier. G. Ann Green; Razin Gale (2) Michael Glann; Ann Grare; Dominick Ghio; Major Wm. Graves; Mrs. Ann Gibson. H. Phebe Hall; Thomas Harris (2) Jas. Hodges, jr. (2) Wm. Howard; Luke Howard. J. William Jacobs; Miss Ann James; Thos. Jarrett. K. Mrs. Hannah B. Keene (2) Marcellus Keene; Messrs. Knight & Kirk; William Kendall; Miss Martha Kennard M. William Morrison; Mrs. Rebecca Milager; Joseph Mitchel; Mrs. Nancy M'Combs; Mrs Margaret Mantle; Mrs. Elizabeth M'Clane. N. Jas. Neal; Miss Maria Nicholson; Geo. Neal; O. Thomas Oldson, sen. Samuel Owens. P. William Pearce; Daniel Perkins; Jos. Porter; Thomas Pearce. Q. Doctor David Quinby. R. Samuel Rochester; Chas. Rickets; John Rutter. S. James Scott, (3) William R. Stuart; Miss Mary Stoope; Elizabeth Sheaves; Thomas Smith, captain Samuel Smith; John Sloan; John Steward; Joel Smith. T. William Thompson; Jno. Tibley; Marmaduke Tilden (2) Sarah Turner; Samuel Thomas; George W. Thomas. W. Frederick Wilson; William H. Wilmer; Edward Wright; William Wickes, jr. (3) George Way; Dr. Pere Wroth; Pere Wilmer.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Centreville, June 30, 1810.

JAMES BROWN, jun. Mary Bessick, John Bruff. C. James H. Calder (6) Henry Coursey, John Cain, Arthur Carter, R'd Chambers. D. Jon. Duhamel, Samuel Downes, John Dency (2) James Dawson. E. Thomas Emory, Thomas L. Emory. F. Risdon Falconer. G. William Grason, Sarah Glenn. H. William Hackett, James Hollar. J. M. Ann Jackson. K John L. Kerr, Samuel Y. Keene. L. Stephen Lowrey, Elphalet Loring, Thomas Lesage, Thomas Landus, Elizabeth Lindsay. M. William Meconekin, William Meredith, jun, Henry M. Murray, Thomas M'Caush. N. John Nabb, William Neavitt. P. William Potter, Margaret Pearce, William Philips. William Pecca, Charles Payne R. Sarah Ray, John Radman, John Rodgers. S. Jonathan Spencer, John Stephens, William Start, Solomon Senger. T. Matthew Tilghman, William Thomas, Edward Turner, James Tilghman. W. Robert Walters, John Walters, S. T. Wright (7), Thomas Wilson

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, June 30, 1810.

WILLIAM BARNS, Mrs. Maria B. Browning, John Browning, John Bordley, Mrs. Margaret Brisgow, Lemuel Bartlett. C. John Cox, James Connur, James Cowarding, Cornelius Comegys esq. (2) Gilbert Crisfield. D. Doctor David Davis, Stephen Denning. H. Cuthbert Hall, Benjamin Hanson. J. Mary Jones. L. Thomas Lusby, Hannah Learmonth. M. Samuel Mansfield, Thomas M'Laughlin. P. Robert B Pennington. R. William Redgrave, Isaac Redgrave. S. Mrs. Catharine Starck. T. James Tennant, Mrs. Hannah Thomas. W. Mrs Mary Wickes, David Webb, John Williamson, Arthur Wheatley.

In Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1810.

ON application in writing to the Judges of Caroline county court, at the March Term of said court, eighteen hundred and ten, of *Jonathan Stuart*, an insolvent petitioner, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his said petition; and it appearing to the court, that the said Jonathan Stuart is in actual confinement in the custody of the sheriff of Caroline county, as a debtor, and the said Jonathan Stuart having taken the oath directed by the said acts, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors; and having also given bond with security approved by the court, as directed by the said acts of assembly. It is ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Jonathan Stuart be discharged from the confinement aforesaid, and it is also further ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said Jonathan Stuart give notice to his creditors by advertisement to be inserted in the Republican Star printed at Easton, and set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid that they be and appear before the Judges of Caroline county court on Tuesday the ninth day of October next, between the hours of ten and one o'clock of the same day, to shew cause why the said Jonathan Stuart should not have the relief prayed for, and examine the said Jonathan Stuart on interrogatories, if to them it shall seem proper; and also to recommend a trustee for their benefit as by the said acts are directed; and that the notice be given two months at least before the day appointed as aforesaid, and be continued in the said paper once a week for three weeks successively. 3

THOS. RICHARDSON, Clk. of Caroline county court

Chancellor's Point Ferry.

JOHN CRADDICK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened a *Ferry, at Chancellor's Point*, where every attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers and [illegible]

June 26, 1810.