AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: Friday, Aug. 26.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
No. 4, Harrison-Street.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum
All Advertisements appear in both.

To Let or for Sale,

A convenient two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a genteel family, with a pump of excellent water near the door, situated in the Western Precincts, near the head of Market street. Enquire of the subscribers, next door to Cugle & Frost's Tavern.

JAS. M'CORMICK & SON.

aug 20 eo8t

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Baltimore and Havre-de-grace Turnpike company, are hereby required, in pursuanee of a resolution of the President and managers, to pay on or before the 26th day of September next, to the subscriber five dollars on each share of Stock by them respectively subscribed.

By order

PHIL MOORE, Treasurer.

july 23 2aw26S

WILLIAM MAGRUDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Late of Baltimore, has commenced the practice of the Law in Cumberland, Allegany county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Baltimore.

Persons having business there may address him by mail, or may leave their papers at the office of Richard B. Magruder, esq. Baltimore, who will forward them to him.

aug 15 eo4t

Country Seat for Sale.

That beautiful Country Seat, known by the name of Brown's Prospect, containg 43 Acres, situated on the Fall's Turnpike road, 5 miles from Baltimore, adjoining lands of the Washington Cotton Manufactory, Robert Sinclair and others, will be offered publicly for sale on the premises, at 3 *o'clock, P. M. on the 27th inst.* This stand is well situated for almost any kind of public business; the land is fertile and rich, and stands in a high state of cultivation—many excellent springs, with several branches of water interspersed through the land. Jones' Falls passing through the same, affords an opportunity of driving upwards of a thousand Cotton Spindles, or a Woolen Manufactory, or other water works, at a light expence, as there is a quarry of good stone quite convenient on the premises. There are 3 Acres of timber land, a dwelling house 24 by 21 feet, the under story stone, and upper story frame, with a beautiful spring of water within a few feet of the door; 7 Acres lately planted in an orchard, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, quinces, damsons and cherries, the whole selected from the choisest of fruits, and just beginning to bear. Persons who wish to view the property and know the terms, may call on the subscriber living on the premises.

URIA RROWN.

8th mo. 13 tuths7t*

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given, a three story BRICK DWELLING, with back building, stable, coach house and large yard, pleasantly situated on the west side of Hanover street, No. 68, between the Market house and Pratt-street.

ALSO,

A large two Story BRICK HOUSE, with large back buildings and stables—a pump of excellent water in the yard, with about *Four Acres of Land* on the North side of the Fredericktown road, about three-fourths of a mile from the city—is one of the most healthy situations in the neighborhood of the city, and nearly opposite to Booth's Gardens. For terms apply to

HENRY KEERL.

july 4 2aw

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present them immediately, as he wishes to arrange his business as speedily as possible.

SOLOMON G. ALBERS.

aug 12 G eo4t

NAILS.

150 casks CUT NAILS, assorted sizes 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 & 20*d.* of the best quality,

FOR SALE BY

WM HOWELL, Jr.
No. 59, Smith's wharf.

Who receives a regular supply of the article—Orders for any quantity or description filled at the shortest notice.

aug 12 eo8t

Tavern Stand for Sale or Rent.

A Valuable Tavern Stand for Sale or Rent with good water, about 3 miles from Baltimore, lying on the main road leading from Baltimore to Liberty-town, and 1 mile from the Winter Mills. Also, *Eighteen & Three quarter acres good Land*, can be had with it—it is a stand that is well known for good custom, and with a little repair might be made as good as any in the county.

SARAH BLUFORD.

aug 15 eo4t*

Information Wanted.

The subscriber forwarded a box of Merchandize by Waggon, Waggoner's name *Washington Smithson*, on the 22d of March last, to the address of Mr. John Mill, Charleston, S. C. which box has not yet been received. Any person who sent goods by the same waggon, or can give any information either of the box or waggoner, will confer a favor by transmitting it to

F. LUCAS, Jr.
No. 138, Market st. Balt

aug 20 eo5t

Passage for Portugal.

By Permission of Admiral Cockburn

The good Portuguese Schooner
BOA ESPERANZA,
CAPTAIN IOAO JOZE COELHO,

Burthen 170 tons, having undergone a thorough and very complete repair, will sail in ballast, with passengers, in ten or fifteen days.

Single Letters will be taken at 50 cents each, for any part of Europe, and due attention paid to forward them on arrival.

For passage apply to

HENRY THOMPSON.

aug 17 eo1t

LADIES ACADEMY.

The instruction of young ladies under the immediate inspection of the Misses Rookers, corner of Pratt and Sharp streets, will re-commence on the first Monday in September next.

aug 24 eo8t

PRISONERS.

From a Canadian Paper.

Correspondence between Colonel Baynes and General Winder, relative to the Exchange of Prisoners.—Concluded.*

NO. 2.

MONTREAL, APRIL 10.

Brigadier Gen. Winder has received Col. Baynes's note of this morning, and has read it with close and profound attention, not without considerable surprize and the deepest regret—surprize, because it seems to have been expected that the discussions depending between Col. Baynes and himself, were in fact to have settled and adjusted a principal question which will no doubt occupy the Congress at Gottenburg—regret, because he fears that the beneficial consequences which would result from making exchanges, as far as was practicable under the powers held by Gen. Winder, must be defeated, by persisting in the views held out by the note of Col. Baynes—Exchanges, which would restore to liberty and happiness so many brave and honorable men of both nations, who may otherwise linger out a tedious protracted confinement, finally to be terminated by an inglorious death, and which, beside, would leave untouched in the fullest extent, the pretension of Great Britain, on the question from whence the system of retaliation has arisen.

It appears to Brigadier Gen. Winder from the note of Col. Baynes, that he considered an Exchange made under the restriction in Brigadier Gen. Winder's powers, as an abandonment or compromitting the principle in question by the British Government. Surely, if this was the case, as according to Brigadier Gen. Winder's conception it certainly is not, it would have been an abandonment of it on the part of the American Government if this restriction had not existed in the power, and would have been an extent of power, which, it is confidently believed, His Excellency did not expect would be conferred on the occasion—nor indeed could it be supposed, that a power to treat relative to the adjustment of this principle, would have been conferred upon a person in the situation and under the circumstances which Brigadier Gen. Winder was when he received the power.

Brigadier Gen. Winder further supposes, that His Excellency has, and can have in the ordinary course of things, no power to settle and adjust this question unless by special delegation, and this, if known to the Government of the United States, would have drawn from them a correspondent delegation of power with a view to its adjustment.

But the government of the United States were aware that His Excellency possessed, as incidental to his Military Command, the power of making Exchanges, relative to the Prisoners made from and by his command, which did not compromit the principle of the British Government on this point, and therefore had in view to delegate a corresponding power to Brigadier Gen. Winder, as it is considered they have entirely done.

The Government of the U. States conceived that a relinquishment of the twenty three original hostages taken by them, would be compromitting the principle on their part, and declined to give a power to this extent—they, on the contrary, do not ask a release of the 23 men sent to England, because that would be relinquishing it on the part of the British Government. The power to take up this question, it is presumed has been delegated to the commissioners about to assemble at Gottenburg.

But Gen. Winder is at a loss to perceive, that because he does not possess this power a negotiation is to stop, which could originally only have contemplated the exchange as far as could be done, without broaching the question. And the letter of the Secretary of State to his Excellency of the 19th March, and his contemporaneous instructions to Brig. Gen. Winder, while they look to the largest possible Exchange, yet reserve, and express to do so, whole and entire, the right of this system of retaliation, and he most sincerely believes, his propositions of yesterday's date, entirely attain this object to both parties.

Brig. Gen. Winder, conscious it would be useless to submit any observation on the the other parts of Col. Baynes's note, as he believes them completely embraced in one of the propositions of his note of yesterday, entirely conformably to Col. Baynes's wishes; and because, possessing no other powers or instructions than those already communicated he supposes it more important, at the present moment, to obviate the objections to proceed in the negotiation, which he flatters himself the foregoing remarks will have a tendency to effect, and which, unless he can effect, would be time uselessly spent, as no result could flow from it.

B. Gen. Winder submits these remarks in a spirit of unreserved candor, and cordiality, and without the loss of a moment—and flatters himself, that viewed by Col. Baynes with the same spirit, they will be found entitled to strong and conclusive weight.

(Signed) WM. WINDER.
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

No. 3.

Montreal, April 11th, 1814.

Brig. gen. Winder, has received col. Baynes' note of this morning, and has read it with all the attention the subject of it was calculated to awaken, and however much he regrets that he is not able to accomplish all that he hoped and wished, yet he is gratified in believing, that much may be accomplished in strict conformity with the principles upon which his excellency feels himself bound to act, as detailed in col. Baynes' note of to-day, and also entirely within the powers and instructions which brig. gen. Winder has received and submitted from his government. Col. Baynes' note state "that the confinement of the twenty-three American officers, and an equal number of non-commissioned officers, is considered as the first stage of retaliation, on the part of the British government, and will be persevered in, so long as the twenty-three soldiers, for which they are held as hostages, are kept in confinement, and cannot be affected by any exchange that does not emancipate the twenty three British soldiers."

What brigadier general Winder proposes, therefore, in entire conformity to this principle is, that the British officers put into confinement, in retaliation for the confinement of the above forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, shall be released and exchanged to such an extent as an equivalent value of American officers confined in retaliation for them, or who may be prisoners of war, other than the above forty-six, shall be released and exchanged.

Brigadier general Winder, in his note of the 9th made his proposition as extensive as he was allowed, but considered, at the same time, that if in its whole extent it was not acceptable to his excellency, he would hold himself ready to embrace any modification of them, which might be more acceptable, and within brigadier general Winder's power.

This proposition appearing to brigadier general Winder to be so entirely within the principles contained in colonel Baynes' note he feels the most sanguine assurance of its acceptance, and, without incumbering it with any thing else, he hastens to submit it without delay.

(Signed)
WM. WINDER, brig. gen. U. S. army.

No. 4.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Adjt. General's Office, 12th April, 1814.

Col. Baynes has to acknowledge Brig. Gen. Winder's note of the 11th inst. and is commanded to acquaint him, that the commander of the forces consents to an exchange of hostages, and all others, prisoners of war, in conformity to the scale of the cartel, under the previously stipulated conditions recited in his note, viz. That the 23 British soldiers first confined as *hostages*, and the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers, confined as hostages, in retaliation for the same, remain untouched, and be not included in the present proposed exchange.

It appearing that the American government assert to have placed 77 British Officers in confinement as hostages, and the right to retaliate in an equal number, being assumed by the Commander of the Forces, it would be necessary to place 31 American officers in similar restraint, in order to hold 77 to restore in exchange; but to avoid the performance of so unpleasant a task, it is proposed that it be taken for granted, that this further act of retaliation has been carried into effect, and that the number of hostages on both sides, being equal in number, amounting to 77, are declared released as hostages, and placed on the footing of ordinary prisoners of war, to be exchanged as such, in conformity to the Cartel.

That this measure take place immediately in Quebec, and with the least possible delay in the United States and Halifax.

The exchange contemplated, is to include every individual held as a prisoner of war connected with the army of British North America, commencing from the first act of hostilities on either side, excepting only the 23 British soldiers, and the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers to be reserved as hostages, it being further stipulated, that the last mentioned 46 will be placed on the footing of ordinary prisoners of war, & exchanged as such whenever the 23 British soldiers are so released or delivered over for exchange.

The details contained in Brig. Gen. Winder's note of the 9th inst. are accepted of, as forming the outline for a mutual arrangement for carrying this exchange into effect.

(Signed)
EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. Gen. N. A.

No. 5.

H. Quarters, Montreal, Adj't General's Office, 12th April, 1814.

Col. Baynes has to acknowledge Brig. Gen. Winder's note of this day, and is commanded to acquaint him, that the commander of the forces has no objection to the principle upon which his exchange is proposed by the Secretary of State as a preliminary measure to his entering upon the proposed negotiation, provided that the basis upon which that negotiation is to be conducted, is in its principle admissible, and holds out a fair and reasonable prospect of producing the desired end.

His Excellency considered the proposal as stated in the Secretary of State's letter of 19th March, as coming under that description, and the accompanying letter of instructions of the same date, comporting with the same, he did not hesitate to grant his consent to the proposed exchange of Brigadier Gen. Winder, as a proper preliminary measure—but a subsequent communication from the Secretary of the United States, being received by Brig. Gen Winder, and represented by him to have introduced into the first instructions, alterations in themselves inadmissible in principle, and that the same had been omitted by error in transcribing the first copy, and were therefore to be considered as forming the text and spirit of the proposition—The commander of the forces considered himself absolved from his assent to a document, which had, from the act of the proposing party, become a nullity; and thereby cancelling whatever might have emanated from it, and that he was at liberty to revert to the alternative suggested in the Secretary of State's first letter, and reject the proposal *in toto.*

Colonel Baynes is directed to inform Brig. General Winder, that it is not his Excellency's intention to sanction any partial exchange except for the express purpose stated in the Secretary of State's letter, with which he thinks it highly expedient and proper to comply, but he must require from that officer a most direct and unequivocal assurance, that he is *authorised to treat, and ratify, without reservation on the part of his government*, a negotiation on the principles stated in Col. Baynes' note of the 11th and 12th, and in General Winder's note of the 11th inst.—in which case his exchange will be declared full and complete.

Brigadier General Winder will excuse this demand, which has become necessary, from the doubts which he has himself created, as to the nature and extent of the restrictions recently placed upon him by his government.

(Signed) EDW'D. BAYNES,
Adjt. General, North America.

No. 6.

MONTREAL, APRIL 13, 1814.

Brig. General Winder very much regrets that he should have failed in communicating to Col. Baynes in the last interview the extent of the powers communicated to him with the requisite precision.

It was the intention of Brigadier General Winder, to have stated that his powers extended, without restriction, to propose and agree to an exchange of all British Prisoners of war taken from the command of Sir George Prevost, except the 23 men put into confinement in retaliation for the 23 men sent to England, to which extent he now assures Col. Baynes his powers extend, embracing all the subjects contained in Col. Baynes' notes of the 11th and 12th, and Brigadier Gen. Winder's of the 11th.

As it was not the intention of brig. gen. Winder that his excellency should have the least question as to the extent of his powers, he cannot but feel mortified, that an idea should have been entertained for a moment that he intended to render them in the least degree doubtful, and he trusts this avowal will remove all such impressions, and enable Col. Baynes and himself, upon the adjustment of Brig. Gen. Winder's exchange, to proceed without delay to the arrangement.

(Signed)
WM. WINDER, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

* *See American of August* 12.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Clymer's Improved Printing Press

It has long been a desideratum among printers, to obtain a press for letter press printing which should be worked with less manual labour than that now in use; whilst the simplicity of its construction, and the certainty of the result, should leave but little, or nothing to the judgment of the pressmen.

The subscribers have been highly gratified in examining a press invented by Mr. *George Clymer*, of this city; in which it appears to them, that all the objections to the common press are completely obviated; and every thing which can be hoped for from a machine is obtained. In the press in general use the power remains the same during the whole time of taking an impression; in that of Mr. Clymer the power is progressively increased; so that at the moment of taking the impression it is at its maximum. In the working of the common press there is an inequality, which renders frequent adjustment, and a considerable thickness of blanketing necessary; in that of Mr. Clymer this inequality cannot take place; and of course less thickness of blanket will be required, and the type must last much longer. The severe labour in working the common press, undoubtedly occasions great injury to the health, and the consequent annual loss of many lives; that of Mr. Clymer is so easily worked, that an impression can be taken from a whole form by a single pull, without employing a force *nearly equal* to that required for half the form in the old way.

In forming an opinion of this invention, the subscribers have not only consulted their own judgments, and made their own observations but they have been assured by practical workmen who have used this press, that it will execute every kind of work, with as great or greater speed than the common press; but that in the finer kinds of work, the saving will be incalculable. And that such is its general excellence, both as respects ease of working, and perfection of execution, that there is no danger of saying too much in its favour.

R. PATTERSON,
OLIVER EVANS,
JACOB PERKINS,
Of Newburyport
JOSEPH CLOUD,
NATHAN SELLERS,
THOS. P. JONES,
ADAM ECKFELDT.

It is a fundamental law in mechanics, that the power produced by the invention of any instrument or machine, is to that which generates it, as the space described in equal time by the moving body, is to that described by the body moved, *inversely*. In cases where the effect produced is measured by the space through which the moved body passes, as in that of raising a weight, a great multiplication of power cannot be made without a corresponding loss of time. If a crane be made to work by one man, it will take twice as much time as if it were made to work by two, to raise the same weight. There are cases, however, as in that of the operation of a printing press, where the space through which the exertion of great power is wanted, is very minute. Consequently, if that portion of the machine which gives the impression, be made to move ever so slow during the time it passes through this small space, and of course with ever so great a power, the loss of time will be immaterial, if the rest of the movement be made with very great quickness. This may be done evidently without much additional exertion, as during the rest of the movement no more force is required than what will overcome the friction of the parts of the machine. This peculiarity (wholly overlooked in the ordinary construction of the printing press) did not escape the sagacity of Mr. Clymer—and he has consequently furnished the printers with various presses constructed in such a manner as to derive advantage from it. The last construction, however, appears to me superior to them all, and apparently to every thing of the kind heretofore made. It is with pleasure I express my approbation, since desired by the inventor; but what seems to me of much more importance is the favorable opinion of the pressmen who have wrought with it, which they have expressed warmly to me as well as to others.

ROBERT HARE.

From the Liverpool Mercury of March 25.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

By the last arrivals from South Africa, the Missionary Society of London have received from Mr. Campbell, one of their agents, a very interesting account of his journey to the north of the Orange River. The novelty and importance of this tract has excited a great sensation among the curious and intelligent at the Cape of Good Hope. After ten days travelling beyond the Orange River, he arrived at Lattakkoo, an African city not far from the east coast, and containing about 1500 houses and 8000 inhabitants. He had long conversation with their King, Matebee, which was repeated in the presence of his chiefs and people. After much discussion, he succeeded in obtaining the King's consent to send missionaries amongst them; and was dismissed with this laconic answer—"Send them, I will be a father to them." At this city, he obtained information of many other tribes, still farther to the northward, hitherto unheard of, and offering a wide field both for curiosity and missionary enterprise.

From Lattakkoo, he shaped his course to the south east and south; and fell in with two villages peopled with different races; and from them he obtained their consent to send missionaries. He represents this part of his track as carrying him through a richly beautified country, and adorned with all the luxuriance of Raheitean scenery. He then regained the Orange River; and keeping by its course, he travelled nearly the whole breadth of Africa to Namacqualand, where the river discharges its water into the South Atlantic.

Mr. Campbell has thus succeeded in crossing Africa by a route higher up than had ever been attempted by an European, and returned to the Cape, after a journey of nine months. Another of the missionaries is to be employed on a northerly expedition along the west coast of Africa, with a view to obtain information respecting the Dramara country and the regions beyond it. This country is known to Europeans only by name, and reaches northward from Namacqualand as far as to the south tropic.

It is to be hoped, that the exertions of these benevolent men will not be looked upon by the public with an eye of indifference, merely because they add the blessings of Christianity to the other blessings of settled residence, cultivation, and the useful arts, which they have ever introduced among their converts. They have already carried their schools and their chapels beyond the limits of the colony; and their remotest missionary village is about 500 miles to the northward of the south angle of Africa. Thus, by carrying forward their settlements into the interior, are these hardy adventurers, in the best of causes, making constant advances upon the barbarism of this vast continent

They bid fair to lay open, in the course of time the whole of that unknown and neglected quarter of the globe to the curiosity of the public; and it is to be hoped, that the public liberality will keep pace with the growing expenses of their large and multiplied undertakings.

From a London Paper, of May 20.

Count Rumford has lately been engaged in a new series of experiments on the draft of carriages with broad and narrow wheels. It is commonly considered that broad wheels, by presenting a greater surface of friction, require a greater draft; but among other applications of philosophy to common life, during the French revolution, it was ordered that all loaded carriages on the roads of France should have broad wheels. The consequence is, that the roads of France are now the best in the world; and it is found that as they are never cut by narrow wheels, so broad wheels require less draft than narrow ones, and are now preferred all over France by carriers of every description, as less liable to wear out, and as requiring but one fourth of the number of horses. An observation of this fact on the roads, led Count Rumford to put broad wheels of four inch felly to his chariot; and several months' experience in driving about Paris has afforded a similar result as to draft, while the motion of the carriage was beyond comparison more easy and uniform.—A very remarkable circumstance resulted from his varied experiments: he found a great difference in the law for the augmentation of the draft without any augmentation whatever of the velocity—which difference of draft depends not on the *velocity* but on the *nature* of the road. When the carriage went on a rough pavement at an easy walking pace, the draft with the new wheels was but 40 pounds, but at an easy trot it became equal to 80 pounds, and at a quick trot to 120 pounds.—But upon an unpaved road, as well as in sand or gravel, the draft was always nearly the same, whatever was the pace of the horses. This difference, without doubt, depends on the smart shocks that the carriage receives when it is drawn rapidly over a pavement; but it follows that the slower a carriage goes, the weight and load remaining the same, the less force is necessary to draw it; and, consequently, when travelling on a great paved road, if we wish to go very fast, we must quit the paved for the unpaved side even when this unpaved side is far from being good; but when we travel with a carriage very much loaded, and wish to save the horses, we must go at an easy walking pace upon the pavement.

The following imperial Ukase, or Proclamation was read at the General Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, on Wednesday May 4, 1814, by the Rev. Mr. Pinkerton from Moscow. as evincing the lively interest which the Emperor Alexander takes in the cause of religion.

TRANSLATION.

Beloved Subjects! A year is elapsed since we were called upon to return thanks to God for delivering our realms from the hands of cruel and powerful enemies. Scarcely is the present year expired, and already our victorious banners are erected on the banks of the Rhine. Europe, which was armed against us, is now voluntarily marching with us! All the nations which lie between Russia and France will follow our example; and having united their arms with ours, turn them against the oppressor of nations.

So great a change upon earth could only have been effected by the special power of God. The destiny of nations and states rises and falls by the power of His almighty arm Who is powerful without Him? Who is strong and stable, unless by His will? Let us turn to Him with our whole heart and mind. Let us not be proud of our own deeds. Let us never imagine that we are more than weak mortals. What are we? So long as the hand of God is with us, we are in possession of wisdom and might, but without Him we are nothing. Let all the praises of man be silenced before Him. Let each of us present the sacrifice of praise to Him to whom it is due. Our true glory and honor is humiliation before Him. We are convinced that each of our faithful subjects always feels this, and especially after so much divine goodness has been poured upon us. Animated therefore by these sentiments of humility and zeal, we ordain on the present occasion, that thro'out the whole empire every temple of God be opened, that in every church solemn thansgivings be presented, on bended knees, to the Maker and Disposer of all things, and that all present tears of the warmest gratitude to Him for the unspeakable mercy shewn to us. By the power of His Almighty arm, he hath drawn us out of great deeps, and placed us on the pinacle of glory—What shall we render unto him but tears, gratitude and joy.

Signed, ALEXANDER.

Given at Head Quarters,
Carlshrue, Dec. 6, O. S. 1813.

Resurrection.—About fifteen years ago, a youth belonging to North Shields was supposed to have been drowned in going on shore from a ship in that harbor; and shortly after, a body was found near the spot, which the parents taking for their son's had it decently buried. Not a doubt was entertained to the contrary, till last week, when he returned and went to the house in which he left his parents. He found it occupied by a woman he had formerly known, and asked if she did not recollect him. She replied she did not, when he suddenly exclaimed, "What have you forgot Jack ***** ?"—The poor woman recognized his features, and having no doubt of its being Jack's ghost, gave a scream which brought every inhabitant in the house to her assistance, whom she earnestly brought to protect her from the spirit. Jack stood astonished; at length throwing his quid with fury into the fire, roared out that "he would be d——d if he was a ghost." An explanation now took place, when he accounted for his mysterious conduct as follows:—Being ill used by his master, he determined to run away; and having taken a large dog with him into the boat, which he threw into the water, the plunge was heard on board, and it being very dark, his shipmates thought it was him as he repeatedly shouted "over board."—He then entered on board a man of war, and was directly sent abroad.