

SCHWITZ, September 23.

Our government has not yet decided upon the projects which have been submitted for opening a canal, to empty into the Lake Zug or Lake Sauwertz, the waters stopped by the falling of the mountain. The engineers of Zurich and Bern have returned home. The official report which has been published of the awful disaster of the second of September, could not in the first moments of terror, be so minutely detailed as we could have wished. The following relation from an eye-witness may be depended on.

"The canton of Schwitz and the district of the same name, is situated between lake Sauwertz and the village of Arth, between the two mountains of Rigi and Rossburg, a charming and fertile valley, a league in breadth and two in length, and where are also situated the three villages of Sauwertz, Rüssingen, and Goldau, and the little hamlet of Rothen. The spirit of domestic economy and industry possessed by the inhabitants, connected with a peaceable and moral character, had made it a flourishing place. The houses & other buildings for the most part were well constructed & kept in good repair. The orchards were filled with fine fruit trees of all kinds. Raising cattle, and making butter and cheese was the principal occupation of the inhabitants. They distinguished themselves from the other villagers by the neatness of their dress and their houses, and lived content and happy. To the north of this valley rose majestically, the highest part of the mountain called Spitzenberg. Its sides, from the base half way up, were covered in the most romantic manner, with meadows, pastures, orchards, houses and dispersed castles. Further towards the summit were their summer meadows and beautiful forests, and above all a Grand Alp. The heart (or entrails of the mountain) was composed in greater part of calcined and (charbonne de pierre) burnt stones. At a considerable distance up the mountain the young men in watching their flocks had discovered, a long time since, a cavern, the entrance of which was very narrow, but which grew insensibly wide as one advanced, in the form of a road hewn in the rock, and under which was a lake, the extent of which was not known, on account of the darkness of the place. Its depth had never been found, notwithstanding the length of the cords used for the purpose. In going up the mountain far above this cavern, several holes were seen, in which stones, when thrown in, rolled as long as they could be heard.

"Such were the situation of that beautiful valley, & the environs of the mountain. On the 2d of September, 1808, after an extraordinary rain of two whole days, particularly upon the heights, the inhabitants of the mountain heard in the morning and during the day, at particular intervals, a singular noise, which the simple and credulous people attributed to some mysterious or supernatural cause. At 4 in the afternoon several large stones rolled half way down the declivity of the mountain, with great violence and noise. As those movements are common in mountainous countries, nobody paid any attention to it. One hour after, the dreadful fall of the mountain took place. At first, the summit slid slowly down to a certain distance, when it exploded like a mine with a most tremendous noise, accompanied with smoke, vapor and flames of fire, which shot into the air in different directions with the rapidity of lightning, and spread in every direction over the opposite mountain, after having, in the twinkling of an eye buried this beautiful vale and all its inhabitants. At the moment of the unforeseen catastrophe, all the elements, fire, water, and earth, were in a frightful agitation. The spectators were very fearful they should be swallowed up in this vortex, which spread around chaos, destruction and death. The greatest mass passed over Rüssingen and the environs of Goldau, sweeping every thing in its course. The eye of the spectator can now behold but one frightful picture of destruction & ruin. All that beautiful and fertile country, where not long since were seen two hundred villages, is now buried under a high mountain, newly formed, and which will remain thousands of years sterile and uncultivated. A second mass was precipitated towards Sauwertz and the lake, which is a league in length. It is here where the greatest part of Sauwertz and Rüssingen are entirely buried. The force of the mass of earth, like a torrent, swept buildings, trees and every thing in its course. For a finishing stroke to this horrid scene of desolation, another great mass of earth, according to some, fell into the lake of Sauwertz, and according to others (which is the most probable) rose from the bottom of the lake, drove the water in an unheard of manner, and with great impetuosity over its banks, and spared no manner of thing around the lake. The water rose with a frightful roaring, to about one hundred feet perpendicular, and in returning tore up rocks and trees, which it drew along with it into the lake. The beautiful plain, with all the houses that covered it, has been swallowed up and annihilated by the current of the enormous mass of water, so that scarcely the least vestige of the place where it existed, can be perceived. At the upper end of the lake, the little village of Seven was exposed to the greatest danger. Two houses and a stable have been carried away—several others much damaged and rendered uninhabitable. The earth has filled the lake in such a manner, that people go on foot now, where before they went in boats. The wreck of houses, trees, beams, planks, furniture, &c. cover ten feet in thickness the surface, which now resembles a marsh. The rubbish has obstructed the outlets of the currents between the mountains, and as their waters cannot escape, they have overflowed the fallen earth, formed lakes & spread their waters to a great distance."

DUBLIN, October 12.

We very much regret to state, that letters from the counties of Mayo, Sligo and Leitrim, describe that district to be in a very alarming situation. Under what influences

or by what practices they may have been excited, we have not at present the means of investigation; but our public duty obliges us to say, that disturbances of a very serious nature, and likely, if unchecked, to produce dreadful consequences to the whole island, have, for some time past, prevailed in that part of Ireland. The present pretext is oppression in the collection of tythes—in consequence of which large multitudes of the peasantry have been accustomed to assemble together by night, under the name of "Threshers," burning and destroying those haggards and barns in which any tythe corn may have happened to be deposited. These tumults, which the civil power was found totally inadequate to restrain, have now increased in frequency and extent to such a degree as to have succeeded in driving the Protestant Clergy and a great number of the Protestant inhabitants from their homes, so as to place the whole country at the mercy of the insurgents. Remonstrances upon this afflicting subject have been presented by the magistrates of those counties to government; but, we are sorry to say, hitherto without any obvious effect, our rulers expecting that mildness and conciliation will restore tranquility more effectually than any interposition of power; but we fear this sentiment, honorable as it may be to their feelings, has already operated too long, and that unless very speedy measures be adopted, they will find more difficulty in re-establishing order, than those who are not acquainted with local circumstance could be induced to believe.

LONDON, October 22.

Having received various accounts of the nature and extent of the recent disturbances in the north west of Ireland, we have taken pains to ascertain the real case. A letter, dated Leitrim, October 12, furnishes the following particulars:

"You may rely on the following information, with respect to the insurgents, called Threshers, who have unfortunately extended themselves into this county, as authentic. They first began to shew themselves in the county of Mayo, where they issued a sort of proclamation, or manifesto, signed, 'Captain Thresher,' and dated from the 'United Orange and Green Lodge, Castlebar.' Their proposed object is to prevent the exaction of the Catholic Clergy, and also to deter the clergy of the established church from leasing their tythes to proctors, or, in any way, employing them in the collection of them. The tenor of their manifesto, and their conduct hitherto, have been in strict conformity with this object; they are themselves a mixed multitude, of almost every sect of religion, amongst whom are to be found, we understand, even many of the yeomanry, they assemble only at night, and wear a shirt over their clothes, and a white band over their hats, that they may distinguish each other in the dark; their range is directed against the tythe proctors (one of whom, a wretched man with a large family, fell a victim to their fury in the county of Sligo) and whose persons and property equally feel the effects of their blind rage, wherever they fall into their power. I have not heard that they compel any one to join them who does not wish it, but wherever they come, they swear the landlords,

1st. To pay the Protestant Clergyman his just due.
2d. That they will not pay the priest more than he has been hitherto accustomed to receive.
3d. That they will not take their tythes from a proctor.
4th, and lastly, That if they have made any agreement with the proctor, they will immediately surrender it, and enter into a new one with the minister of the parish himself.

These disturbances, I am happy to say, however, are likely to be of short continuance. They extend at present to the counties of Mayo, Sligo and Leitrim, and partially prevail in Cavan and Longford. About six hundred of them assembled at Swanlinbar, a few days ago; and on Friday last, they advanced as far as Ballinacool, though the sessions were then holden in the town. The magistrates and gentlemen are exerting themselves with becoming activity. In Sligo, they have entered into a subscription for the family of the murdered proctor, and have offered large rewards for the discovery and conviction of those infatuated wretches, and a meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of Cavan, will take place on Saturday next, for a similar purpose.

GREENSBURG, (Penn.) Dec. 26.

A gentleman who passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to the city of Washington informs, that he left Frankfort (Kentucky) on the 10th inst.; that the grand jury of the district court of Kentucky, found no bill against colonel Burr; and that he was accordingly discharged from further attendance on said court. That general Adair, late a United States senator from that state, summoned as a witness on the part of the United States, proved the following facts:

That while at the city of Washington he had personal knowledge that a correspondence had passed between Mr. Burr and the president, relative to a military equipment to act against the Spanish possessions; that colonel Burr had offered to the president, that if he would furnish him with a million and a half of dollars, he would undertake the conquest of the Floridas and the Spanish possessions in Louisiana—that the president declined the offer for the present, preferring negotiation, being desirous of waiting the event before any decisive steps should be taken; that Burr's preparations were made under the sanction of government, so as to be ready to act in the event of a failure of

the negotiation. It was also proved to the grand jury that Mr. Burr had become possessed of a Spanish grant of land in Louisiana, made to a baron de Bastrop, said to consist of 30 miles square. That his intention was now to make a settlement of these lands. That the conditions on which he proposed to make the settlement were as follow:—He had caused it to be laid off in small tracts of from 3 to 500 acres. To every settler he was to give 100 acres in fee, and 10 dollars in cash, provided he raised a cabin, and cleared a road to the adjoining tract; and in case of a rupture with Spain, would serve as a volunteer, in the army of the United States, under colonel Burr, for the invasion of the Floridas, and the Spanish part of Louisiana.

Upon this evidence (which it is said will be published) col. Burr was acquitted by the grand jury. The president's proclamation had not then arrived in Kentucky. A bill, in honor of Mr. Burr, was given at Frankfort, at which the governor of Kentucky acted as a manager.

At Chillicothe, our informant first saw the president's proclamation, and was there informed by judge Sims, that instructions had been forwarded to the governors of the states of Ohio and Kentucky by the president of the United States to arrest col. Burr, Comfort Tyler, and Mr. Blannerhasset, and some others—that in consequence of orders from the governor of Ohio, a party of armed men had seized six of col. Burr's boats below Marietta, full of men; that four others had escaped.

It was also stated to us, that the enquiry into the conduct of judge Sebastian, relative to the Spanish association, had deeply implicated the character of general Wilkinson. That colonel Buckner, a member of the senate of Kentucky, deposed, that in 1791, Dr. Fuller, shewed him and Sebastian, a letter from general Wilkinson acquainting the Doctor that he (gen. Wilkinson) was in the service of Spain, requesting his endeavours to withdraw the affections of the people of Kentucky from the Union and in favour of Spain, assuring him that a separation to that effect would soon take place, and if it did, he (Dr. Fuller) should be appointed surgeon general of the western country; that Wilkinson had presented a memorial to the Kentucky-convention, consisting of 22 sheets, to that effect. Indirect information was also obtained that Wilkinson held at that time a commission under the Spanish government.

Our informant adds, that he learned at Chillicothe that the president had sent orders to governor Claiborne, to have Wilkinson arrested and sent to Washington city. Deeming these reports interesting to our readers, we have simply narrated them as we received them. A few days will probably ascertain their accuracy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.

On Wednesday last, major Moses Porter arrived in this city, with upwards of forty artificers, from the garrison of Natchitoches, who are at present engaged in fortifying and repairing the forts and breast-works for the reception of the troops; 800 of which are expected here in the course of the present week.

Lieut. Rony, who left this place a short time since, with two companies of infantry, returned with them here on Friday evening last. They lay only five days at the fort of Natchitoches, when they received orders to return.

November 28.

On Tuesday evening last, general James Wilkinson and suite, arrived in this city—on the morning following, his arrival was announced by a federal salute—and during the course of the day, his excellency the governor, the officers, civil and military, and many respectable citizens, waited on the general, to congratulate him on his arrival.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 7.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city, from New-Orleans, dated November 21, states, that a Spanish officer, just arrived from Baton Rouge, gave information that an official account had been received there of the arrival of Don Joseph de Salcedo, captain general of Mexico, on the frontiers, at the head of 8000 men.

This intelligence is of so dissimilar a complexion from that recently received from that quarter, that we cannot attach much credit to it.

Extract of a letter to a member of congress, dated Natchitoches, December 17, 1806.

Colonel Burr has just arrived in this place from Kentucky. His agents are endeavoring to obtain Spanish or British gold for post notes. They are also endeavoring to purchase up pork, &c. Some boats are built and others on the stocks for him. All is surmise with respect to his object and destination.

Another of the same date.

"The principal occurrence which seems to agitate the public mind at this moment is, that col. Burr is here making preparation to descend the river immediately. It is stated by some, that his flotilla on the Ohio is great, and that a vast number of men are about to descend with him. Conjectures are various with regard to his object."

The following is an extract of a letter received from a gentleman of the highest respectability residing in west Tennessee—it will tend to shew the impression made in that quarter by the conspiracy attributed to colonel Burr. The letter is dated Bellview, December 18.

"Much sensibility has been produced here, on the subject of a Spanish war. General orders have been issued for the militia to be held in readiness, to march at a short notice. On this occasion our people have discovered a spirit worthy of freemen. I

hope and believe that on great emergencies the Americans would imitate the same spirit which stimulated their fathers in seventy-six.

"There has been a considerable rumor among us, on the subject of a conspiracy being meditated against the government, by some of the western people and others—but to me the whole is in conclusive—for myself, I apprehend no danger from it, inasmuch as I do think that the people of this country are too well disposed towards the government to indulge the most remote thought of such a measure—nay, they would become indignant at the idea. In fact, I think there is no man of common sense who would attempt such a thing at this time."

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

By the China Packet, from Calcutta, we learn, that an attempt has been made by a strong party of natives to liberate the children of Tipoo Saib. The fortress in which they were confined was attacked, and would have been carried, but for the timely appearance of a company of dragoons, who, without discrimination, cut down the assailants.

By an arrival to the eastward from Canton, it is stated, that much uneasiness prevailed in consequence of an apprehended incursion of the Ladrones.

"Ladrones Islands, of the N. Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small inlets and rocks, and lie in about 140 E. long, and between 11 and 28 N. lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or Islands of Thieves. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam and Rota."

Arrived, schr. Trial, Harding, Boston, 24 days; Little Will, Oliphant, Richmond, 15.

Cleared, brig Mary, Hunt, Surinaum. Schr. Deborah, Morey, of and for this port, from Havana, is sent into Nassau by a privateer, after having been boarded, examined and dismissed by the Elephant 74 gun ship off the Havana.

From January 1, to December 21, 1806, entered at the port of Boston, 1085 vessels of different descriptions, from foreign ports—viz—195 ships and bargues; 336 snows and brigs; 518 schooners, and 36 sloops. During the same period, there cleared 932 vessels of all denominations, from foreign ports.

On the 13th ult. the ship Warrington, Jackson, commander and owner, was wrecked near Cape Henry light house. The weather was thick, and the dimness of the light occasioned captain J. and the mate to be deceived as to its distance; and the ship mistimed when it endeavored to put her about to stand off. On examining the light house it was found extremely dirty, and a great number of panes of glass were found broken, and patched and putied, and in some instances squares of wood were inserted in the frames.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Arrived, the ship Polly Ledet, 16 days from Halifax. The Polly was from Guadeloupe bound to New-York, captured by the Cambrian and sent to Halifax, tried and cleared. The ship Messenger, Butler, of New-York was condemned the 3d ult. on the ground of her going from an English to a French port. The ship Enterprise of do. was to have her trial in a few days. The schr. Mary-Ann, of Boston, from Porto-Rico; and the Four Sons of Salem, from Bordeaux, were both condemned. The Caesar, Triumph and Topaze, sailed two days before on a cruise. Passengers, capt. Butler, late of the Messenger and Mess. Trowbridge and Duncan of the Enterprise.

The schooner Adela, Henry, 27 days from Cayenne. Passengers, Mr. Gilbert Deblais of Boston, and Mr. Charles Robins of Philadelphia.

The schooner Patsy, Linter, 11 days from Alexandria.

The schooner Hunter, Sneden, 12 days from Richmond, and 4 from the Roads. The sloop Portland, Platt, from Barnegat, with the letters and papers of the schr. Two Brothers, Darrell, from New-York for Charleston, which vessel got ashore at that place ten hours after she left this port. The cargo was landed with some loss and damage—and with care the vessel may be thumped over the bar, as she can be kept free by pumping.

Cleared, brig Clinton, Delano, Sligo; Mentor, Jenkins, Teneriffe;

BY THE DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, December 27.

Arrived, schooner Two-Brothers, captain Haskell, from Alicante. Spoke, November 10, off Cape-de-Gat, a barque from Salem, John Reich, master.

January 1.

Arrived, schooner Equality, captain J. Peabody, from Baltimore.

Cleared, ship Hercules, Fairfield, Canton; schooner Peace and Plenty, Ford, Guadeloupe.

BOSTON, January 4.

On Friday last, arrived the schr. Lucy, captain Foster, 30 days from Charleston. Dec. 5, lat. 36, 30, long. 65, 30, fell in with the brig Essequibo Packet, captain Kilburn, from St. Kitts for Wilmington, being in distress, four feet water in her hold—took from her captain K. mate, at a five hands.—Captain K. lost the day before, one of his men, Ruben Garrison.—On the 11th Dec. in a severe gale, captain Foster was run foul of, by a schooner standing S. S. E. with a deck load of lumber, and had several of his butts started.—The schooner lost her bowsprit, and she thinks was otherwise much damaged, but could not render her any assistance, and the last he saw of her she appeared to be on

her beam ends.—Capt. F. thinks that while the vessels were entangled, captain Kilburn jumped on board the schooner, as he was not seen afterwards—one of his men was also missing, by the name of William Welsh.

Arrived, Eliza, Frederick, Fredericksburg. Cleared, Good Intent, Baxter, Alexandria; Aid, Sullivan, Baltimore.

January 5.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Naples, dated Oct. 3.

"The sequestration of enemies property has been taken off, on the merchants consenting to pay 60,000 ducats, which, of course was complied with. We had to pay 2700 for our share, and thought ourselves well off. Another contribution, of 1,200,000 ducats, or rather a forced loan was imposed in July; our share of which was 1500; you therefore see that our purse has thus far been pretty well gleaned: which is rather hard, as we have been able to do little or no business since the arrival of the French forces in this country. Our port continues to be strictly blockaded; and nothing has succeeded to get in, excepting some small craft; and lately a large Greek Polacca, which came in under Russian colours, in expectation that peace had been concluded between that country and France; and which has been sequestrated by the government. Notwithstanding our situation, you will be surprised that the price of colonial productions has not experienced the least rise; but in fact, are much lower than they were a few months since. This, however, may be considered as owing to the late rumours of peace, which were generally believed; but since the continuance of war, prices are rather more favorable to the merchants. The demand for foreign articles is principally confined to the city. This circumstance has stagnated the market so much, that the coffee which came round from Leghorn, is now on hand. The Amelia, capt. Sawyer, which arrived safe at Gaeta a month since, has been obliged to go to Trieste, without unloading a single article; at that place, she will probably find a better market."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, under date of 25th October.

The quantity of flax-seed on hand throughout the kingdom amounts in the whole to 8787 hhds. American, 4964 hhds. Rigga, and 2208 hhds. Dutch, besides a considerable quantity of the latter kinds condemned as unfit for sowing; this stock on hand makes no small portion of our usual annual consumption, and so far anticipates what will be required by import for next year's supply. The unfavorable impression remaining from the bad quality of the Baltic and Dutch seed, received last spring, and the immense loss to those then concerned in their import, will, I have no doubt, deter importations being made to their usual extent next season, and prevent such seed from interfering so much as formerly with that of your country; however, from the large quantity of old seed remaining on hand, it is much to be feared that should you export nearly the amount of its usual average quantity, we shall again be overdone next season; I should therefore recommend much caution in ascertaining the probable amount of your export, before adventuring in the article, and strongly dissuade my friends from shipping at high prices. From the circumstances I have mentioned to you respecting flax-seed, I am deterred from taking any concern in it, even if to be had as low as ten dollars per cask.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

Extract of a letter from captain Dony, of the ship Venus, of New-York, dated Rio-Bueno, Jamaica, Nov. 30th, to his owner in this city, received 24th North-Carolina.

"November 25th, South Caicos bearing N. N. W. 20 miles distance, was boarded by a privateer schooner under French colors, and robbed of the following articles, viz. about 600 wt. of rigging, being all on board the Venus; a box and a half of salmon, all the carpenter's tools, spare blocks, leather, sail-twines, buckets, kids, nails, twine, sail needles, musket, 2 brace of pistols, and most of the cabin stores, and a threat to take a chat of Jamaica, and brass compass; and would not give up the ship's papers, until he examined a list of the merchants' names in the United States, which had been trading with the Brigands, and finding the name of Watson, said he should send the Venus into some port, as his orders were to capture all vessels belonging to any of the merchants whose names were on his list. Capt. D. told the captain of the privateer, there were more than one merchant of the name Watson, in New-York—the ship was then released upon the condition that capt. D. would swear, that the owner of her had never carried on any trade with the brigands, which was complied with—the ship's papers were accordingly given up, and the captain suffered to proceed, after being robbed of his speaking trumpet."

Arrived.

The brig Fame, of Providence, in 8 days from Savannah. Spoke on Friday last in lat. 33, long. 76, a ship, 5 days from New-York, for Savannah.

The sloop Cynthia, Pratt, in 10 days from Baltimore.

The schooner Ann and Susan, Bennet, of East Greenwich, 10 days from Baltimore.

Below last night, ship Commerce, Hesse, of Philadelphia, from Mocha—and one schooner.

Cleared, ships Thomas, Dayton, Nantz; New-York, Hall, Jamaica; Union, Hall, do.; brig Nancy, Saunders, St. Kitts; schr. Rising States, Wood, Charleston; sloop Science, Hawkhurst, Alexandria.