FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TABLET-No. IV. We offered a kind of an apology in our introductory number, for the careless manner Tablet. Knowing that we could not find leisure to polish our style, we so The case however, which we expected to compose the informed the public. The case, however, was different, as it respected the subjects we had contemplated to pass under examination. These being familiarised to our menced, go on from bad to worse? They mind, could neither be intrinsically im- | did. What is to prevent things from taking proved by style, nor injured by haste. To the same course in our American republics the matter, therefore, alone we solicited at-

Some persons, it is understood, have been offended by our preliminary number. We certainly did not intend to court public favor by insidious flattery. There are among us, and we are proud to acknowledge it, painters, poets, essayists, historians, law yers and divines; but, although we can better for the present, to be modest than beastful. Vanity will overset the soundest states, the generality assign the United States and United States are united the United States are united the United States and United States are united the United States and United States are united the United St shew specimens far from indifferent, in judgment. The time is, we hope, approaching, when we shall sing down Pope, in poetry; silence the easy Addison, in prose; and turn Swift into ridicule, by our wit : when the historians Robinson and Gibbon, shall yield to American names of | greater potency and merit; when our bar shall be without a parallel, and our pulpits filled with Massilons, Bourdalous, Tillotsons, Clarks, Butlers, Fosters and Blairs. This moment, we have said, is approaching ; in the mean time, let us appear diffident, study the best models, and endeavor

Our next number, we have learned, gave no less umbrage, to a few worthy patriots, who think it laudable to load the government and people of England, with every epithet of contempt and abuse-Let us call to mind, that abuse is almost always an evidence of inferiority or dsappointment.

In our second number on the article of for-

tifications, we have been much too brief, and have been condemned on this acount. The subject deserved and called for a more ample discussion, than it obtained. As it stands, we acknowledge it is scarcely an outline. We hope, however, on some future occasion, to do it more justice; and to shew, 1st. that there are none of our maritime cities, which cannot be rendered by means of fortifica tions, impregnable to ships of war. 2nd That general Washington, from a full conviction that they could be so defended, bottomed on the report of able engineers, had a system of fortifications proposed, and conformable thereto, had some of the works begun under his presidency. 3d. That Mr. Adams, acting under a similar conviction, and impressed with the necessity of the measure, forwarded the works recommended by Washington. 4th. That Mr. Jefferson, though he happened once slightly and incidentally to mention the subject to congress, has suffered the defences, erected by his predecessors, to fall into decay, while his friends in and out of congress, have set the whole system of fortifications at nought, and endeavoted by sounding in the ears of the people, the magnitude of the expense, which would attend its completion, to deter them from wishing for its further prosecu-tion. 5th. That till the system of fortifications, which has been commenced, shall be completed, our cities, notwithstanding our gun-boats, may be destroyed by a few ships of war, and more property taken from one of them than would completely fortify

In our third number we have shewn, that our rulers appear to concern themselves as little about the discipline of our militia, as about the fortifying our harbors; and even to entertain a repugnance to preserve to our little army, that military spirit, which it may still be supposed to possess. Here we might have dwelt on the prospect before us, when with the arms of reason only, we shall keep invasion far from our shores, and slumber away whole ages in peace and tranquility. This number, we are pleased to find, has

attracted some regard.

We are sorry that we cannot pursue these and other subjects according to our original design. Let, however, the considerate de mocrat ponder on what has been said. Our situation is full of peril, and pregnant with mischief. Look at the people: divided into two bodies, and all social intercourse between them prevented, as far as it is possible, by the misrepresentations and calumnies of the leaders of the prevailing party; the leaders of the prevailing party further disturbing the public tranquility, by an open and audacious struggle for place and power; and place and power bestowed by the peo-ple upon those who shew the greatest skill in the arts of flattery, and the greatest talents in repealing laws and razing to the foundation every vestige of our greatness and glory.

Are the persons, who have brought about this state of things, intitled to our confi-

Are the persons, who have left our marine to rot, intitled to our confidence?
- Are the persons, who will not suffer a seaport to be fortified, intitled to our confi-

Are the persons, who will take no pains to have the militia put in a course of preparation to defend our country, intitled to our

confidence? Are the persons, who have formed dis-

tinctions and planted enmity between citizen and citizen, intitled to our confidence? Are the persons who hold a manly language in public, and a dastardly one in private, the latter only to be conformed to by

their partizans, intitled to our confidence? the persons, who estimate their offices higher than all other considerations, intitled to our confidence?

Alas, it is painfully evident, that our republican institutions, our legal institutions, our moral habits, our political principles, our general government, our state governments, have undergone, and are undergoing, the most radical changes. Nothing now is permanent. Every thing manly, moral, religious and political, has been thrown into a state of fermentation. " Death is in the

rolling down the steep of democracy, to the recipient of all former republics, the long, the dreary and dismal valley of despotism. There are democrats, who are not without their apprehensions on this head, who will

pot;" and the United States, like a buge

stone torn from the summit of the Alps, is

the worst, that when things have got to officers and erew were chiefly be ow, stothe worst, they will mend. We also say, ing the cargo; Mr. Bromheld, together a colonel, a major, and several other officers with the carpenter and another man assist —he also took 250 horses. Those who esbut, if good men, no matter of what par ty, will not exert themselves to stry the progress of the evils now prevalent, this state of things will not mend, but must assuredly get worse. How was it in the Grecian republics, the Roman republic, and in the French republic? Did not things, in all these, after the reign of demagogues com

Will the people reject all experience, past and present? "I do acknowledge, (says John Horne Tooke,) that both in the outset and progress of the French revolution, I was guilty of two most egregious blunders; by attributing a much greater portion of virtue to individuals, and understanding to the generality, than any experience of mankind can justify."*

Such was the conviction of an English de-States, the generality assign all virtue to a few individuals, and a few individuals all understanding to the generality.

We have said, that a secret influence seems to pervade our public affairs; examine our laws, it will be found amongst them: But, where will it not be found? quarter where elections are held this monster becomes active. Though like the pestilence, it traverses whole districts without being seen, yet we easily trace its course by the ravages it occasions. Certain newspa-pers have for some time been preparing the public mind for its visible appearance among Should their predictions be realized or should a certain warrior unfurl his standard in St. Petersburg, the monster will be heard to roar across the Atlantic, and be seen in all his terrors at the capitol.

But it is time to terminate this paper and take leave of the public. Our intention was, when we commenced the Tablet, to have devoted to it a few hours in every week, that the people might behold a genuine picture of their demagogues, and the actual situati on of the country. Imperious calls oblige us to leave the work unfinished. Possibly the task may hereafter be resumed, should we be informed that these hasty sketches have proved acceptable to the thoughtful and considerate.

We beg those gentlemen who have stripped our country of its defences, and arrayed one half of the people against the other, to ' accept of our salutations, and the homage of our high consideration and esteem,' Mount-Clear.

* Diversions of Purley, p. 18, Lon. Edit.

From a Philadelphia paper. At a medical commencement, held on the 10th of April, in the university of Pennsylvania, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-one gentlemen, who submitted their Inaugural dissertations, on the following subjects, to the examination of the medical faculty.

Charles B. Robinson, on Dysentry. William Steptoe, on Animal Sympathy.

Peter Curtis, on Absorption. John Gilmer, on the Bilious Fevers which appeared in the country of Albemarle in the year 1806.

Daniel Dobbins, on the Scurvy, as it appeared in the jail of this city. Richard Brown, on the application of Phy-

William, Hoomes, on Puerperal Fever. James M'Dowell, on the Trytolucca De-

Robert Miller, on the effects of Heat. James Keilo, against the vitality of the

David Moore, on Opthalmia. Elisha Clarke, on the Œsculus Pavia, Spicata and Lutea. Peter T. Beasely, on the Epigea repexs,

and Gaultheria procumbens.

James Minor, concussion of the brain.

Thomas B. W. Grey, Cynanche Trache-

George A. Thornton, on the ameliorating effects of medicine. William R. Nelson, on apoplexy. OF MARYLAND Edward Anderson, on the Rododendron

maximum and punctatum. James Thomas, on the cause of inflammation in wounded cavities. OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. Cornelius Dupont, on Digestion.

Samuel W. Ferguson, on the sedative effects of cold. John Ramsey, on catarract. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Henry Neill, on Bubonocele.

Alexander Knight, on Vaccination. James Glen, on Dysentery. Thomas Bryant, on Titanus. Samuel B. Smith, on the means of preserving health in youth and old age.

OF MASSACHUSETTS George Cheyne Shatluck, on Hydrocephalus Internus.

OF DELAWARE.

Edward Lowber, on Inflammation of the Viscera in Yellow-Fever. William Baldwin, on the diseases which appeared in a voyage to India. OF ST. CROIX.

Baron John de Bretton, on Menstruation. The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, with a liberality which does them great honor, have lately expended the sum of twenty thousand dollars upon an elegant, spacious and commodious building, for the accommodation of the medical professors and students of physic, who this winter amounted to two hundred and sixty, an in-

crease of fifty since the last season.

Near one hundred thousand dollars are annually brought into our city, by the medical gentlemen from various parts of the

Extract from coptain Story's narrative of a disaster which took place on board the ship Marguis, of Somerulas, of Salem, (Mass.) in one of the branches of the Great Salt River, leading towards the river Jamba, in the island of Sumatra, September 18, 1806. Captain Story having got on board some sugar, coffee. &c. for ship's use, left them on deck while below at dinner, in which time he found one of the cannisters of sugar had been broken open, but could not yet pretend to see no danger. There are find who did it. Two proas were then good men, who exclaim, this state of things | alongside, both having only 14 men. The Prussian squadrons : he defeated them, and sterdam, Feb. 19.

with the carpenter, and another man assisting him, the cook and steward, remaining on deck. "I had not been below (says captain S.) more than 4 or 5 minutes, before I heard Mr. Bromfield cry out that he was creesed. I called all hands to get on deck immediately, and ran aft into my state-room to get my pistols and sword, and was going up the companion stairs; but just as I got my foot upon the first step, 2 boarding-pikes were thrown at me, which fortunately missed me. I stepped back and fired a pistol, which did no execution. I always kept my arm-chest on deck, and the boarding-pikes also, so as to have them handy. Two days previous to this, we had they had been loaded for some time, and It appears that several of the men, in trying to gain the deck by the hatchways, were wounded and driven below again. I ordered all the men into the cabin who were bebeing in the lower hold, could not get up, as all the hatchways were guarded by the Malays. Some one reported to the second officer that I was killed, and that the Malays had the deck, and was was full of men; he ordered them to break into the magazine to get up that way, and if they could not escape, to blow up the ship-which, however, I had got prepared for. Now having all hands from below in the cabin and steerage, I intended to divide the crew, one half with the chief officer, and the other half with myself-the first officer to the main hatch way, and myself at the companion way. I made a rally in the Malay language to my own crew, which the Malays returned .-We could find but three pistols, and the proper cartridges for two of them could not be found. We were obliged to load with powder, and hold the ball on the pistol till we fired, by which means we shot one of them in the arm-and after making another rally to my people, although we had but 3 swords and 3 pistols, and obliged to load and fire as above, all at once they appeared to be still. I directed the chief officer to the main hatchway and he was lifted up by the people, and saw no person on deck; at which we all rushed on deck, and found they had got off from the ship ; we went to the arm chest to get our small arms in order to pursue them in the boat, but found they had thrown them all overboard. Our decks being full of empty casks, it was sometime before we could get any gun to bear upon them-we fired one of the bow guns, but it did no execution. We could find nothing of the cook and stoward, but found Mr. Bromfield dead between decks. It appears that after I went below, Mr. B. seeing one of the Malays sitting on the hencoop, with his clothes wrapped round him, thought he had stolen the sugar that was taken out of the cannister, and told the boy he would go and see; but the boy went first to see him, and found him casting off the line, and fastening the companion door (but the boy thought nothing of it) in order, I suppose, to creese me as I came up from below. Mr. B. came round to search the man for the sugar-he took up his clothes, and, as I suppose, the fellow had his naked creese under them, and supposing himself detected, made use of the creese by thrusting it into Mr. B's bosom. The sailmaker went to see what was the matter, and he was attacked by the same fellow, who made several thrusts at him which he parried, but got several very bad wounds, & then run and jumped down the main hatchway. The carpenter and the man who was at work with him jumped into one of the boats and took to the woods -and in an hour they returned, and found we had possession of the ship again. Soon after this we had about 10 proas full of men, well armed, along side to assist us; but I did not admit but a few of them on board. On information of the affair being sent to town to the head minister, he immediately dispatched several proas in quest of the villians who had risen upon the ship. I found every attention paid me from the sultan and the head men, therfore I have no reason to suspect that the sultan knew any thing of such an act going forward. The men who rose upon the she ship belonging higher up the river Jamba.

FIFTY-NINTH BULLETIN of the GRAND ARMY.

Prussian Eylau, Feb. 14. The enemy has taken a position behind the Pregel. Our patrole are before Konigsberg, but the emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army in winter quarters in such a manner, that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken since the battle of Bergfried, is about sixty. The 24 pieces which the enemy left behind in the battle of Eylau, are sent to Thorn. The enemy have circulated the subjoined report, which is entirely false. They attacked the town, but were immediately driven back. They acknowledged 20,000 men killed and wounded, but their loss is much greater. Their capture of nine eagles is no less false than the account of their taking possession of the town. The grand duke of B. still hashis head quarters at Wirtemberg, close upon the Pregel. General Hautpoult has died of his wounds; his loss is generally deplored—but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers have distinguished themselves in all the battles. The emperor has given orders for removing his body to Paris. Thegeneral of brigade, Bernard de St. Sulpice, who was wounded in the wrist, refused to go to the field hospital in the rear to be dressed but made a second charge on the enemy with his cavalry. His majesty is so well pleased with his conduct, that he has appointed him a general of division. On the 12th marshal Lefebvre advanc-ed to Marienwerder, where he found seven

he also took 250 horses. Those who escaped fled towards Dantzic."

[The Rursian report mentioned in this

sulletin is not given with it.] SIXTYEATH BULLETIN of the GRAND ARMY

Prussian Eylam, Feb 17. The conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidnitz has surrendered, and the capitulation is annexed-(We do not think it necessary to insert it, as the conditions are the same as those on which Breslau and Breig surrendered.)

The Prussian governor of Silesia is shut up in Glatz, after having been driven by general Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein, and Neurolide. In these affairs, the Wurtemberg troops behaved remarkably well. The Bavarian regiment of Tour and Taxis, commanded by colonel Seydis, and the 6th all the charges of the muskets drawn, as regiment of Bavarian infancry of the line, under colonel Taker, eminently distinguish had them cleaned and not loaded again. ed themselves. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 800 prisoners. The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigor.

Since the battle of Eylan the enemy have re-assembled behind the Pregel. We hoped to have driven them from that position had tween decks; the others, about 10 in number, the river remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a boundary beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue them.

About 3000 Russian prisoners, who were it Welfenberg, have been set at liberty by troop of cossacks, consisting of 1000,

The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, and the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of February.

The army is entered into cantonments.

SIXTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. Landsberg, February 18. The battle of Eylan was at first consider ed as a victory by several of the enemy's officers. Such indeed, was the belief at Konigsberg, during the whole evening of the th, but the alarm was great when the Russian head quarters and the army arrived there. soon after the sound of our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in possesion of a height which flanked the whole of

the Russian corps.

The Russian general declared that they would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, 'We shall share the fate of Lubeck.' It is fortunate, however, for this town, that it did not come within the plan of the French generals to drive the Russians from this po-

The number of dead in the Russian army n generals and other officers is very remark.

In consequence of the battle of Eylan, more than 5000 wounded Russians found in the field of battle, or in the neighboring hospitals, have fell into the hands of the victors. Part of them are since dead. The remainer, who are slightly wounded, have increased the number of prisoners. Fifteen hundred have been sent back to the Russian army. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides these 5000 which fell into the hands of the French.

The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Elbing, Leibstadt, and Oster ode, are the finest in the country, and the emperor has chosen them for the canton-

ments of his left wing. Marshal Mortier has gone back to Swedish tacle, and more than 2000 persons are in consequence of it destitute of home or

BY THIS DAY'S; MAILS.

BOSTON, April 16.
Arrived, sloop Sarah, of Portland, 29 days from Exuma. Lef, capt's Tucker and Grove, in Portland brigs; a Rhod-Island ship; and several southern vessels, names not recollected. Spoke, April s, lat. 41, 33, long. 65, a Pepperelborough brig, 35 days from Guadaloupe

Brig Favorite, King, from Rochelle. Left Olive Branch, for Boston, in 15 days; Washington, of Portland for N. York 15; Daniel, Philadelphia, 80; Miriam, for Marblehead, 13; Ann. do. 8.

Sch'r Horton Packet, Dennison; and Defiance, Harris, from Horton, N. S. Cleared, Neutrality, for Baltimore; Montezunia, do; ships Concordia, Robbins, Amsterdam; Hope, Barr, Leghorn; sch'rs Greyhound, Norris Halifax; Mary, Willis-

ton, Cape de Verds; Washington, Harding, Bremen. April 17.
Arrived, ship Hancock, Fanning, London, 49 days, and 46 from the Downs, in

ballast. Brig Diligent, Newhall, 47 from Point-

Petre, Guadaloupe, Arrived, schr. Charles, Grozer, of Duxbury, Malaga, 52 days. Left, Feb. 20, ship Catharine, Marshal, from New-York, discharging; schr. Diana, Small, from Boston, do. Spoke, Feb. 22, off cape Spartel, a brig belonging to Providence, bound to Gibraltar, out 33 days—she was taken about half an hour afterwards, and sent for Algesiras. March 10, lat. 33, 47, long: 40, brig Rover, Smith, of Salem, bound to Madeira. 16 days out, all well. April 4, lat. 41, 50, long. 56, 30, bark packet, Johnson, of Marblehead, from Boston for Bordeaux, 9 April 7, lat. 41, 11, long. 59, days out. 20, schr. Polly, of Salem, for Surrinam, 4 days out, very leaky. April 12, on Georges' Bank, brig Two Betsies, Knight, from Tortela for Portsmouth, N. H. 22 days out.

Ship United States, Nelson, of Wiscasset, 36 days from Liverpool. Spoke, March 15, lat. 49, 23, long. 18, ship Liverpool Packet, of Portsmonth, N. H. from Savannah, for Liverpool, 29 days out.

The regular trading ship New-Galen, captain Robert Hinckley, 28 days from London. Schr. Bonif, Holmes, of Duxbury, 48 days from Rochelle.

The Arab, Barton, has arrived at the Vineyard from Bombay, via Cape of Good Hope. The gale of Feb. 18 did much damage on the Dutch and French coasts. A great many

Canada was lost. Bighty ships were lost or damaged at Am-

By the New Galen, which arrived yesterday from London, we received the papers of that city to the 17th of March inclusively. Petersburg was illuminated in honor of the victory of Eylan, and 6 French captured standards were exhibited on the parade The Russian/army at the battle of Eylau

was estimated at 90,000; the French at 100,000. Votes for Governor.

Strong, 37,633; for Mr. Sullivan, 39,621. NEW-YORK, April 21. Letters are received in town from Amster-dam, which mention that an embargo was

The votes in 405 towns are, for governor

aid on all vessels in the Texel, on the 1st of March. During the last four days not less than 115 sail of vessels have entered the harbor of New-York, principally from foreign ports. Of this astonishing number, 22 were ships, 37 brigs, 40 schooners, and 16 sloops.

In the ship Otis, captain Crocker, from Lo don, which arrived at this port yester-day, came passenger, Richard Penn, Esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, and from whose illustrious ancestor the then province derived its name.

The underwriters and shippers at Lloyd's coffee house, in London, have voted to captain Crocker, of the American ship Otis, the sum of ave hundred pounds sterling 2220 dollars) and a piece of plate of the value of 50 pounds sterling (220 dollars) for his humane exertions to preserve the lives and property exposed to danger during the violent gale which was experienced in the Downs on the 18th of February last.

Arrived, British Packet Prince Ernest, Palmouth; ships Otis, Crocker, London; Active, Ogilvie, Malaga; Ambition, Dodge, Havana; Eliza, Murphy, Canton; Charles, Joughan, Newery; Susan, Collins, Dublin; Remittance, Law, London; Alexander, Moores, Liverpool; brigs Minerva, Thomp-son, Amsterdam; Patry, Ingraham, St. Thonas; Betsy. Newbold, Bermuda; Ceres, Murray, Trinidad : Stephen, Skiddy, Bor-deaux ; Hercules, Weeks, do. ; Friendship, Staunton, do.; soh's Traveller, Reading, St. Pierres, Mart.; Industry, Hubbard, Montego-Bay, Jam.; Messina, Varnum, Trinidad; Alexander, Allyn, Savannah; Betsy, Sayre, Wilmington, N. C.; Charlotte, Reynolds, Charleston; Polly and Nancy, Peckness, Anatto-Bay, Jam.; sloops Dispatch, Sherman, Washington, N. C.; Delight, Fix. do.; Morning Star, Cary, Brandywine; Independence, Racket, Charleston; Jefferson, Hubbard, do.; Patience, Elliot, N. Providence; Example, — Wilmington, N. C. Cleared, brig Photbe, Delano, St. Lucia;

sch's Rising States, Wood, Charleston; William, Barnest, Halifax; Hope, Noble, Matanzies; sleeps Eagle, Warten, Baltimore; Sincerity, Cook, New-Haven. Captain Eaken, of the big Margaret, from

Jamaica, spoke, April 6, lat. 37, 30, long. 73, the schr. Princess-Ann, from Alexandria, for t. Jago-de-Cuba, with loss of masts, then nder a jury main mast. Vessel tight, and did not want any rigging or spars. April 6, saw a schooner, with loss of main-mast.

April 22. Yesterday a Powles-Hook ferry-hoat, containing the southern mail, and 16 passengers, vas upset by a squall in the North River. The people's lives and the mail were saved. Arrived, the ship Dryade, Grant, 42 days from Liverpool. March 18, lat. 48, 52, long. 22, spoke brig Wilmot. Wilson, of Baltimore,

44 days from Hayti, for London. The ship Alexander, Moores, 40 days from iverpool. April 5, spoke the ship Eleanor, Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded: and it Liverpool. April 5, spoke the ship Eleanor, is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suburb of for Falmouth, and pur on board 5 men he had Kuiper. The fire presented a horrible spectaken from the wreck of the brig Jul a, Dayton, of New York. The captain, supercargo, and both mates, capt. Lord put on board the Mary, Fosdick, from Liverpool, for Portland; and captain M, put 2 of the men on board the Joseph, from Liverpool, for Portland.

The brig Aspasia, Shaler, (late Rogers,) 23 lays from Havana, and 2 from Norfolk. March 31, captain Rogers and the deck load were swept over by a heavy sea, during the gale, and lost.
The brig Jane Maria, Marschalk, 21 days

from St. Ubes. Left, ship Amity, Sampson, of Dusbury, for Baltimore. April 13, lat. 35, 15, long. 63, ship Jane, Mackintosh, 10 days from Charleston, for Rotterdam. April 19, lat. 33, 50, long. 70, 30, passed a wreck with her bowsprit standing, her stern stove in; had yellow sides, the quick work on deck painted lead color, and the windlass forward of the foremast; she appeared to have been stripped, as the bowsprit had not a strap left on it.

The sloop packet, Wells, 20 days from Antigua. The brig Northern Liberties, Clough, had been acquitted, and sailed in co. The Neptune, Mason, sailed 2 days before for Philadelphia. Left —, Macey, for Few-York in 8 days. The Little Frank's cargo had been condemned.

The sloops Sisters, Johnson, and Eagle, Sleight, 4 days from Norfolk. The two French frigates had dropped down to Crany Island. A British 74 and 50, were at anchor in the Roads.

Eelow, last night, ship Eliza, Waterman

40 days from Liverpool; Mercury, 50 days faom do.; Aurora, of Portland, from Martinique; Gleve, of Boston, 71 days from Malaga; brigs Rolla, from St. Kitts; Sussex, Lee, from Martinique. A Boston schooner 13 days from Havana, with a Philadelphia pilot on board, and the captain sick. Cleared, ship Manchester Packet, Coffin, Liverpool; Keziah, Elliot, Savannah; Monk Lendalle, Rottordam; brigs Aurora, Miller, Havana; Bellisarius, Gifford, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23. The Woodrop Sims, on Monday last, was freed by the pumps, and the discharge of her ballast commenced, and it is expected she will be got off in the course of this week.

A young gentlemanof this city, last week, for a wager, walked from this city to Powles Hook, a distance of nearly 95 miles, in 25 hours-averaging nearly 4 miles an hour. Arrived, British sloop Whyem, Turing-

ham, Bermuda, 11 days. Cleared, schr. Amity, Bouttellier, Havanna; sloop Hope, Hoover, Virginia.

Brig Charlotte, —, from Rochelle, vi

Hampton Roads, is below.

MURDERED, In Centreville, the 7th instant, capt. Jun British vessels were lost on these coasts, or driven in and captured. The American brig shot by Robert Trimble. The amiable, generous and humane disposition of this young man, endeared him to every person of his agquaintance. He has left an amiable young