

GAZETTE
AND
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1819.

SCARCITY OF POTATOES.
Mr. Snowden—From the uncommon severe drought this summer, which still continues, it is certain that the important article of POTATOES is scarcer in this neighborhood than was ever known before.

If it was generally known to the northward that they are selling here from 8 to 9 shillings a bushel, it is probable that the owners of many coasting vessels might find it for their interest to send them.

The appearances for a TURNIP CROP at present is as bad as can be.

Perhaps some of the editors of the eastern papers may find it beneficial to their customers to insert the above.

MANY HOUSE-KEEPERS.

Kingston, (Canada) August 17.
Last week com. Bainbridge, accompanied by several officers of the navy and army of the United States, visited Kingston in the Lady of the Lake; and during the visit, they dined with the commissioner of the navy and the officers of the 70th regiment. It affords pleasure to every liberal mind, to see the naval and military officers of the two nations, in time of peace, interchanging civilities, and setting their fellow subjects on both sides, an example of polite and friendly intercourse, while their governments maintain the relations of amity and commerce.

New-York, Sept. 2.

PROCLAMATION

By C. D. Colden, Mayor of New-York.
Whereas it appears by the publication of the Board of Health, of the city of Baltimore, that a pestilential and infectious disease doth prevail in that city—Now, therefore, I, Cadwallader D. Colden, Mayor of the city of New-York, pursuant to the 7th section of the act of the Legislature, to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases, do, with the advice of the Board of Health, of the said city, publish this my proclamation—And I do hereby prohibit all persons and things which shall have been in the city of Baltimore within thirty days from the date hereof, from entering or being brought into the city of New-York. And I do hereby give notice, that all persons who contravene this proclamation, are by the act aforesaid liable to be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the offence. All magistrates, officers and citizens, are required to be aiding and assisting in the execution of this proclamation, by giving notice to the proper authority of any disobedience thereof and by all other means in their power. Given under my hand this 1st day of September, 1819.
CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, Mayor.

HEALTH OFFICE,

Baltimore, September 4, 1819.
Report of interments for the last 24 hours ending this morning at sunrise:
Fell's Point 5—Pheby Swain 25 yrs.*
Levin Clarige 28 *
Silvey 16 months
James Hamilton 18 yrs.*
Shaffer 30 *
Hospital 5—Wm. Roberts (col'd.) 30 *
Francis Lopey 30 *
Thomas Herd 25 *
Charles Mullen 25 *
Charles Gaffs 22 *
Old Town 3—Maria Chase 10
Sus. Kenney 7 mon.
Mrs. Kenney's child 1 day.
West of Falls 5—John Donohoe 35 years.
Susannah Gladders 17 months.
Mary Clark 6 do.
One still born.
Eliza Williamson, col'd.
Alms'-House 1—Lewis Miller 3 months.
Total 19—of the following diseases:
East of the Falls.
Billious (*malignant) 9
Cholera Morbus 2
Unknown 1
West of the Falls.
Whooping Cough 1
Consumption 1
Cholera Morbus 4
Still-born 1
Total . . . 19
By order, P. REIGART, Sec'y.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, August 29.
The board of health report for the last twenty-four hours, four new cases of yellow fever. JS. A. MILLER, Clerk.
August 30.
The board of health report for the last twenty-four hours, five new cases yellow fever. JS. A. MILLER, Clerk.
A correspondent requests us to publish the following receipt. He states it a safe

and effectual cure for the yellow fever:

"Take three table spoons full of the essence of spruce, dissolve it in a quart of warm water, then take a half pint tumbler full, once an hour till it operates, which it will frequently do the first or second dose, but will seldom or never exceed the third. The medicine may be taken in any stage of the fever with safety; and in the almost numberless instances in which it has been given, it has never failed of an immediate cure; although it has, in many instances, been given after the patient has been given over by the physicians, and to appearance very near the close of life.
[Washington City Gazette.

Communicated for the Richmond Compiler.

A READY CURE FOR AN EATING CANCER.

Take the leaves of Balm of Gilead, beat them up alone, and bind them to the wound.

Another cure for the same.

File up old pure brass, put a spoonful in a vessel, make a plaster of the filed brass and mutton suet, lay the plaster on the wound, which must not be removed until it is quite well, which will have the desired effect in a short time. This has been experienced by several persons, and has never been known to fail of cure.

Raleigh, September 3.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

On Monday night last, one of the stables of William Ruffin, esq. of this city, mail contractor, caught fire, and, we are sorry to state, was consumed with its contents, including some very valuable horses. The stable was situated a few miles from town, on the Fayetteville road; and had in it, at the time, nine horses, besides provender and harness. Two of the poor animals burst the back door in their agony, and escaped, though so dreadfully burnt as to forbid all hopes of their future utility if they should survive. One of the stage drivers had been in the stable but a short time before it took fire—but had, after harnessing his team, in anticipation of the southern mail, unhappily again retired to sleep.—The flames were discovered too late for any possible chance of saving the building.

We have it in our power to state, that notwithstanding this unforeseen loss, there will be no interruption in the regular running of the stages, or the punctual transmission of the mail. Editors who may mention the accident, will please also to notice this for the information of travellers.

Mr. Ruffin's loss is probably at least fifteen hundred dollars.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

One of our subscribers, living at No. 71 Chatham-street, relates the following: His fowls occasionally go from the yard into the street and feed upon the offals there. On their return yesterday, one of the finest and the tastiest of the chickens was observed to droop, and soon after died. The sudden and unexpected death induced the owner to examine its crop, and it was found to contain, besides the ordinary food, such as gravel, melon seeds, &c. a large mouse which the bird had swallowed.
[New-York Commercial Adv.

New-York, September 2.

BACK AGAIN.

We understand that the ship Magnet, which sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool, took back 135 steerage passengers who recently arrived here from England in pursuit of employment, but could find none.

We know a gentleman who has made a calculation, grounded upon the emigration of the present year, showing that in the course of five years, the number of emigrants to this country will amount to half a million.—New-York is calculated to receive one-sixth of the number, as it has done for the last year. The numerous emigrations via Canadas and Nova-Scotia, are not taken into this calculation.

Extract from New-Orleans, Aug. 4.

"Generally speaking, very little is doing in our commerce, with the exception of flour, of which the price has increased within two weeks, all other articles are dull. Sales of cotton are rather slow. Tobacco is without demand; of sugar very little remains on hand; coffee looks down. Our banks retain the same confidence they have always enjoyed. The embarrassments of our commerce are great, but the time is not far distant, when it will resume its natural activity.

We have also a New-Orleans price current of August 4. Kentucky bagging was 20 cents per yard; Atlantic mess beef 17 dollars per barrel; cargo No. 1. 16; Kentucky 13 to 14; Philadelphia bricks, 12 per 1000; butter 28 cents per lb.; mould candles 19; spermacetti 50; best Havana coffee 30; cotton, 1st quality, 19; Tennessee cotton 15; flour, best superfine, 12 per barrel; fine 9; wheat 1 dollar per bushel; corn 14 per bbl.; peas 7 to 8; rice 9 to 10 per bbl.; Kentucky hemp yarn, 10 cents per lb.; corn meal, kiln dried, 2 to 24 per bbl.; prime Kentucky pork, 4 eastern mess, 18 dols. cargo do. 16; country sugar, prime, 9 cents per lb.; Havana br wn 15, white 16; Kentucky tobacco 4 dollars per cwt.; Kentucky, Tennessee

and Alabama Bank notes, 15 per cent under par: Georgias and Carolinas, 12; exchange on London, par at 60 days; on the eastern cities nothing doing. In the six days before Aug. 4, 13 vessels had arrived at Orleans, and 7 cleared. The insurance offices would take very few risks on steam boats.

New-York, Sept. 2.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner Eliza Ann, captain Harlow, in 10 days from Elizabeth city, N. C. we learn, that the Emeline, from Elizabeth city, bound to this port, with a cargo of wheat, foundered on the 23d ult. about 15 leagues east of Cape Hatteras. Her commander, capt. Jones, and crew, have arrived here in the Eliza Ann. Commercial Advertiser.

Captain Holland, of the ship Rising Empire, who arrived at Boston Monday last, left at Gibraltar, on the 23d of July, the brig Rajah, captain Lovett, who was boarded off the Western Islands by a small piratical hermaphrodite brig, and robbed of 1200 dollars in specie, and several other things, and threats were made to hang the captain and mate, if they did not produce more money. The U. S. ship of war Erie, sailed in quest of the above brig on the 22d, and was to cruise till the 21st August for her. The 2d officer of the Rajah went in the Erie U. S. frigate Guerriere, and brig Spark, sailed on the 20th for Leghorn.—The Franklin 74, sailed on the 22d for Malaga. [Ibid.

TEXAS, FLORIDA, &c.

Mr. William Darby, author of several valuable works on the Western Country, in a recent publication, makes the following observations on the comparative value to the United States, of the province of Texas, given up to Spain by the late treaty, and the province of East Florida, acquired by the same instrument. If Mr. Darby's views are correct, our government has made a bad bargain indeed; and instead of being anxious for the ratification of Onís's treaty, every citizen of the United States should rather desire to hear that the king of Spain had rejected it in toto. "The value of this truly fine country is unknown at the court of Madrid, or the king of Spain would rejoice to exchange the pine barrens of Florida, for an unqualified cession of a region of five times the extent, and more than ten times the value; a region that must ere long be peopled with either Spanish Creoles, or Anglo-Americans; and a region which will be the impassable rampart of whichever country gains its possession. Politicians like other men are ruled more by the trifles of a moment, than by the objects of magnitude in future. The possession of the right bank of the Red river, by a Spanish population, must deprive the United States of one of the greatest points of security for Louisiana. It must be a subject of regret that any river discharging its waters into the Mississippi, should be suffered to remain foreign to the United States. Before the cession of Texas to Spain, we could boast of having the entire area drained by the largest stream upon the globe, included within one sovereignty. This was not an empty vaunt; such a possession gave us many solid and permanent advantages, which cannot be easily compensated. Contrary to what is generally thought, Red river is a large navigable stream, many hundred miles above what would be the Spanish limit by the late treaty. What is called the raft, above Natches, is passable with 20 oar and 40 ton barges; one such passed it at the time I was engaged surveying opposite the same raft. In fact, where the intended line will intersect the river, it is as large, if not more so, than the Ohio at Cincinnati, and little less, if any, navigable, with many confluent streams above."

New-York, Sept. 4.

FROM ST. SALVADOR.

We learn by capt. Allen, that there had been no privateers on that coast for some time; that the Portuguese vessels sail under convoy; that about the 16th of July, about 1000 troops embarked for St. Catherine, the object of which was unknown; that a similar number from Pernambuco, and a much larger from Rio, had also embarked; that it was conjectured they are to join the troops at Monte Viedo, to go against Buenos Ayres. Loud complaints were made against Americans on account of their concern in privateers, which harass their trade.

We learn by the schr. Noah Brown, from Curacao, that Admiral Brion had sailed from Margareta, with his squadron and 1400 men, and had taken Barcelona without opposition. He intended to proceed to Cumana, which place it was expected he would attack, with his land force in the rear, and by his squadron in front. The Spaniards had laid an embargo at Laguaira, and Porto Cavallo, and it was said would attack Margareta, for the purpose of diverting the attention of Admiral Brion.

This news was bro't by a vessel from the Maine, which arrived at Curacao for provisions.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated

Trinidad, 20th July, 1819.

Since the date of my last letter nothing very material has transpired in that quarter, excepting a victory gained by the united forces under Generals Marino, Saraza and Bermudes, over a body of the royalists under General Arana, on the plains of Cumana. The royalists were completely routed. The army of Gen. Morillo after receiving innumerable defeats, in the skirmishes that happened with that under Bolivar, have retired as far back as Calabosa. General Bolivar has penetrated with part of his army as far as Santa Fee and made a junction with Gen. Santander. The other part of his army is left under the command of the undaunted Paez. The city of Cumana is under blockade by the British forces under the command of Colonel English and General Urtaneta by land, and that of Admiral Brion's squadron by sea. If the siege is persisted in for a few weeks longer, it must inevitably fall, however strongly fortified it may be. The success of the Independents is glorious and important in this quarter. The establishment of a good and salutary form of government is what is requisite at present. But how can so small a number of men, form, in the midst of disorder, confusion and troubles, a substantial government—It is absolutely necessary that they should be countenanced by some foreign nation—It is essential that their flag should be acknowledged by a friendly power. On viewing the history of the American revolution, can any one assert that that glorious revolution would have terminated so fortunately and so quickly, had they not received the generous aid of France and Spain? Certainly, there can be no doubt but that the people of the U. States, even had they been unassisted by the generosity of foreign nations, would have ultimately succeeded; but the struggle would have been long and bloody.

The United States possessed many advantages over the unfortunate people of the South. They knew the meaning and value of liberty—they were in the ample enjoyment of that pure liberty of conscience and independence of property, which were bequeathed to them by their forefathers.

These unfortunate provinces, on the contrary, do not possess any advantage;—doomed by tyrannic Spain to wallow in the mire of ignorance, superstition and intellectual darkness for more than three centuries—they were always unacquainted with liberty, although the revolution commenced in some degree fortunately, yet anarchy, division and murder was soon the order of the day—Their struggle has been long and bloody.

The bill that is now under discussion in parliament ("Foreign Enlistment Bill") if carried will materially affect the patriotic cause. They have just begun to be successful—they have just begun to have a national character—to establish a salutary government—to have a knowledge of the importance of discipline and order—to be in fact free and independent.—At this important crisis the English government is desirous to withdraw her aid, or at least her neutrality.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 17,

Freights are very scarce. Passengers are not so plentiful as they were, but are likely to be more numerous in a short time, as it is reported that several parishes in the vicinity of London, are about making arrangements to ship off all the PAUPERS that are willing to emigrate. I am extremely sorry to say that all mercantile business is very dull here, and am pretty confident that the city of London never experienced more gloomy times than the present, but we all hope that they will be of short duration. Several very important failures in the American trade have taken place within these few days.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Monteiro and De la Tuelliere, dated Madeira, March 8, 1819, to a gentleman in Boston.

"On the 2d of this month we felt a misfortune from a fire that burnt a great part of our stores of wines; but, thank God, fortunately for us, the most considerable part of our wines were saved, the oldest and choicest included; so that we can have the pleasure to say, that our friends' orders will continue to be fulfilled with as much satisfaction as they have been heretofore."

To those who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with the character and honor of the house of Monteiro, this declaration of the safety of their best and oldest wines, will be abundantly sufficient. To those who have not that pleasure, the most ample testimony can be afforded in favor of the accuracy of this statement. In Dec. 1817, a gentleman of this town received by the Haymaker a half pipe of wine of a particular denomination from the house of Monteiro, which was thought by himself and his friends of most excellent quality.—The same person has lately received by the Boston, Captain Knowles, three half

pipes of the same description, which were shipped after the fire, which was tried on the day of its landing by himself and a friend who had tasted the first, and pronounced to be clearly superior to that by the Haymaker; and the second day after the landing, it was tasted by some of the first judges in this place, and determined to be wine of the very first rate excellence. From this it is wished it may be known, that this house has at least an equal ability as before the fire, of furnishing the best wines, and to those who have known what their wines have been—this is enough.

Newburyport, August 31.

FROM LABRADOR.

Captain N. Brown, jun. who arrived here on Sunday, from St. Francis, Labrador, has handed us the following memorandum:

"A whale-boat arrived at St. Francis 29th July, belonging to the schr. Nancy of New-Bedford, on a whaling voyage, with five men in the boat. They stated that they belonged to the Nancy, Captain How, of New-Bedford; that on the 5th of July they struck a whale off Old Point Hatch, Newfoundland, when the whale run them off 10 or 12 miles from the land, and a thick fog coming on, they lost their vessel, and could hear nothing of her afterwards; that they had been at all places on the coast, where there was any probability of finding her, but their search was ineffectual; that the boat's crew consisted of two white men and three negroes, one of the whites an Irishman, the other called his name Wm. Leeds, said he had been mate of the Nancy of Newburyport.—When they were questioned as to the 6th man, which made up the crew, they said he was a Frenchman, and that he left the boat at some part of Newfoundland, while they were getting provisions to go to Labrador. They had neither time nor any kind of whale craft with them when they arrived. He left them all at St. Francis 9th August.—They had been fishing for the harbor agent, but I believe they were about leaving, with their boat, as they came along-side the Lark when ready to sail, and I gave them some provisions.

"A. B. I was informed by one of the Catholic Missionaries, that nearly all that part of St. John's, N. F. which escaped destruction in 1817, was entirely destroyed by a dreadful fire in July last."

[Herald.

From the Boston Palladium, August 31.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the ship Rising Empire which arrived last evening from Gibraltar, accounts are received to the 23d ult.

A letter of the 22d says "It is reported Ferdinand has signed, or will sign the Treaty with the United States." But the writer does not seem to have much confidence in the rumor.

Nothing is said of any difference between Algiers and Spain or Holland.

Our papers are to the 17th of July, from which we have extracted the following articles.

THE PLAGUE.

Gibraltar, June 17.

From Tangier July 13—The Plague continues at Larache—at Fez, from 40 to 50 deaths daily—at Arlat, 3 to 10—at Sale, from 8 to 10—in Shaum, Tamesna and Du, cala, the Plague was raging with great violence—it was reported to have appeared in the neighborhood of Morocco, and there were suspicions of its having extended to that town. Deaths at Tangiers between 29th of June and 12th inst. 7—at Tetuan, between 28th of June and 10th July, 285. Accounts had been received at Tetuan in 10 days from Oran, by which it appeared that the plague still existed throughout the kingdom of Algiers; that the daily deaths in the capital were about 60, and at Oran still more considerable.

VICTORY OVER THE KING OF MOROCCO.

Tangiers, July 10.

The king of Morocco at the head of an army of 56,000 men, and attended by his son, and principal Bashaws, marched last month, against a numerous tribe of rebellious Arabs, for the purpose of chastising them. On the 21st, the attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and was kept up till 5 in the afternoon, when the whole of the king's army, himself included, remained at the mercy of the conqueror, having lost between killed and wounded no fewer than 20,000 men. The Arabs desperately charged with the bayonet, having the deep river Morbeg at their back, to put it out of their power to run away. This spirited determination, and the skilful manoeuvre by which they cut off the retreat of the king's army, were the causes of the victory proving so decisive.

The Arabs, however, did not make such an ill use of it as was to be feared, since, although they completely plundered their prisoners, they spared their lives, and Muley Benazar's Sheriffs, under whose protection the king, himself, allowed him to come back to his dominions. In the mean while, ten days having elapsed without the fate of the king, or his son being known, this town was threatened with an anarchy which excited the greatest terror.