

SAVANNAH, June 25.

Several privateers under French colours are cruising off Charleston and this port—they board every vessel that comes in or goes out; some they treat civil, while others are threatened, and plundered of such articles as they may fancy.

Arrived on Sunday last brig Eliza, capt. Whelan, from Philadelphia;—on the 19th inst. off Charleston, and within sight of land, was brought to by a French privateer schooner, mounting ten guns, and boarded by the lieutenant and others who broke up the hatches, and robbed the vessel of two barrels of pork, one barrel of butter, and some money to the amount of eight dollars, and then giving him a draft for the amount, discharged him.

BOSTON, JULY 12.

Intelligence from England renders it quite probable that our disputes with that country will not speedily terminate. That government seems fixed on maintaining its unjust commercial principles; and it is even said that the British minister Mr. Fox, has intimated, that if our Non-Importation Bill goes into operation, an embargo will immediately be laid on all American vessels in English ports.

The effects of this Non-Importation Act, predicted by all discerning men, began to be felt. They might, and they ought to have been foreseen by those who framed and approved that law. Nothing but palpable incapacity, in our national rulers, could have brought this country into its present predicament. To assume a manly tone was necessary—though it might have been much more wisely and effectually expressed than by such a curious Non-Importation Act;—but to assume that tone without adopting correspondent measures, was unaccountably ridiculous. Defenceless harbours—unprotected frontiers—a handful of soldiers—and a naval establishment of “nine hundred seamen ordinary seamen and boys!” In such a situation what can we do? Neither proclamations or philosophic essays will rebuild our ravaged towns, or restore to life our murdered fellow-citizens.—The first blow that England strikes will annihilate our commerce and dry up the sources of our national revenue;—it will find this nation defenceless and impotent, and will wrest from her the only means of regaining her vigour. There will be woeful times for economy!

A Recipe for the Stone and Gravel.

As the season for making a jelly of Blackberries is approaching, it is our duty to communicate the following account of its very remarkable efficacy in that dreadful disorder of the Gravel and Stone.—A gentleman, who for many years was afflicted with this terrible complaint, was persuaded to take every night, going to bed, the quantity of a large nutmeg of this pleasant medicine; the effect of which was, that the stone was broken in pieces, and voided in granules, some of them nearly of the size of pepper corns, manifestly appearing to be portions of a much larger substance.—The gentleman, though more than fourscore, is now enabled to discharge these stony particles without much difficulty, and finds no other inconvenience than a frequent irritation to make water.

“Take Blackberries before they are quite ripe, when turned; pick them and put them into a pot; tie them up close, and put them into a kettle of water; let them stand over a fire till they are reduced to a pulp; then strain them, and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered sugar; boil it to a jelly, and put it up for use.”

TO FARMERS.—The following singular experiment was tried, and has frequently answered beyond expectations on moor sheep, afflicted with that dreadful disorder called the *staggers* or *water in the head*.—Mr. John Pybus, an opulent Farmer, of Holywell-house, near Gulsbros, lost a number of his sheep by that disease; various methods were adopted to save them, but without effect. However, a few weeks ago, he took one who appeared dying and having raised the skin upon the forehead he with a strong sharp knife, such as are generally used by Gardeners, laid open a part of the skull, literally extracted a small bag, apparently filled with seed, and a thick dirty water immediately followed the incision: then, gently closing the wounded part, and covering it with a strong pitch plaster, was agreeably surprised, the following morning to find the poor animal frisking about the moor with the agility of a young lamb. A little warm milk should be poured down its throat preceding the operation, and we recommend the experiment as productive of the best effects in stopping the progress of this fatal distemper.

THE TELEGRAPHE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 6. 1806.

The EDITOR has, in his prospectus, given assurances to his Patrons and friends, that he will exert his best endeavours to give them satisfaction; and he earnestly requests, if from inexperience or accident, he should at any time commit an error, that some friendly hand would appear, to correct it. Willing to do to others, as he would have others do to him, he takes the liberty of pointing out some little mistakes in a publication under the head of the *St. John Gazette* of the 7th July, and submitting for the consideration of that enlightened Editor, whether they ought not to be corrected.

Last week, was committed for trial, at the next assizes, Joseph Hart for a robbery on James Burrows—also Christopher Smith, having been detected in stealing Sheep.—The above Hart is the same, who was taken up some time since, on suspicion of having been accessory in the murder of one Burns, and acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

WARD CHIPMAN, Esq. we understand, has been appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council for this Province. (Royal Gazette.)

Sunday morning, came up from St. John, the Sloops Maria, Capt. Pine; and Industry, Capt. Seagee.—Nothing new.

Yesterday arrived from St. John the Packet-boat, with the Mails from Halifax and that place.—Nothing of any moment, had transpired since our last accounts from that quarter.

The following is taken from the *Royal Gazette* of the 30th July.—“Arrived on Saturday morning last, the Brig Lord Sheffield, Capt. Longmuir, in 10 days from Philadelphia.

“Capt. L. informs, that a day or two before he sailed, he read in a Philadelphia paper, under the head “PEACE” that a late arrival at New-York confirmed the account of Peace having taken place between ENGLAND and PRUSSIA, in consequence of which, the price of Lumber &c. had taken a very considerable fall; and that Flour of the first quality, was selling at 40s. per barrel. Capt. L. does not recollect the London date, but believes it was several days later than our advices by the June Packet.”

“There is every reason to believe the above report premature.—Our dates from England are as late as the 8th of June, and nothing of that nature was even hinted; but on the contrary, the PRUSSIANS had evinced the most hostile intentions toward Great-Britain. We know Capt. L. to be a man of veracity, and sincerely hope it may soon be in our power to confirm the above pleasing information—if so, affairs must have taken a strange and sudden turn, since our last dates from the Continent.

The Editor of this paper has the satisfaction to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained a Copy of the celebrated Pamphlet lately published in England, by the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield, on the subject of the Commerce of His Majesty's remaining Colonies in America, and that he intends to publish in his future papers, such extracts from that work, as will be particularly interesting to this Province.

The distinguished Nobleman, who is the author of the Pamphlet alluded to, is thus characterized in a Work recently published in England:—

“LORD SHEFFIELD, it is well known, has employed very eminent ability in a manner peculiarly honourable and useful. The temptations of affluence and station have seduced him from no duty public or private. Instead of vapouring away his hours in courtly indolence, or lavishing time and talent in frivolous pursuits, he has given his faculties to his country, and toiled, with patriotic perseverance, to promote the true political and commercial interests of the Realm. During the melancholy and disgraceful period of 1780, when the metropolis of the empire was, day after day, insulted by the outrages of fanatical phrenzy, he was the first, by his activity and boldness, to check the headlong and flagitious violence of the populace. In his various writings, the productions of practical wisdom on the most important topics of political economy, there is not one discussion to be found, which does not embrace, and is not calculated to advance, some object of national concern. The trade of a people, in almost all its branches, and the food of a people, in almost all its means of supply, have occupied by turns the comprehensive vigour of his mind; and institutions and laws, deeply involving the primary interests of the realm, have been by him asserted, and vindicated, and maintained, when, otherwise, there is reason to think, they would have been sacrificed by the innovating spirit of timid or experimental politicians. At one period, he directed national attention to the Navigation and Colonial system of the country, and a bill, introduced for the express purpose of relaxing or annulling the most essential principles of the system was withdrawn. At another, he investigated the causes of “the deficiency of grain, and the means of plenty,” and an Act was passed for the encouragement of agriculture. How these writings have been received in foreign countries and his own, the translations of them, which have been made, and the various editions through which they have passed, will sufficiently attest; but I may be allowed, in the language of Gibbon, to say of him, “that he always leaves on his paper the clear impression of a sound and active mind; and of his works, that more curious and more diligent investigation, more strong sense, and more liberal spirit, and more cool and impartial temper, are not any where to be found

in the same number of pages.” This manly and diligent attention to public affairs, and this determined zeal for public welfare, have been properly estimated by the country. After having vindicated the freedom of election at Coventry, in opposition to great venality and corruption, he “was invited, in 1790, from a distant province, by the second commercial city of Great-Britain, to which he was known only by his active spirit, and his writings on the subject of trade; and was nominated its representative, without the slightest solicitation, intrigue, or expense.” Of the disinterested spirit of his public life, it is not for me to speak. With a mind rich in commercial and political knowledge; with habits of business, formed by long and useful application; with a patience, and yet an ardour of investigation, which no labour can fatigue or repress; with a firmness and energy which disdain to be governed by popular prejudice, however established and maintained; he would bring strength and knowledge to any administration, and integrity and vigour to any appointment. But, neither directly nor indirectly, has he ever solicited ministerial favour, for office or emolument; and he has rested satisfied with that public and private estimation and respect, which have recompensed the independent integrity and patriotic energy of his life.”

On Monday morning last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of a male child, found concealed in an old Well in this city—after a minute examination of the infant the Jury brought in a verdict of—MURDER—upon which the mother Nancy Richards, black woman, was immediately committed to prison. (Royal Gaz.)

ST. JOHN MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.—America, Capt. Scott from Liverpool; and Brig—Capt. Mackie, from the same place.

HALIFAX, JUNE 24.—Tuesday morning his Majesty's ship Milan, Vice Admiral the Hon. GEORGE C. BERKELY, Capt. Sir ROBERT LAWRIE, Bt. arrived here from England.—As she passed up the harbour, salutes were fired from Fort Charlotte and His Majesty's ships which were returned by the Milan.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ship Leander, Capt. Whithy, from a cruise, and also the American Brig Johana, Capt. Williams, bound to Barcelona, detained by the Leander—the Leander has also detained the brig Eliza, Capt. Haley, of and from Philadelphia bound to Nantz; and the Ship Manchester from New-York, bound to Amsterdam, which are hourly expected.

Same day, the Ship Governor Carleton, Capt. Udney, from Liverpool in 40 days.

HALIFAX MARINE LIST.

ENTERED.—Ship Triton, from Liverpool. Schooner Lark, from New-York.

DIED] In this town, after a linger illness, of a pleuritic complaint, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. LOUISA ROACHE, consort of Ensign I. H. ROACHE, of the New-Brunswick Regt.—When we read of youth, innocence and beauty, descending untimely to the grave, we pause to lament the vanity of human expectations, and the disappointment of the fairest hopes; but while we pause, let us give to virtue our tribute of respect, which can alone prolong the memory of the great.—This lady was endeared to her circle of friends by the uncommon sweetness of her temper, and the innocent vivacity of her manners; a deservedly distinguished, she liv'd an ornament to her sex, and died on Saturday, universally lamented, in the 20th year of her age.

On Monday her remains were respectfully interred in the public Burying ground in this place, attended by a large concourse of the inhabitants, where the funeral service was performed by the Hon. Mr. ODELL.

MR. COSTIN returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of FREDERICTON for the liberal encouragement he met with during his residence here—particularly to those gentlemen, who so kindly favoured him with their letters of recommendation; and assures them that nothing shall ever efface from his memory, the high opinion he has of his friends in this quarter. AUGUST 6th, 1806.

Michael Ryan,

HAS Just received, and for Sale at his Store, late in the occupation of E. M. Miller, an assortment of Groceries,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Bills.

ALSO—A small assortment of Books, consisting of ancient and modern, miraculous, queer, odd, strange, supernatural, whimsical, out of the way and unaccountable productions, which, together with a small quantity of Stationary, he flatters himself, will be well worth the attention of the public.

AUGUST 6th, 1806.

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of RAGS, for which, Books or Cash will be given in exchange.

PRINTING-OFFICE.

BLANKS of various kinds may had at this Printing Office.