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RENNEL's CAVE,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

(From the Rev. Mr. Warner's second walk.)

"Half way down hangs one who gathers Camphire."

"Though the cliff do not present to the eye so formidable a descent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated description of our great dramatic bard, yet it is sufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper season of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock camphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges, and down the perpendicular sides of the cliff. Shakespeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it as he well might, "a dreadful trade," for few avocations are attended with so much danger. The method is simply this: the camphire gatherer takes with him a stout rope, and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and fastening the former with equal security to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himself gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the camphire is found. Here he loads his basket or bag with the vegitable, and then ascends again to the top of the cliff, by means of the rope. Carelessness or casualty, in a calling so perilous as this, will sometimes produce terrible accidents. One was related to us which, though not terminating fatally was so full of horror, that to use a vulgar but very expressive phrase, it made our blood run cold.

"A few years since, one of these adventurers went alone to the spot we are speaking of, to follow his accustomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and descended the face of the rock. In the course of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which gradually retiring inwards stood some feet within perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff beetled consequently in the same proportion. Busy in gathering camphire, and attentive only to the object of profit, the rope suddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oscillations, but all without his reach, became stationary at the distance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his situation; above was a rock of sixty or seventy feet in height, whose projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to ascend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him assistance. Below was a perpendicular descent of an hundred feet, terminated by cragged rocks over which the surge was breaking with dreadful violence.—Before him was the rope, his only hope of safety, his only means of return; but hanging at such a tantalizing distance, as baffled all expectation of his reaching it. Our adventurer was fortunately young, active, resolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt: collecting all his powers into one effort, and springing boldly from the ledge, he threw himself into the dreadful vacuum and dashed at the suspended rope. The desperate exertion was successful; he caught the cord, and in a short time was once more at the top of the rock."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DENMARK.

[From the Paris papers.]

Having before alluded to the official note communicated to Count Bernstorff, by Mr. Merry, the English charge d'affaires in Denmark, relative to the Danish frigate attacked by the English in the Streights of Gibraltar, we now find that the Danish minister made no delay in signifying his answer. Count Bernstorff re-asserts the facts which had been inaccurately represented, and overturns, by the triumphant arms of reason, and of the imprescriptible right of nations, the strange doctrine which England is now anxious to support, without being actuated by any other motive than her own convenience, and a groundless hope and confidence in her own strength and resources. The following are the leading points of the Danish reply:

Both custom and treaties have no doubt conferred on the belligerent powers the right of searching neutral vessels, not under convoy of their ships of war, &c. but as this right is not a natural one, but merely conventional, its effects cannot be arbitrarily extended beyond what is agreed to and conceded, without violence and injustice. But none of the maritime and independent powers of Europe, as far as the undersigned has observed, have ever acknowledged the right of neutral ships to be searched, when escorted by one or several ships of war; and it is evident they could not do so without exposing their flag to degradation, and without forfeiting a certain essential proportion of their own rights.

Far from acquiesing in these pretensions, which at present are no longer acknowledged, most of those powers have been of opinion, since this question has been stirred, that they ought to hold out an opposite principle in all their conventions respecting objects of this nature, in conformity with a number of treaties concluded between the most respectable courts of Europe, which contain proofs of the propriety of adhering to that principle.

The distinction attempted to be established between ships with and without convoy, is moreover equally just and natural—for the former cannot be supposed to be in the same predicament as the latter.

The search insisted upon by the privateers of state ships of the belligerent powers, with respect to neutral bottoms not accompanied by convoy, is founded on the right of acknowledging their flag, and of examining their papers. The only question is to ascertain their partiality and the regularity of their instructions. When the papers of these ships are found in strict order, no further examination can be legally enforced; and it is consequently the authority of the government, in whose name these documents have been drawn up and issued, that procures for the belligerent power the required security.

But a neutral government, by escorting the armed ships of the state, the commercial ships of the subject, thereby alone holds out to the belligerent powers a more authentic and positive pledge than that which is furnished by the documents with which these ships are furnished. Nor can a neutral government, without incurring dishonor and disgrace, admit, in this respect, the least doubt or suspicion, which must be injurious to that government, as they would be unjust on the part of those who should entertain or manifest them.

And, if it were to be admitted as a principle, that the convoys granted by a sovereign does not secure ships of his subjects from being visited by the state ships or privateers of foreigners, it would follow that the most formidable squadron should not have the right of relieving from search the ships entrusted to its protection, if that search was exacted by the most pitiful privateer.

But it cannot reasonably be supposed that the English government, which has uniformly, and on the most just grounds, shewed a marked jealousy for the honor of its flag, and who in the maritime wars, in which it has taken no part, has nevertheless asserted with vigor the rights of neutrality would ever consent, should such circumstances occur, to an humiliating vexation of that nature; and the king of Denmark reposes too much confidence in the equity and loyalty of his Britannic majesty, to harbor a suspicion that it is his intention to arrogate a right which, under similar circumstances, he would not grant to any other independent power.

It seems sufficient to apply to the fact in question, the natural result of these observations, in order to make it evident that the captain of the king's frigate, by repulsing a violence which he had no right to expect, has done no more than his duty; and that it was on the part of the English frigates, that the violation of the rights of a neutral sovereign, and of a friendly power to his Britannic majesty, has been committed:

The king has hesitated to signify any formal complaint on the head, as long as he regarded it as a misconception which might have been done away by amicable explanations between the respective commanders of the naval force which the two governments kept up in the Mediteranean: but seeing himself, much to his regret, disappointed in that hope, he has only to insist on the reparation that is due to him, and which the justice and the friendship of his Britannic majesty seem justly to be called upon to secure to him.

(Signed) C. BERNSTORFF.

Hamburgh, Sep. 26.

The following is the reply of Lord Grenville to the note of the count de Vedel Jarlsbourg, his Danish majesty's minister, respecting the capture of the Freya frigate.

"The undersigned, principal secretary of state foreign affaires to his majesty, has had the honor of laying before his majesty the note which was received yesterday from the count de Vedel Jarlsbourg, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the king of Denmark.

"It was with the greatest surprise and concern that his majesty received the first intelligence of the affair to which that note relates. Sincerely desirous of maintaining those relations of friendship and alliance which has so long subsisted between Great-Britain and Denmark, his majesty has during the course of his reign, given reiterated proofs of that disposition, and which he sincerely hoped to have seen reciprocally entertained by his Danish majesty; and, notwithstanding the expressions contained in the note to the count Vedel Jarlsbourg, his majesty cannot but flatter himself, that it was not really by the orders of the king of Denmark, that this state of harmony has been so suddenly interrupted, or that a Danish officer could have acted conformably to his instructions, in thus commencing hostilities, by a rash and unprovoked attack upon a British ship of war, carrying the flag of his majesty, and navigating the British seas.

"The impressions which such an event have necessarily made upon his majesty, have derived greater force by reading of a note, in which satisfaction and reparation is demanded, as due to the aggressors, from those who have sustained the insult and the injury. His majesty, duly considering the difficult situation in which neutral nations are placed, by the unexampled conduct and singular character of his enemy, has, upon many occasions during the present war, refrained from exercising his rights, and from claiming, on the part of his majesty, the impartial performance of those duties of neutrality, which he professed himself disposed to maintain. But the premeditated and open aggression which he has just sustained, cannot be passed over in the same manner. The lives of his brave sailors have been sacrificed; the honor of his flag has been insulted almost within sight of his own coasts, and this procedure has been maintained by contesting the indisputable rights founded upon the most evident principles of the rights of nations, from which his majesty can never depart, and the moderate exercise of which is indispensably necessary for the maintenance of the dearest interests of his empire.

"The undersigned, in all the reports which he has laid before his majesty' has done ample justice to the personal dispositions which the count de Vedel has evinced in order to prevent all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries. He cannot then avoid pressing him to represent to his court this affair in its true colours, to efface these false impressions, by means of which alone, a conduct so injurious to his majesty could have been authorized (if even it ever was), and to consult the interest of the two countries, but especially of Denmark, by bearing testimony to the disposition with which his majesty's government is animated, and by recommending to his court, in that serious manner which the importance of the affair justifies and requires, the necessity of making in this critical conjuncture, a suitable return, so that a prompt and satisfactory reply may be given to the demand which his majesty has caused to be made at Copenhagen, both for reparation for that which has passed, and for security against the repetition of such injurious violence.

"In order to give effect to the representations of his majesty, upon this subject, and to furnish the means of such explanations as may prevent the necessity of resorting to extremities, which his majesty looks forward to with the greatest regret, he has charged lord Whitworth with a special mission to the court of Denmark, and a minister will immediately set sail upon his destination. That court can only see in that determination a new proof of the desire with which the king is animated to reconcile the maintenance of peace with the preservation of the fundamental rights and interests of his empire.'

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

"*Paris, 15 Vendemarie, 8th Oct.*

"While the first Consul was at Morfontaine, at the entertainment given by Joseph Buonaparte to the American Plenipotentiaries, citizen Cambry, Prefet of the department of Oise, presented him several golden medals, which had been lately found by country people in his department. They were concealed in an earthen vessel, large enough to contain 600,000 livres worth—were perfectly well preserved, and of various epochs; some of them dated from an early period of the Roman Empire, others during the time of the republic.

"The Prefet observed to the Consul that it was difficult to procure these medals, because the people who found them, were fearful lest they might be taken from them, as according to the ancient laws of France, all treasures found in this way belonged by right to the government—At present, replied the first Consul Buonaparte, government will not contest the good fortune of a citizen.—Besides, it is necessary to use every precaution, to prevent these medals being melted down into bullion by the country people—buy up then, as many of them as you can—probably added he, after a moment's silence, it will be easy for you to procure more—I hope it will general answered the prefet. On this reply the First Consul advanced towards Mr. Davie, one of the American ministers and said to him. "These Roman Medals Sir, have just been found in France, accept and carry them with you to America, so that the monuments of the Roman Republic may become pledges of amity and union between the republics of France and the United States".

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.

The Russian fleet had entered the Dardanelles upon their return from the Mediteranean into the Black Sea.

BOLOGNA, Sept. 16.

We have now in the Tyrol, 55,000 soldiers 85 Companies of Rangers, and the people under military discipline.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.

The prizes in Painting, Architecture and Sculpture were distributed with pomp. In Sculpture the exhibitions were much applauded.

ROME, Sept. 26.

The free trade in Grain, which by an edict has been granted has had the most sudden and happy effect. The arrival of merchant vessels at Civitavecchia, at Fiumicino, and Rida Grande has supplied our wants and we trust has destroyed the inveterate obstinate and ill judged commercial restrictions.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MAY be had for Three or Four gentlemen during the session of Congress by applying to Mr. Claxton, or at the Three Buildings 4 doors East of the Navy office, to

WM. O'NEAL.

City of Washington Dec. 8, 1800. 3*