

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

ON Thursday night last, the 7th instant, on his passage from Baltimore to Annapolis in his own Vessel, Mr. WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, of JOHN, was knocked overboard by the main boom, and unfortunately every exertion to save him proved unavailing. Thus an amiable Wife and two small children were in a moment bereaved of an affectionate Husband and fond Father, and left to lament their irreparable loss. It may be truly said, that in him the City of Annapolis has lost one of its most industrious, active and enterprising citizens.

His apparel, when lost, was a superfine black cloth coat, nankeen pantaloons, perhaps a white waistcoat, shoes laced before, and coloured cotton stockings; he had also with him a Gold Watch, and it is presumed there were papers of value and money in his pockets.

Whoever may discover the Body of the deceased, and will have the humanity to give information to any of his Friends in Annapolis, will be suitably rewarded.

A small Boat, newly repaired, was lost from the vessel at the same time, any information of which would be thankfully received.

On Saturday morning last the frigate Constitution and brig Argus proceeded down the bay. The Hornet also sailed on Monday last.

The JOHN ADAMS arrived off this place early yesterday morning, on her way to Baltimore, her captain loaded, and immediately proceeded on to Washington.

DIED, on the 27th ult. in the city of Baltimore, Thomas M. Elderry, Esq., one of the Senators in the State Legislature.

REPORT.

The committee of inquiry, in conformity to a resolution of the 7th ult. beg leave to report to the "Maryland Association for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," as follows, viz.

Various establishments in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, for the weaving of cotton, are making a rapid progress. The Union Manufactory, on Patapasco, with 1,000,000 dollars capital; the buildings now nearly completed, will contain from 6 to 8 thousand spindles, 800 of which are in operation; the machinery pronounced, by good judges, to be equal for elegance and ingenuity, to any in the world; the company manufacture all their own machinery, for which purpose they have the most perfect apparatus, impelled by water, in full operation:—their looms are also in considerable forwardness.

The establishment of E. & J. Levering & Co. on Gwynn's Fall, with 200,000 dollars capital, to contain 5000 spindles, will be in operation in August next. This company intends, and is fully prepared, to go extensively into the corduroy, thickset and velvet-teen wares; and workmen of extensive experience are procured for these purposes.

The "Washington Cotton Company" on Jones's Falls with 8,000 dollars capital, containing 1,000 spindles, now spins 2,000 hanks of yarn per week, from No. 8 to 30. There are seven looms at work on cords, twills, stripes, chambrays, ginghams, sheetings and shirtings; they have also a dying house in operation.

The Calico Printing and Dying Factory of Messrs. Lanay's on Gwynn's Falls, enriches our market with large quantities of goods, & the neatness of execution and durability of colours, must insure success to the institution. Nor can your committee pass over in silence the Hat and Bonnet Manufactory of Mr. Cartee of this city, as these elegant fabrics, for neatness of execution, as well as true taste, are esteemed superior to any others ever made in this or any country.

In addition to the large establishments we have mentioned, there are in and about Baltimore upwards of fifty looms, owned by individuals, and principally employed on summer cotton wear; and as soon as our large spinning factories get into full operation, there is no doubt but the number will rapidly increase.

The Woollen Manufactory of Rogers & Co. on Jones's Falls, which sent a large quantity of clothes to our market last winter, will probably send double that quantity next season, and of a much superior quality, as the establishment is greatly enlarged and improved.

That at Elkton will also furnish a large supply for the fall market, a considerable portion of what was there manufactured the previous year, not having been finished in time for the last winter.

The wearing articles of domestic manufacture, collected from various parts of the union, now for sale in the Domestic Warehouse and other stores in Baltimore, are the following, viz.

Flaxen and tow linen, cotton sheeting and shirting; printed calicoes, shawls and handkerchiefs; cotton and lincsey stripes; chambrays; Virginia cloth; bedticking and coverlets; cotton, yarn and thread of various kinds & colours; sewing silk and cotton; coatings, coarse and fine clothes; casimeres and califinets; Morocco hats and caps; buckskin breeches, pantaloons and gloves; hosiery yarn and shoe thread; cotton and thread hose; ladies hats and bonnets, &c.

Excluding those manufactures that are so firmly and extensively established throughout the union, as to render importation unnecessary, your committee would beg leave to notice a few others, either in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, or in which some of the citizens of Baltimore are concerned, which have arrived at considerable perfection.

The Paper Mills of Conrad Lucas, & Co. on Patapasco, with 40,000 dollars capital, make 12,000 reams per annum.—Those of Levering and Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with a capital of 70,000 dollars, make 40,000 reams per annum. The Gunpowder Mills of Lorman & Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with 80,000 dollars capital, make 30 quarter casks per day; those of N. Leveing & Co. on Jones's Falls, with 80,000 dollars capital, make 32 quarter casks per day. The Spade, Shovel and Hoe Manufactory of Reed and Davis, on Gunpowder Falls, with 8,100 dollars capital, made last year, four dozen of spades and of shovels per day, and is now said to be producing double that quantity, these spades and shovels are certainly far superior to any ever imported into the country. The fitting iron, rolling, and nail factory of Ellicott & Co. on Patapasco, with 50,000 dollars capital. The steel foundry of Mr. M'Dermet, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, laid to produce steel equal in quality to the best Crawley, and sufficient to supply the whole U. States. The glass works of Mr. Frieze, capital 40,000 dollars, producing 3,400 boxes of glass annually, each containing 100 square feet. The type foundry of S. Sower & Co. with 10,000 dollars capital, making from 12 to 14,000 lbs. of type annually. The paper hanging manufactory of Thomas and Caldwell, is fully equal to the demand of our market; this, with others in Philadelphia, can supply the whole U States with paper hangings superior to any imported, and at a lower price.

The statements here given, have, with one or two exceptions, been received from the proprietors, and consequently their accuracy may be relied on.—They exhibit a flattering view, even of Maryland, which is far behind several of her sister states, in respect to manufactures. They will also show by comparison, that the report of the secretary of the treasury must fall far short of the real progress made, and of the capital embarked, in domestic manufactures throughout the union. Superfine clothes are still far short of answering the demand; but from the number of Merinos now in the country, and the rapidity with which they will undoubtedly be propagated, there are pleasing prospects even in this quarter. There is perhaps no one article more wanted at present in our market than summer waistcoat patterns. An extensive establishment for the bleaching and finishing of country linens, in the European style, is still a desideratum; as it would greatly enhance the utility, the sales and the value of those linens, now bro't to our market in such vast quantities.

Upon the whole, the laudable design of the Maryland Association, is likely to be realized beyond the most sanguine expectations; perseverance being all that is necessary, to accomplish the end.

We frequently hear the foes of domestic manufactures complain of the high prices at which these articles are sold. But they do not consider that the greater durability of home made goods will, in general, more than counterbalance the difference of price between these and the flimsy wares which now arrive from foreign countries. Besides, the objection, if true, is a very short sighted one; for the higher the price, the greater the profits; and the greater the profits, the more will be induced to embark in the business; hence rivalry will soon reduce the prices to their proper standard, and at the same time accomplish the great object in view, the establishment of manufactures to an extent commensurate with our home consumption. Others, real friends to home manufactures, are greatly discouraged, from a belief that the conduct of the general government has given an incurable wound to our infant establishments. It is neither the business nor the wish of your committee to make any remarks on the conduct of government, respecting this subject; they shall therefore only observe, that even should it prove true, that a foreign deluge of manufactures shall attempt to drown our infant Hercules, now said to be left unprotected in the woods; it is confidently believed, that instead of accomplishing the object, the intended ruin would revert to the source, and ultimately injure that commerce, which was intended to destroy our manufactures. A temporary shock they may experience; but in despite of imbecility or jealousy, they will finally prevail. Besides, even admitting that the government has not done its

duty, that surely is no reason why the people should not do theirs. Members of the Maryland Association.—Friends to domestic manufactures, and to your country, throughout the union! Persevere in the noble cause in which you have embarked. As you value the rights and privileges of freemen; as you value your posterity, to whom it is your duty to hand down the blessings of independence, persevere, and success will crown your endeavours.

Published by order of the association,
JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'y.
Baltimore, June 2.

SPANISH COLONIES.

TRANSLATION

From the Gazette of Carraccas, of April 27, 1810.

Salus populi supreme lex este.

Our external defence and security could not be satisfactory, established, while the provinces, composing the department of Venezuela united under the ancient system, did not form with the capital a confederation that would ensure respectability to the cause which we have undertaken; and with this view the provincial government have chosen from among the natives, those characters best qualified by their knowledge, attachment to the common cause and influence with the people, to discharge the public duties assigned to them, under the auspices of reciprocal beneficence and utility; and by this means, we may promise ourselves that happy result of which it is susceptible. In addition to the necessary instructions the government has addressed to the different provinces, through the means of their commissioners, the following

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the United Provinces of Venezuela!—The Spanish nation, after two years of bloody war and the most violent struggle to defend its liberty & independence, is now on the eve of falling under the tyrannical yoke of its conquerors. The passes of the Sierra Morena which defended the residence of the national sovereignty having been forced by the enemy, they have descended like an impetuous torrent on Andalusia and the other southern provinces of Spain, and are actually harrassing the rear of those few honest and worthy patriots who precipitately flew for shelter under the walls of Cadiz.

The supreme central junta, which possessed the national authority, has been dissolved and dispersed, in consequence of so much turbulence and precipitation; and finally by that sad catastrophe, the sovereignty of the nation, legally constituted for the general preservation of the state, has been thus destroyed. Under these embarrassing circumstances, the inhabitants of Cadiz have organized a new system of government under the denomination of "Regency," which can have no other object than the temporary defence of those few Spaniards who had succeeded in escaping the yoke of the conqueror, and providing for their future safety, and consequently cannot be clothed with the general national power, much less that those of citizens who possess the legitimate and indisputable power of watching over their own preservation and security, as integral parts of the Spanish monarchy. And can you obtain so important an object by your dependence on a power in itself illegal, fluctuating and agitated? Would it be prudent for you to neglect with indifference so precious an opportunity, flying after vain and flattering hopes, instead of hastening to constitute that union and force, which alone can secure your political existence, and effect the liberation of our beloved Ferdinand the VIIth, from his melancholy imprisonment?

Should we, by this means, in this delightful clime, perpetuate that august and holy religion received from our forefathers? No! beloved compatriots; the people of Carraccas are well convinced of the necessity we have of asserting our cause with vigour and energy, if you wish to preserve so many and such invaluable rights; and with this view, after receiving the deplorable information of the unfortunate state of the war in Spain, by the late arrivals on our coast, it was determined to form a provisional government in this capital, as well for itself as for all other parts of the province, which shall unite with their accustomed fidelity in favour of Ferdinand the VIIth, and the same was proclaimed and made public on the 19th of this present month, depositing the supreme authority in the most illustrious council of this city, and a number of deputies that were named as associates, and together were especially charged to promote and establish a plan of such administration and government as may be considered most congenial to the interests and general wishes of the people.

Inhabitants of Venezuela! This is the vote of the city of Carraccas. All its first and highest authorities have solemnly acknowledged it, by accepting and swearing to observe, with due obedience, the decisions of the people by their representatives; and we, in obedience to the sacred duties imposed upon us, make it known to you, and we invite you to join in that union and fraternity which

call us to the same duty and interest. If the sovereignty has been provisionally established with a few individuals, it is not for the purpose of establishing over you an insulting or oppressive usurpation, nor yet a disgraceful or shameful slavery; but that the urgency and necessity of the moment, as well as the novelty and importance of the object, imperiously require it for the common security. This itself puts it out of our power to make manifest to you on this happy occasion, the extension of our generous ideas; but you will reflect, that if we acknowledge and loudly claim the sacred rights of nature, to protect our civil subjection, in defect of the central and legitimate common authority, which united us, we do not the less respect in you those inviolable rights, and therefore we shall perpetually call you to the exercise of the supreme authority, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of individuals which shall fall to the lot of each province. This is, more or less, the result of the deliberations, which on the spur of the moment, we have proposed to the department of Venezuela. Consider therefore, friends, in the sincerity of our intentions, and haste to re-unite your sentiments and affections to those of the citizens of this capital. That the holy religion which we have inherited from our fathers, may always be for us & for our descendants, the object of our admiration, and the strongest bond to unite our will—that the European Spaniards may be treated and cared for throughout the country with the same affection and consideration as ourselves, they being our brothers, and being cordially and most sincerely united in our cause, and in this way, restoring the basis of our social edifice upon the indissoluble foundation of fraternity and union, we shall transmit to our most distant generations, the pleasing recollection of our happy efforts, and perhaps our only satisfaction of brooding our beloved late reign Ferdinand VII. presiding over the glorious destiny of the people of this country.

(Signed) MARTIN TOVAR PONTE,
JOSE DE LAS LLAMOSAS.
Carraccas, April 20, 1810.

On the 5th of February captain LAKE was tried by a Court-martial for his proceeding. It appeared in evidence that he was a thief and a "skulker;" and being off the Island of Sombro, captain LAKE told his lieutenant he would have no more on board, and ordered him to land Jeffrey on the island. When ad. Cochrane learnt the fact, he reprimanded capt. LAKE, and ordered him to go and take Jeffrey off; but when the island was explored, it was found to be a barren spot, without house or inhabitant. It appeared, however, by the American papers, that he was taken off by an American vessel and landed in the U. States. Captain LAKE admitted the fact, but thought the island to be inhabited. The court then sentenced capt. LAKE to be dismissed the service.

[Boston Centinel.]

From the Essex Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS,
I observed in the Centinel of Wednesday last some observations on the conduct of a captain LAKE, late commander of his B. M. sloop of war Recruit, when on the West India station, relative to his singular and inhuman behaviour to Robert Jeffery, one of his crew, who was by his savage barbarity forced on the barren desert island of Sombro, without clothing or sustenance.

As the English were in April last fitting out a vessel for Sombro, and elsewhere, for the discovery of this person, it may not be unnecessary, so far as my knowledge extends to state a few remarks on this subject.

Robert Jeffery, the person in question was taken from the above-mentioned island early in the month of January, 1808 by captain John Dennis, in the schooner Adams from Martinique for Marblehead. His situation at the time of his deliverance was affecting and truly distressing. The writer of this understood from captain Dennis, (who is now at sea) that he had been on the rock 9 days, that his only subsistence was a little water which he procured from the rain, and the cockles which grew on the rock! He was so weak and emaciated as to be unable to stand on deck without assistance. He asserted that it was the first time of being at sea—that he was impressed—and that his crime was the taking from one of the casks in the hold 2 quarts of common Beer! That the captain of the Recruit refused to give him when ordered in the boat, either bread or water, though earnestly importuned by the lieutenant, who humanely commiserated his unhappy condition, and generously, when on leaving the island, took his shoes from his feet, and gave them to Jeffery, who was entirely destitute.

Jeffery, I am informed, is a blacksmith by trade, and resides in Wenham, in this county. Last summer he visited this town, and earnestly expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received, and the pleasure he experienced in being able by his occupation and industry to support himself.

As the government of Great-Britain appear anxious to know the fate of this man