

look of aersion or the sneer of contempt.

Balphi, who occupies a secondary, yet prominent situation, with a smattering of learning, barely sufficient to enable him to keep pace with his master in argument, and not infrequently to prove himself an able competitor, appears wayward and perverse for the sake of opposition, and seems attached to the Knight by a feeling of interest alone. In his station he is a character truly amusing, and an esquire that Sir Hudibras could not have dispensed with.

The widow exercises her charms and mental accomplishments, with the wonted dexterity of the fair sex, and proves a formidable opponent to the false pretensions of the Knight, and equally a match for him either at intrigue or argument.

Sidrophel suited the taste of those times, when conjurers were resorted to upon the most trifling occasions; the description of him is a fine piece of ridicule upon the superstitious notions of the vulgar. The character would have been incomplete without the attendance of the silly and primping Wachum. In the Lawyer, is exhibited with great accuracy, the conduct of a low professional man in its nicety of cunning. He listens to the Knight's statement of the case, permits him to form his own estimate of it, makes him, by nods and shrugs of approbation, answer his own questions on the point, and then with all the gravity in the world pockets his fee, and no doubt laughs in his sleeve at the simple sagacity of his client.

An entertaining digression is found in the history of the distracted state of church and civil affairs, where many eminent personages of that time subjected themselves to the lash of the satirist. The minor characters are all admirable auxiliaries, and fill up the outline with the strictest attention to conformity.

The most objectionable part of Hudibras may perhaps be the too frequent allusions to Holy Writ; many of its truths are profaned by this wanton bulesquer, whose sole object may have been to set them before his readers in a ludicrous point of view.—Incomplete as the work is, many have no doubt wished it longer, and although a large portion of Butler's life was consumed in collecting and arranging his materials, yet the judicious reader will readily discover whether this time, in the hands of so great a natural genius, might not have been more profitably employed, and if any moral, religious or political end was ever attained by giving Hudibras to the world.

#### From the Delaware Gazette. THE FRUITFUL COW.

A very extraordinary brood of calves was produced by my neighbour Wiggin's cow, on the evening of the 22d inst. She had three calves at one litter or birth, they were very nearly of a size and colour, but for want of proper accommodation and attention, one of them died the next day; this cow is about middle size, and about six years old, has had eight calves, and four of them within the past year. The last summer, on but midding keeping, her owner sold from her milk 6 lbs. of butter per week, besides what was used in their small family, as they had but one cow. Such may be truly called a family friend.

THOMAS BEESON.  
23d, 1823.

#### LOUISIANA.

The schooner Adveho brought a file of New-Orleans papers to the 24th ult. There was some stormy work in the Senate of Louisiana on the 20th of January, occasioned by a resolution offered by M. Lisle, to eject from their body the members of some parishes in Florida, but which parishes had been by Congress annexed to Louisiana. Mr. Clark afterwards moved that the resolution and the proceedings on it, should be expunged from the journals of the house—there was little doubt that this motion would prevail. Some of the New-Orleans papers are very vehement upon the subject, and speak of the unbounded hostility of foreign Frenchmen to Americans and their institutions. The legislature of Louisiana is very far from being in a state of harmony, and the parties in it are extremely bitter against each other. A bill to call a convention to remodel the constitution has been referred to a committee.

[Charleston Mercury.

### Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday March 6, 1823

The following report and correspondence were submitted to our legislature on the last day of its session. The subject to which they relate is of no little importance. It is one in which a majority of the citizens of this state are deeply interested. The injury which has resulted to many of our citizens from the protection received by slaves flying hence to Pennsylvania, has long called for legislative interference on the part of both states. Maryland has been forced to notice it by the various wrongs done her citizens; and Pennsylvania ought earnestly to set to work in providing against a recurrence of them; lest their continuance should excite in the bosoms of the injured, feelings which sister states ought not to indulge toward each other, and which time may ripen into a hostility, to be deprecated by every good man. Great effects from little causes spring.

#### THE REPORT.

The joint committee of the senate and house of delegates, appointed to communicate with the legislature of Pennsylvania concerning the growing evils occasioned the citizens of this state, by the encouragement runaway slaves receive from some of the citizens of Pennsylvania, beg leave to report—That in pursuance of the duty imposed on them, they at an early period of the session, addressed a letter to the legislature of Pennsylvania, stating the serious injuries the people of our state suffered, and requesting Pennsylvania to make such legislative provisions as would effectually guard against their repetition.

On the receipt of this letter, the legislature of Pennsylvania, without loss of time, instituted a joint committee to consider of it, and that committee sent to the undersigned a communication dated the middle of February, which is herewith submitted.

It will be seen from that paper, that the legislature of Pennsylvania entertain an anxious desire to remedy the evils our people suffer. Your committee, for want of time and the delicate and difficult nature of the undertaking, have not been able to agree on what would be the best mode Pennsylvania could adopt to protect us against the grievances we complain of.

If they could have done so, they would have advised the Pennsylvania committee of it, in compliance with their request. Want of time now puts it out of your committee's power to do any thing more this session, but as the matter referred to them is of deep interest to the state, they would respectfully recommend, that some member of the legislature should be requested to turn his attention to it during the recess, and to correspond with any committee, or individual, that may be selected for the purpose by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and to report the result to the next general assembly.

R. Johnson,  
W. C. Miller,  
Archibald Lee,  
John Chauncey,  
Littleton J. Dennis.  
To the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland.  
February 24th, 1823.

#### THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The undersigned, a joint committee of the legislature of Maryland, appointed to communicate with the legislature of Pennsylvania, concerning the growing evils occasioned the citizens of Maryland by the encouragement runaway slaves receive from some of the citizens of Pennsylvania, beg leave, on that subject, respectfully to address you. For several years the evils above related have been loudly complained of by the people of this state, and session after session those complaints have been made known to our legislature. At different periods we believe the executive of this state has been directed by the legislature to communicate with the executive of your state concerning it, to solicit from you such legislative provisions as might be necessary to guard our citizens against a repetition of those injuries. But, it seems as yet, these communications have not produced the desired effects. They are fully aware of the delicate nature of this subject, and of the caution with which it ought to be treated. Slavery is a calamity certainly not more deplored

by Pennsylvania than by our state; all friends of freedom amongst us should equally rejoice at its complete extermination, but this is not to be hoped for for many years to come. As long as it exists amongst us, we are as much entitled to our slaves as we are to any other kind of property. This right is as well secured to us by the constitution of the United States, as are any other of the rights we possess. It is our duty, therefore, and the duty of our sister states, to protect us in this enjoyment. The existence of our happy union, depends in great degree on preserving harmony among the members. Every neglect likely to produce collision ought to be studiously guarded against. The propriety of these suggestions, we feel confident you will at once perceive. With these general remarks, permit us to call your attention to two cases of a very aggravated character. In the latter end of the year 1820 or 1821, a certain Samuel G. Griffith, as one that went with his overseer to a village, Tenet Square, in search of a slave who sometime before had made his escape from him. He was, we understand, fully able to identify the slave, and had the inhabitants of the village given him the aid he as a citizen of the United States had a right to expect, he would have had little or no difficulty in securing his property. But unfortunately, the inhabitants of the village, governed by misguided philanthropy, instead of assisting, gave him all the trouble they had it in their power to give. The consequence was, a determination on his part to take his slave; and in attempting to do so, himself and his overseer lost their lives. This caused in our state much public excitement; our citizens demanded legislative interference. They saw in this case, particularly those of them who live near the borders of Pennsylvania; the strongest inducement to their slaves to escape. They discovered in it also a motive to insurrection, if escape could not be effected in any other way. Those feelings of attachment, which ought to bind the citizens of the United States to each other, appeared to them to be violated. In a word they viewed Pennsylvania more as a hostile than as a sister state. The other case we beg leave respectfully to mention to you, happened the last summer. One of the undersigned, Mr. Chauncey, who is now a delegate from Harford county, attempted to recover, near the village of Darby in your state, a slave belonging to a neighbour of his, who had run off some short time before; in this, as in the preceding instance, if no opposition had been made by the Pennsylvanians, the recovery of this property would have been accomplished with little difficulty. Mr. Chauncey knew the slave perfectly well, and was ready and willing to identify him in the way required by the laws of your state, the inhabitants of the place, however, threw in his way every possible obstacle. Mr. Chauncey requested that the slave might be kept in safe custody for two days, to give him an opportunity of returning to Harford, and bringing every possible proof that could be demanded; but this was refused him. The slave was forcibly released, and Mr. Chauncey threatened with imprisonment, and this too in the presence of many people of colour. It was stated too, by the inhabitants, before the negroes were dispersed, and in their hearing, that a negro had a right to put to death every one who might attempt to arrest him. Besides these two cases, many others happen every day. We are well advised, that the slaves of our citizens go off in numbers to your state, and that they are rarely recovered, and when they are, not without considerable trouble. This has now become to us a most alarming evil, and requiring immediate remedy; unless one be offered, that desirable harmony that should subsist between us, is not to be expected, and our respective citizens will, on the contrary, feel towards each other every thing but friendship. Permit us also to suggest, that the wisest policy of your state, independent of the considerations we have before stated, requires you to prohibit, in every proper way, the settlement of people of colour in your state.

It would seem to us, in the nature of things, impossible that such a population can be amalgamated with the whites, however liberal we may feel towards them, they cannot be permitted every enjoyment of every political privilege; in some mea-

sure they must be a distinct portion of the community. If we are not misinformed, your state already feels the burthen of this population; it seldom happens that they are not extremely dissolute and idle, and consequent nuisances to the public; we mention this with all possible respect, without wishing to interfere in the slightest degree, with the policy of your state, except when such policy may interfere with the rights of our citizens. But we do most earnestly, in the name of the legislature of Maryland, solicit the enactment of such legal provisions by you, as may protect our citizens in the peaceable possession of their slaves. This has now become a matter of serious moment to them, and one calculated to produce the most distressing irritation between the two states. Should you deem it necessary to answer this letter, you can do so by addressing us at this place. It will give us much pleasure to give you any information on the subject of the communication, that you may desire. We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servants,

R. JOHNSON,  
W. MILLER,  
A. LEE,  
JNO. CHAUNCEY,  
L. J. DENNIS.  
To the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pennsylvania.

#### SENATE CHAMBER.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1823.

Gentlemen,  
Your communication respecting the protection given by some of the citizens of this state to slaves who have absconded from their owners in the State of Maryland, has been read in the senate, which together with a message from his excellency the governor of your state, enclosing a resolution of the legislature passed on the 21st of February last, has been referred to the undersigned, who have been appointed a committee to take the same into consideration. The resolution to which we refer, was not taken up at the last session, in consequence of the late period at which it was presented, and the press of business which it was necessary at that time to dispose of; this we presume will be a sufficient apology for what might otherwise be considered a neglect of the former legislature in not attending to that communication.

We regret that any circumstance should have occurred which is calculated to create discord or uneasiness between the citizens of the two states, and as it is our duty, so it will be our sincere disposition, to endeavour to bring this subject to such a conclusion, as shall be calculated to promote that good will, and cordial harmony, which ought, and which we hope may always prevail between two states, whose citizens belong to the same common family, and whose mutual interests and welfare are so intimately connected.

We have not ascertained that any law is in existence, at present, relative to this subject, except the acts of March 1st, 1780, entitled, An act for the gradual abolition of slavery; and of March 27th, 1820, entitled, An act to prevent kidnapping; which last mentioned act prohibits the justices and aldermen within this commonwealth, from enforcing the act of congress passed the 12th day of February 1793, entitled, An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, and proscribes the duty of a judge or recorder of any court of record of this commonwealth, granting certificates or warrants of removal of negroes or mulattoes, to the state or territory from which they fled, when claimed in, pursuance of the said act of congress to be fugitives from labour. We also find a provision in the 8th section of the 9th article of the constitution of this state, that no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or things shall issue, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The general abhorrence of slavery which prevails in this state, and the enthusiastic zeal which pervades the minds of certain classes of our citizens, have a strong tendency, without doubt, to divert the officer from the line of his duty, and to embarrass and to perplex the master in the recovery of his slave. It may be necessary to establish some stronger measures relative to this business;—what these measures should be, we have not yet considered, and would

be pleased with a communication expressive of your ideas thereon. And while we assure you that this subject shall receive our serious attention, and that it will give us much pleasure if through our efforts such alteration can be effected in the existing laws, as will tend to remove all further inconveniences, so far as the same may be consistent with the constitution of this state, and with the rights and liberties of its citizens. We also request that you will be pleased to accept the assurance of our highest respect.

DANIEL GROVES,  
ROBERT SMITH,  
JA. LYSTER,  
JAMES B. HUBLEY,  
ALEX. MAHON,  
R. Johnson, Wm. C. Miller,  
Archd. Lee, Littleton J. Dennis,  
and John Chauncey, Esquires,  
Annapolis, Md.

#### From the Bengal Bazar.

From the Sydney Gazette, 24th May.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.  
The following is the melancholy end of Captain West, of the Indian whaler, who visited Port Jackson in March 1821, to rest, and resumed her voyage in the ensuing month: Capt. Moore of the Woodstock informs us that the unfortunate commander spoken of, was heading his boat as usual one day, about three months since off New Zealand when the frail bark was stove in by a blow from the whale to which they were fast, and the animal, almost at the same instant, seized Captain West by the middle of the body, & nearly tore him asunder. He was immediately picked up and taken on board, when the vessel made for the land; and the hapless mariner, scarcely alive, in a wretchedly mangled condition, was conveyed on shore, where all the assistance that could be rendered was promptly afforded, but in four days after the accident, Capt. West entered the eternal world. He was interred in Mr. Hall's garden at New Zealand, alongside of Mr. Wilson, his chief officer, who had been interred about 15 months. The vessel goes home therefore, under the command of the second officer.

#### HOAX.

On the 13th a person in this city who is supposed to be in the habit of conducting articles from the other side of the line, and placing them in a secure place in Montreal, without going through the formalities of the custom house etiquette; was applied to and asked if he could furnish the applicant with 12 chests of tea, and 18 kegs of tobacco; the samples were produced, and the prices fixed upon; the greatest secrecy was promised upon the part of the purchaser, and the articles were to be delivered at a certain hour mutually appointed. After the departure of the applicant, certain forebodings and misgivings were felt by the "fair trader," who thought that all was not right, weighed the matter seriously, and at length came to the determination of outwitting him: He accordingly produced the specified number of tobacco kegs and tea chests, filled the former with stones and brick bats, and the latter with the produce of a lively stable—hired five Canadian trunks, and set out to the appointed place of rendezvous. On his arrival the first object which met his view was a pistol presented towards him by a custom house officer, who commanded him to deliver up the property instantly, as it was seized in the name of the king. The fair trader appeared astonished, said he had been scandalously deceived, and that the seizure would ruin him; the officer was inexorable, and ordered the soldiers who were in waiting to take charge of the supposed contraband property. It was accordingly deposited for that night in the guard room, near the cross, and was yesterday morning escorted to the custom house in Montreal, where we are informed the hoax was discovered.

#### PIRATE.

The following furnishes a confirmation and additional particulars of the recent defeat of a pirate off Matanzas. The brig Bowdoin, Captain Carr, which arrived at Newport 23d inst, sailed from Matanzas on the 3d, in company with brigs Abeona, for Providence, and Neptune, of Bristol, for Trieste. After being out about 4 hours from Matanzas, saw a piratical schooner coming out from the land, full of men, and rowing with 14 sweeps. On her coming up with the Bowdoin, she hoisted the red flag and commenced firing with round and grape shot, and ordered Capt. Carr to "surrender or die." As soon as the pirate shot within sufficient range, the Bowdoin returned the fire from her carriage guns, and musketry, which completely raked the deck of the Pirate, killing several of them and obliging them instantly to haul off, having only seven men to be seen on her deck, and rowing with three sweeps—she then stood in a gain for the land. Had it not been calm, Captain C. supposed that he should have been enabled to have sunk the pirate. The Abeona, and Neptune, being in company with the Bowdoin, at the time, and being both armed, assisted in repulsing the pirate. The Bowdoin mounts four carriage guns, with muzzles.

A little girl happening to bear witness, speak of going into half mourning, said, "Why are we going into half mourning? Mamma, are any of our relations half dead?"

#### HAYTI.

Extract from an Address of the Committee of Public Education of Port-au-Prince, to the Fathers and Mothers of Families.

The primary Schools, and those established upon the easy and ingenious system of Lancaster, increase daily in the Republic since the union of the whole Isle; it is important that education should be dispensed to all the people. The President of Hayti has given a new impetus to the University of St. Domingo. The choice of professors suited to fill the chairs of the latin language, of philosophy, of civil and canon law, inspires the pleasing hope that the citizens of this part will enjoy the invaluable advantages of education.

It will be desirable that gentlemen who have a perfect knowledge of the French and Spanish languages present themselves to the committee if they wish to be useful to the country. In this case they will advise his excellency the President of Hayti of it, who will authorise them to establish Lancasterian schools in the several towns of the eastern part. If there is found also a man skilled in these languages, and desirous of being professor in the University, his excellency will place him in the chair. Since all the inhabitants of the island will need to have intercourse one with another, it will be necessary for them to speak the same language, that they may become more assimilated in their manners. If by frequent and easy communication, the most part of them should come to speak both idioms, it will be essential that they understand them perfectly and speak them correctly. It is therefore, highly important to have a professor of the French language at the University of St. Domingo, as well as masters of the Lancasterian schools, able to teach in the several towns of the east, the language that is to be vernacular with us.

The committee is constantly occupied in measures to spread instruction to all parts of the republic. It will visit as soon as possible, the schools in the capital, to be assured if the teachers are zealous for the improvement of their pupils. Charged with the superintendance of public instruction, the committee would never cease to recommend to parents to use all the means in their power, for making their children illustrious men and good patriots. He who has acquired profitable knowledge, is always useful to his country. The committee wish therefore, to induce parents as well as instructors, to use all their efforts to bring up the youth of Hayti, in the true principles that constitute a good education, and above all, to give them precepts of morality and religion, instructing them also to prefer, in all circumstances, their country to every thing else.

Port-au-Prince, 11th Aug. 1822.  
19th year of Independence.  
[Signed, by the gentlemen of the Committee.]

On the 13th a person in this city who is supposed to be in the habit of conducting articles from the other side of the line, and placing them in a secure place in Montreal, without going through the formalities of the custom house etiquette; was applied to and asked if he could furnish the applicant with 12 chests of tea, and 18 kegs of tobacco; the samples were produced, and the prices fixed upon; the greatest secrecy was promised upon the part of the purchaser, and the articles were to be delivered at a certain hour mutually appointed. After the departure of the applicant, certain forebodings and misgivings were felt by the "fair trader," who thought that all was not right, weighed the matter seriously, and at length came to the determination of outwitting him: He accordingly produced the specified number of tobacco kegs and tea chests, filled the former with stones and brick bats, and the latter with the produce of a lively stable—hired five Canadian trunks, and set out to the appointed place of rendezvous. On his arrival the first object which met his view was a pistol presented towards him by a custom house officer, who commanded him to deliver up the property instantly, as it was seized in the name of the king. The fair trader appeared astonished, said he had been scandalously deceived, and that the seizure would ruin him; the officer was inexorable, and ordered the soldiers who were in waiting to take charge of the supposed contraband property. It was accordingly deposited for that night in the guard room, near the cross, and was yesterday morning escorted to the custom house in Montreal, where we are informed the hoax was discovered.

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