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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Sale Postponed.
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday, the 19th day of January next, at 12 o'clock a m. at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, five or six

Valuable Negroes,

of whom is a carpenter, part of personal estate of Thomas Hicks deceased. At the same time and will be sold various other articles of personal property.
TERMS OF SALE ARE or all sums under \$20, the cash to be paid; and for all sums over \$20, with good securities to be given for payment of the purchase money, six months from the day of

HOLAS BREWER 2^d Adm'r.

Chesnut Rails.

and growth Chesnut Rails, for sale on reasonable terms. To be delivered at a dining on the Sea near Annapolis. For information apply at this office.

TEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE M NEIR;
Merchant Taylor,
just received a large and well selected assortment of

Wool & Winter Goods,

consisting of the first and second quality Laces, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will be happy to make up in the best and most fashionable style, to suit the fancy of his customers

New and Cheap Goods.

E. WILMOT,

OPPOSITE WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL,
Has just received a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and an assortment of Groceries, among which are the following Li-

- quors
- Champagne Wine,
- Frontinac Muscatel,
- Real Madeira,
- Picog Madeira,
- Lisbon and Port Wines,
- Best Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Old Rye Whiskey,
- Jamaica Spirit,

With an assortment of Fresh Fruit, Fresh Figs and Peaches, Bunch and Keg Raisins, Fresh Citron, soft shell Almonds, and shell Barks,

And a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

H. W. has also beat White Wheat Family Flour, also best furkin Butter & supply of Bacon, which he will sell for 6 to 9 cts. per lb.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Pindell late of said county deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
Pascilla C. Pindell, Ex'rs.
Rinaldo Pindell, }
Dec. 23. Sw.

Caution to Gunners!

The subscriber forewarns all persons whatever from gunning, or in any way trespassing, on his Farm on South River. The law will be rigidly enforced on all who transgress.
HENRY S. HOLLAND.

HAYTI.

From the United States Gazette.
Interesting facts to the people of colour in the United States.

To satisfy every enquiring mind, it is necessary that the whole truth should be told. To prevent any misunderstanding between the enquirer, and him who is the object of the enquiry, it is requisite that a public as well as a private explanation should be given, because the general propensity of man is to listen to evil reports rather than good. The first motive which I had in visiting New York, was to meet with those friends whose sentiments are congenial to my own, to invite some of them to come to Hayti, because there was a field open for them to do much good for others, and to obtain much good for themselves. I was received kindly by them, and have to believe that the information which I gave them, was not without effect. At the request of Charles Collins, I visited Elias Hicks and the rest of our friends on Long Island, and remained there a week, and gave them the same information pertaining to my native country, as I did the coloured people in New York, in showing them that there was no other country for the coloured people to flee to, than Hayti. During my stay on Long Island, I learnt that citizen Granville had arrived in New York, from Port au Prince, to negotiate with the Colonization Society, to send the coloured people to Hayti. My anxiety to see him induced me to leave Long Island immediately and return to New York. When I arrived in New York, there was a meeting appointed for the coloured people, in the Presbyterian Church, Elm Street, to lay before them the propositions of President Boyer. Rev. L. D. Dewey, read to them a pamphlet, and left them to determine on it, and to make known the result to the Society. Bishop Allen was called to the chair, and observations were made on the various articles. I felt it a duty to express my sentiments on this occasion, which I did in the following manner, and I give them this publicity because I deem it as necessary now to stir upon my brethren as it then was.

Who would have told me previous to my leaving Hayti, that I should hear the good news of a messenger, coming from my native land, to gather the children of Africa from under the caprice and prejudice of those who enrich themselves by their labour, without considering whether it is unjustly gotten or not. My dear friends, I was twenty-five years absent from my native land, I returned after the union took place between the North and South, I never felt the least inconvenience from the climate, nor the customs of the people, but to my astonishment, I saw the great improvement they had made in their military discipline, as well as in literature, yes, my friends, learning and the sentiments of philanthropy have reached us. I rejoice to see that President Boyer does not keep all his his charity at home, but extends it to you whom I am now addressing. You cannot say I am influenced by Citizen Granville, for I do not know him, but I trust I am influenced by a power far superior to that of man, who will behold a human being destitute of that knowledge, which is essential to distinguish our species from the brute creation; and deprived of those enjoyments without which, temporal existence must be to the last degree oppressive. But to witness an object so amiable, doubtless ought to inculcate compassion, and invigorate the exertions of a genuine Philanthropist, to alleviate the sufferer.

And it will most assuredly alleviate the sufferings of our coloured brethren, (to whom I allude) to come to Hayti, where they will be received as children into a family. If the Americans should consider the great offer of President Boyer, and the advantages they will derive in commerce from the emigration of the coloured people to Hayti, they would endeavour by every means to forward the good design of President Boyer, as expressed by his Agent, Citizen Granville. It is for their interest and tranquillity to send the people of colour to Hayti. And I think that the observations of Mr. Jefferson are worthy some notice; he says, "I tremble for my country, when I consider that God is just, and that his justice will not sleep

forever." And George Tucker of Virginia, speaking on the same subject, says, "while America hath been the land of promise to Europeans and their descendants, it hath been the vale of death to millions of the wretched sons of Africa." It is merely a phantastic dream to send the free people of colour to Africa, how is it possible for unlearned men to instruct, and civilize the heathen? Instruct those you have in your hands, or send them where they can be instructed, and then let them consider their brethren in Africa, for their missionaries will be more acceptable than the Europeans, because in Hayti the Creoles can speak the African language. Behold Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, this is the Lord's doings and it is marvelous in our eyes, and no philosophic reasoning nor the chains of barbarity can stop this great work; for since I returned to Hayti, and have seen the anxiety of my countrymen for the welfare of the Emigrants who have gone there, I am confident that this great work must prosper. Those who have no capital to settle on the land which the government gives, are taken into partnership with various gentlemen of the country, and have half of all the productions of the farms, as well as cattle, fowls, &c. and some have one year to reap all the benefits themselves. Joshua Campbell and some others who have gone on the public land, say they would not take 3000 dollars for their property. The provisions allowed are, beef and pork, 16 lbs. salt fish, 8 lbs. of flour, 12 lbs. rice, 12 lbs. corn, 16 lbs. and loaves of bread and biscuit per month. The Society has concluded to supply the Emigrants 8 days with fresh provisions after their arrival, and they shall be distributed in the houses of respectable gentlemen in the city. The President has ordered a hospital to be prepared for any who shall fall sick, and the society has advanced some of them, money to settle in business, as well as to pay some debts which they contracted with the Captains. Mr. Tankard a sail maker from New York has received from the Society, a sufficient fund to establish his business. Believe me my dear brethren and fellow workers in humanity, I am neither sent nor influenced by any man, to tell you these truths.

JOHN HENRY ALEXANDRE.
December 20, 1824.

Communicated for the United States Gazette.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Port-au-Prince, 24th October, 1824.

Dear Father—I embrace this opportunity of writing to you, to inform you that I am well, hoping these few lines may find you the same, likewise my dear mother, brothers and sisters. I arrived in Port-au-Prince, on Sunday 10th October, and found the place far beyond my expectations. The emigrants all arrived safe, and are in general well, and appear to be well satisfied, except a few persons who expected to become great men and women without seeking for it; we must all walk before we can run; the land is fertile; all that is wanting is persons to till the land. The emigrants in general desire me to remember them to you, and to inform you that they are well satisfied with the country. There are some persons that I expect will write disrespectful of Hayti, but it is only a few fractious persons who will never be satisfied let them be where they will. I live with General Inginac, and am doing well. The natives of this country are very friendly and kind to the Americans, more so than we are to ourselves. Mr. and Mrs. Inginac appear more like a father and mother to me than strangers. I am very well satisfied with this place, and had better be doing something here for myself, than being in America doing of nothing. I am expecting to see you here before long if life should last. The General expects Richard on every day.—You must excuse my short letter as time is short. I have no more to communicate at present, but remain your affectionate son.

JOHN G. ALLEN.

I do certify that the greater part of the people who have migrated to Hayti, are persons belonging to the Methodist connexion. Since their departure I

have received a number of letters from them, and they all speak very favourably of the Island, and appear to be well satisfied. Some have written to me and informed me that in five years they can make an independent fortune.

RICH. ALLEN.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1824.

Port-au-Prince, 20th Oct. 1824.

Brethren and Sisters—I embrace the present opportunity to inform you that we arrived here in the short passage of 19 days, very pleasant indeed for the season, we are all, thanks be to God, at present well, as far as we know of; we were generally pretty healthy on the passage, but unfortunately lost (our cook) James Barker, by an asthmatic complaint we were had a hard on our passage out, a Mrs. Julius. We arrived here on a Sunday and were detained until Monday morning. When we were landed the inhabitants, generally, received us more like brothers than strangers, their houses were opened to accommodate us, and every thing possible to make us happy and content, was done; the first gentlemen took us by the hand and led us to their tables, and the ladies would take all our children to use them as their own, if we would part with them; and in fact, they are disposed to do all that they have promised to do, if the people are only disposed to do so for themselves—the principal thing is industry and sobriety. Some people may speak evil of this place, but we are confident that no African of candid or industrious habits, can deny this being the happy land of African liberty. The country is good as far as we have seen, and learn from those that have been some miles, say 60 or 70 in the country, it wears a smiling and truly fertile aspect. As to France she will never send troops here to die, for to live they cannot, there are too many brave men here, that are determined to die by the standard of liberty, or else live under its happy shade. As to Samuel Tines, he is a poor miserable creature, not worthy to live among freemen, and just courage enough to wheel a barrow; he cried about the streets, as a child would for his mother, and as a sample of his being starved, they allow us provisions for two weeks, which are enough to last one month; our rations is flour, rice, beef, pork, fish, fresh bread and biscuit, hot coffee every morning; besides different dishes twice every day of the week, and sometimes oftener; but every candid man will know that Tines was not here long enough to give any account of the place. Rogues, and vagabonds, have no need to come here, without they want to be harnessed like horses to a public cart, and work on the public roads. We had an interview with the gentlemen of the Philanthropic Society, and an address was delivered to them by Junius C. Morrell, which met universal approbation—but enough of others, let all of our honest and industrious brothers come here, for it is the home of oppressed Africans, and industry will prosper in this country. We have a plenty of lazy natives and Americans here, and want no more of that class. All things like clothing are cheap as with you, provisions likewise are cheap, and they give us an ample supply. We are blessed and want every African to be the same.—We might say more; but time and opportunity, will not allow. Yours truly,
JOHN SOMMERSETT.

Rev. R. Allen.

RESTORATION AFTER HANGING.

From a late London Paper.

Mr. Glover, Surgeon, in Doctors' Commons, London, relates the case of a person who was restored to life, after twenty nine minutes hanging, and continued in good health for many years after. The principal means used to restore this man to life, were opening the temporal artery and the external jugular, rubbing the back, mouth and neck, with a quantity of volatile spirits and oil, administering the tobacco clyster by means of lighted pipes, and strong frictions of the legs and arms. This course had been continued for about four hours, when an incision was made into the wind-pipe, and air blown strongly through a canular into the lungs. About twenty minutes after this, the blood at the artery began to run down the face, and a slow pulse was just perceptible at the wrist. The frictions were continued for some time longer, his pulse became more frequent, and his mouth and nose being irritated with spirit of salamoniac, he opened his eyes. Warm cordials were then administered to him, and in two days he was so well as to be able to walk eight miles.

Gentlemen and Ladies—I rise to return you my humble thanks for the compliment which you manifested to me in your address, for I believe it arose from a grateful sense of my care for you.

I hope all that I have done for, and said to you, will now realize was for your benefit. You are now in the land of which I so often spoke to you, and I hope you will enjoy the true Liberty which it affords.

You will find the sentiments of the Haytiens all pure love for their brethren. It was that sentiment which inspired me in America, and during my passage with you, to exert myself for your welfare; and I hope it will continually remain in me for all the true brethren.

If you are patient, you will soon reap the fruit of your trouble, in coming to this freed country.

I return my hearty thanks to the Captains who assisted me in preserving peace and tranquility on board the vessel.

The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says:—“We learn from the Supercargo of the schr. Rookby, from Jeremie, (Hayti), that at the time of sailing, about 6th Dec. the coloured emigrants from the United States, were in good health and spirits, perfectly contented with their reception and the prospects presented to them by that government. A government vessel arrived at Jeremie from Port au Prince on 30th November, with eighty of these emigrants on board.

MEXICAN MINES.

It will be remembered, that a company was formed, and contracts made, to work the mines in Mexico. We learn from an English paper, that a director of the company had arrived in London from Mexico, who made such favourable reports, that the stock had risen to 60 per cent. advance. The Mexican government must interfere, and purchase up this company at any advance, or their bullion will all escape. During the mismanagement of the Spanish government, it is known, that the mines were imperfectly worked, and never produced a third of their capacities. In the hands of men of enterprize, their prospects will be immense. Coal, minerals, and precious metals, should always be the property of those who own the soil.

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