

Annapolis :

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1808.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire, declines being a candidate for this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of this state, and that ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esquire, will be a candidate to supply his place.

We have procured for publication the following affidavit, made at Fayette Circuit and County, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 13th day of June last. It will be recollected, that a proclamation was issued by the governor of this state for the apprehension of a certain John Whirlow, alias John Rigging, who had made his escape from gaol, and that he was apprehended in South-Carolina, and brought back to this state, tried and condemned... that a death warrant was issued on the 12th of April last, and that he was executed accordingly, at Snowhill, in Worcester county, on the 22d day of the same month.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Fayette circuit and county, &c.

This day John Willefs, of lawful age, made oath before me one of the commonwealth's circuit judges in and for the circuit aforesaid, that Samuel Gregory, alias John Whirlow, blacksmith, was guilty of having wilfully, feloniously, and burglariously broken and entered the house of a person unknown to this affiant, in Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore of said state, about July, 1806, and that said Gregory, alias Whirlow, did then and there wilfully and feloniously steal, take and carry away, divers goods and chattels, the property of a person unknown to this affiant, and that said Gregory, alias Whirlow, was committed to the gaol of said county, &c. and that the said Gregory, alias Whirlow, sometime in August, 1806, broke the said gaol, and hath fled from the justice of said state of Maryland, and that the said Gregory, alias Whirlow, is now in the aforesaid county and circuit of Fayette, and that said Gregory, alias Whirlow, had been arraigned and tried in the court of the said county of Worcester, in said state of Maryland, and had been found guilty of said charge, and sentenced accordingly, and that this affiant was one of the keepers of the said gaol of Worcester, and conversant with said Gregory, alias Whirlow, and that he answers the description given of a person of his name in an advertisement of a certain Robert Nairne, late sheriff of Worcester county, and state of Maryland, dated 5th January, 1808. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day June, 1808.

JOHN WILLESS.

[Sworn to before John Monroe, one of the circuit judges, &c. aforesaid.]

From the National Intelligencer.

On Saturday arrived at the Navy-Yard, the French national brig *Surveillante*, of 18 guns. She is last from Guadaloupe, having made her passage in 12 days. On casting anchor she fired a salute, which was returned from the yard. She brings no European news. The commander states the price of flour at Guadaloupe to have been 40 dollars a barrel, and beef the same price; coffee was at 13 cents a pound, and sugar at 4 dollars the cwt. The quantity of flour on hand was inconsiderable, and the last supply had been obtained from the British islands in the neighbourhood.

Providential Escape.

On Friday, the 8th inst. as capt. John Swift, of Hudson, in the state of New-York, was employed in depositing a quantity of flax in the Claverack creek, for the purpose of water-rotting it; influenced by the warmth of the season, and the agreeable temperature of the water, he plunged into the stream, to enjoy the pleasure of a cold bath. Having never been, as he says, an expert swimmer, and having wholly neglected the practice for several years past, he was immediately carried by the rapidity of the current, to a deep place in the river, and there went to the bottom.—Being instantly sensible of his danger, he attempted, as he rose to the surface of the water, to call for assistance to a Mr. Hutchinson, a man in his employ, who was depositing the flax at a small distance below him. But as he was in a measure strangled, he failed to excite the attention of Hutchinson, and again went to the bottom. As he rose the second time, he found himself too much exhausted to attempt calling for help and went down the third time. All hopes of preserving his life now vanished, and he prepared to meet his fate. Just at this critical moment, a large dog belonging to the captain, seeing his master in distress, leapt into the stream, and swam to the place where he last disappeared. As he rose again, he was so fortunate as to lay hold of his dog. He was immediately brought to the shore, supported as he supposed, by his friend Hutchinson; but how great must have been his astonishment and gratitude, when he found that he had been preserved from a watery grave, not by the friendly arm of a fellow-creature, but, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, by the wonderful sagacity of his faithful dog.

[Hudson Balance.]

AMERICAN UNIFORM.

The secretary at war has issued a public notice to the officers of the additional regular troops that the following is the uniform by which they are to be distinguished.

The light artillery to be similar to that of the old regiment of artillery, now in service, with the following exceptions: The coats to be nine inches shorter in the skirts and leather caps instead of hats, with blue feathers tipped with red.

The light dragoons—a deep blue coat, or jacket, with blue facings, cuffs and collar, trimmed with white; blue pantaloons, seams edged with white; white waistcoats and leather caps or helmets, with blue feathers, tipped with white.

The infantry uniform will not differ from that of the old regiments, now in service, excepting the figures on the buttons, which will designate the number of the regiment.

The rifle regiment in addition to the summer dress, (which will be a rifle frock and linen pantaloons,) will be a coat and pantaloons, of bright green cloth. The coat with skirts of eleven inches from the hip button; the facings, cuffs and collars, to be black, trimmed with yellow; the seams of the pantaloons edged with yellow; white waistcoats and light leather caps, with green feathers, tipped with black.

The feathers of privates not to exceed ten inches in length. [Aurora.]

From Washington, July 9.

The president of the United States made the following appointments this day:

WM. DUANE, lieutenant colonel of the 25th reg. Pennsylvania militia, to be lieutenant colonel of the 1st reg. of Riflemen in the U. States service.

JONAS SYMONDS, lieutenant colonel of the 50th regiment Pennsylvania militia, to the command of the 6th reg. of infantry in the United States service.

[N. Y. Public Adv.]

It is rumoured that the United States have offered their mediation for the restoration of a peace in Europe; but we cannot say the rumour is founded, though from the respect in which our government is held by the Russian emperor, through whom it is said the overture was first made, it appears not only probable, but would be in itself a measure honourable to the American government. [Aurora.]

From a Philadelphia paper of July 15.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British June Packet at Halifax. Capt. Carman, arrived at this port from Passamaquoddy, says, that he saw there a London paper, brought by the packet, which stated that Mr. ROSE was to return to America, with Plenipotentiary Powers, in the Latona frigate—and, that Copenhagen had been again taken possession of by the British.—Capt. Carman is well known in this city, as a man of veracity.

It is said the Packet arrived in the short passage of seventeen days.

The account of the monthly packet for June having arrived in so short a passage at Halifax—appears to have been incorrect—as a later arrival at New-York from Halifax, brings no news of her. [Whig.]

Capt. J. H. Horton, who arrived at Sag Harbour, (Long Island,) on Friday, from Machias, informs that he saw there a hand bill, issued from St. John's, which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledge to have lost 5000 men, and three ships which blew up during the engagement. [Fed. Gaz.]

The articles which were taken by capt. Sheffield from the Turks in the Mediterranean, were exhibited by him at the Tontine coffee-house, in New-York, on Wednesday the 13th inst. for the inspection of the curious. The public will recollect that capt. S. was captured by an Algerine corsair some months ago, and nine men put on board his vessel, whom he afterwards, with the assistance of a small part of his crew, overpowered and threw into the sea. It was for this gallant transaction that our government was lately forced to pay the *Dey another tribute*.

[New-York paper.]

DEFALCATION!!

We hear that the committee appointed by the legislature of this state, to examine the accounts of the late treasurer, (Mr. Skinner,) have reported that there is a great deficiency of monies due the commonwealth, from him, and that the governor convened the council on Saturday last, to take the report into consideration. [Bos Gaz.]

It is said the balance against Mr. Skinner, is 72,000 dollars, and that processes have been issued against his bondsmen. It is uncertain what the state may ultimately lose; but that will not alter the offence. Mr. S. was two years in office. If reports are true it is astonishing his friends should propose him for the office he held. [Palladium.]

Between forty and fifty able-bodied American seamen, says a Quebec paper of June 23, lately arrived here in 2 vessels from Philadelphia.

DIED—on the 21st ult. at Fort St. Philip, (Plaquemine) capt. JOHN FERGUS, of the regiment of artillerists, United States army.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1808.
We, the people of the state of South-Carolina, in general assembly met, deeply impressed with the state of our political affairs, and feeling as freemen ought to feel whose rights have been violated by the belligerent nations, conceive it to be our duty at this crisis to come forward and vindicate republican institutions from the charge of ingratitude, and unequivocally to express our sense of the late measures of the general government. We see in them a sincere desire to preserve to our country the blessings of peace and independence, objects so dear to us as to render personal inconvenience and individual privations, matters not worthy of consideration. Therefore,

Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States in recommending, and the congress of the United States in passing, the acts imposing and enforcing the embargo, have deserved well of their country.

Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the good citizens of this state to give them their aid to carry into execution this important national measure.

Resolved, That this state will, to the utmost of its power, and at all hazards, support the general government in all measures calculated to maintain the rights and support the independence of the United States.

Resolved, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives of this state forthwith transmit these resolutions to the president of the United States.

On the question being put, to agree to the above resolutions, the same were agreed to unanimously.

R. GANETT,

Clerk of H. R. of S. Carolina.

Resolved, That the same be sent to the senate for concurrence.

In the senate, concurred in unanimously.

H. B. SAXON, Clerk.

Columbia, (S. C.) June 29.

The House of Representatives were yesterday occupied in committee of the whole, on the representative reform. Capt. Blanding introduced sundry resolutions, forming the basis of the future representation of the state, which were adopted in committee unanimously.

These resolutions contemplate the following arrangement: taxation and population are to be equally represented, and sixty-two members assigned to each; where there are fractions of population and taxation, they are to be combined; and if both entitle a district to a representative, it is to be represented accordingly. To prevent the possibility of any district not being represented on the general plan for want of a sufficient population or taxation, every district in the state is to be entitled to one representative at least.

In the Senate, the only alteration contemplated, is to give to the election districts which are not now entitled to a whole senator, one member in that body. It also contemplates a new apportionment of representation on the above principles every ten years.

From the spirit of mutual concession, and the harmony discovered in the discussion, little doubt is entertained of the success of the plan.

AN ACT

Authorising the sale of public arms.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold to individual states, and which may wish to purchase any arms now owned by the United States, and which may be parted with without injury to the public: Accounts of such sales shall be laid before congress, and the money arising therefrom be, and the same is hereby appropriated under the direction of the president of the United States, to the purchase or manufacture of other arms for the use of the United States: Provided, That such arms be not delivered to any state or their agents, until the payment of the purchase money be first made into the treasury of the United States in money, or in the stock of the United States, at its value as established by an act, entitled, "An act to repeal so much of any act or acts as authorize the receipt of evidence of the public debt, in payment for the lands of the United States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt:" Provided also, That this provision shall not extend to any purchase not exceeding five thousand stand of arms, which shall be made by a state to which the United States, by existing engagements are bound to pay a sum of money, equal to the amount of such purchase.

[Approved and signed, April 2, 1808.]

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, dated April 14.
"Seventeen American vessels have lately anchored at this port, from England, provided with licenses to take cargoes in Spain and return. I was extremely sorry to see so many engaged in that hazardous trade. The consequences have already justified my apprehensions. Seven of them at Alicant and two at Malaga, have been detained by the Spaniards, or taken by the French privateers, and I much fear but few of the others will escape sharing a like fate."

For Sale,

On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Squire of the Printers.