

ed, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the *Springham* out of the bay—two days after, when the necessary preparations to be made for Valparaiso, were attacked by the savages, and I had with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, midshipmen William Yates, John Thomas, Thomas Gibb, and William Eggleston, were murdered, and Peter Coddington, (a French) dangerously wounded. After bending the jib and spinnaker, we were moored, and fortunately, a light breeze that carried the clear of the bay, with six carts remaining out of the only boat left us by the mutineers.

After getting out of the bay, we found our situation most disagreeable. In attempting to run the bows, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away the bows, the only anchor, not being able to cat it. We were together, eight souls, one of which, there was one cripple, and the dangerously wounded, one sick, and myself, confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by a wound.

In that state, destitute of food and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Swedish Island, after a passage of fifteen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship *Cherub*; remained prisoner on board of her several months; during which time, my treatment in a most shameful manner. We were then put ashore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician, attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. lat. 47° N. long. 18° W. we fell in with the American ship *Oliver Ellsworth*, from Havre bound to this port. I took passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel and shall therefore await either your orders, or the orders of the commandant of the marine corps at this place.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

JOHN M. GAMBLE.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or misled persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States; which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited; and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, commanding, and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby further command, and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal in any state or territory, when such possessions shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington the 15th day of December, 1815.

day of December, 1815, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON,
President.

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

From the *Windsor* Washingtonian.

Although some time must elapse, before the next incumbent of the presidential chair can come into possession of the premises and the receipt of the profits; yet the subject is already partially canvassed in the newspaper campaign has commenced with some pretty sharp animosities. As this is a concern of much importance, the writer, though not born under the kindly influence of the Star of Virginia, would nevertheless pre-empt his humble reflections, in the hope that they may be productive of some small good.

Who shall be our next PRESIDENT? Without fear, favour, or affection, I profess myself a supporter of JAMES MONROE to be the man. Don't start, gentle reader, wait and hear the reasons and you are not convinced, then judgment has fled to brutish beasts.

In the first place: Mr. MONROE possesses great diplomatic talents. He went to England and months; during which time, my treatment in a most shameful manner. We were then put ashore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician, attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

In the second place: He is a statesman of the first order. Fitting alike for the cabinet and the field, his plans are the genuine products of a mind luminous and bold. To the great qualities of such a man there be any shade, it is, that conceives beyond its power to effect. Never was there a more striking instance of a lofty genius yielding to the control of circumstances, than was exhibited in his last attempt at conscription. This is a measure which, if realized, must have stamped on its projector the seal of immortality. And how many "beds of honour" would have been filled, had the war continued, under the favoring aids of this great and humane system! But other men and other times were wanting. The "frightful climate" of New-England would not cherish the plant. Blind to their true interests, the foolish people could not be brought to acquiescence.

In the third place: He is the undoubted possessor of high military talents. And O! that I had an hundred mouths and as many tongues, that might sing the tri-umphs of this renowned and valiant warrior. What man, woman, or child has not heard how the "Bladen" were lost and won?

Mr. Monroe fought, and Britons bled; and upon his head he piled the dead's shame, and everlasting disgrace upon the heads of those, who could tear from his brow these hard-earned laurels. Who will say, that a retreat is dishonorable? Did not Zephoron, Belshazzar and Moreau acquire more honor in conducting a retreating army, than all the generals of modern times, beside, save our renowned commander? Oh! the ingratitude of republics! "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a rebel's tongue!"

But, in the last place: comes the irrefragable argument. He is entitled by lineal descent from the first purchaser THOMAS JEFFERSON; and claims directly through paternal political ancestor, JAMES MADISON. Every body knows that the crown was settled on Mr. Jefferson and his heirs forever. Therefore, avante—yo proceed—Tread not this hallowed ground. And ye—loyal and obedient subjects, exult and be glad. Hooray—LONG LIVE KING

JAMES THE SECOND; and let all the people say AMEN.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish Mercantile House of great respectability at Monte Video, dated Sept. 10.

"The Revolution continues; and we are in possession of Potosi and Chuquisaca. Rondeau is at the head of the army which occupies those points, and an action is expected between him and the enemy. Flattering hopes are founded on it; and it is not to be doubted, if the result is happy, that that part of our territory which is in possession of the enemy will be entirely free, and the neighboring provinces, belonging to the Vice Kingdom of Peru, will be laid open; which provinces, on two different occasions, have already revolted. No troops have been sent against us from Spain, since we have occupied Monte Video; but the interior dissensions and the variance of opinions paralyze the progress of liberty."

[In no part of the letter from which the above is extracted, is there any mention of a suspension of intercourse between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, as recently reported. On the contrary there is mention of persons who have come from B. A.]

Bost. Palladium.

Day before yesterday a person with the appearance of a Frenchman, went on board a brig lying at Vine street wharf, deliberately took off his coat and hat, and having ascended the bowsprit, plunged into the river and was drowned. What renders this the more extraordinary is, that he was accompanied by two friends, who took leave of him, and, to all appearance, used no dissensions to deter him from the desperate act.

[Rel's Phil. Gaz.]

Wilmington, Dec. 26.

EXECUTION OF SMITH.

On Thursday last, John Smith was executed at New Castle, (Del.) for the crime of Murder. The particulars of his trial and execution, we understand, will shortly be made public.

About 11 o'clock the prisoner was brought out of prison, dressed in the cloths for execution. An affecting discourse was delivered by the rev. Mr. Dodge, from Proverbs 28: 13—after which, an appropriate address was made to the audience by the Rev. J. E. Latta. About one, the prisoner was taken back again to jail to prepare for execution. At half past two o'clock he ascended the cart, in which he was conveyed to the gallows, near a mile from the town, and at 3 was launched into eternity.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MINT.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered in the works at the Mint. The flames were first seen to issue from what is called the shaking machine room, situate on the south of the building, which forms an oblong square. This being the place where the specie is dried, it is supposed that the quantity of fuel which composed the fire in that room was too great, and that having penetrated through the funnel of the apartment, the roof and adjoining building caught the element. The utmost alarm was naturally excited at the threatened destruction of this immense concern, and every exertion made to arrest the progress of the fire. The engine of the establishment was immediately put into play, and two of the Tower engines also speedily to assist. These were soon followed by a number of others, but before their exertion could be brought into action, the fire had communicated to the gold-room; from thence to some counting houses, and eventually to the silver or rolling room, on the eastern side of the square. The engines were ably worked by firemen, assisted by a number of artificers and others from the Tower. The flames, however, for nearly two hours, proved irresistible, and in a short time the eastern and southern wings of the building were completely unroofed, and the interior totally destroyed. In these were contained the great machinery of the works, including the 10, 15, and 30 horse power engines.

The whole of the machinery, therefore, may be said to have been

demolished. The rolling department, on the north side, escaped uninjured, as did also the drying room situate behind that part of the building where the fire commenced. The moneys' hall and offices also escaped with little injury. During the fire several ingots were taken from the ruins red hot; and there was also discovered in one of the rooms, where the fire had been got under, nearly a ton and a half of copper, in stivers, half stivers, &c. which had not been much damaged.

Mr. Wellestey Pole, the Master, did not arrive at the Mint until one o'clock, when he went through the concern with Mr. Smirk, the Architect, Mr. Sage, and other officers, issuing directions. By 3 o'clock the fire was completely arrested in its progress at the northern wing, and continued to burn but slightly in the southern part, adjoining the moneys' hall. The loss sustained by the destruction of such a concern, including all the implements, machinery, &c. of this great national establishment, is scarcely calculable; it is however, estimated at least to amount to 60 or 80,000l.

Soldiers were stationed to prevent all ingress to persons unconnected with the concern, and every individual was searched on coming out of the building.

Every person who was in that part of the building where the fire broke out, was examined on oath, and it appeared that the fire was purely accidental. The steam engine to which the calamity has been imputed, was in the range of building where the fire began.

We have Brussels papers to the 29th, and those of Frankfort to the 25th. The former state that the head quarters of the Duke of Wellington are to be removed to Brussels.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.

On the 5th of Sept. O. S. the great and venerable city of Casan was nearly reduced to ashes. A furious storm rendered all attempts to extinguish the flames fruitless. Above 1000 houses and 21 churches were a prey to the flames. The rich depot of merchandize is also destroyed, with all the goods it contained; almost all the public buildings, the buildings within the fortress, &c. The unfortunate inhabitants have made tents in the plains near the city. This dreadful catastrophe was caused by the fire in 24 hours. The storm threw fire brands thro' several streets.

PARIS, OCT. 26.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.

Several of the General Officers nominated by us, to form part of the Commission created by our ordinance on the 31st of May, 1814, for the examination of the claims of old officers, being removed to a distance by the effect of circumstances, we have thought it necessary to complete the number of that Commission so as to enable it to reach the object of its creation, and promptly to terminate its operations.

For these purposes and on report of our Minister at War, we have appointed as Members of the Commission, created on the 31st of May 1814, for the examination of the claims of old officers, the General Officers whose names follow:

Count Buernonville, Lieut. Gen. President.

The Prince de la Tremouille, Lieut. General.

Dandigne, Major General.

The Duke de Caylus, lb.

De Conchy, lb.

Paultre de la Motte, lb.

NEW YORK, DEC. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the last sailing ship *Amiable* Matilda, Capt. Aymar, in 30 days from Liverpool, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received files of London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 22d of Nov. inclusive; but they contain very little interesting political matter. No new events of importance having occurred in Europe. The trial of Marshal Ney was still progressing, and it was the general opinion that he would be condemned.

French funds were low, 56, 21—Ney's trial progressing. Considerable commotions in Paris—No great political events noticed in the London papers.

Parts of several regiments sailed from England on the 19th of Nov. to join the army in Paris. In consequence of the commotions in Paris, the streets are regularly patrolled by the military.

London, Nov. 20.

Paris papers received this morning. Some speak with confidence of the signature of the treaty of peace on Wednesday or Thursday last, and of its being to be communicated to the two chambers on Friday, the anniversary of the king's birth day. Others believe it would be signed on Friday, or Saturday last. Some assert that lord Castlereagh was to leave Paris on Friday. Others with equal positiveness affirm that he would not set out till the beginning of this week.

Amidst these contradictory statements we can only say, that neither lord Castlereagh nor Mr. Planta had arrived when our paper was put to press—nor had any intelligence of the signature of the treaty reached government.

Ney's trial engrosses almost exclusively the public attention. On Thursday the Peers sat several hours for the purpose of hearing the indictment against Ney read. On Friday they were to hear the king's attorney general, after which they were to decide whether a mandate of arrest should be issued or not. Ney himself would not be brought before the Peers till this day or tomorrow.

The members of the former and present ministry have been challenged, as well as Augereau.

There appears to be considerable fermentation at Paris. There are strong patrols night and day. The grenadiers of the guard, and the Gendarmes are called out.

The most active exertions are made to obtain seamen for the Niger frigate, captain S. Jackson, as the moment she is ready the hon. Mr. Bagot, our minister to the U. States will embark and proceed on his embassy.

The *Eurotas* frigate, capt. Billi-crap, arrived last week at Plymouth from Malta, left it 8th ult. and Gibraltar 3d inst. She landed Savary, Lallemand, and others (late Bonaparte's fellows) at Malta; they are considered as prisoners of war.

His Majesty's store ship *Tortoise* has arrived in the river from Ports mouth, to receive on board the frame work of the house which had been formed for the residence of Bonaparte at St. Helena. The *Commande* sailed on Saturday for the river, it is supposed for a similar service. It is expected that the 2d battalion, 66th regiment, will embark at Portsmouth this day for St. Helena.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1815.

- Mariah Addams, George Adams, Elizabeth Bowers (4) Ralph Basil, Sen. Ralph Basil, John W. Beard, (2) Thos. Ricknell, (2) Wm. Barnes, Mary Brown, Anne Butler, Thos. Burley, Thos. H. Bowie, Robt. Bowie, Thos. Brewer, John Chew, Fielder Cross, Francis C. Clapper, Walter Cross, Cross & Robinson, (3) John Davidson, Mary Disney, Feresus Dunkle, Henry Demisson, Ruth Davis, John Eckelburger, Robt. Evans, Richard Elliott, Thos. Furlong, Augustin Gambrell, (2) Gotlib I. Grammer, (2) The clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, Revody Ghiselin, Lewis Gassaway, John Golder, John Goldsmith, Jas. P. Heath, (4) Thos. Harris, Jona. Hutton, (4) Samuel H. Howard, Register in Chancery, Margaret Hutton, Jas. Hunter, H. Harrison, John Hall, Mr. Hopkins, John Hyde, (2) The clerk to the Commissioner of the Tax, Richard H. Hall, Richard Harwood, Richard J. Jones, Geo. Johnson, Noble Johnson, Mary Jarvis, Wm. Kilty, (3) Electus Knight, Harriet Kistler, Wm. Maxwell, Mary A. Mackubin, London Moody, Henry Masse, John Macklefresh, Luther Martin, (4) Elizabeth Orme, Benjm. Ogle, Saml. Peaco, (2) Jno. Plummer, Geo. W. Parker, John Phelps, Bene S. Pjgman, Lucy Pearce, Rachel Peatebone, Mingo Pearce, Wm. Ross, (2) Upton Read, Sally Russell, Robt. Ramsey, Esckiel Richardson, John T. Richardson, Martha Robinson, Leonard Scott, (7) Robert G. Stone, Rezin Spurrier, Lawyer Shofe, Andrew Slicer, Rachel Snowden, John Smith, Sary Shares, Elijah Stansbury, Margary Sheppard, Samuel Tayler, Wm. & Henry Urquhart, John Tydings, Elizabeth Fidings, (2) Henry Woodward, John Warfield, (of Rich.) Martha Worthington, Richard J. Wheeler, Jonathan Weeden, Robert Woodward, Charles Waters, Robert Welsh, Richard Weems, William Whetcroft, Wm. Yates.

John Munroe, P. M.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his creditors that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

Theodore Weems,
A. A. County.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received Elegant Merino & Lace Shawls, Lace Veils,

AND Half Handkerchiefs. Likewise a handsome assortment of Cut Velvets,

All which, together with a general assortment of Coarse and Fine Goods, Ironmongery and Groceries, will be disposed of very cheap.

2 3w.
Dec. 28.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of Thomas Tillard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, also letters of administration on the estate of William S. Tillard. All persons having claims against said estates, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment to

John H. Tillard,
administrator D. N. of Thos. Tillard, and administrator of William S. Tillard.

2 3w.
Dec. 28.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Poole, late of said county, deceased, requests all who have claims against the estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Thomas Poole, Admr.

2 3w.
Dec. 28.

Notice is hereby Given,

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly of Maryland at their present session, to pass a law to lay out and open a road, from the road now leading from Elk Ridge Landing to Richard Owens Mill, to commence at the lane between Doctor William P. Mathews and John C. Weems, to run to intersect the Columbia Turnpike at Col. Charles Sterett Ridgely's Mill and from thence on to the Montgomery road,

John C. Weems.

2 4w.
Dec. 27.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the fifth day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Amos Gambrell, late of Anne Arundel County, (deceased), the whole of the personal Property of said deceased, consisting of sundry valuable Negroes, men, women & children, stock of all kinds, Plantation utensils, Household and kitchen furniture, and other articles. Terms—for all sums above \$20 six months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—under \$20 the Cash to be paid.

Thos. Becknell, Admr.

2 4w.
Dec. 14.

Sale at Auction.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the late residence of Philip Cecil, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, on Saturday the sixth day of January next, The Real Estate of said deceased, containing 233 acres of land. The improvements are, a comfortable hewed log dwelling house, with other necessary buildings, two good apple orchards, and other fruit of different kinds; a sufficient quantity of meadow and woodland attached to said place. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected those wishing to purchase will view the premises, lying near Richard Owings' mills. Terms are, twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and of the whole of the purchase money being paid, there will be a good and sufficient title given by the subscriber.

Basil Warfield, Trustee.

2 3w.
Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans court of Worcester County, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Kerby, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Ours under my hand this 20th day of December, 1815.

William Frazer, Admr.

2 3w.
Dec. 21.