

POETS CORNER.

The Beam of Christianity. There is a charm more fair and bright, Than autumn's clear unclouded sky, It cheers the soul—it takes delight, It reigns in filial dignity.

Where weary pilgrims seek repose, Where rest the sick of the brave, And weeps in peace the child of woes. 'Tis seen within yon rural cot, Where every traveller's rest is given; Its radiance fires with golden thought, It lights the patriot's soul to Heaven!

THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY. From the Quarterly Review. (Continued.)

We have been favoured with some further particulars on this singular society which, we doubt not, will interest our readers as much as they have ourselves. As the real position of the island was ascertained to be so far distant from that in which it is usually laid down in the charts, and as the captains of the Briton and Tagus seem to have still considered it as uninhabited, they were not a little surprised, on approaching its shores, to behold plantations regularly laid out, & huts or houses more neatly constructed than those on the Marquesas islands.

The first man who got on board the Briton soon proved who they were. His name, he said, was Thursday October Christian, the first born on the island. He was then about five and twenty years of age, and is described as a fine young man about six feet high; his hair deep black; his countenance open and interesting; of a brownish cast, but free from that mixture of a reddish tint which prevails on the Pacific islands; his dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. "With a great share of good humour," says Captain Pipon, "we were glad to trace in his benevolent countenance all the features of an honest English face."

The astonishment of the Captains was great on hearing their first salutation in English, their surprise and interest were not a little increased on Sir Thomas Staines taking the youths below and setting before them something to eat. When one of them rose up, and placing his hands in a posture of devotion, distinctly repeated, and in a pleasing tone and manner, "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful."

They expressed great surprise on seeing a cow on board the Briton, and were in doubt whether she was a great goat, or a horned sow. The two captains of his Majesty's ships accompanied these young men on shore. With some difficulty and a good wetting, and with the assistance of their conductors, they accomplished a landing through the surf, and were soon after met by John Adams, a man between fifty & sixty years of age, who conducted them to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old lady blind with age. He was at first alarmed lest the visit was to apprehend him; but on being told that they were perfectly ignorant of his existence, he was relieved from his anxiety. Being once assured that this visit was of a peaceful nature, it was possible to describe the way these poor people manifested on seeing those whom they were pleased to consider as their countrymen. Yams, cocoa nuts, & other fruits, with fine fresh eggs, were laid before them; and the old man would have killed and dressed a hog for his visitors, but time would not allow them to make of his intended feast.

This interesting new colony, it seemed, now consisted of about forty-six persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men all born on the island were very athletic, & of the finest forms, their coun-

tenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart: but the young women are objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and untroubled good humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness, that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth; their teeth, like ivory, were regular and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features. The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ankles; but this covering appeared to be intended chiefly as a protection against the sun and weather, as it was frequently laid aside—and then the upper part of the body was entirely exposed; and it is not possible to conceive more beautiful forms than they exhibited. They sometimes wreath caps or bonnets for the head in the most tasty manner, to protect the face from the rays of the sun; & though, as Capt. Pipon observes, they have only had the instruction of their Otaheitan mothers, "our dress makers in London would be delighted with the simplicity, and yet elegant taste, of these untaught females."

Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste and free from all kinds of debauchery. Adams assured the visitors that since Christian's death there had not been a single instance of any young woman proving unchaste; nor any attempt at seduction on the part of the men. They all labour while young in the cultivation of the ground; and when possessed of a sufficient quantity of cleared land and of stock to maintain a family, they are allowed to marry, but always with the consent of Adams, who unites them by a sort of marriage ceremony of his own.

The greatest harmony prevailed in this little society; their only quarrels, and these rarely happened, being, according to their own expression, quarrels of the month: they are honest in their dealings, which consists of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation.

Their habitations are extremely neat.—The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch John Adams, and his family, consisting of his old blind wife and three daughters, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, & a son-in-law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of Thursday October Christian, and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a studied plan, unlike to any thing to be met with on the other islands. In their houses too they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering; they had also tables, and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otaheitan females. Adams's house consisted of two rooms, and the windows had shutters to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father Adams, in the culture of the ground, which produced cocoa nuts, bananas, the bread fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. There was also plenty of hogs and goats; the woods abound with a species of wild hog, and the coasts of the island with several kinds of good fish.

The agricultural implements are made by themselves from iron supplied by the Bounty, which with great labour they beat out into spears, hatchets, crow's, &c. This was not all. The good old man kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due on account. There was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock out of which articles were issued on account to the several members of the community, and for mutual accommodation on exchanges of one kind or provision for another were very frequent, as salt, for fresh provisions, vegeta-

bles and fruit for poultry, fish, &c. also when the stores of one family were low or wholly expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favourable;—all of which was carefully noted down in John Adams's Journal.

But what was most gratifying of all to the visitors was the simple & unaffected manner in which they returned thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoyed. They never failed to say grace before and after meals, to pray every morning at sun-rise, and they frequently repeated the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. "It was truly pleasing," says Captain Pipon, "to see these poor people so well disposed, to listen so attentively to moral instruction, to believe in the attributes of God, and to place their reliance on divine goodness." The day on which the two captains landed was on Saturday the 17th September; but by John Adams's account it was Sunday the 18th, & they were keeping the Sabbath by making it a day of rest & of prayer. This was occasioned by the Bounty having proceeded thither by the eastern route, and our frigates having gone to the westward; and the Topaz found them right according to his own reckoning, she having also approached the island from the eastward. Every ship from Europe proceeding to Pitcairn's island rounds the Cape of Good Hope who will find them a day later—so those who approach them round Cape Horn, a day in advance, as was the case with Captain Folger and the Captains S. T. Staines and Pipon.

The visit of the Topaz is of course, as a notable circumstance, marked down in John Adams's Journal. The first ship that appeared off the island was on the 27th December, 1795; but as she did not approach the land, they could not make out to what nation she belonged. A second appeared some time after, but did not attempt to communicate with them. A third came sufficiently near to see the natives and their habitations, but did not attempt to send a boat on shore; which is the less surprising considering the uniform ruggedness of the coast, the total want of shelter, and the almost constant and violent breaking of the sea against the cliffs. The good old man was anxious to know what was going on in the old world, and they had means of gratifying his curiosity by supplying him with some magazines and modern publications. His library consisted of the books that belonged to Admiral Bligh, but the visitors had no time to inspect them.

They inquired particularly after Fletcher Christian. This ill-fated young man, it seems, was never happy after the rash and inconsiderate step which he had taken; he became sullen and morose, and practised the very same kind of conduct towards his companions in guilt which he and they so loudly complained against in their late commander. Disappointed in his expectations at Otaheite, and most probably dreading a discovery, this deluded youth committed himself to the mere chance of being cast upon some desert island, and chance threw them on that of Pitcairn. Finding no anchorage near it, he ran the ship upon the rocks, cleared her of the live stock and other articles which they had been supplied with at Otaheite, when he set her on fire that no trace of inhabitants might be visible, and all hope of escape cut off from himself and his wretched followers. He soon however disgusted his own countrymen and the Otaheitans, by his oppressive and tyrannical conduct; they divided into parties, and disputes and affrays & murders were the consequence. His Otaheitan wife died within a twelve month from their landing, after which he carried off one that belonged to an Otaheitan, man, who watched for an opportunity of taking revenge, and shot him dead while dging in his own field. Thus terminated the miserable existence of this deluded young man, who was neither deficient in talent nor energy, nor in connections, and who might have risen in the service, and become an ornament to his profession.

John Adams declared, as it was natural enough he should do, his abhorrence of the crime in which he was implicated, and said that he was sick at the time in his hammock; this, we understand, is not true, though he was not particularly active in the mutiny; he expressed the utmost willingness to surrender himself and be taken to England;

indeed he rather seemed to have an inclination to revivitate his native country; but the young men and women looked round him, and with tears and intreaties begged that their father and protector might not be taken from them, for without him they must all perish. It would have been an act of the greatest inhumanity to remove him from the island; and it is hardly necessary to add that Sir Thomas Staines lent a willing ear to their entreaties, thinking, no doubt, as we feel strongly disposed to think, that if he were even among the most guilty his care and success in instilling religious and moral principles into the minds of this young and interesting society, have, in a great degree redeemed his former crimes.

This island is about six miles long by three broad, covered with wood, and the soil of course very rich: situated under the parallel 250 S. latitude, and in the midst of such a wide expanse of ocean, the climate must be fine, and admirably adapted for the reception of all the vegetable productions of every part of the habitable globe. Small, therefore, as Pitcairn's Island may appear, there can be little doubt that it is capable of supporting many inhabitants; and the present stock being of so good a description, we trust they will not be neglected. In the course of time the patriarch must go hence; and we think it would be exceedingly desirable that the British nation should provide for such an event by sending out, not an ignorant and idle evangelical missionary, but some zealous and intelligent instructor, together with a few persons capable of teaching useful trades or professions. On Pitcairn's island there are better materials to work upon than missionaries have yet been so fortunate as to meet with, and the best results may reasonably be expected. Something we are bound to do for these blameless and interesting people. The articles recommended by Captain Pipon appear to be highly proper—cooking utensils, implements of agriculture, maize or the Indian corn, the orange tree from Valparaiso, a most grateful fruit in a warm climate, and that root of plenty, (not of poverty, as a wretched scribbler has called it,) the potato; bibles, prayer books, and a proper selection of other books, and other implements of writing. The visitors supplied them with some tools, kettles, and other articles, such as the high surf would permit them to land, but to no great extent; many things are still wanting for their ease and comfort. The descendants of these people, by keeping up the Otaheitan language which the present race speak fluently, might be the means of civilizing the multitude of fine people scattered over the Great Pacific.

We have only to add, that Pitcairn's island seems to be fortified by nature as to oppose an invincible barrier to an invading enemy; there is no spot apparently where a boat can land with safety, and, perhaps, not more than one where it can land at all; an everlasting swell of the ocean rolls in on every side, and breaks into foam against its rocky and iron bound shores. O happy people! happy in your sequestered state! May no civilized barbarian lay waste your peaceful abodes; no hoary proficient in swinish sensuality rob you of that innocence and simplicity which it is peculiarly your present lot to enjoy!

NEW GOODS. Evans & Iglehart, Have just received a variety of the latest and most fashionable British, French and India goods, selected with care and attention, and on the most reasonable terms; among which are, Superfine Cloths and Castimères, British and India Nankeens, Striped Florentines and Jeans, Marselles and other vesting, Bombazettes, Canton and Italian Crapes, Cambric and Jaconet Mullins, Fancy, Figured and Striped do, Leno ditto, India Mul Mul and Book ditto, Cotton and Silk Hose, 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Laventines, Florence, Senchaws and plaid Silks assorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8 & 4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting Cambrics, 7-8 China and Calicoes, Dimities, &c. Also a choice selection of INDIA AND LIVERPOOL CHINA & QUEENS WARE, and as usual a general supply of Hardware & Groceries.

The above goods will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash, or to punctual customers. Those disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to give them a call. May 29.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridge. Have just received and offer for sale of British, French, India & German, of the latest importations, purchased at reasonable terms, consisting of Superfine Cloths and Castimères, British and India Nankeens, White & Coloured Striped Florentines, White & Coloured Jeans, Bombazettes assorted, Canton and Italian Crapes, Jaconet, Cambric, Finesy, Figured and Striped do, India Mul Mul and Book do, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black and White Silk Hose, White and Black Cotton do, 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black and Merino Bordered do, Black and Merino vesting, Florence, Senchaws and plaid Silks assorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8 & 4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting Cambrics, 7-8 China and Domestic Checks, Calicoes, Dimities, White and Brown Tickings, Brown Blouses, Hosiery, &c. Also a good selection of LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE, as likewise a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries. Also, Spades, Hoes, Grass, Grain & Barbed Scythes, Reap Hooks, Sycle Stoves, &c. Some of which will be sold on accommodation—those wishing to buy cheap, may do so, by giving them a call. May 29.

In Chancery.

William Botic vs. Mochob's Heirs. The Honourable Chancellor having on the 10th inst. to the chief justice of the judicial district, that having been called in this case for the complainant be cause of scientific decision thereon. It is the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord thousand eight hundred and sixteen, ordered by the chief justice of the said judicial district, that the sale of the real estate of Brock Stock, as stated in his report, shall be ratified, confirmed, unless cause to the contrary shew on or before the twenty-ninth day of next, provided a copy of this order be filed in the Maryland Gazette for six weeks before the 28th day of said month. The report is that one hundred and twenty-one acres three quarters of an acre of land, part of R Hall, lying in Prince George's county, sold six pounds nine shillings and seven pence per acre. Jeremiah Tawney, Chancery Clerk, Chief Judge of the third Judicial District. 6 True copy. Test. Thomas H. Bowen, Reg. Cur Can.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to be directed from Anne Arundel county, to be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 1st June inst. on the premises, the life estate of George W. Higgins, of and to a tract or parcel of land, whereon the said Higgins resides, called Duval's Range, containing one hundred and twenty five acres of land, more or less; all one negro woman named Sarah, Gre. Horle, one Walnut Desk, two Tables and six Windsor chairs. Taken and will be sold by us, the undersigned, Henry Green and T. B. C. on the 1st day of June next. Terms Cash. R. Welch, of Ben. dist. A. A. County. June 3

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR. Church street, opposite Caton's Hotel. Tender his thanks to a generous public for the patronage he has received, and to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand, just from Baltimore, the following goods, to wit: English blue and black Superfine Cloths, French blue and fashionable mixed do, Stockings, Callimers, Silk Frerettes, and a great variety of feathered waistcoating, Best yellow Nankeens, Twilled do, various colours, Bombazettes, plain and twill do, blue and black Striped Florentines for pantaloons, Alurias &c. &c. All of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, on the best of price, and on moderate terms. Those disposed to patronize him will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, May 9.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

On application by petition of Abner Linticum, administrator of John Market, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and the Maryland Gazette and Political Register. John Gassaway, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of John Market, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate given under my hand this 22nd day of May 1816. Abner Linticum, Adm.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber means to apply to the next Anne Arundel county court, for a commission to mark & bound the following tract of land, lying in said county, to wit: Rock Hill, Part of Ridgeley's Grant, containing about Hills, Part of Ridgeley's Grant, and Rock Castle, according to the plan and map of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act for marking and bounding lands." Those wishing to object to the same, may do so, by giving them a call. Thomas E. D. Horner, Adm. May 29.

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FORNIGN.

New-York, June 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

On Saturday afternoon arrived at this harbour the French frigate Eurydice, commanded by capt. Menard; she effected her passage from Brest, with His Excellency Hyde de Neuville, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, has arrived in the frigate, with his family and the following other passengers: M. de Valuis, Consul for Boston; M. Auguier, Vice-Consul for Portsmouth; M. Bourguenay, attached to the Legation; M. Bacher de Martigny, Vice-Consul for the United States. The Minister landed yesterday morning from the Eurydice, under the salute of 17 guns, which was returned from the Fort on Governor's Island.

The Eurydice sailed from Brest the 17th ult. but has brought no French papers.

The following summary of news we have collected from the passenger.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies was terminated. They were to meet again on the 1st of October.

Some changes have taken place in the Ministry. The Count Vaubert, Minister of the Interior, has been nominated Minister of State, and member of the Private Council of the King. Mons. Laine, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been called to the Ministry of the Interior. The King has given the seals to Mons. Le Gendre d'Ambray, and has provisionally given him charge of the Ministry of Justice. Count Barbe Marbois has again taken his functions as President of the Chamber of Deputies.—His Majesty has thought it advisable to attach to each Ministry under-secretaries of state; the four lately appointed are, M. De Trimbergre, for the Justice Department; Viscount d'Abarie, for the War; Baron de la Bonelliere, for the Finance; Bequay, for the Interior. These Secretaries are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Gen. Bertrand has been condemned to death.

Some attempts to disturb the public tranquility had been made in two communes of the department of de Vliere. Some seditious persons, aided by ignorant chiefs, attempted to unfurl the standard of crime and revolt, and take Grenoble by surprise. These tumults had, however, subsided, by some regular troops and national guards being put under arms. The guilty had been arraigned before the tribunals.

Gen. Domagieu has shown in this affair a great devotion to the King. The zeal of good citizens has also shown itself so as to prove to the Kingdom that henceforth they may in their attempt to disturb the tranquillity enjoyed at last by the French people under the paternal government of their King. A soldier of the Imperial guard, lately from Eibar, was amongst the first to fire on the seditions, and cried out "long live the King."

The marriage of the Princess Caroline with the Duke of Berri, was celebrated at Naples on the 24th of April. Her arrival at Paris soon expected.

ENGLISH TREATY WITH TUNIS. We have received, by the way of Algorn, a copy of the treaty lately concluded between the English Admiral Bawouth and the Bey of Tunis.

EXMOUTH. Declaration of his highness Mahomet Bathaw, chief Bey of Tunis, that he will guard the city, and the abode of his highness, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Bawouth, his highness's knight grand cross of the