

From a London paper.  
**LINCOLN ASSIZES.**  
**MURDER BY STEP-MOTHER.**

Elizabeth Warriner stood capital-ly indicted for the wilful murder of John Warriner, her step-son, in the parish of Surfleet, in the county of Lincoln, by administering poison to him. It appeared, from the testimony of the witnesses called to prove this case, that the prisoner is the wife of a farmer, named Joseph Warriner, residing at Surfleet. She was his second wife. The deceased was his son by a former marriage, and was a fine boy, about 12 years of age. From the period of her marriage the prisoner was observed to treat this unfortunate child with great cruelty. On various occasions she was heard to say she would be the death of him. At length on the morning stated in the indictment, the poor boy, immediately after his breakfast, which consisted of a basin of bread and milk, was taken extremely ill. Medical aid was immediately called in; but, in defiance of every effort to save him, he breathed his last in the course of the day. The manner of his death and his appearance afterwards left no doubt in the minds of those by whom he was seen that he died from the effects of poison. This led to a further investigation, and the body was opened by a skilful surgeon, when the stomach and intestines were found to exhibit all the appearances of arsenic having been administered, and no doubt was entertained that this was the cause of his death. It was afterwards ascertained that a quantity of arsenic was in the possession of the father of the child, who used it for some purposes connected with husbandry, to which the prisoner had free access. It further turned out, that a small quantity of arsenic was found in the bottom of the basin from which the deceased had eaten his breakfast, and that the prisoner was the person who had given him his breakfast in that basin. This circumstance, added to a variety of other facts, which, in the course of the examination of the witnesses, (seven in number) came out, led to the conclusion, that the prisoner's was the hand by which the poison had been administered.

Mr. Justice Holroyd summed up the evidence with great clearness and perspicuity; and the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty—DEATH.

The wretched woman protested her innocence in the most solemn manner, and seemed deeply affected with her awful situation.

Mr. Justice Holroyd immediately proceeded to pass sentence in the most impressive manner, and directed that the prisoner should be executed on Saturday morning (last) and that her body should be afterwards delivered over to the surgeon for dissection. The moment the prisoner heard that her life was so soon to be forfeited to the offended laws of her country, she jumped up from the floor in the greatest agony, wrung her hands, and exhibited other symptoms of distraction. However her misery might be commiserated, there did not seem to be an individual in court who was not fully impressed with the certainty of her guilt.

**LUSUS NATURE.**

At Lingscough, in the parish of Cannob, Dumfriesshire, that scarce bird, a white crow, was hatched in the hockery of Lomax, Esq., and not only were the feathers white but even the feet, the beak, and the feet. This ornithological anomaly was terribly persecuted by his sable brethren; and had not been timely rescued by his capturer and deliverer, his life might have paid the misfortune of having, however innocently, deviated from the costume of his kindred.

From the National Advocate.

To my Creditors & former Friends, for friends I cannot expect to have now.

I yesterday protested against the use of ardent spirits. The method I have taken to remedy a vice for which I have been so remarkable, may appear novel, extraordinary and unexpected. I have often promised and reiterated these promises, to forsake that baneful and scandalous practice of drunkenness, and all without effect, but having for a fortnight abstained from all kinds of liquor, and my recollection restored to me, I am left to the sad reflection of my egregious follies, and am determined to forsake them. I have, therefore, taken a method ob-

man; and having been pronounced dead by some, and abandoned and incorrigible by others, I thus publicly make known my recantation.

The practice of drunkenness can never be palliated, yet nothing is more common among drunkards than to attribute their follies to misfortunes and injuries received, and if that be deemed a palliation, perhaps I have a right to as great a share of it as any man of my age. But what can be offered in palliation for man, who is placed as the supreme of all terrestrial beings, and formed in the very image of God himself, when he debases himself beneath the brute creation? Nothing. I have been considered as dead; it is a wonder that I am not, but my trembling hand and burning heart manifests that I am still alive, a living monument of human depravity, and subject to the lash of self-condemnation. How horrid the retrospection of an ill-spent life; but that of a virtuous life, how consoling in all its vicissitudes; the mind is ever at ease, conscious of having done its duty, for, as Seneca says, the consciousness of well-doing is an ample reward. I have still hopes of doing well, which I am anxious you should all know, confident that every sober, honest and industrious man forms a useful link in the chain of human existence.

According to the variety of human nature, a variety of sentiments may be produced. The pious will rejoice to see even the reformation of but one fellow mortal. The moralists will not deride me—The gay and dissolute may. Let them, mine is the triumph over that which has, and I fear will be the ruin of many. Ye youth who have just engaged on the theatre of dissipation, and who may deride my remonstrance, beware that you do not, ere long, make a disgraceful appearance, and be lost in the drama of human wretchedness. Ye youth who have just launched on the calm sea of deceitful pleasures, beware of the intoxicating glass before you are lost in the vortex of your own sought ruin,acerating the bosoms of a fond father, and an affectionate mother, brothers and sisters.—I have seen the rounds of dissipation; I have seen it in its greatest deformity, yet I have been long one of its most prominent votaries. Alas! I now feel the sad effects! I have seen youth, adorned with beauty and vivacity, who in his infancy and innocence was the darling of his parents, and their future hope of solace in declining years, nipt in the bud, when just about to blossom, and blasted by the canker worm DISSIPATION! Leaving, as an ungrateful reward to them, the sad remembrance of his follies. I have seen the middle aged, wearied of the toils of his juvenility, still determined to support the cause of debauchery, a complete picture of contamination, guilt and human woe, drink his last poisonous draught, and sink into the grave.—His children, who had fondly anticipated the protection of their father, are left to bear, in part, the burden of his guilt, and the calamity of an illiberal world. I have seen old age, after dissipating a fortune which might have alleviated the distresses of the widow and orphan, he himself a beggar, standing on the verge of the grave, with his hand extended, to receive the draught of corruption, and as if to fill the measure of human degeneracy, drink it, and drop into the grave, a wreck of human misery, forgotten and despised. The subject is too horrid to dwell upon; I must conclude with a hope that some good may be derived from these my sad reflections.

From the course which I have run through life, (though but a young man yet) I cannot reasonably expect a place in the records of longevity—still I have hopes of living long enough to convince the world of my reformation, and if by this public exposition of the effects of this horrid vice I can save only one being, I shall be happy.

JOHN GAINES.

William-street—New-York.

From the New-York Herald.

The wonderful sea serpent.—In addition to the information, which the appearance of the sea-serpent in the waters of New-England, has lately brought to light, we are enabled, by the politeness of Dr. Mitchell, to add the following interesting particulars, for the amusement of our readers.

Copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Mitchell, by our late consul at Bordeaux, now in the treasury department, Wm. Lee, Esq.  
"Washington, Sept. 2, 1817.  
"My dear sir—The description given in our newspapers of a sea-serpent, lately seen for several days in and about Cape Ann harbour, has brought to my recollection one of this species.  
"On a passage I made from Quebec, in 1787, in a schooner of about eighty tons burthen, while standing in for the Gut of Canso, the island of Cape Breton being about four leagues distant, one of the crew cried out "a sea-serpent!"—The helm was instantly put down to tack ship, when our great astonishment, this shoal, as we thought it to be, moved off, and as it passed athwart the bow of our vessel, we discovered it to be an enormous sea serpent, four times at least as long as the schooner. Its back was of a dark green colour, forming above the water a number of little hillocks, resembling a chain of hog's heads. I was then but a lad, and being much terrified ran, below until the monster was at some distance from us. I did not see his head distinctly; but those who did, after I had hid myself in the cabin, said it was as large as the small boat of the schooner. I recollect the tremendous ripple and noise he made in the water, as he went off from us, which I compared at the time to that occasioned by the launching of a ship.  
"My venerable friend, Mr. — of your city, was a passenger with me at the time. He will corroborate this statement, and probably furnish you with a better description of this monster; for I well recollect his taking his stand at the bow of the vessel, with great courage, to examine it, while the other passengers were intent only on their own safety.  
"At Halifax, and on my return to Boston, when frequently describing this monster, I laughed at so immoderately that I found it necessary to remain silent on the subject, to escape the imputation of using a traveller's privilege of dealing in the marvellous."  
In addition to the above, the following facts are verbally communicated by the doctor himself.  
"On the evening of September 9, capt. James Riley was at my house, and said that he knew capt. Folger, of Nantucket, who was occupied on a whaling voyage in the southern Atlantic Ocean, about 20 years ago. On the cruise, he saw an animal of uncommon size, floating on the sea, off the coast of Brazil. Capt. F. then commanded a very large French built ship, and the floating carcass was four or five times as long as his vessel. It attracted the spermaceti whales, who came to feed upon it, and had eaten away great portions of the flesh. He visited the huge body of the creature, and satisfied himself that it was an enormous craken. He hauled all his boats upon it, and his men ascended it and lived upon it as if it had been a rock or island. They remained on it and near it for the purpose of killing the whales that came to devour it. In this, they were so successful, that by continuing there they took whales enough to load their vessel and complete her cargo. The back of the craken was high and dry enough for them to inhabit temporarily, and to look out for their game. And when from this point of observation they discovered a whale coming to make a meal, they launched their boats from the top of the dead craken, and made an easy prey of him. The substance of the monster's body was skinny, membranous and gelatinous, and destitute of the fat and blubber which the whale is so remarkable."

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Letters from Italy, say the harvest had terminated, and that the crops were luxuriant in the extreme. Admiral Pickmore has sailed from Portsmouth in the Sir Francis Drake frigate, to resume the Governorship of Newfoundland. The Russian squadron from France with troops, passed Copenhagen for Cronstadt, on the 10th July, consisting of 8 sail of the line and 2 frigates.

An officer of the 53d regiment, at St. Helena, writes word.— "Bonaparte allows no persons to visit him but his own retinue, seldom walks, and never rides out a promenade; his billiard room is the only exercise he enjoys; he is more sallow (his natural complexion) than when I first saw him, and more stooped, owing, I suppose, to a want of his usual exercise.—Count Lascazes and son were sent off the Island for endeavouring to forward, privately, some communication to Europe. The attempt was extremely ingenious, done on satin, in hieroglyphics and other characters, and could not be deciphered without the aid of a microscope; this was made up into a waistcoat, and given to a boy, a native, lately a servant on his establishment, with instructions to present it to a correspondent at home, for which he was to receive a handsome reward. The lad informed his father of the secret."

Advices from America, of a late date, were received this morning. Some of the American papers, which are supposed to be of an official nature, wish to have it understood that the Spanish Court has made overtures to this country, to assist "in subjugating the revolted colonies of South America." We believe we may assert that no proposition of this kind has been made by the Court of Madrid to our government; but if it had been, or if it should be, his Majesty's government would, no doubt, distinctly disavow any disposition to interfere between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

If, by the means of conciliation and by interposing our good office as a mediator, in concert with the other European powers, we could succeed in restoring peace to those convulsed and distracted settlements, there would be an honourable opportunity for exerting our influence, such influence as one friendly state never refuses to exert in behalf of another. This is the utmost extent to which the European powers would feel themselves authorised in going. There is no reason for supposing, with the American Journalists, that England is secretly favorable to the Insurgents upon a principle of commercial speculation. We are not yet so "secluded from the Continent," to use their own expression, as to render such a disposition necessary, in the hope of securing a new market for our manufactures. In fact, what they choose to call a seclusion, is merely an interruption of our intercourse, arising from causes which are sufficiently obvious. It appears, however, from the tone adopted in many of the American papers, and evidently proceeding from one source, that America is anxious the European powers should declare against the insurgents in the hope that they would then throw themselves entirely into the arms of the U. States as their protectors. This would suite her policy, which is to appear as the exclusive advocate of all liberal, wise, and patriotic opinions. Yet, how calmly they teach the contrary! With how little compunction they would instigate the European Powers to employ their "excess of military population," against the revolted provinces!

On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John Johnson, late of A. A. 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 six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gussaway, Reg. Will, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1817. Charles Robinson, admr.

Land for Sale.

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State of Maryland.  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.  
September 9, 1817.  
On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John Johnson, late of A. A. 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 six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gussaway, Reg. Will, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zachariah Gray, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817. Charles Robinson, admr.

THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE, JONATHAN SPENCER, Master. Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked. She will leave COMMERCE STREET WHARF every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, via Mill River Ferry; will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore; will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above. For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to George Stiles & Son, Ball.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court. September 9, 1817. On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John Johnson, late of A. A. 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 six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gussaway, Reg. Will, A. A. County.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 18.  
Federal Republican Ticket.  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
FOR WORCHESTER COUNTY.  
Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
Edward Griffiths,  
Thomas Pitt,  
Henry Keene.

FOR FREDERICK.  
Alexander Warfield,  
Baker Johnson,  
Frederick A. Schley,  
Jacob Baumgardner.  
FOR TALBOT.  
John Goldsborough,  
Robert Banning,  
Jabez Caldwell,  
Arthur Hoyt.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S.  
George Semmes,  
William D. Digges,  
James Somerville,  
Samuel Claggett.  
FOR CAROLINE.  
Richard Hughlett,  
Edmond Pendleton,  
Samuel Talbot,  
Elijah Satterfield.

Mr. Green,  
A few days ago in looking over an old manuscript which accidentally fell into my possession, I came across the following enigma. Being crossed with the lines and naturally fond of unravelling mysteries, I employed myself a short time with endeavouring to discover a solution. The trouble which the attempt cost me was amply recompensed by its success; and the lines are now communicated to you, with a hope that the perusal of them will afford the same gratification to your readers as it has done to me.

N. T.  
In the spirit of gloom—on the verge of the ocean,  
I'm seen in each billow, the wind puts in motion,  
I'm lost in the vapour—but heard in the storm,  
Mid the clouds I in vain seek to shelter my form.  
Sport among the rocks in the full blaze of noon,  
I'd frolic at night in the beams of the moon,  
I love to repose in the bloom of a flower,  
I'm seen in the rainbow, and heard in the shower.  
I'm found on the brow of the hero—but never appear in the laurel which twines it forever.  
I'm farewell till the morning—you'll want me to-morrow,  
I'm share in your joy, or to soothe you in sorrow.

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Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1817. Charles Robinson, admr.

Land for Sale.

In virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 18th day of September next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) the real estate of Richard Merritt, situate in Head Neck, Anne Arundel county, adjoining the farm of Hon. John Ridout, Esq. and near to the farm of James Macculloch, Esq. containing about 230 acres. This land is highly susceptible of improvement, and is well wooded by saw as a grazing farm, it will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers; persons disposed to purchase may view the land previous to the day of sale, and by calling on the subscriber any information requisite will be given as to title, improvements, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of twelve months, with purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest.

TO HIRE.

A FEMALE SERVANT.

Who is an excellent Cook & Ironer, and can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety. She will only be hired in Annapolis or its immediate vicinity. Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

An election will be held at the several election districts in Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday of October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the legislature of Maryland.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

Sept. 18.

In our address to the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN in explanation, an political faith. It gives to learn that our address received; a circumstance respects the principle had no reason to doubt im there laid down a have uniformly governed party from the of our existence as a We purpose in this a further justification ciples, to advert to the tory of the two political divide the country— pose of exciting, but party spirit. Federal ed now, and have b with being enemies to —foes to its liberties, our Republican instit but a few days since, mocratic paper of ex lation, Federalists w with the senseless c and the names of the HAMILTON, and the nold, were associate spirits and traitors to Now this is all nonser a smile at its abusu with the feelings of on which are excited so graceless and unfou Who was the Feder your-eye-to-the-party ma—Enter the city a go through the diffi and observe them we Chester—visit Lanc glance at Delaware— gomery—and tarry a Bucks—thence go on the tear of this gr wealth—who are th It is true they are there are only from electors of this polit in the state.—And they suffer by no com they not as intelli neighbours? as dist their public spirit and worth? and have the an interest in preser dom and honour of tence then to this noi ng babble of torism? But what was the party? After the peace wh our glorious struggle dence, we had no ge ment but the old The necessities of the pressure of circu kept the states unite revolutionary war, an inefficient instru rience confirmed wh predicted, that it was nation could prosper spectable, unless th vernment, possessi gy than the articles of ration. A conventi in 1788, for the purp a new system. The mirable constitution on and recommended for adoption. Her party took its rise. were in favour of the were nominated FED at the head of this p great and good W opposing party the Federalists. At no spirit rage with gr than between the t enemies of the new Happy for our coun lists then prevailed: have been for her swerved from her f and abandoned the e her attachment. Washington was dent of the United new government we on; But mark! Tho posed the adoption tion, now, assumi of Democrats, com midable opposition of government. T on was traversed w no inconsiderable Washington himself personal reproach, fought during the