

From the Nantucket Gazette, Oct. 25. NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Ship Martha, capt. Weeks, of this port, arrived at Edgartown on Monday last, left Valparaiso, 14th July. Captain Weeks on his homeward passage touched at Rio Grande, 6th Sept. where it was reported that a second revolt had taken place at Pernambuco and that the city was in possession of the Patriots.

We hardly know what credit to attach to the rumour of a counter revolution at Pernambuco. The last accounts from that place which we had hitherto seen, were of the 1st Sept. by an arrival at Philadelphia. A new governor had then arrived with a number of troops, the iron yoke of despotic power appeared to be securely rivetted upon the necks of the people, and executions were daily taking place. In consequence of the severity of measures adopted by the Portuguese authority, we do not consider this news altogether unworthy of credit. But at the same time, the city of Pernambuco being held by the Royalists on or near the 1st of September, and the report of a revolt reaching Rio Grande as early as the 6th of the same month, we must allow circumstances rather difficult of assimilation.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

[From the Curaçoa Courant of October 4.]

The ship Sarah Maria arrived here on the 27th inst, 72 days from Amsterdam, having stopped some time at Madeira. By her we learn that a number of British officers & other adventurers, amounting in all to 98 persons, with the intention of joining the patriots, were at Madeira when the Sarah Maria arrived there, and that that island the day before she sailed. A vessel from St. Croix, on Wednesday, brings accounts of these persons having arrived at St. Thomas.

We have received Caracas Gazette to the 24th of September. An extraordinary gazette of the 11th contains an official dispatch from Colonel Pimines to general Morillo, dated Guaria, 28th August, 1817, & gives an account of his having marched from Carapano on the 20th, with 700 men to attack Guaria. Having arrived there on the 27th, and the enemy not coming out to meet him, he made dispositions for storming the place, which was accordingly done, and taken at the point of the bayonet, amidst a tremendous fire from the patriots, but who were at length compelled to retreat on board their vessels. The fruits of the victory were 4 pieces of cannon, 4 colours, 60 ammunition boxes, & many muskets. The patriots are said to have lost from 250 to 300 men, among them the governor of the coast of Guaria, Josef Maria Hernandez, the colonel of artillery, Sanchant Fancourt, and the colonel of cavalry, Domingo Paduano, with various other officers. The Spanish loss is stated at 13 killed and 37 wounded. The Gazette of the 24th contains three official accounts of trifling actions that had taken place between the Spaniards and patriots. The first is dated from the town of Apurito, Sept. 4, and mentions the taking of the villages Payara, Guisimal, Achaguas, and Santa Lucia, by the commandant general Don Sebastian Calzada.

The second is from capt. Martinez, dated on Rafael de Ortucó, Sept. 6th, and describes a mere skirmish between 70 Spaniards and 150 of the Independents, in which the latter, as a matter of course, had the worst of it.

The last is from the command of Llanos (Plains) and gives an account of an action at Oscurote which lasted two days. The number of the Independents is stated to have amounted to 400, of which 200 were killed and a great number wounded. The Spaniards suffered no other loss than a few horses wounded with the lance!!

The same gazette contains a royal pardon and amnesty from Ferdinand VII to all those comprehended in the past or present insurrections in South America, and invites them to return to their homes.

Another loan of 200,000 dols. for the support of the army was raised among the merchants of Caracas & La Guayra.

Extract of a letter from Caracas dated 26th Sept. 1817.

"Last Sunday the indulto for the insurgents was published here with a great deal of pomp; 3000 troops were under arms, and lived the streets from the house of the captain-general to the cathedral, the

market, and other places where the general passed through. In the evening there were balls, concerts, and also a general rejoicing. In Mexico the indulto has had the most happy effect, and completely terminated the civil war. Here I doubt of a similar result, although of late the insurgents have been worsted in all directions, as you will see by the public papers I send you herewith. Yesterday accounts were received of a complete victory by Calzada over Paez. The latter lost 400 men killed, and 500 prisoners, 9000 horses, a great number of cattle, and all his camp equipage. This battle was subsequent to that announced in the Gazette. A few battles more of this importance, will certainly reduce the insurgent forces to a mere skeleton. The loss of their horses will be most severely felt by them. Deserters are daily presenting themselves, who are sent to their respective homes; General Morillo has ordered all the prisoners to be set at liberty, they enjoying the benefit of the indulto. It is expected that Gen Z. will surrender and take the benefit of the indulto."

An arrival from Cumana, brings an account of 10 ve sels, consisting of snips, brigs and schooners; having arrived there about nine days ago, from the Island of Grenada, having on board the Spanish troops who escaped from Augustura, when that place was taken possession of by the patriots. These are said not to amount to more than 400 men, among them it was not necessary to employ so many vessels to convey them from Grenada to Cumana, and from this circumstance the report of Brion having lately had a brush with some Spanish vessels, would seem to derive some credit, as we are informed that several of the vessels lying at Cumana appeared to be disabled state. It is said, that Brion was lately at Margarita, with a fleet of seven vessels.

A meteor of considerable length, and of a most luminous appearance, coming from a S. W. direction, passed over Otrabanda, precisely at noon on Thursday last. The head was nearly round, and from it towards the middle of a bluish cast. The whole form appeared tapering, and ended in a waving tale of bright fire. At the moment it was seen the Sun was shining in full splendour.

FEMALE HEROISM.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated Columbia, (Me.) September 29, 1817.

"Night before last, at about midnight, (it being broad moonlight,) a remarkably large Bear made an attack upon a two-year old heifer, which was about 25 rods distant from the house of Mr. Samuel Timmy. Mrs. Timmy heard the piercing cries of the heifer, and endeavoured to persuade her husband to get up, and go to its assistance. After a good deal of persuasion he consented. She got up, found his gun, powder and ball, loaded the gun, and fixed the bayonet. She armed her boy with an ax, and herself with a club, and proceeded in front of her husband to the attack. On coming in sight of the monster, she perceived that he had already gotten the heifer up, and immediately fired her husband to fire. He fired, but without effect. The Bear left the heifer, and appeared disposed to get between his assailants and the house. Mrs. Timmy then bade her husband to retreat a little until he could load again, and as they retired the bear placed himself between them and the heifer. "All this while, says Mrs. Timmy, the heifer was roaring as though in the greatest distress, and the Bear was making tremendous yells, as though he meant to devour all around him." She was, however not in the least disheartened. The bear soon approached to within about two and a half rods of her, when she ordered her husband to fire. His second shot was more successful. The bear uttered a tremendous yell, & ran from them some distance. They heard him groan most bitterly for 8 or 10 minutes, and concluding that he was mortally wounded they left him until morning. On searching for him in the morning, they found him clinging round a large windfall, and lying dead. With the help of a pair of steers, Mr. Timmy and his boy dragged the animal to his house, dressed and measured him. He measured seven feet two inches from the tip of his nose, to the extremity of his hinder leg. His weight after completely dressing him, is about three

hundred pounds. The relief came too late for the poor heifer; she died of her wounds."

CENTURIAL JUBILEE.

The third Centennial Jubilee of the Reformation by Dr. Martin Luther, was celebrated on Friday last, the 31st ultimo, in several protestant congregations of this city, especially the German Lutheran, who worship in the large and magnificent building, at the intersection of Fourth and Cherry-streets. Great taste, and much exertion were combined to render the sacred solemnities in the place worthy of the occasion, and those who directed them, had the pleasure to succeed to the utmost of their desires.

A vast concourse crowded into the house and filled to overflowing every pew, & all the aisles. Chairs had been previously procured for visitors of distinction. Ladies and Gentlemen, who by the kindness of the Vestry, were provided with every facility to witness the sublime exhibition. The reverend Clergy of the different protestant sects, who were in the City, among whom, we noticed the Right Rev. B. shop White, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Principal of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, attended; and by the peculiar, and professional dignity of their demeanour, added happily to the effect of the whole scene. The arrangements were judiciously anticipated, and by ten o'clock the multitude were accommodated. An awful and impressive silence, and gravity, preceded the commencement of the Services of the day.

The celebration was opened with a grand piece by Rolle, which was performed in the finest style by a full and appropriate band, accompanied by one of the most perfect and powerful organs* in the United States. This noble piece was followed by appropriate hymns, sung by the Choir and Congregation, supported and accompanied by the band and organ. Nothing could withstand the solemnizing effect of this incident. The Choir was so numerous, and sung so sweetly, that mood and melody predominated over the whole congregation. The religious exercises were again continued by prayer, which was followed by a musical interlude for two female voices, by Mozart. It would be impossible for language to paint the sensation produced by this judicious relief from the overwhelming force of a full choir, band and deep toned organ. The effect was exquisite, and greatly enlivened, at intervals, by the sweet and melodious chords of Mrs. Knittel's clarinet.

The pastor of the Church, the venerable and Reverend Dr. Helmut then ascended the sacred desk, and with a pathos peculiar to himself, delivered a discourse from the words Psalm 118, vs. 24. We consider it a great privation that we did not understand the language in which the Sermon was pronounced. The German part of the audience, spoke in admiration of the eloquence of the preacher. Indeed from his acknowledged talents and learnings, it was to be expected that he would acquit himself in proportion to the magnitude of the occasion.

The Sermon was followed by prayer, and selected hymns, performed in the same style with those introductory. The whole wound up with a grand Te Deum, by Graun, of Berlin, executed beyond description. The reader may have some faint conceptions of the effect, when reminded, that an animated choir, and all the powers of the Organ, accompanied by the band, with the addition of Kettle Drums in this instance, combined to give it all the interest which art and nature could contribute. Here the services of the morning were closed.

The afternoon and evening were spent in like appropriate exercises, conducted in a highly solemn, dignified and animated style. The musical performances, so exquisitely tasteful and complete, were regulated by those able and accomplished Professors, Messrs. Hommann and Hupfeld, seconded by many approved amateurs.

The Organ department was conducted by Messrs. Homman, jr. and Jacob Bolter in a style so judiciously credited to them. On the whole, the joyous Jubilee went off with the unqualified admiration of an entertained and highly delighted throng. Too much praise cannot be given to the politeness and liberality of the gentlemen of the vestry of the Church, who afforded every facility to the immense congregations that attended on the occasion. We cannot conclude this faint sketch, in which it is confessed poor justice is

done to the whole fete, without adding a wish that the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Helmut may be translated and published in the English language for the benefit of those who could not comprehend its merits in the language in which it was delivered. It would no doubt afford much instruction on a subject of very great interest in the history of christianity. A VISITOR.

* Built by Lowe about seven years since. It has thirty-one stops, and vents full, & swelling melodious tones. Phil. Am.

From a London paper. Extract of a private letter from Paris.

MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE.

A mysterious personage was arrested at St. Maloes on the 15th of September, 1815, who pretends to be the son of Louis XVI. If he tells truth, why is he not acknowledged? If he be an impostor, why is he not brought to trial? He was conducted from brigade to brigade, from St. Maloes to Rouen, where on the 29th of January, 1816, he was placed in the prison of the condemned, called the Bicetree. As the crime of which he is accused was committed at St. Maloes, why was not the process against him instituted in that town? For what reason has an individual, as yet only suspected, been placed in the prison of the condemned? It is not until May, 1817, and after having been transferred to the Conciergerie of Rouen, is accused, that he is interrogated by the Judge d' Instruction. Why such delay in an affair which so highly affects the best interests of the august family of the Bourbons? Why, when a torch of civil discord has been kindled in one of the provinces, are not the proper measures taken to extinguish it? Why, even supposing this person a mad man or gross impostor, should he be punished by anticipation with the penalty of two years imprisonment?

Res sacra miser, res sacra reus.

Whatever the prisoner at Rouen may be, justice should be as open to him as any other, and it is an outrage on religion, on morality, and the laws, to punish him before he is convicted. From a comparison of the several accounts given by the vast number of persons who have seen him at the Bicetree, in Rouen, during fifteen months; it appears that he maintained himself to be Louis Charles Bourbon, son of Louis XVI, and of Maria Antoniette of Austria, Duke of Normandy, born on the 27th of March, 1785; that he had been consecrated at the Temple immediately after the horrible murder of a King whom every good Frenchman regrets, and of course that he is Louis XVII, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre; that, by the assistance of M. M. Frotte and Guerville, of their friends, he was conveyed from the Temple, early in June, 1793; that a child of his own age had been substituted in his place, after which he was conducted to the head quarters of the brave but unfortunate Charette; that a second ceremony of consecration then took place; and that, under various names, and in the most strict incognito, he appeared in different parts of La Vendee.

Is it true that he was received by the King of England, who, during eight days, shewed him every mark of kindness at his palace? Is it true that this monarch took such a personal interest in his affairs, as to cause to be delivered to him his titles and the other means necessary to his being acknowledged by the Catholics and Royal Army?

Is it true that in the presence of thirty Cardinals Pius VI had consecrated him at Rome? and that Madame Victoire was present at this important ceremony? Is it true that he had met with Madame the Duchess Dowager of Orleans in Spain, and this Noble Princess threw herself prostrate at his feet?

Is it true that though sent under a false name by the Prefectoire of Police at Paris to the Mendicant Asylum at St. Dennis; Fouché, the Minister of General Police under Buonaparte, had saved him?

Is it true, that after having endured every species of calamity, despairing of his own cause, and of that of his family—that he had successfully fought in the Cybele frigate in 1808—was in the service of New-England in the rank of Captain—that in the Brazils he attained the rank of Colonel of Cavalry—and that at length, being apprised at Rio Janeiro, on the 22d of January, 1815, that the French had returned to the ancient doctrine of

Legitimacy, he embarked on board a vessel to repair to his native country, where he tasted the inexpressible pleasure of rendering it happy by exercising it true that a particular mark should be placed by the martyr's blood on the body of this man, that of Madame? Did he escape from Louis XVI a watchword which would instantly cause him to be recognised by the heroes of the dead, even though the most cruel accidents should obliterate every trace of the human features?

These grounds on which the prisoner at Rouen relies on his identity are susceptible of a prompt, luminous, and decisive verification. Why are they not verified? A note in the cheek, given by a little rabbit—a mark on one of the prisoner's thighs, stamped by Pius VI—the sound of the voice of Louis XVI—the elevation of the head, calling to one's mind the noble figure of Marie Antonette, and the Majesty of her look, while in the lower parts of the face are retraced a resemblance of Louis XVI—the right eye a little injured by the stroke of a napkin given him by Simon, are many material proofs in support of his narration. Why have not these proofs been investigated?

All those who were about the person of the son of Louis XVI in his infancy are not dead, why, then, since the prisoner at Rouen, who is endowed with a powerful memory, enters into the most minute particulars of the infancy of the descendant of so many Kings, is he not confronted with Madame Touzel, who was his governess—the Abbé d'Avoux, who was his tutor—and the woman Simon, who was the wife of his goaler?

Why not at once expose the imposture, and not suffer public opinion to remain uncertain on different accounts which examination might cause to be tested with contempt, but which credulity will receive with enthusiasm, and which the spirit of faction will make formidable to public tranquility?

In a word, whoever the prisoner may be he is a man and as such entitled to the protection of the law. He is innocent, or he is guilty. If innocent, why take away by little and little both his strength and his life? Liberty is his right. If he is guilty, the scaffold should expiate the enormity of his crime. Whoever the prisoner at Rouen may be, as it is clear no person can prove Louis XVII, died in the temple, every Frenchman who loves his country, the Bourbons, and liberty, should wish, for the honour of the Royal Family, that a public and solemn discussion should irrevocably decide on the truth or falsehood of this question. He should say with us, "Why for two years has this man not been brought to trial?"

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Skenesio D. Meziel, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at Depwinton last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October, between hundred and seventeen. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring the malefactors to justice. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Atlantic City Herald, and the Monitor at Easton, on a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 13.

Dr. Shaaff

Informs all those indebted to him, that he has lodged the evidences of his claims with Henry H. Chapman, Esq. who is authorised to receive and effect payment of the same. George Town, D. C. Nov. 13, 1817.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 13.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Fechtig, Mr. Lemuel B. Taylor, of Baltimore, to Miss Anne Howlings, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Doctor John Gwynn, to Miss Louisa Hobbs.

THE FRANKLIN 74.

Commodore Stewart, Captain Ballard, arrived off this port on Saturday last. She is to take to England the Hon. R. Rush, our minister to that country, and is expected to sail in the course of eight or ten days. It is said the Franklin will not return home immediately after landing Mr. Rush in England, but that she will proceed to the Mediterranean, and relieve the Washington 74, which has been in that sea nearly eighteen months.

AGRICULTURAL.

A writer in the Connecticut Courant, adverting to the uncommonly large crop of potatoes this season, and the difficulty which farmers find in procuring store room where they will be protected from frost, recommends putting them into the hay-mow. A hole should be first made by cutting into the side or the top of the mow, sufficiently remote from the bottom, and from the outer sides to be safe from frost, and after it is filled with potatoes, the mouth should be suffered to remain open until cold weather, lest they should injure from fermentation. On the approach of winter the hole must be suitably closed. The potatoes will thus be secured against frost, and will be easily accessible at any time in the winter for the purpose of feeding cattle or any other purpose. This mode is considered safer and less troublesome than burying them in the ground, as is often practised.

MODERN PATRIOTISM.

Nothing scarcely exists more synthetically true, than that loud banners for reformation, and revolution, have little or no regard to freedom. The exceptions are as few as to any important general principle that can be proposed. How rare are the expressions of sorrow, the notes of lamentation, that the French people, in their bloody struggle for more than twenty years failed of establishing a free and just government—how frequent and deep are they, that the man who had usurped the government, converted it into a sanguinary and ferocious despotism, oppressive to the nation, and dangerous to the world, was in the end, subdued, and hurled from his terrible throne.

[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Among the multiplied attempts which have been made, and which are now making in such rapid succession, particularly at the south and west, to induce our government to engage in the disturbances in South-America, we have not observed, in a single instance, an endeavour to discuss the conscientious question. "And yet," would think, before the government of a nation, calling itself christian, could be so loudly invited to engage in so serious an affair as that of becoming a party in a war, some of the great numbers of those who are so extremely desirous of inducing such a result, would attempt at least to make out a plausible case in this particular, because cannot be considered even as respectable, or advantageous, for any nation to become engaged in the work of shedding blood, without justifiable cause.

We then invite the ardent friends of the policy under consideration, to lay aside, for a moment, the feelings of chivalry, the waywardness of baccanians, and set down deliberately to the task of proving by argument and argumentation, that, as a nation professing christianity, we have no cause to join in the intestine wars of South-America.

We are perfectly willing before to state, that we consider the Government of the United States, as much responsible for its conduct, with regard to this subject, and that we are for their personal conduct. "THOU SHALT NOT LIE," will be written in as deep and awful characters, against the nations which have engaged in the wars, for the bloodshed, and misery produced, as against the man who wilfully destroys the

life of a fellow-providence in this God for an end, or a bitter and oppression inhabitants in their off the heavy yoke have been so our case is far. If we undertake it as volunteer press or tyrant and have no other, than what a tic, or a member of which much mistake, excuses for a command above

The mind of lights in the hap creature, must sure when he consent peaceable of the world, while since almost newspapers brooding tidings of thousands were dreadful miseries experienced in all the globe. It since a single m unnatural and mad and ambitious lishing a univers this map, made and or perhaps, will scarcely ceased firmest statesmen were justly cons political prophes claim,

'What! must th of an hon The spacious his power 'Stretching his pale to p Stride 'Circasian whole!'

But these sc ness have pass depending; fears almost universa Surely we have "The Lord reign rejoice." The blessings ed the labors of the abundant p ground in nearly world, has filled needy and destitute gladness, and ca itself to smite. than all this to th thropist, the reg is rapidly and i manner diffusing only among the but among the long sitting "i shadow of death how favorable th of the world wonderful exerti this purpose, we nation to believe we should not be ssertion, that th Zion has indeed nappy land of b largely in the bregent Providence, ty have taken t comutation and a How gratifying is runs of many o nals, which late surly and man kept the country of political effort voted to moral religious intelligen but hope that th that the moral st nity is improvin dissention is to be to the growth morality and re arrowing the ve designed to we not say that world to peace, a more favorabl look into their they may more calmly examine prospects in reg state of existence confined in this facts that more a paid to religion number of indiv fully complied w salvation in our peace, than dur length of time b distracted by war tention.

This sentiment by the informat