

FOREIGN.

New-York, Nov. 10. LATE FROM ENGLAND. The editors of the Gazette, announce with pleasure, the arrival of the ship Maria, Capt. Duplex, in 30 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 9th ult. and brings us London papers to the 5th of last month. These, with Liverpool papers of similar date, afford the following articles.

Paris papers to the 4th Oct. were received in London. The Moniteur contained a royal ordinance, for the assembling of the chambers on the 5th of Nov. The trial of persons charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of Epingle d'Orve, still continued. It was stated in Paris, that the army of the south in Russia, under Gen. Benningsen, which was to have been dispersed in cantonments, is according to a new order, to remain in its present state. The London editor thus premises, that this measure was probably intended to support the demands of Russia at Constantinople, for satisfaction respecting the execution of Czerney Georges. The Count de Chabrol, appointed under secretary of state in the ministry of the interior, had arrived in Paris to enter on his new functions. Count de Luzay is appointed Prefect of the department of Rhone; and the Count Antonville, Prefect of La Somme.

The allied sovereigns were to meet in the course of the next year at Mannheim, for the purpose of coming to a determination respecting the army of occupation in France. The plague has made its appearance in Constantinople, and at Pera and Bajukdera. The afflicted inhabitants precipitately abandon their homes. Ten persons in the suite of the Grand Vizier have died.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, Sept. 9, state that the harvests are most abundant in almost all the provinces of the Russian empire. The new loan for diminishing the paper currency was very successful, and brings to Petersburg much foreign capital. Alderman Smith has been chosen Lord Mayor of London. Several captures of Spanish vessels have been made on the Spanish coast, by insurgent privateers.

London, Oct. 4. Letters from the Hague state, that the conferences for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the kingdoms of the Netherlands and the States of America, are postponed until the American plenipotentiaries shall have received ulterior instructions.

Mr. Gallatin, ambassador from the United States to the court of France, who had been charged with these negotiations, has returned from the Hague to Paris. Letters from a central part of Spain mention, that the troops destined for South America, a descent down to Cariz and other parts of Andalusia, had been recalled into Estremadura, the government not having the means to subsist and pay them in the districts in which they were first ordered to assemble.

We understand Spain is making an effort to reorganize its naval and military force, and that a considerable order for naval & artillery stores has been lately received in this country, to be shipped for Spain.

London, Oct. 7. It is asserted in the German papers, as a rumour, that Hamburg is willing to pay an annual sum of 500,000 marks banco, to England, for the protection of its trade in the Mediterranean. It is also mentioned, that Russia is endeavouring to obtain from the different powers of Europe, a formal convention, prohibiting the subjects of any state from assisting the South American insurgents with arms, ammunition, &c. To this proposition it is alleged England objects, being determined to maintain a rigid neutrality between Spain and her provinces. The manners and customs of the English prevail in Russia. The whole Russian army is dressed in English cloth.

October 6th, wheat met a ready sale of 2s a quarter advance. Fine flour 75 to 80 a sack.

The plague was raging with great violence at Algiers. Towards the end of July from two to three hundred persons died daily. Almost all the inhabitants of Bona have perished. The foreign consuls have retired into the country.

Baron Hemling, the Russian ambassador, has arrived in England by the way of Holland.

A duel of a most horrible description has occurred at Bordeaux. Two brothers Messrs. de C— having quarrelled, fought with each other; one of them remained dead upon the spot; the other returning home, blew his brains out with a pistol.

A narrative of the late embassy to China, has been published in London, by Mr. Ellis, the third commissioner. It is said to contain an abundance of interesting details. The London Courier states, that the account given by Mr. Ellis of Bonaparte, affords an additional refutation of the party with respect to the treatment of that personage.

The typhus fever seems to be abating in all parts of Ireland except Newry, Cork and Downpatrick—at the former place 40 persons were lying ill—at the latter 100.

Russia has entered into an agreement with the court of Vienna, to prevent the exportation of all kinds of arms and provisions for the use of the insurgents of South America.

STATE OF OTAHEITE.

The Maquarie, capt. Campbell, left Otaheite the 24th of April, with a cargo of between 50 and 60 tons of pork, excellently cured. She also touched at Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, where the Missionaries have lately dwelt. There is on the different island a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens, a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of goats. The Missionaries have a few head of horned cattle, and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread fruit constitute the chief dependence of the island. The banana seems to have been indigenous to the islands; the sweet tropical potato, the pumpkin and melon, are cultivated with success, and Captain Campbell has, we understand, during his late excursion, sown among the islands, the loquat, the peach, the celery, and other garden seds. Cotton is of spontaneous growth among most or all of the islands, and its quality very various. The country, which was beautiful in its appearance, derived luxuriance from the course with the British nation; the aborigines, who but a few years, or indeed only a few months since, were cruel Pagans, are now converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at end; and under the guidance of their Missionary friends and brethren, they promise to become a good and happy people. The inhabitants of Botabota made Capt. Campbell a present of their Deity, which consisted of a log of wood from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation, and a token of contempt towards their former prejudices. Pomare has not been re-vested with absolute power; his chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much a convert to Christian principles, that the fear is supposed to be ungrounded. He resides on a small spot, a few hundred yards distant from Tahite; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind, distributing books to all his countrymen that apply for them, and indiscriminately bestowing his favor upon those who had been enemies, as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been the change, that it may truly be concluded a miracle has been wrought upon the minds of the people. Liv. Mer.

A story has been travelling throughout the union describing the particulars of the murder of a Miss Patton, in Georgia, by her lover in a fit of jealousy. The story, of itself, is interesting enough, and describes the character of an abandoned man and the effects of intemperance; but there is not a word of truth in it, the Augusta Chronicle says, and we are not sorry for it. The custom of writing ballads, and inventing stories of love and murder, for sale, is becoming as general in this country as it is in England, and these itinerant booksellers are establishing a perfect system. We can have no objection against the publication of any tale which is calculated to produce a moral effect, but we think it very improper to lay the scenes of murder and midnight assassination in this country—many readers take that for fact which is only fiction, as in the case of Miss Patton. If these Grubstreet journalists wish to move horror skillfully, or to awaken the "gaping stare of idiot wonder," they must travel abroad for subjects—go into the forests of Bohemia—take up their residence under the moat of a dilapidated castle, or on the banks of the turbulent Danube; there are horrors there, ready made to their hands and full as profitable; but to take readers to Georgia, amidst sand and cotton bags, and lay the scene of murder there, is out of all character, destitute of interest, and affords meagre diet for an evening fireside, or a congregation of peasant women and rickety children. N. F. Nat. Advocate.

From the Connecticut Herald. The Sea Serpent—again—On Thursday last, (the 6th inst.) about noon, as Mr. Fitch Welch and Mr. Eli Green, both of Milford, were coming into Milford Harbor in a boat, they discovered something which appeared to them like a ship's buoy in the water, about half a mile from the shore. As they approached nearer, however, they observed it to move, and one of them remarked to the other, that it must be the Great Serpent. When they came within five or six rods of it, they had a full view of this wondrous animal; its body where it emerged from the water, was about the size of a barrel, and gradually tapering off to the head, which was, as they supposed, about ten or eight feet out of water. Its colour was of a dark brown; its head flat, with a bunch or crest on its top, about sixteen or seventeen inches broad; but across the eyes the head appeared to be fourteen or fifteen inches broad, and its eyes as large as those of a horse, with a distinctly marked white ring around each of them, about three inches in diameter. The Serpent eyed them sharply as they drew nearer, with his head erect, the curve of his neck and many of the motions of his head being like those of a goose. Mr. Green levelled his gun at him; but recollecting that it was only charged with shot, he took it down for the purpose of putting in a ball, but while he was doing this, the animal disappeared in the water.

A Mr. Baldwin also saw him about the same time from the shore, and says he appeared to him like a man standing in the water. These witnesses are all credible men, and their statements may be implicitly relied on.

A number of people went down to the shore on Friday and Saturday to get a sight of the monster; but he has not yet gratified the curiosity of the Milford folks, by a second appearance.

The water where he was seen, is supposed to be sixteen or eighteen feet deep; & the witnesses thought, from his position, and the direction of the head, that he was lying on the bottom.

From the Providence R. I. Gazette of 10th Nov. On Thursday morning last, in Coventry, near the Washington Factory, a number of persons were employed in stoning a well, about 20 feet deep, which had been dug several years, with a curb at the bottom. A Mr. Charles Andrews was let down in the bucket; the first stone was lowered, and as he was laying it, the earth caved in upon him—he at the same moment springing to catch at the rope—leaving him enclosed below, with one hand above in the sand, and the other at liberty to brush the sand from his face. A large number of men fell briskly to work for some time. Andrews heard all the conversation above, although he could not make them hear him.—His feelings must have indeed been worked up almost to frenzy, when he heard numbers declare he must be dead, and that it was only necessary to get his body for interment;—that the best method would be to make a new curb; and to sink regularly the well anew; and he heard the slabs of wood dropped for the purpose. When he was first imprisoned, his feet were at liberty; but as time they got to him, the sand was up to his chin.—He was in the well 5 1-4 hours, when he was taken out unhurt.

CURIOUS TIME PIECE. Suspend a 10 or 12 cent piece between the thumb and finger, by a small thread ten or twelve inches in length noosed around it, in the center of a dry tumbler near the top; it will begin to vibrate & strike the hour of the day, and will then cease its motion. Try the experiment for yourself.

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GEO. SHAW ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his former stock of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprised under the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationery and Books.

Dry Goods,

- Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Toilette Vesting, Florentine do, Marseilles do, Swansdown do, Common do, Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Cords, Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambswool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheeting, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet do, Hair Cord do, Mul Mul do, Book do, Nansook do, Ribbons assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Gingham, Calicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazettes, Patinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

- Hyson Tea, Y. Hyson do, Souchong do, Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Mustard, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Mold & Dipt Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Yellow & Brown Soap.

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink powder, Inkstands, Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

A Valuable Collection of Books

In various departments of Literature, And a variety of Classical and School Books.

China & Crockery Ware,

And many other articles which are not particularly specified in this advertisement. All of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson D. Dick, who had been sentenced by the Court of Some set county at September term 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 eighteen hundred and seventeen. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all 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 Hampt. 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 Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for eight weeks. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

500 Dollars Reward,

For the apprehension and conviction of any convict of justice, of the MURDERER of my son, William Henry Macbeth, a youth 18 years of age, who was murdered on Wednesday last, the 22d instant, on the Calvert turnpike road, near the line separating the city from Baltimore county, agreeably to the late division. This act was committed not more than one hundred yards from the road, nearly opposite the bridge, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; as it was seen by a man of this city a little after 4 o'clock, and heard a loud explosion. His pocket was rifled of its contents. Every member of the society is interested in the detection of an assassin, those who may collect information in that neighbourhood, or by any means, or circumstance leading to suspicion, will be highly rewarded. The humane editors of the papers will serve the cause of humanity by publishing the above a place in their papers. The above reward will be paid by Moses Macbeth.

Oct. 23.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from passing or crossing through any part of my lands, out of the main road, a mile from Fort Severn, a depth of water more than 50 feet. Another advantage attending the harbor is, that it is never obstructed by ice. In point of healthiness, Annapolis is not surpassed, and perhaps is scarcely equalled, by any city in America. An advantage that need

MARYLAND GAZETTE. Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 20.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE. James Williams, Esq. of this county, planted one potatoe, from which he gathered one bushel and 3/4 of bushels, weighing ninety four pounds.

On Monday morning, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. JOHN MUNROE, Post-Master in this city. Mr. Munroe was a long time afflicted with a painful disease, which he bore with the fortitude of a man, and the resignation of a christian. He has left a numerous family and long train of family connexions to mourn his loss. And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying, Write, from henceforth, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

NAVAL DEPOT.

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Stephen, and Mr. ... be a committee, to prepare a report to this corporation, at their next meeting, a memorial to the General Government, upon the subject of further improving the public works of defence for Annapolis, and the eligibility of the site, to locate a Marine Hospital and Naval Arsenal.

Test, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

At a meeting of the corporation Mr. Hughes from the committee delivered the following memorial: The Memorial of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, to the President of the United States.

YOUR Memorialists, in behalf of the citizens whom they represent, beg leave to call your attention to the advantages which their city is considered to possess, and its eligibility, as a place of defence, and as a site for a Marine Hospital, Navy Yard, or Navy Arsenal, and other public works connected with the war and navy departments.

In doing this, they are not unduly of the effect that such establishments would have in promoting the prosperity of the place, but they are, at the same time, actuated by a firm persuasion that they would be equally beneficial, to the naval government.

Annapolis, from its situation, is accessible from the ocean by any other port, within a convenient distance, from the city of Washington.

It has been spontaneously selected by the magistrates from foreign powers, for their place of landing, and our own envoys have generally made it the point of their departure. In respect to the latter, it offers incalculable and exclusive advantages, in the celerity in which dispatches, sent from the seat of government (a distance of only 30 miles) may be forwarded to the different courts in Europe, or to our consuls in its stations abroad.

Our port might also be conveniently used as the place of embarkation for troops, or stores, either by the way of Frenchtown or Elkton, the head of the bay, or to the northern states, as was frequently the case, during the late war; and orders could be transmitted for such purposes by the heads of departments, without any material delay.

The harbor is safe and commodious, and it is believed that the water may be rendered sufficiently deep, for the largest vessels. The French seventy four L'Eole, drawing twenty-one feet seven inches, came in in the year 1807, when the water was not at its height. There is a mile from Fort Severn, a depth of water more than 50 feet.

Another advantage attending the harbor is, that it is never obstructed by ice.

In point of healthiness, Annapolis is not surpassed, and perhaps is scarcely equalled, by any city in America. An advantage that need

not be enlarged on regards those who are in service, or those who are ill, or patients in hospital. The water is pure, may, at a trifling expense, be brought to a point which the shipping is supplied, with water without any charge. The market is well supplied with the soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits.

Lumber of every kind is easily procured in this city, and the best white oak, fir, and pine timber, for decking and other purposes, is as cheap as in any other union.

On these topics, memorial, a letter in reply to a communication to him on the same subject. The general government here, already, a city, which was purchased, and has been improved, particular commanding officer part of which, the distinguished their receiving or demanding satisfaction.

The ground not by the fort, and by the Arsenal, a Hospital establishment, than seven acres, necessary, more improvement (as St. J. the ground there to be procured, distributed if it should be desirable.

In addition to the works might be the opposite side they were during war, or the present Madison improvement, as by a station made by Captain Armstead, will at Severn also offer protection of the in case of necessity, as incurred during the

Sensible, that in your late tour great objects, to terminate the relative different sections with a view to defence, we have willingness to take the remark thought it our our expectations far as they may be with the public gravists pray the proper officers the necessary support, the entrance adjacent ground.

Which was presented to Oct. On motion by following resolution: Resolved, That ray and Mr. Joy requested to wait present the said November the ing of the Corpora and before them munication from Mercer.

To the Mayor and City of Gentlemen, We have had conformity with your present to his president of the memorial, &c. And that the earliest consideration with Instructions with Commissioners Chesapeake, & harbour of Annapolis will not the selection of the Arsenal by the Should the on this commis of the position can be no reason to it by the who are associated that the depth of water mouth of the of the line. The convinced will surmountable,