Prom the Charleston Courier of Nov. 10.
INDIAN NEWS.
We learn by an officer of the army, who arrived in town on Sunday last, direct from Fort Hawkins, that hostilities are expected immediately to break out between our troops and the Seminole Indians Gen. Gaine with his force, took up the line of march from Fort Montgomers, on the Alabama, to Fort Scott, on the Flint River, about the 27th ult. where he was to be joined by about 500 Creek Indian warriots, who would make his army, including regulars, militia and indians, amount to about 2,500 men The Semin les are sa d to have in the field 1,500 warriors. Gen. Jackson and suite, ir was expected, would join Gen. Gaines at

The afficer thore alluded to, was despatched he e to procure four field pieces for the expelition, and will return immediately.

We learn that Gen. Gaines made a despatched to the control of the contro

mand upon the Seminoles for the me orseven whites—they refused, and in reply state I, that our people had killed ten of their tribe, and demanded the balance to be given up to them, as the only condition on which they would make peace. The generel made no further reply, but im nediately it his troops in motion to operate against

SE'Stephons, (Mrss. Ter.) O tober 18. MIGRATION OF BUTTERFLIES.

The worls between this place and Chick-asawka and filled with yellow butternies, migrating at the rate of for 5 miles an hour migrating at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour when on the wing, and all marching in an eastern direction. The species appears to the of its whose is problem to the of its whom directed of its down is black. The body whom directed of its down is black. This wings are decked with spots of orange or brown. It has the general appearance of technicasts, and has probably emerged from the enterpility state.

The first notice taken of these hunteralies, was about three works ago. They freque it

The first notice taken of these butterflist, was about three weeks ago. They freque it le loiter in grooters about mud holes, or stap to regule themselves on the dowers with the other woods sold abound. The opposite direction of the woods had no influence on their course.

This phenomenon, not only excites the attention of the planter of frequency of the planter of frequency.

attention of the planter, as having a possible and not improbable connexion with his in-terest; but it affords ground for a curious speculation on the nature of that impulse, to which it is owing that these insects per-sist in migrating in a course which will af-ford them up additional protection against goold weather -nor seems to be favourable, in any one particular, to their

Extraction a letter from Natchito heat.

or All the troops in this quarter are at this place, consisting of Fowk's, Riddle's and Beard's commanded by Colouel Trimble: who is now gone with Judge John son, on a firty days to minto the woods, af new stock of health. They passed the Caddonation ten days ago all well, and mending. Our crops are abundant, Nat-thiloches improving, and the country in the vicinity setting. Between the Rio Honda and the Sabine, where, when you knew it, few people lived, now contains 200 families, and 400 families are settled on Red River. between the Conchetto and Caddo country and Pacan Point, including the Mount Pra-ire Ohan act lements; the waters of which drain into Washita. It is probable they will double in the course of one year. This new settlement will be more benefit to this place than all the Spanish trade would .-There are a number of people, mostly A-mericans, living at Natcondoches, and are purchasing up Spanish land claims, under purchasing up Spanish land claims, under the ballef that the boundaries of the United States will soon extend beyond that place

It is state? In a latter from New-Orleans, under date of the 15th of October, that the sickness combined so violent, that the plan-ters had not vet veneured into the city. In consequence of this circumstance, there was very little cotton or tobacco at market. The latter article was selling at 8 dolls, per Freight also was very low and scarce

The Buffalo Journal of Tuesday, Nov. 4, states that on Thursday preceding, some person set five to the back door of the prison in that village, by which five felons mado their escap:, viz. James Gray, Samuel Lloyd, John Robe tson, Thomas Williams, and John Percet. Williams and Robertson had been taken and brought back to the prig

NEW-YORK, NOV. 18.

The account of the revolution in Algiers is confirmed by the arrival at Boston, on Sunday morning of the brig Otleans, Capt, Jones, in 49 days from Gibraitar. A Gib-raltar paper, brought by the Orleans, an nounces the event in the following manner.

Gibraltar, Oct. 4. From Oran, by letters dated the 11th and 26th September.

DEATH OF THE DEV OF ALGIERS. "On the 13th of September a number of Jannissaries a sembled round the pilace of the Dev, called upon him to descend, as it was their intention to put him to death, his. reign having been a series of disasters both

by sea and land.

The Dey, being obliged to comply, was taken by the soldiers to the house of the Kishna Aga, where he was strangled, and a man numed Ali Cogia, a retired merchant, was declared his successor: the ministers of the late Dey have been exiled to different edites of the Regency."

Capt. Jones confirms also the account of the arrival of the American squadron at Gibraltar. They arrived on the 3d October, and were laying at quarantine, when the Orleans sailed.

Orleans sailed.

Gibraltar, Sept. 27. Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

We are sorry to learn that intelligence has been received of the arrival at Fez, about the 1st, old Chavan, with merchandize direct from the first of th

At Oran, and on the frontiers of the kingdom of Morocco, not the spallest precaution is taken against the plague—notwithstanding this the dispute has not yet shewn
itself to the westerful of Algiers.
Caravany pass daily from Algiers to different towns in Morocco.

rent towns in Morocco.

The Moors at Telemzen, and other cities this province, communicate with the kingdom of Morocco as formerly.

amounts to 100.

From the Philadelphia True Ameri villainy.

The Mayor's Court of this city adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of sixteen days. During the session two hundred and eight bills were presented to the grand Jury, of which one hundred & eigh ty nine were returned true bil s. Among other interesting cases

was an indictment against \_\_\_\_ Mil-ler, for a misdemeanour, in seducing a free negro from the city, and sell ing him as a slave in the state of Delaware. The case was attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation. The negro-was engaged by the defendant and another person, who had assessided, to work on board as allop, trading down the river, under the pretence of gathering peaches for the market. When she arrived in one of the small creeks, or inlets of the bay, he was seized tied, and sold for the sum of 350 dollars, which was paid in his presence. The negro was delivered to the purchaser, who kept him secured by means of a chain fastened round his legs, affixed to a staple for several days, for the purpose, it is suspected, of selling him to some of the G orgia dealers; fortunately for the poor fellow, he was enabled to escape by forcing one of the links of the chain. His master, from intoxication, being unable to pursue him, he effected his escape.

The murder of a slave was for a long time, under the laws of some of our sister states considered as a misdemeanour -an offence which might be commuted for a sum of money. To the honour of the Lagislature of the states where such laws did exist, they have been repealed, while under the boasted nenal laws of Pennsylvania, it is at this day a ecester offence to steal a chattel a bove the value of 20 shillings than to steat a human being, and devoce a feliow creature to perpetual slavery and misery. The punishment in the former case cannot exceed one year's copriso: ment at hard labour, while in the latter it may extend to three years!!

It is sincerely hoped that the subject will attract the notice of the friends of humanity, and particularly of the Abolition Society.

Most extraordinary outrage.

Tuesday at noon, as the right hon. ord Ersking, accompanied by a ladv, was driving in an open carriage, into Holborn, from Fleet-street, the crowd of carriages, which at that time were passing along Holbernbridge, occasioned a temporary stoppage of the vehicles that were proceeding through Fleet street. Among those was one of the description called a tax-cart, driven by a man said to be a baker, who had been in the rear, and who endeavored to break out of the line, & push forward immediately before his lordship. Lord Erskine stretching out his whip before the cart-hores' head, and with no more force, it appears, than was proper to intimate a wish to restrain the intended irregularity, was instantly assaulted by the driver with a violence and ferocaty which the feelings of a man cannot bear to recite, or in terms of adequate indigr abhorrence. The infuriated respected neither sex, nor rank age; but repeated his attacks up the lady and his lordship, till the instrument of his outrage became bro- the approbation of an admir ben in his hands. The demeanour his lordship, during the whole of the affair, was in all respects becom ing his distinguished rank and cha-. He received the addresses of such gentlemen as rushed forward in his defence, who were witnesses of the assault, to enable him to have recourse to the only power to which it was belitted him to appeal-the power of shose laws which he had long been seed to plead with unrivalled force, and has since adminis-tered with undisputed-equity.

Dublin paper.

From the Phild elphia True Ameri-

The following netition is in circulation. It is deposited at the Coffee-House, the Athenaum, and other public places for signiture.

To the honourable Richard Peters, esq. judge of the district court of the U. States,

The subscribers respectfully request your attention to the case of colonel John Needman, caltains Parkins and Farrise lieutenant Stacey, Webster and hisse, Dr. Fry,

At Bone the disease is said to have subsit | and sergeant major Parks, now ton fined in the prison in this city, under au indictment for having violated a law of the United States, entitled, " An act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," passed Anno 1794.

If it should appear, on the final trial of their case by a traverse jury, that they are guilty of the crimelaid to their charge, the subscribers believe that numerous considerations force themselves on the mind to extenuite the offence.

They were entire-strangers in this country and to its laws. Had they been acquainted with the law, for the infraction of which they stand in their present uncomfortable situation, they might, and it is fairly presumable they would, have avoided the violation of it, which they could easily have done without interfering with the ultimate object of their expedition.

The object they have in view must entitle them to the sympathy & the good wishes of every friend of liberty. That object is no less than the emancipation of a large and fair section of the globe-and a respectable portion of mankind, from the most galling voke, civil and religious, that ever pressed on the shoulders of a nation-a portion of the globe that may hereafter vie with ancient Greece and Rome for hero ism and ardent love of liberty; and where, indeed, virtues have been already displayed, that would fear comparison with some of the proudest traits in the history of those illustrious nations.

The subscribers have toomuch respect for the constituted authorities of their country, to arrain the motives or the object of the Paisla ture of the United States, inenacting the law under which hase respectable gentlemen and areas criminals; but they cannot refain from the appression of the deepst regre and astonishment, that while po erful armaments are litting out the ports of monarchical Creat, tain, in the most open and indiffised manner, to aid the South Emiri can patriots, a similar proceeding should bring down the vergeanceof the law in the form of Jeavy and ruinous fines, and tedious imprism ment in reguliican America. the eyes of the world at large this must appear a worlderful political phenomenon.

We know the limited nature your powers in the law. We wi them exerted on the side of a regal e and comforts of y that you will order these go teme a speed trial, so that, if im len they may not continue to suffer galling imprisonment, one of worst consequences of heinous crime and if unfortunately they prov guilty, that they may at once know their fate, & be relieved from a state

of goading suspence. This simple request is made you in the name of that holy caus for which "Hampden fought, Lock wrote, and Sydney bled"—that hol cause, which in the fire of youth that holy cause whose support ha and siges, who shed a halo of glo round our common country—th holy and divine cause, in fine while and divine cause, in fine, whi as raised the United States to t bigh and elevated rank they fill, nuch to their own happiness

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1817.

From the National Intelligencery Nov. 12.

proclamation of neutral in 1753 by president Washingh, was far from receiving the sancer of general approbation, in the vor tof the prevailing zeal for he success of the French revolun. Posterity as done justice to the motives of the departed patht, and to the widom of that mease. There are points of resemblancin the present period to that to well we refer; and so much more react is due to the later aw of neutrity than was due to be proclamon referred to, inasmich as them was the act of an individual, he other of the collected interested. other of the collected interested

counsels of the nation. Not only is the policy of neul-

and war in which the province are engaged, remains the same; for, it is presumed, an alliance in their cause against Spain, does not enter they continued in the remainst the views of any but those who are borne away by the most unregulated passion for military reunregulated passion for military rejustice might they alim the would not interfere to alumn and the colonism.

which is the subject of the Columbian's animadversion, the imprisonment of British citizens at Philadelphia, it is certainly one of hardship, and we regret it; but it is one in which the laws must take their course. There is no fear of their being wrested from their construction, for the purpose of tyranny and oppression: the intelligence of our judges, and the independence of our juries, are pledges for the purity of their administration in our courts.

There may be some of our readers who do not recollect the distinct avoival publicly made by our government, of the course it intended to pursue in regard to the contest between Spain and her colonies. We have, therefore turned to the file of the National Intelligencer; in which paper, of the 29th of January, 1816, to find a letter from the secretary of state to the Spanish minister, under date o January 19, communicated to congress by the president, in which the views of our government are thus frankly and explicitly proclaimed.

Extract of a letter from hon, lames Monroe, secretary of Sate, to the Cnevalier de Onis, en extra-ordinary and minister propotentiary of his catholic majesty, dat-

Department of State, 7 January 19, 1815.

"In reply to your demand, of the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces. I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and repeatd changes of the ruling authority in each, there being, at the same time, several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the president thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to the collectors not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the U. States - Having taken no part in the differences & convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is content with the just principles, as in with the interests of the U. State, to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, & under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties; and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction. without adverting to the question whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged, either in assuming such flag, or in any other re-

"In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They you embraced with patriotic ardou took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none given importality to Washingto to guard against the occupancy of Warren, Green, Mercer, Wavn the Spanish territory by the British Adams, franklin, Randolph, Clinto forces, in the late war, or to occupy and that numerous host of warrio the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of W. Florida, and in that instance, under circumstances which made their interposition as much as an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance or the president, & the proclamation lately issued by the president himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct, under such circumstances, a cha time, is of a character too torked to be mistaken by the impartial

.. What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and her Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresignt. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party pre-Not only is the policy on neuriity that which belongs to the non
under the present aspect of trs,
but we cannot conceive ciny
change which will vary the obsation.—If we recognize the indendence of one or more of theserovinces, our position, in regar to

States, was, that they should not in-

vantage, that our parts should be main open to both parties. The were before the commencement the struggles that our laws to the ing commerce with foreign water should not be changed to the in ry. On these princip ed States have acted.

## ANNAPOLIS.

Occupying the large and common our buildings formerly in the poses on of Mr. William Brewer, immedia ly opposite the Farmers Bank of M ly opposite the Farmers Bink of Maryland, is propared to accommade Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding by the day, week, month or year. He house being but a short distance from the State-House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature will in it a convenient situation for their madence during the session. Mrs. R he ing rented her stable to a person with the session of the legislature will be session. The session of the legislature will be session of the legislature will be session. The session of the legislature will be session of the legislature will be session. The legislature will be session of the legislature will be session of the legislature will be session. has employed a careful and state Ostler, her visitors may rely with a tire confidence upon having their har es carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfacts to those who may to it her withthe patronage. Nov. 20

Tally Ho! Tally Ho! Tally He · Hark, the hollow woods rescunding See the Fox, the Dogs, the Men p

An extraordinary BAG FOX x An extraordinary BAG FOX at be let loose, at Upper Marbro, on the December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, when all true being Sportsmen are invited to join the character of the provided and the provided and the premium with the given for the brush, by

Basil Bowling, Owner.

Nov. 20.

Public Sale.

The subscribers will offer at publicale, on Thursday the 4th of December sale, on I hursday the 4th of December at their residence, about three mile from the City of Annapolis, being the farm whereon Henry Johnson had resided, one hundred barrels India Corn, three hundred bushels oats, the hundred bushels I rish potatoes, for thousand cabbages, one hundred bushels the miles feedler house and bushes for turnips, fodder-house and husks, of on hundred and fifty barrels corn; as blade fodder, straw and clover hay to head prime sheep, four sows and pa and a valuable pair work oren terms of sale, are, for all sums about twenty dollars a credit of four monder will be given, on note with approved security; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commencer

eleven o'crock.

Wm. Nichells, and

JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the lan of Wills and Codicils, and of the lan of Executors and Administrators, at the Rules whereby estates both ra and personal descend, and are to be tributed, in case no will be made, which instructions to ever the recommendation of the country own will, the neck purpose, and the forms of other man ments relative to the estates of deco-ed persons. The whole writtens man as possible without the use of h words or terms.

The original work, whence this car pilation is derived, was, as this shall chiefly intended for the benefit of the who are unacquainted either with doctrines or the forms of law, wish to be instructed how to ach we can be applied to the same of the control of the co wish to be instructed how to act, and out subjecting themselves to the set sity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any person. This, among other confinitions, has induced the anther, to pile this treat, se, that a book may always at hand, to which immediately always at hand, to which immediately communication may be had in those of emergency, when every mountain precious; and by means whereof may be at least of those mistaker and or instance of all y committed may be around any or any treatment of the second may be around any committed may be around the second may be around any committed may be around the second may be around the second may be around the second may be a second may be now daily committed min be arms now daily committed have be around law as a prevented, and the recipient as a connexion with the originary ork, a fit offer to fender to fender to fender the porated therein that portion of the of this state which is applicable of the cataes of deceased persons, and in joined thereto a digest of the tary laws. tary laws.

This work may be had at this of at Mr. George Shaw's book store this city, and at the book store of at Mr. George Shaw's book store

Coale, Baltimore.
The editors of the America and deral Gazette are requested to institute above in their respective. once a week for the space of any Aubapolis, Oct. 167.

was an action brought by the Rev. GORGE DASHIELE STRING CHAS. WORTHINGTON and WIFE, for certsis words, alleged to have been spoken of the plaintiff, tending to injute him in his professional character as a minister of the gospel. words energed to have been spoken

BOARDING-HOUSE MRS. ROBINSON

actions commenced at the same time with the above for similar charges, by the same plaintiff, have been discontinued. The above brief notice of the result of the several actions his been suggested, for the purpose of rendering unnecessary any other publication on the subject .- Guz.

From the N. Y. Gazette. ANOTHER DUEL.

On Thursday, a Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and Mr. \*\*\*\*\*\*, in compliance with the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, went to the sacred ground of Hoboken, to make their offerings at the shrine of the goddess of duelling. In perfect good nature they fired

The defence in effect was, that the

were true; and that they were not

spacen with any malicious intent. The pleadings of the counsel were

concluded about half past two o'clock; and the jury, after retiring

about ten minut. s, returned a ver-

dict for the defendants. The other

two rounds; on the third, \*\*\*\*\* The ball entered his right side, lodged in his teft. His life was at first despaired of; but there is now said to be a prospect of his recovery, and of his being able to shed more blood in so noble a cause! The origin of the dispute is said to have been as trivial as usual. In short, every part of the affair was or men of honour hey worthy receive the meed of their heroic action-public notice-notice as men of unquestioned and unquestionable honour! The heart of an amiable partner is indeed agonized at the ight of her husband's living marturdam to this barbarous custom-But he bids her rem moer the blood she sees flowing washes away every vestige of dishonour; and to his son. who witnesses the scene, he says in prospect of what may await him, "I leaveyou an invaluable legacy, a father's reputation, spotless in the eyes of the world." The boy asks, "is it nourable in the sight of God?' Noanswer. - To present arguments gainst duelling to a sober minded man, would be to insult both his understanding and his heart; and

cution?-If the existing laws are ot adequate to the prevention of his practice, in mercy to society, et there be a law enacted, which hall hang every man that shall, in ny way be accessary to a duel. P.

an there be no chain forged, to

and those madmen who practice it

s the repetition of these foul blots

in the human character attributable

o the defect of the law, or its ex-

From the Norfolk Herald, Nov. 17. READFUL HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

From captain Williams, of the rig Louisz, from Antigua, we learn hat a dreadful hurricane arose on he 21st ult. in the West Indies, he violence of which was particurly felt at St. Lucie, Barbadoes? ominique, Martinique, and St. Vinnts, where considerable damage as sustained by the snipping and tates generally.

At St. Lucie, the gale was more nicularly severe. All the vesls in that port were entirely lost; government house was blown m, and all within its walls, coming the governor, his lady, and fild, his staff, secretaries, servants, amounting in all to about 50 tions, were buried in its ruins. ot one survived the dreadful castrophe. And still more horrible relate, the officers and soldiers tracks, were, by the same pitiless ist, demolished, and all within em at the time, about two haned souls, were precipitated into At Doming nearly the whole wn was inungated, and the deuction of property immen me few lives were lost. The Is-nd nearly desolated and not learn at any vessels were lost. At Martinique about 50 sail of

sels were diven out to sea from Pierrer principally Americans, d having no ballast, provisions, or obably been list. Only one of above year list been heard of

NARYLAND GAZETTE were greatly d Anapolis, Thursday, Nov. 27. At St. Vince sels went on sh The trial pending in Baltimore, county court since Friday morning,

ali loar. 2 Capi. Willi: certainty recas rors which mar tation. At Do cents as well @ devastation, wa amount almost will be many y those islands ex former condition

A schr. from to St. Barts, w was lost on Ba and part of the It was repor H. M. ship A Rear Adml. H. gale-She saile

for Barbadoes,

the gale. August We have no from Gen. Ga counts of his a tion against th dians, left his on their march is in the vicini savages. It is his approach w

as to cause the

and thus prev

The Tunisia manded by the gency, Mustap a cruising on th with another s came back on t presumed to pu gat, and to cap 2 Hamburg shi tance of the masters, and 6 whom Mustapl his sloop as pri immediately co order, in the ci led Gaspa, who gether wretche On the 22d : tannic majesty

Maita, succes dispatches for morning of the the frigate wa and in the nam gent, claimed i ers (the ships i ed, without t Englishfrigate that they had b of the British c time called up corsairs hencel the Algerines, waters.

frigate Myrmid

Unawed by bashaw answer that, with resp prisoners, he w until after the captured by hi ly detained by ment; & that. is wanted to be they had never fore the injunc evasive answer nister intentio

The British possibility of bashaw to con regent's wishes sive and catego E. immediately consul delivere ant of the frig sailed for Mali

Proposa

For deepening mouth of A bar that ap sand and mud, bury's point, in large ships to th lis\_the channel ed will be about and to be deeper which it now av 26 feet which is cient; no curren ed work or thre

Written prop ling to undertak in what manner fected-on what time-ulso speci of the machiner if the same is to purpose by the e fully received by

Jeremiah Joseph S James B Nov. 27.