

NOTICE.

Those persons who have already enrolled their names for the purpose of forming a FIRE COMPANY, and others feeling an interest to promote this desirable object, are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Tavern on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

March 26, 1818.

The house near Severn ferry, in the occupation of Mr. Kirby was on Saturday last consumed by fire. It originated in the chimney, a spark from which communicated to the roof. The retired situation of the house, and the progress of the fire before it was discovered, rendered all attempts to save it fruitless. Mr. Kirby's loss was inconsiderable.

Philadelphia, March 20. THE MAIL ROBBERS.

The third man concerned in the robbery of the mail, was yesterday committed to prison by Alderman Bartram, of this city; and most of the money taken from the mail has been recovered. It appears that the whole plan was formed here, that it was to have been executed on this side of the Susquehanna; but when the men arrived there, they concluded to cross the river, as there would be a greater chance of their getting to Baltimore undiscovered than to Philadelphia. After the detection of the two in Baltimore, the third immediately stepped on board the steam-boat, and arrived here on Saturday last. It appears that several were concerned in the plot, but they did not think it advisable, nor did they deem it necessary, for more than three to leave Philadelphia to make the attack. As soon as the third man arrived here, there was a meeting with those concerned in the plot; and on Monday morning, the money was distributed among them for the purpose of exchanging. Two of these men were detected that day whilst attempting to pass one of the notes; they had, however, exchanged between 400 and 500 dollars before detection. The proceeds of what they had exchanged were taken to the principal, and have since been recovered. On the following day the principal was taken, and on the next day four others. All but one were committed for trial; the principal will be sent to Baltimore, the other, we presume, will be tried here.

We cannot close this article, without noticing the vigilance of the police and the exertions made, in conjunction with Mr. Bailey, and the young men in his office, in the detection of the perpetrators and the recovery of the money. The promptness with which the inspectors of the prison aided in the detection of the principal perpetrator, also deserves to be noticed.

When we reflect, that in three days, nearly all the money has been recovered, and all concerned have been safely lodged in prison, we deem it unnecessary to make any comment on the activity and perseverance of those who assisted.

Franklin Gazette.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The plan for robbing the mail was conceived in this city, several weeks ago. John Alexander, John Thompson Hare, and Lewis Hare, left this city together for that purpose. Thomas Hare intended to have accompanied them but was prevented by indisposition. John Alexander is the person who had possession of the pistols during the commission of the robbery. He borrowed them from Wood, who has been apprehended and committed to prison. One of the pistols, and the belt which were returned to him by Alexander, after his return to this city, were found on his person. Alexander gave the pistols to Thomas Hare, previous to leaving the city, who cleaned and loaded them. They intended to have robbed the mail the night before, but thought they were too far from Philadelphia. One of the pistols was left on the ground.

After the robbery, the three went on to Baltimore, where they arrived on Friday morning about day break. Alexander remained in Baltimore about eight hours. Having heard of the apprehension of his two associates, J. T. Hare and Lewis

Hare, he left Baltimore in the steam-boat, and arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last. He says that the amount of the plunder received by him, was less than 4000 dollars, in post and bank notes. Of this sum, about 2800 dollars have already been recovered. A canister containing about 900 dollars, he threw into a yard in the neighbourhood of the place where he resided. Some he had spent.

Wood acknowledged that he has about 500 dollars, but refuses to give it up. He says, they might as well attempt to rob the mail, as to take it from him.

Alexander at first denied his guilt; but the pair of pistols having been exhibited to him he became alarmed and desired to speak with the Attorney General. They went into a separate room, where he made a full confession. The facts stated by him were corroborated by the testimony of Thomas Hare, who together with Benj. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, were committed to prison.

Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Asylum will be open for the reception of another class of pupils, the 7th May next; and there will be room for a few in addition to those to whom a place has been already promised. Application must be made at least one month previous to the time above mentioned, and at the expiration of one month after that time, no pupil can be admitted till the ensuing year. It will be a peculiar advantage to the pupils to commence with the first lesson of the new class; and a punctual arrival at the time specified is strongly recommended. For terms of admission, and for further information concerning the Asylum, application may be made by letter (post paid) to either of the undersigned committee. And it is recommended that in every instance such application be made previous to the Deaf and Dumb person's visiting Hartford, with a view to admission; as cases have occurred, in which, from a want of sufficient information with regard to the regulations of the Asylum, it has been found necessary to refuse admittance; and thereby the expense of a long and useless journey has been incurred. No pupil who has not already applied will be received for a less term than two years.

The public are also informed that in the course of the ensuing spring a report will be published of the progress of the Asylum during the first year after the commencement of instruction; and such information will be communicated as shall be thought important to give a just view of the institution, and of what may be expected from it.

DANIEL WADSWORTH, } Com'te. MASON F. COGSWELL, } ABEL FLINT, } Hartford, Feb. 23, 1818.

Those printers throughout the United States who are friendly to this institution, are requested to insert the above communication in their respective papers.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Milledgeville, March 11.

Gentlemen—A report has this morning reached us, which we fear may be true, to this purport: Gen. Gaines, with a few others, set off some time last month from Fort Early, to descend the River (Flint) to Fort Scott.

The report is, that the boat was staved on the 25th ult. Major Wright, (aid to General Gaines and son of Gov. Wright) with others, said to be drowned.

General Gaines was seen to reach the shore (by a man who gained the opposite side, and brings the report) but has not since been heard of, and is thought to have fallen into the hands of the hostile Indians.

Such is the rumor—we pray God it may not be true, but fear it is so.

To the Editors of the American.

If you have not been favored with other documents on the subject, you are at liberty to use this. It is extracted from a letter from my friend in Wilmington, received by Saturday's mail.

A. B. WILMINGTON, 3D MO. 20TH.

Before this reaches you, you will probably hear of the desolation of property and human lives that yesterday took place near us. About half past 9 o'clock we were alarmed with a dreadful concussion—people instantly started from their houses

to learn the cause—but did not remain long in suspense; a most awful cloud of smoke in the direction of Dupont's powder works explained it. In about 10 or 15 minutes another explosion equally dreadful took place. After our meeting had gathered about half an hour, a messenger arrived and informed us that a very great quantity of powder in a magazine was momentarily expected to explode, and it was advised that the inhabitants should raise all their windows, and leave their houses, as danger from their demolition was apprehended. Our meeting was instantly broken up—the vacant lots in town were occupied, and a dreadful state (to many) of suspense for about two hours ensued. At length we were informed no more danger was to be apprehended, and people returned home. After dinner two more with me went to the place—but dreadful such a scene as was there exhibited cannot be described, so as to convey an adequate idea of it—between 60 and 70,000 weight of powder were exploded—we saw the mangled bodies of 24 men, some without legs, others without arms; one entire body was thrown about one hundred yards, and must have ascended at least 150 feet in the air, over a hill and a wood on it—it then fell on a fence, broke all the rails but that at the bottom, which cut the body in two.

The number killed is not known. While we were there a person coming through a wood, perhaps 40 rods from the scene, picked up a hand blown off at the wrist, and part of a leg; fragments of bodies were scattered all around; in one spot was part of a head, with all the brains lying by it.

All the houses and barns near the place were either destroyed or greatly damaged, most of them unroofed, and many with the ends torn off. Trees on the opposite side of the creek, from the concussion and stone, were considerably broken. Five or six persons wounded—I saw three—one had a hand torn off; one burned most dreadfully, one with his leg so mangled as to make amputation necessary. Dupont is in New York—his family is not injured—his brother in law has an arm and collar bone broken.

* The writer was of the society of Friends, and it was their meeting day.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Bringham, Esq. to Mr. H. Niles, dated, Wilmington, (Del.) 3d M. 20, 1818.

Yesterday I gave thee a very hasty and confused account of the explosion of E. I. Dupont's powder mill. We then apprehended that the accident had occurred at the lower mills, and expected that Duplanty's Millane's and Simms' cotton mills were thrown down. But they are all safe—nothing but their windows were injured. The mischief began at the pounding mill of E. I. Dupont & Co's. upper works. Several men were at that mill, and one person discovered fire in the sleeve of one of the hands. He instantly darted out of the mill—exclaiming, "we are all lost!"—rushed on the race bridge, and pushed a man with him into the water, and under the bridge.—This was all done in a moment, and the explosion took place while they remained under the bridge. The graining house and magazine were covered with a shower of fire, and made a terrible havoc of buildings and men. All the houses on a level with the works, were shattered to pieces—the fragments covering two acres. Mangled bodies and limbs were thrown in different directions, several hundred feet from the place of explosion. It is apprehended that thirty persons were killed, and twelve wounded—five of the latter dangerously. But the loss of lives cannot yet be accurately ascertained—because some who are missing may possibly have run from the place of danger, and be yet safe, but too much terrified to return. More than thirty persons are missing—My brother, B. Ferris, passed over the melancholy scene of ruins yesterday afternoon. He told me he saw mangled bodies, feet, legs and arms, in different directions, many hundred feet from the mills. In the woods, more than an eighth of a mile from the place of explosion, he saw a long piece, perhaps nine or ten inches, and several broad—on examination, he discovered a perfect ear attached to it. I state this, to show thee how the bodies were

mangled. "The loss of property is most probably about thirty thousand dollars. This is my own estimate, from my knowledge of the buildings and information of the quantity of powder.—I wish it may prove to be overated.—E. I. Dupont's family are all safe, at least with very trifling injury. His brother-in-law, Delmas, who was supposed to have been killed, is likely to do well; his arm is fractured in two places, and his shoulder dislocated.

Our town was violently shaken, by the concussion of the air—and we were thrown into much alarm by many persons coming into it, and running down the streets, crying, "Open your windows and come out of your houses—the magazine is expected to explode every moment, and it has sixty thousand wt. of powder in it." We concluded, very reasonably, that if the explosion of the pounding mill and graining house had caused such violent shocks, as we felt, the firing of the magazine would shake and ruin some of our houses. The people remained all hour in the streets before the error was corrected—it was the magazine which shook us so terribly. In haste, &c.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 11. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The regular trading ship Sally, Capt. Watson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 33 days from Liverpool. By her we have received Liverpool papers to the 29th January inclusive, nearly a month later than any advices hitherto come to hand. Their contents, notwithstanding, are rather uninteresting, as to political intelligence. The Regent's Speech to Parliament, on the 27th January, and some few other paragraphs, are all we find worth copying at present.

SPEECH

Of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tues, January 27, 1818.

My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte. Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, the most cordial assurances both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, & of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; & amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which the sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince continues to receive from foreign powers, the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity. His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity, has not been disappointed. The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credit, affording abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was laboring, were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention, the state of the public income and expenditure; and he is most happy in

being able to assure you, that since you were last assembled in Parliament, the revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches. My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you that he has concluded Treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the slave trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these negotiations, it has been His Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagements into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the established church, when compared to the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which the country, by the favor of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the measure and firm foundation of national prosperity.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—The French Journals received during the present week are chiefly filled with the debate of the Lower House on the proposed law for recruiting the French armies. It is not surprising that the discussions on the subject have been more than usually animated and interesting. To a military nation, such as France, recently been, every question which respects the army, touches at the springs of a Frenchman's most powerful emotions. The dreams and realities of conquest and glory, as well as of defeat and subjugation, are revived by these debates, and the national vivacity which seemed to have slept during the former part of the Sessions, appears in all its accustomed vigor.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCE.

In our last week's publication we exhibited a proof of the prodigious increase of the export trade of the port, in the instances of the most valuable articles of cotton stuffs and stockings. From the following statement it will appear that the increase in the import trade is not less extraordinary. The leading article of British exports at this period is cotton wool, which has risen to a height that 2 years ago would have deemed incredible.

The whole import of Cotton into Great Britain in 1817, is estimated at 479,291 packages of various weights by computation 131,984,200 lbs. which at an average of 16d. per lb. would amount to nearly 10 millions sterling; a most astonishing sum for the raw materials of a single manufacture! The greater part of this immense importation has been brought into this port, of 1815 and 1816, severally, by about 110,000 bags, weighing 41,000,000 lbs. or upwards of 40 millions sterling. The greater part of this increase has arisen from the opening of the East India Company, which in extent and importance, is thought, will soon rival the trade to the West Indies, as far as respects Liverpool.

The tempestuous weather which we lately experienced on our coasts, has been felt in Holland, the Hague, on the 15th march, in a manner which has not for many years past been witnessed. Large numbers of houses were torn up by the roots, and the course of the night was most overboard.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 4. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, in the room of Francis Gore, Esq. resigned.

William and Mary College, Virginia. We adverted lately to a little rebellion which has taken place in this institution, and has terminated in the suspension of 28 of the students who persevered, after admonition, in their refractory and disrespectful conduct towards the faculty. A Picard has been published, signed by "A suspended Student," in which he endeavours to justify the behaviour of himself and his comrades, by abusing and criminating the Professors, all of whom seem to have incurred the sore displeasure of the 28 tyros. The grievance suggested, but not very distinctly, is the immediate cause of dissatisfaction in this; that the Professor of Chymistry and Natural Philosophy, Dr. Hare, charges a full fee, or nearly so, for attending the classes; whereas his lectures commenced later than usual, and are not to have the accustomed duration. A representation and remonstrance are stated to have been made on this subject, but couched in language which, according to the "suspended student's" own showing, were extremely insulting and derogatory. The consequence was, that the remonstrants were called before the faculty, and required to retract the offensive expressions; and 28 refusing to do so, have been suspended.

It would appear from this placard, that the charge of the fee in question, has been made a pretence for this outrage upon decorum and propriety, but that in truth it has only given occasion to venting a spirit of resentment and insubordination, which must have been entertained long before the demand of the fee, or even an acquaintance with the Professor of Chymistry. The characters and conduct of the rest of the faculty are grossly assailed, and in a manner which shows long smothered hostility. Dr. Smith, the Principal of the College, is particularly vilified, and on grounds totally unconnected with the affair of the fee—and so also with respect to the other Professors.

Upon the whole, in this performance of the suspended students, we are sorry to say, we discover that self same spirit of turbulence and restlessness which has manifested itself in several of our other seminaries of learning, and which, unless it be put down by parental authority and public opinion, will destroy the usefulness of all of them. It is worthy of remark that the complaint as to a fee is put upon the non-continuance of the lectures during the accustomed time. There is no dissatisfaction pretended in relation to the ability or industry of the Professor, and for aught that appears, he may have given in his course the same instruction which consumes the usual session of the classes.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 24th March, 1818. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the sixth of April next, to stockholders in the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on exhibition of powers of attorney, by correct simple order. JONA. PINKNEY, Cash. March 26.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Bank of payment.

Boot & Shoe Store. The subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis and vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT and SHOE STORE, one or two below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes', Church-street; where he intends to do Work made up in its different branches, and will sell low for Cash. A share of public patronage will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES H. HYDE. 3w. March 26.

Notice is hereby Given, That all persons indebted to the Corporation, that the subscriber is required by an order of the Corporation, to send in the accounts of their debts, to be paid on or before the 27th March next.

Wm. Alexander, Treas'r. of the Corporation. March 12. 3w. March 19, 1818.

NICHOL ATTORNEY. Residing at the Courts at Annapolis of Anne Arundel County, Calvert. March 26.

Leather. The subscribers friends of the Leather Store below the Store where he has established LEATHER, terminated to punctual customers also informs those to carry at his old Store and adjoining G. & J. Bar... For Baltimore City... The Subscriber offers an opportunity to the Commissioners of the Management of business. March 26.

She... By virtue of a writ directed by court, with a return on Thursday, Mr. James H. Bennett of Annapolis, being taken into custody by Lewis Duval Groves. March 26.

By virtue of a writ directed by court, with a return on Thursday, Mr. James H. Bennett of Annapolis, being taken into custody by James Tongue Bennett Sullivan. March 26.

By virtue of a writ directed by court, with a return on Thursday, Mr. James H. Bennett of Annapolis, being taken into custody by James Tongue Bennett Sullivan. March 26.

By virtue of a writ directed by court, with a return on Thursday, Mr. James H. Bennett of Annapolis, being taken into custody by James Tongue Bennett Sullivan. March 26.

By virtue of a writ directed by court, with a return on Thursday, Mr. James H. Bennett of Annapolis, being taken into custody by James Tongue Bennett Sullivan. March 26.

By virtue of a writ directed by court, with a return on Thursday, Mr. James H. Bennett of Annapolis, being taken into custody by James Tongue Bennett Sullivan. March 26.