

THE CONVENTION.

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 20th day of May next.

DIED.

On Saturday the 18th inst. aged 77, JAMES WILLIAMS, Esq., long an active, useful, and respectable citizen of this place. In his various relations to society, the deceased acquitted himself of his duty with the greatest respectability and credit. Those who best knew him can truly bear record of his worth; for if some of the frailties inseparable from humanity intermingled with his character, they were amply redeemed by many sterling and estimable qualities, which do honour to his memory. Consistent to the last, he continued throughout the course of his long life, an active and enterprising member of the community, independent and steadfast in his principles; neither favour could win, or authority terrify him into submission; warm and zealous in his friendships, generous and forgiving in his anger, he was ever indulgent to his friends, and forgetful as fearless of his enemies; kind and affectionate to his family and relations, he unceasingly exercised towards them a truly paternal benevolence. Nature had bestowed on him so strong and vigorous a constitution, that his health continued unimpaired till within a year or two of his death. A painful and lingering complaint at length put a period to his existence; but subjected as he was to excessive pain, he bore his sufferings with characteristic fortitude, without murmur or complaint; and finally at peace with the world, and in the utmost tranquility of mind, resigned his soul with the perfect composure of a Christian.

Washington, March 14.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the new flag of the United States was hoisted on the flag staff of the House of Representatives. This is the first flag that has been made since the passage of the act for altering the banner of the nation. It was made in New-York, under the direction of the gallant captain Reed, late commander of the Privateer Gen. Armstrong. The stars are twenty in number, and so disposed as to form one great star in the centre of a blue field. The stripes are thirteen. The law on the subject goes into operation on the 4th day of July next.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The following summary account of the life and death of Gen. HENRY LEE, is copied from the National Intelligencer.

DIED.

In the 61st year of his age, on the 25th of March last, at the house of a friend, on Cumberland Island, Georgia, on his return from the West Indies to his native state, Virginia, Major General HENRY LEE, a conspicuous officer in the Revolutionary Army.

He entered as a captain of Cavalry, in the Virginia Line, at the age of 19, in which situation he soon commanded the respect and attention of his country, by his active and daring enterprise, and the confidence of the illustrious commander in chief of the military forces of the United States; a confidence which continued through life. He was rapidly promoted to the rank of Major, and soon after to that of Lieutenant Colonel, commanding of a separate legionary corps. While Major, he planned and executed the celebrated attack on the enemy's post at Panis Hook, opposite to the city of New-York, their head quarters; surprised and took the garr son, under the eye of the British army and navy, and successfully conducted his prisoners into the American lines, many miles distant from the post taken. There are few enterprises to be found on military record, equal in hazard or difficulty, or conducted with more consummate skill and daring courage. It was too, accomplished without loss; filled the camp of the enemy with shame and astonishment; and shed an un fading lustre on the American arms. Some time after, he accompanied Gen. Greene to the southern department of the U. States, subsequent to the memorable and disastrous battle of Camden, which

reduced under the power of the enemy the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The many brilliant achievements which he performed in that difficult and arduous war, under the celebrated & consummate commander, it is not necessary to enumerate; they are so many illustrious monuments of American courage & prowess, which, in all future ages will be the theme of historical praise — of grateful recollection by his countrymen, and of ardent imitation by every brave and patriotic soldier. Those states were recovered from the enemy. The country enjoys in peace, independence and liberty, the benefits of his useful services. — All that remains to him, is a grave and the glory of his deeds.

At the close of the revolutionary war, he returned to the walks of civil life. He was often a member of the legislature of the state of Virginia, one of its delegates to Congress under the confederation, and one of the convention which adopted the present constitution of the United States, and which he supported; three years Governor of the state, and afterwards a Representative in the Congress of the United States, under the present organization.

While Governor of Virginia, he was selected by President Washington, to command the army sent to quell the insurrection which had been excited from untoward and erroneous impressions in the western counties of Pennsylvania, in which he had the felicity to bring to order and obedience the misguided inhabitants without shedding the blood of one fellow citizen. He possessed this peculiar characteristic as a military commander, of being always careful of the health and lives of his soldiers, never exposing them to unnecessary toils or fruitless hazards; always keeping them in readiness for useful and important enterprises. — Every public station to which he was called he filled with dignity and propriety.

In private life he was kind, hospitable, and generous. Too ardent in the pursuit of his objects — too confident in others, he wanted that prudence which is necessary to guard against imposition and pecuniary losses, and accumulate wealth. Like many other illustrious commanders and patriots he died poor.

He has left behind him a valuable historical work, entitled "Memoirs of the war in the Southern Department of the United States," in which the difficulties and privations endured by the patriotic army employed in that quarter, and their courage and enterprise, and the skills and talents of their faithful, active, and illustrious commander, are displayed in never fading colours; a work, to use the language of the publishers, by the perusal of which "the patriot will be always delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed; which bears in every part the indigenous stamp of a patriot soldier; and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on, "all of which he saw, and part of which he was." Fortune seems to have conducted him at the close of his life, almost to the tomb of Greene, and his bones may now repose, by the side of those of his beloved chief; friends in life, united in death, and partners in a never dying fame.

GUNPOWDER.

An improvement has been introduced in the manufacture of gunpowder at Paris. The grains are spherical, of the size of swan shot, well glazed and composed of concentric coats. The new mode of manufacture is more rapid than the former.

Strokes from lightning.—If a person be struck by lightning, instantly have a pail of cold water poured over him, it will revive him.

FOREIGN.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Feb. 16.

"The French papers have given a pretty correct account of the late attempt made on the Duke of Wellington's life. As to the discovery of its author, that continues involved in mystery, notwithstanding the active researches of the police. It appears, however that his Grace has been able to furnish some clue for their researches, which is still acting upon, and which, for want of sufficient time, has not yet led to any result. The Duke is said to

have distinctly seen the individual who fired upon him, and to observe that he wore mustachios; in consequence of this indication many half pay officers have received orders to quit Paris, and others are put under strict surveillance. It seems that the individual in question was pursued immediately after his attempt, though not by the Duke's servants, whose first attention was directed to his Grace, but some persons happening to be standing in front of the public house near the hotel. These followed him up to the Rue de la Madeleine, a dark and unfrequented street, and observed him to enter a house, No. 11, the doors immediately closed on him. They knocked in vain at these doors. They state, that the voices of several women and that of one man were distinctly to be heard. The house itself is said to be of ill fame. This information was unfortunately not given to the Duke's family, or to the police, until late in the morning, in consequence of which neglect, when a search was made at the house in question nothing was to be found — its usual inhabitants had disappeared.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

We have received this morning American papers to the 19th ult. from which we extract the following message of the president to both houses of congress, upon laying before them the documents relative to the occupation of Amelia Island. These documents consist of letters that passed between general Aury and the officer commanding the American expedition. They are not very important, but there are parts of the president's message, which evidently point to the more than probable occupation of the Floridas. If Spain cannot prevent that contiguous territory from becoming injurious to America, then America will feel it her duty to take possession of it. That is the real purport of the message. The marriage of the princess Elizabeth and the prince of Hesse Hombourg is expected to take place in Easter week.

Passengers from the Cape of Good Hope, who left St. Helena not more than seven or eight weeks ago, state that Bonaparte was reported at that period to be extremely ill.

We have received Paris papers to the 14th. We stopped the press on Saturday to announce an attempt that had been made on the Duke of Wellington's life in Paris. These papers repeat the information, and also state that a guard of gen d'armes had been stationed at the door of his grace's hotel. The following letter from our own correspondent in that city, will, however, be found to communicate a more complete detail of this dark transaction.

Paris, Feb. 13.

"As there will be many reports concerning the shot fired at the Duke of Wellington last Tuesday night, I will give you the following brief account, on the accuracy of which you may rely. On Tuesday, the Duke gave a grand dinner to all the French cabinet, foreign ambassadors and ministers now in Paris. As soon as the cloth was drawn, the duke stood up and proposed the health "of the king," which all the company drank standing. After they had departed, which they generally do directly after coffee, the duke went out in his carriage, and as he was returning at one o'clock on Tuesday night, or to speak more correctly, Wednesday morning, some person, who had been evidently waiting for his return, stood within a few yards of the entrance gate, and after the carriage had passed him, to take a sweep into the gate, he fired a pistol, the ball from which happily missed his grace; it went over the carriage, and struck the opposite wall. If the footman had had the presence of mind to give an immediate alarm, the under butler and one of the grooms of his grace could have caught the miscreant, as he passed them by in a great hurry, going towards the Rue de Fauxbourg St. Honore."

Paris, Feb. 12.

Another account. On the night of the 10th inst. as his Grace the Duke of Wellington was returning from the Italian Opera, in Paris, attended by his Aide-Camp, and a Spanish Officer of high rank, who has long been the companion of our illustrious countryman, and has attended him through all his campaigns, the

gown was so tight, that the progress of his Grace's carriage was for some time impeded. During this period a villain was observed pressing forward towards the spot where the Duke's carriage was situated. Fortunately, however, for that time, his intention was frustrated, by the activity of his Lordship's coachman, who whipped up his horses, and drove rapidly in the direction of the Place Vendome. It appears, notwithstanding, that the assassin reached the Rue St. Honore, before the carriage of his Grace arrived there, and at the moment it crossed, on the way to the Champs Elysee, fired at the Duke; so sure was his aim, and so deliberate the act, that nothing could have preserved the life of our great Hero, had the window of the carriage been down, which was the case but a moment before; the hand of his Grace's Aide-Camp being still on the holder after raising it, when a rifle ball struck the strong plate-glass, and shattered it to pieces. The Duke immediately, with the greatest coolness, directed the coachman should be ordered to stop. His Grace alighted, and perceiving a figure gliding round the corner of the Rue St. Honore, with an intention, as it would appear, of escaping towards the Barriere d'Elysee, his Grace promptly advanced upon him. The villain instantly started, flung the rifle from his hand, and with the rapidity of lightning darted towards the Thuilleries, by the gardens of whom, and over the Point Neuf, he is supposed to have made his escape.—His grace then, with that collected firmness for which he is so remarkable, directed a few gendarmes, who, alarmed by the report of the rifle, had assembled on the spot, to go in pursuit of him, and returned to his carriage as if nothing had taken place. His grace is even reported to have been facetious on the circumstance of there being "no glass" to preserve them from a drizzling rain that was then falling, and which occasioned its being at first drawn up. A considerable sensation arose next morning in consequence.—The Parisians were to be seen mustering in strange and grotesque groups at the various Caffe's, and reports the most extravagant were in circulation.

The next morning, his grace was visited by every person of distinction in Paris, and the king and royal family have manifested the strongest feelings on the occasion. Every exertion is making to discover the retreat of the assassin, & none are permitted to leave Paris after sun-set, nor before sun-rising, or at any time, without undergoing a strict examination by the police, who are stationed at the several barriers for that purpose. The police, it is said, have already obtained important information. A foreign officer is mentioned, against whom there are violent suspicions: but it will be proper to wait for something more certain on this subject.

All the copies of the third number of the Sentinelle del Honour, which was on sale for a few days, have been seized. This political pamphlet is written by M. Joussin de la Salla, the cousin of General Bertrand, who is at St. Helena. The Duke of Wellington is described in it as an insolent pro-consul, and the most marked endeavours are made to direct against him the contempt and hatred of the French nation. The author, it is said, will be brought to trial.

It is reported here that Lord Kinnaird wrote to Sir George Murray, from Brussels, engaging this distinguished officer to urge the Duke not to expose himself, as strange reports were in circulation from this town. The Duke himself was on horseback a part of yesterday, followed by a single servant as usual.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The Duke of Wellington continued yesterday to receive the visits of the members of the Diplomatic Body, and of the most distinguished persons of the capital. A packet of gendarmes has been stationed at his Lordship's hotel.

London, Feb. 17.

On Sunday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office for the Colonial Department, from the Duke of Wellington, giving his own full detailed account of the attempt made to assassinate him. Immediately after Earl Bathurst had made himself acquainted with the contents of the dispatches, he repaired to Carlton House, and laid them before the Prince Regent, and

obtained a considerable time with the Duke's carriage. Soon after the return of the Duke's carriage to his office, a messenger was sent with dispatches to the Noble Duke at Paris.

The Journal of the Low Countries contains the following singular narrative:—

"Some days ago, a curate in the suburbs of Louvain, was kept in the fulfilment of his duties with a sick person. Having discharged them, he returned to his own habitation. It was night. In passing over a house, he perceived a light, and the door open. He entered, and what was his surprise, at seeing a bloody corpse stretched near the entrance. He recognised it to be the body of the master of the house. A little farther he observed that of his under-tunet wife, killed in the same manner. At length by the assistance of a light he discovered in the chimney-place, legs, which appeared to be in motion by the effect of convulsive movements. It was the male servant suspended by the neck in the last agonies of death. He hastened to cut the cord, and with much difficulty restored her to the use of her senses. He interrogated the girl respecting the circumstances of this horrid deed: she hesitated for some time to give any explanation. At last she told the curate that the principal author of these assassinations was his own nephew. She gave an account of him that he could not mis conceive he described or, and also described the villain that accipied him. Furnished with this information, the curate pursued his way to his residence; but resolved to cause his nephew, with the murderers to be arrested. Before he reached his residence he applied to the mayor, declared to him what he had seen and heard, and requested him to assist him in every means which his functions would admit of, to succeed in his plan. The mayor with much prudence, employed the measures necessary in such a case; and having arranged the plan with the curate, the latter returned home. He there found his nephew, who appeared watching for his return. "I have had a painful visit," said he to him, "and I want some refreshment, go down into the cellar, and bring me a bottle of wine, that we may partake of it." The nephew hesitated, and endeavoured to persuade his uncle, that he would do better to go to bed. "Well then, I will go to the cellar myself," said the curate, "since you fear to put yourself out of the way to do me a service." In effect he rose to execute his duty, when the nephew, with an eagerness accompanied with excuses, told him he was going to do what he desired. He descended, but scarcely had he entered, when the curate closed the door upon him. The nephew thought at first, that it was only a trick; but soon after the mayor arrived with an escort, and the cellar door was opened—they found that the nephew with fifteen brigades, the companions of his crimes.—They recognised them to be the individuals that the servant had described; they were disarmed, bound, and conducted to the neighboring prison.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 20.

Projected Voyages to the North Pole. The four ships now fitting at Deptford, for a voyage to the north west passage, are actively preparing for their destination. From their superior nautical knowledge, gallantry, and undaunted resolution of the officers so judiciously selected for this dangerous service, the greatest hopes are entertained of ultimate success. It appears to be the best informed Greenland Captains, that great quantities of ice have broken away from the east coast of Greenland; and the ship made her way last year to 76 degrees. It is doubtful if the eastern parts of Baffin's Bay have been visited; Baffin gives several inlets situated there; his original manuscript journal, charts, now in the possession of the Lords of the Admiralty, every notice is taken of his voyages, and past the straits. In fact, the coast is still unknown. It is proposed that the ice breaks away from the pole during the summer, and is driven by winds and currents to the south, till it grounds, and the barrier which Capt. Phipps mentions in his voyage. That the pole is about is certain.—The probability of success during the summer, is

generally on the pole, most naturally create great warmth, indeed greater than a few degrees to the south; where the atmosphere is cooled during the night. The objection, that the pole is clear from ice during the summer, is founded on that hypothesis. Sir Joseph Banks has given every assistance in his power to the success of this national undertaking.

The ships for the northern regions are nearly completed. The beds placed in the cabins, &c. are so constructed as to be removed, & every requisite for the construction of barracks, will be conveyed in the ships, should it be necessary for the officers and crew to remain on those inhospitable shores. An astronomer also proceeds with them, with proper mathematical instruments, a dipping needle, &c. Provisions for two year's consumption, and an unlimited quantity of coals are also embarked.

From the Albany Argus, April 14.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION. On Friday last, two lads, one a son of Mr. P. Van Loan, and the other a son of Mr. J. Heermance, about eight or ten years old, fell into the river, which was very high and muddy, at the upper end of the team boat wharf. The latter was extricated from the water without much delay; but the former, altho' two or three boats put off for his rescue, was not discovered for some time, and it was believed he had gone to the bottom, until the men on one of the boats went to take up what, which was seen floating near the ferry, when behold, the boy was seen suspended from it, though in an apparently lifeless state. The buoyancy of the hat and of the air in his crown, had kept the body from sinking to the bottom. By the judicious management pursued under the direction of Dr. Shaw, we are apprehend and which was persevered in for nearly two hours, a resuscitation of life was happily effected.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

Prevention of Mildew in Peach Trees.—A gentleman in England has discovered a method of preventing mildew in peach trees, which has ever proved of success in an experiment of nine years. In January & February, if the trees are in a sick state, (the months of March or April in New England will answer well,) take away all the mould from the roots as carefully as possible, and put in its place, fresh rotted manure from an old pasturage with any dung—and their health will not only recover their health but produce a crop of fine swelled fruit.

St. Johns, (N. F.) March 3.—We have the melancholy task in this paper to announce to the public the death of our worthy governor, Vice-Admiral Pickmore. His excellency, by the King's commission, will be succeeded in his office by Capt. John Bowker, the senior naval officer upon this station.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office, the Laws of Maryland, Passed December Session, 1817. Price—\$ 1 50.

WANTED, the Subscriber, this Spring, A QUANTITY OF Runners' Bark, Baltimore Prices. JOHN HYDE. Annapolis, April 23, 1818.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE, Superfine French and English blue Cloths, brown, mixed and other colours, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres, Bombazettes, and other goods suitable for summer wear. All of which will be disposed of up in a reasonable manner, or made up in the fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on him.

"Nominis plus accipit hunc."

WE, A Conscious of rest of our heretofore MOST SUB Of all the seu

IN THE curl and wedge, bearing Eagle, two and one held in a style far our order of not excepting the Ex-empire which is needed the exalted plumed into honourable pre may be ascrib their fellow- object, we m to the attain which we no We consid into a further skill, as all our former knowledge, field of fame light."

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New CASE At the Cor and C RICHAR Respectfully the public, ed from with

Spring which he will he wishes to he intends c cash business spect of pers March 28.

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April 16. GIG The subscri cond hand Gi which he will Annapolis,