MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Animpolis, Thursday, May 14.

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

From the Washington City Guzette, May 4.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Letters have been received from Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the agents of the American Colonization Society .- They arrived in London in December, after a very boisterous passage, in which they nar rowly escaped shipwrock on the coast of France. They were recrived in England with the greatest kindness and attention, and every facility given them for prosecuting their researches in Africa, by some of the most distinguished characters in that country. After procuring much valuable information in England, and obtaining letters to the governor of Sierra Leone, and other establishments in Africa, they sailed for that country early in February. The following are extracts from their letters:

Extract of a letter dated London, Dec 30.

"Of the fity-five days which have elapsed since our appointment as your agents, ten were spent in tie United States; thirty on the Atlantic; ten in France; and five have passed since our arrival in England. You will see that we are just entering on the active duties of our agency. Though some delay has been inevitable, we have not doitered. Our passage across the Atlantic was very short. The nineteenth evening after we left the capes of the Delaware, soundings were obtained at the entrance of the British channel. Our end seemed to be within our reach; but a terrific gale, which began on the evening of the 7th December, taught us the rallacy of our hopes. Land had not become visible, and the thick clouds had prevented any accurate observation for some days .-Both our latitude and longitude were doubtful. When the gale began the captain judged it prudent to put back to sea a few hours. Eighteen hours after, when the plence of the gale had not abated; when the sga raged, and the soundings continuelly diminished; when it seemed m-possible to retrace our path, with a hope to ride out the tempest, the masts were ordered to be cut away,

and the anchors to be cast

In a short time our large new cables were dissevered by the rocks,
and the ship was at the mer y of the winds, without mass, sails or anchors. Our worthy captain said that he had done and in his power for our safety, but that we were lost; the ship could not survive the tempest. A long reef of rocks soon appeared before us, frightfully dashing the wayes into the air. At this spectacle, our captain said, we have but a few minutes more in this world, then hastly stepping into the boat astern, attended by his little sons, and a stilful sailor, he, with a hatch-et, cut the cardage of the boat, and she was driven away. We saw them a moment and saw them no more. Through the mercy of God, without human foresight, and to our utter astonishment, a current in the sea carried the ship around the point of the rocks .- They were supposed to be at the western extreme of the island of Guernsey .- Confiding in that power which gave us this signal sand. deliverance, we succeeded the third day after in entering the harbour of St. Maloes in France. After a detention of four days in quarantine, we arrived in London by the way of Havre and Southampton in twelve days. Both in France and in England we have been uniformly treated with civility and kindness. We have already had interviews with several of the principal gentlemen to whom our letters were addressed. They have received us with much cordiality, and view the objects of the American Society with sentiments of enlarged benevolence."

Extract of a letter dated London, Jan. 17.

"His Royal Highness the Duk of Globicesier, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the U. Sistes. has been in the country for several weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to his Royal High-

ther he would prefer having the letter the would prefer having the letter transmitted to him in the edun-ter transmitted to him in the edun-try, or wait for a personal interview, in town.—He appointed an hour this day, when he would be in town, and would see us in person. Mr. and would see us in person. Mr. Wilberforce attended us to Glou-cester House. His Royal Highness entered into a free conversation on Addresses were made by the Rt.

In St. Paul's church in the presence to come upon the interpolation to a larger assembly than usual, the interpolation to the re-try, or wait for a personal interview, in town, and would see us in person. Mr. Gaspes, and are desirous of the Mr. Ann Caspes, Pelitical for free conversation on the conversation of the conversation on the conversation on the conversation on the conversation on the conversation of the conversation on the conversation of the conversation of the conversation on the conversation of the conversation of the conversation on the conversation of the conversation on the conversation of the conv entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the United States. the number and situation of the people of colour, our courts of judicature, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the society, we put into his hands a printed copy of its constitution together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which, he shewed himself, by his words and countenance, to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. Wilberforce engaged to be a medium of its safe transmission .- He a ded, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our route, and to at the African Institution would then know better in what manner they could aid the American Society .- In the mean time he requested that in our communication to the American Society we would take notice of his having received the letter of the American President, and to make assurances of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs, which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. Mr. Wilberforce has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary. His lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution & designs of the American Society. He cast his eye at our commission, and an-

prosecuting our inquiries on the Mr. Wilberforce has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kinnness, and our sincere prayer to the Preserver of Men, that he would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse abroad divine knowledge. In some future letters, we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favours which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shewn themselves " ready to every good work," disregarding distinctions of nation,

swered with promptitude, that he

should give us letters of introduc-

tion and recommendation to the go-

vernor of Sierra Leone and other

officers. who might be able to afford

us patronage and assistance while

Extract. London, Jan. 28.

land or colour.

"In opposition to opinions now circulated in the United States, the colony at Serra Leone was never more flourishing. Its internal government is regularly administered; is nower fears native tribes, and its influence contributes much to the civilization of the adjacent country. Measures are adopted for the education, christian instruction, and internal improvements of the colony, which must be attended with the happiest results. Its population exceeds ten thou-

EXCELLENT! A Vermont paper gives the names of 58 couples, married in the little country town of Barnard, in that state, during the year 1817. A plain indication, this, of the absence of pride and luxury, and the prevalence of content and innocent simplicity, in that vicinity .- Where young men and women, in the common walks of life, can be content to keep house with plain decency & comfort, and do not consider a sideboard and imported carpet as indispensible articles of furniture, matrimony will naturally flourish. Extravagance and pride, whenever they prevail, are sure to deter people from marrying, and leave a host of old maids and batchelors in a state of privation and comparative infelicity.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF BALTI-MORE.

The annual meeting of this So-

ness on our behalf, to where ciety was held yesterday afternoon The case being submitted to the

Addresses were made by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemp and the hon. A. C. Hanson, in reply to the votes of thanks presented by the Society, to the officers of the board of managers; and the Hon. R. H. Gulds. borough, in a speech of considerable ability, urged among other things the necessity of instituting auxiliary societies throughout the state, to promote the great objects of the association.

The earnest manner in which, on the intimation of the chairman of the meeting, persons not before members of the society pressed forward to enrol their names on the list of contributors, offers the surest evidence of the effect produced by those eloquent appeals to the best feelings of human nature, and induces the hope, that this useful institution will hereafter meet with that encouragement and support it so justly merits.

From the Baltimore Patriot. ANN CAMBER, Petition for Freedom

THOMAS SEALS. | Ealtimore City Court The petitioner was one of the blacks on board of the vessel seized in the bay, and brought to Baltimore by the negroes on board, in November last. Ann Cameer, among others, filed a petition for her freedom. The case stood for trial at the last February term, but was continued to an adjourned court in April, to afford time to both parties to procure evidence. The detendant claimed title under a bill of sale from Dr. Daniel Sullivan. The petitioner offered in evidence the testimony of Mrs. Ward, who proved that Ann was the daughter of Nancy, the wife of Jacob Camber. She further offered in evidence, the testimony of William Richardson and John Richardson, the former about 55, the latter abou 58 years old, who proved that Nancy was the daughter of Moil, commonly called free Moll. They proved that they had known Moll as long as they had known themselves, and that she had always lived at West-River, and lived and acted as a free person .--They also gave in evidence, that they had often heard their father and grandfather (who are both dead) say, that Moll was the daughter of Betty, who was manumitted by Ann Lambert in her last will. The will of Ann Lambert was produced in evidence, by which she set free her negro woman Bess, and the child she was then pregnant with, together with other negroes. The will was dated and proved in 1703, and recorded in Anne-Arundel county. It appeared, from the testimony of the Messrs. Richardsons, that a man by the name of Joseph Richardson moved from West-River to the Eastern S ore of Maryland, upwards of thirty years ago; and took with him several of the children of Moll, and among others Nanny, the Mother of the petitioner, then about seven or eight years old. The witnesses supposed Joseph Richardson took the tomary to do with black children in that part of the country who were free born. It further appeared in evidence that Joseph Richardson has been dead many years. The petitioner further offered in evidence, the testimony of a Mr. John Thomas of Montgomery county, a man about eighty-five years old—who certified that he moved to West-River to live in the year 1758, and lived there 3 or 4 years. That he then knew Molk-commonly called free Mollthat she then lived and acted as a free person; that from the time he moved from West-River until now, he had occasionally been there to see after a farm he owned in the neighbourhood, and when there he had frequently seen Moll apparently living and acting as a free person. It appeared in evidence that Moll was about eighty years old, and that Nanny was between forty and fortyfive. The defendant to support the the issue on his part, proved that the petitioner, had always been held as a slave, and that Nanny, her mother, had been held as a slave many years, by the representatives of Joseph Richardson. He also produced the copy of a record in Talbot county, by which it appeared that Nanny had many years ago filed a petition together with others, for her freedom, but the case never being brought to trial, was dismissed after re-

maining on the docket several years.

The Court having heard the res ilmony produced by the respective parties, are of opinion, that the petitioner has proved her descent from Bess, manumitted by the swill of Ann Lambert, of Anne-Arundel County, and is entitled to her free dom. The court thereupon adjudge and determine, that the said Ann Camber is free, and that she be discharged from the service of the defendant, &c.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true short copy of the judgment, taken from the record of the proceedings of the court aforesaid, in the above cause, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, this twenty
said three into the first poor, and the intention of the proceedings of the court aforesaid, in the above cause, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, this twenty
said three scriptors in the proportion in the very said into the treasury in the poor, and that she be discovered that system, and after receiving der that system, and after receiving der that system, and after receiving and three scl fluint the half and three scl fluint fluint the half and three scl fluint fluint th parties, are of opinion, that the pe-

seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

THOS. HARWOOD. SBaltimore Seal. | Clerk Baltimore City Court. | City Court City Court

> New-Fork, May 5. MUTINY.

The editors of the Gazette are ndebted to their Boston correspondent, Mr. TOPLIFF, for the following particulars on board the schooner Penguin, Captain Taylor, of New-York, on the 9th February, on her passage from Gibraltar to St. Salvador-furn shed by one of the crew not concerned, arrived at Boston in the brig Spartan-extracted from

the log book of the Penguin. Sunday, Feb. 9, nothing occurred till 12, P. M. when the watch was called, it being the Captain's intention to tack ship at that time. He went on deck for that purpose, and just as he had got abreast the main mast, to see all things clear, and the men at their proper stations, he was struck with a handspike, by John Maxwell, one of the crew; as he seized M. by the collar, he received two sabre strokes across the head, given by John Roberts and Malcolm Patton, two of the crew; the captain then cried out muliny, and sprung for the companion-way, but he was met there by John Frazier, another of the crew, who gave him another blow with a sabre; at the same time he received two or three blows across the back and shoulders with handspikes. He however jumped through the sky light into the cabin and seized his pistols. By this time, the mate and passengers hearing the noise, sprang from their births to assist the Captain; but the cabin doors and sky light being immediately closed by the mutineers, prevented their gaining the deck. They then demanded our fire arms, which were one pair of pistois and and one carbine, with assurances that no person on board should be injured, but were refused, they then wished to speak with one of us on deck, at the same time making solemn promises that he should not be hurt It was thought advisable to let the mate go, for the purpose of attempting a reconciliation; but he was no sooner on deck, than he was seized children to bring up, as it was cus- by the ruffians, bound, and thrown we were then satisfied that their intention was to weaken our force in the cabin, take it by assault; secure the money, murder all, then run the vessel on shore and make off in the boats. The captain and two passengers, and the steward, one man and a boy, who had made their way from the steerage to the cabin during the noise and tumult, were determined to defend themselves to the last. They made several demands for the fire arms during the night, and were as often answered, that we could have no doubt as to their intentions, as they were steering directly for the Bocas Keys, & should defend ourselves to the last. They swore they would have them: we therefore kept them in our hands, expecting every moment the attack. Fortunately for us, the attempt was not made, as they could have attacked us from three points at once, the companion way, sky light, and steerage, and must inevitably have been taken. At day light they again demanded the arms, with a threat that they would not allow us any provisions or water, and that we should be suffocated with heat and thirst; which threat could have been put into execution in a very short time, as they had the command of those articles. It was finally concluded to try to come to some terms with the mutineers for the purpose of saving our lives, (as we were then in a suffo-

cating state, as well probables and us much of the cargo st. Particle of the cargo st. Particle

in advance, and concluded with so oath, that should be the only term they would accept of, on which the would leave the vessel. As the would leave the vessel. As the were still standing for the flag and not doubting but it was the intention to run the vessel since from the and not doubting but it was the intention to run the vessel since from the two thought most advisable togic them the \$700 to save the rest, (the vessel and our lives) as all must have been lost should that have been the case. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock been lost should that have been the case. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock they having got the long boat on and told us they were ready to depart, the money was then passe up to them, together with their steparted discharges; and as they have got every thing into the boat and the sail hoisted, the two big guns spiked, the sails aback, and the versue and in confusion, before the gunt left the companion way, it was in left the companion way, it was in possible to prepare ourselves to fr at them, or run them down, before they got out of our reach; on coning on deck, we found two of he crew, the cook and an apprentation to the captain who had refer to to join them, although they ha been compelled by the mutineers assist in working the vessel, while in their possession. This circum stance, however, was until thenus known to us; and on further eximi nation, we found they had take from the vessel rigging, sails, water beef, fish, molasses and a number of other articles, 3 cases raisins of the cargo, &c. The names of those con cerned in this mutiny, and who lef the vessel in this situation, are a follows:—John Maxwell, John John son, John Roberts, Magnus Win ship, Malcolm Patton, seamen; Wa ter Bray, carpenter; John Frize

cooper. In addition, I have to state the above mutineers arrived at Pernam buco, were apprehended, and con fined, and will no doubt receive the punishment they richly deserve.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 4. IMPORTANT.

The editors of the New-York Gr

zette have received per the Adriana the following from their correspondent at Gibraltar, under the dates March 23. New-York flour will not bris

more than 9 S-4 dollars; Baltimor and Philadelphia 10 50, at 2 month credit. Rice. 6 50 to 6 73. same letter adds,

same letter adds,

"I have a little news to give you
Our squadron are at present at Met
sina, but are expected here about
the 10th to the 15th April; and
suppose Com. Chauncey will lest
this for home about the 25th April
The plague still rages at Algiers, b
other ports in Barbary. No communication is permitted between
this and the Barbary shore. this and the Barbary shore.

"In Spain the greatest miner & distress prevails. The government distress prevails. The government have resorted to every expedient raise money, but all to no purper A meeting of merchants was take in Cadiz a short time since, sale a penalty of \$50 for every absente and a demand made of \$120,000. No sum was granted, but the Governor has untertaken to collect what each individual may be will at o give. It is not more than two to give. It is not more than to months since the merchants of the city were squeezed out of \$15,000 It appears that Cadig, as well 2

do were connected with him. A. oher went to the "Terrient! Hey," ed rold him he would not be recomible for those under his commind if funds were not provided 6000 megan of them very soon.—Another meet- and that the ag of merchants has in consequence unite his rious called. It all this tair hap the same num on after Garray's system of May Spanish and late, and the monies have been Quyara for it pumptly paid into the treamiry tine der that system, and after receiving

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From the .

We learn

There was

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pril, 1819.

Henry) to plant the seeds of educa-ion and religion among the people of his kingdom of Blacks. From Lord Teignmouth he carried out a fible, specially for King Henry, which was thankfully received, and a number from the Society, for distribution. Mr. Saunders has effected the establishment of four national schools (supported by the King) ander English schoolmasters, and n which the English language is

Agentleman in this town lately purchased one of Collins's most ighly finished Bibles, price 25 dolars, and sent it out to King Henry.

From the Salem Gazette, May 5. FROM CARACCAS. Weare exceedingly obliged to capt. Woodbury, of the schr. Dove, for his polite and ready attention in arnishing us not only with his ship news, as under the appropriate head, of also in communicating to us Extracts of the news at Martinioffon Caraccas, brought by the rench schr. Maria, which arrived St. Pierre's, from Laguira, 13th arch containing many particulars the Military operations, from the th of January to the last of Febru-Tithe interest of which, however, slessened by the receipt of later counts through other channels. Solivar with four thousand men pro-teded on the 14th of January, from Augustura, to Cabutra, 150 miles

Pthe Oronoko, from whence he
ent a detachment of fifteen hun
red up the river to become Co. I. up the river to bestege St. Ferando de Auspure, and at the same me marched with his army into he plairs, where he was joined the sat of January, by 2000 cavalry com the province of Varinas under

at were completely beaten, and derillo took 260 stand of arms:—

hat the latter, for want of provi-

ons, continued his retraat to Villa

S Cura, 54 miles from Caraccas, & clivar fled back with the remains

ta. Paez:—That on the 13th Feb. polivar, then 4500 strong, infantry adcavalry, attacked Morillo's admice guard, two leagues from Califications. hat the Rev cas, when the Spaniards lost 350 cas, when the Spaniards lost 350 cases of the regiment of Ferdiand 7th.—That on the same day forillo marched out of Caliboza, sail for Ani take on boar THE UNITE The object derillo marched out of Caliboza, gainst the Patriots, but were beataback with the loss of 250 men illed and prisoners.—That on the attorned the place with his army, consisting of 2500 men, formed in two comments, placing the inhabitants and assage on the centre:—That on the control of the place with the place with tem, and forced them to action; at were completely beaten, and supposed, re fortification

On Tuesd finished the last of the n two first he in conseque been recomm the Presider

Commodo ived at Bo of the frigat is destined t clivar fled back with the remains in army to Caliboza:—That on the 27th the Spanish army at Villa cura, amounted to 3600 men, & thir advance, guard, at Sombrero, possisted of 400 infantry and 200 avalry:—That Morillo laid under posteriotion at Vittoria, and Caractas and Liaguing, all the young man. burg Mr. C pointed Mi

Married, evening last Mr. Benjam as and Liaguira, all the young men, place. to Miss Eli