

MARYLAND.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also started in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt; and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 31st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard R. Cabell, Clerk.

June 1, 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

ALSO, **The Votes & Proceedings Of last Session.** Price—\$ 1 50.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence Thomsen, Esq., having produced to the Governor, an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—O hereby that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE, By the President.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Alleghany Federalist and the Easton Monitor. May 21.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, second and third Endorser, in assumption generally. D. by on Bond and Single B. L. C. by on Bond. A. by on Bond. T. by on Bond, &c. &c. 2 June 11.

2

small detachment have in this instance mistaken their orders, and carried their resentment to an improper extent.

The experience of all ages hath shewn, that it is much easier for us to complain of the conduct of others (and especially those in responsible stations) than to correct our own.

I have ascertained that the property left by the Indians who were run off from or near Dr. Bird's store, on the Ocmulgee some time past, is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Smith in the lower end of Twiggs county, and will be delivered at any time when proper application shall be made.

You will please assure the red people under your care, that I feel a disposition to maintain peace and friendship with them on liberal terms.

WM. RABUN.

GENS. JACKSON AND SCOTT.

By the National Advocate, we are informed, that the dispute between these two officers originated in an opinion expressed by General Scott, concerning the celebrated general order issued by Gen. Jackson in relation to the war office; which opinion was unfavourable to the manner and spirit of the order, as being calculated to create insubordination. This opinion was communicated but to one individual, in confidence, and was conveyed to Gen. Jackson, in an anonymous letter. Gen. Jackson, impetuous and irascible in the extreme, took fire at the supposed insult, and a warm correspondence has taken place, which we hope, will be amicably terminated.

[Balt. Pat.]

The pleading in the case of William Wood, an accomplice in the robbery of the Southern Mail, on a motion for a new trial, terminated on Friday last, & on Saturday morning, the Court decided, that it should be granted.

Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Borbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skillful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order, **Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw, Annapolis, June 13, 1818.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

Whereby certify, that William Swaine, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, no perceivable brand or mark, switch tail, trots and canters, and has been worked in gears. Given under land of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 25th day of May, 1818.

JOHN YOUNG.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, **NEGRO FRANK**, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Waiter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Fredrick Grammer,

SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal, Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb. 11.

son, and there are only a few left to guard the town; and they have served us this way. As you are our friend and father, I hope you will try and find them out, and get us satisfaction for it, that all our young men have gone to war. You may all depend upon it, that all our young men have gone to war, but a few that are left to guard the town. Men do not get up and do this mischief, without there is some one at the head of it, and we want you to try and find them out.

TUS FUNNUGGIE HOPOIE.

The Governor's reply to General Mitchell. Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, 20th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst. enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Barnard, and one from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, both on the subject of the late unfortunate attack, made by a detachment of Georgia Militia under Captain Wright on the Chehaw Village, which had previously been supposed to be friendly.

I have examined these communications with the candour their importance required. It is unquestionably your duty, as Agent, to attend to the complaints of the red people, and cause justice to be done to them as far as your powers will extend. It will also readily be acknowledged by all, that my duty, as Governor of the state, requires that I should defend the cause of the whites, as far as that cause can be supported by the great principles of justice.—As you have furnished me with the Indian account of this transaction, and assured me of the friendship towards the whites that existed among them prior to the attack, I feel it incumbent on me to explain to you, and through you to the nation over which you preside, the motives by which the officers were actuated who conducted the enterprise; and the ground upon which they will attempt to justify the proceeding, or extenuate the guilt that may in the view of some men be attached to them.—You will acknowledge the decided and inveterate hostility of those Indians which belong to the villages under the immediate direction and control of the chiefs Hopaunee and Pholemnee; and that the order which emanated from this department for their chastisement was both necessary and proper. You are also well apprised, that the orders given confined them specially to that object—so far then as respects myself, I feel perfectly justified in the measure I adopted, and which I deemed essentially necessary to prevent a repetition of the horrid murders & depredations committed by those Indians on our unprotected frontier. I will now undertake to offer, in behalf of the detachment, the best apology for their conduct that I may be able to furnish, and which, I am authorised to state, can be supported by ample proof. When the detachment was on their way to, and reached the neighbourhood of Fort Early, they were credibly informed by several persons of veracity, that the celebrated old chief Hopaunee (whose town had all joined the hostile party) had removed and was at that time living in the village upon which the attack was made, and was considered as their principal leader, and that a great portion of them was alleged to be under his immediate direction, altho' part of them might be with McIntosh.—They therefore considered themselves authorised to attack it as being one of Hopaunee's towns—the result I need not mention, as you have seen the statement made by Captains Wright and Robinson, which I am authorised by very respectable testimony to assure you, was substantially true, except as to the number reported to have been killed, which was unfortunately incorrect.

Now sir, if I have been misinformed, and give a wrong construction to this affair, I should like very much to have more correct information; but if it should be founded in fact, what more can you or the Indians require, than for me to assure you, that I regret the circumstance, and consider it as one of the misfortunes attendant on war; where the innocent frequently suffer in common with the guilty? This unfortunate affair has been shamefully misrepresented, by many of our citizens, whose delicate feelings seem to have forgotten the many wanton outrages that have been committed on our frontier by the Indians, and would even cover the whole state with disgrace, merely because the

how town on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn, it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose orders this unwarrantable & barbarous deed had been done; and as the consequences cannot be foreseen which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town return, and find their town & property destroyed, their unoffending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their our enemies, the Seminoles, I deemed it best to come to the state and procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent out by your orders, but failed to execute them; and that the attack on the Chehaw was unauthorised.

I present the case for the consideration of your excellency, under a confident hope, that, as the people of the Chehaw were not only friends, but that their conduct during the present war entitled them to our favour and protection, some immediate step will be taken to render that satisfaction which is due from so great an injury.

The extent of their loss in a pecuniary point of view, I am not at this moment prepared to state, but so soon as I return to the Agency I will lose no time in having that ascertained; and in the mean time permit me to suggest the propriety of instituting some legal enquiry into the conduct of the officer engaged in the enterprise.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter received from Mr. Barnard on this subject, the contents of which are corroborated by a verbal statement of the Wolf Warrior, who came to me directly from the spot. I leave this early in the morning for the Agency, from whence I will address you again upon this subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL, Agent for I. A.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received a letter from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, upon this subject, a copy of which I also enclose.

Copy of a letter from Timothy Barnard, Esq. (a white man) residing on Flint River, to D. B. Mitchell, Agent for I. A.

April 30, 1819.

constitution as this calls for the warm and zealous support of the Christian world. When we consider, that there are hundreds of millions of human beings walking in darkness in the shadow of death, that we will not call himself a Christian, he dare not come forward to endeavour to save these millions of his fellow-men from becoming the prey of the destroyer. We should be stimulated to a missionary exertion by the good which it does to our souls. There is a luxury in doing good which can be tasted only by the benevolent. A throne would be worth possessing were the power of it excluded from conferring gifts on his favourites, or rejecting from indulging the benevolent of his disposition.

The Rev. Richard Watson, one of the Secretaries of the London Methodist Missionary Society, entered into extensive detail relative to the success which had attended the cause of missions. He read interesting extracts from the correspondence of the missionaries, and from various recent publications, particularly from the work of the Rev. J. G. Davis on the manners and customs of the Hindoos, all tending to show the wretched and degraded condition of the heathen world, and the absolute necessity there is for the vigorous exertion and unabated labours of the British public to extend the means of salvation.

The Rev. James Lister said, he was highly gratified to hear the strong testimony which the London Secretary had borne to the usefulness of the missionaries sent out by the religious body to which he belonged (the Baptists). He had no doubt that they could also bear their noble testimony to the zeal and activity of the Methodist missionaries in the East Indies. He had heard some excellent pieters to clear the way for missionaries of other denominations. He entreated them to go forward in the good work, and their sects of Christians would follow them, and endeavour to make the world wiser and better, if they could.

The Rev. Jabez Bunting, of London, read a great variety of interesting documents to the meeting, relative to the islands, Caylon, and other parts of the world. In contrast assured, that God is highly pleased at seeing a number of Christian people collected in his name in this purpose.

We are celebrating to-day the anniversary of the missionary society this town and begun in this Church. We begun in the name of the Lord Jesus; his blessing has accompanied all that we have done; and we are about to give you an account of every thing that the Lord has descended to work by us. And at the same time, to show that, unless we had your concurrence in the way in which you have lent it, our exertions would have been of little effect: we might have wished to have seen the gospel preached to the uttermost ends of the earth; but had you not put your hand to the work, in vain would our missionaries have said, "we are, send us," for without pecuniary means which your liberality afforded us we could not have sent them. The report will be immediately read, and the general account of our missions over the face of the world (for we have numbered every where, and in larger numbers than any other religious people, we are called so to do by our own privileges) will be laid before you by the secretary of what is called the parent society in London.

The Rev. R. Waddy, one of the secretaries of the auxiliary society, read an excellent report of the progress of the missionary society, of the success which has accompanied the labour of its missionaries.

The Rev. O. Davies, in answer that the report now read be read, remarked, that the object of the meeting was to send the gospel to those parts of the earth which were not known, or, if known, but in an unfriendly country, may be speedily restored in health, to their families and homes.

"I am now on my march to Penicola, which place I shall probably have to occupy with an American Garrison."

From the Georgia Journal. Copy of a letter from Gen. Mitchell to Governor Rabun, dated Milledgeville, May 6.

On the 2d inst. I received information that a party of mounted men had attacked and destroyed the Chehaw town on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn, it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose orders this unwarrantable & barbarous deed had been done; and as the consequences cannot be foreseen which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town return, and find their town & property destroyed, their unoffending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their our enemies, the Seminoles, I deemed it best to come to the state and procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent out by your orders, but failed to execute them; and that the attack on the Chehaw was unauthorised.

every one believing that Anderson took the trunk. But within a few days past, it has been ascertained from a variety of curious circumstances, that Anderson was innocent!!!

It now appears that the trunk was taken by a negro man, named Prince Sconcover, who resided but a short distance from where it was lost; that he kept a part of the articles, which were found in his possession, and that he had burnt and destroyed the rest. He has confessed the whole; and has related the circumstances in such a manner, that they who had no doubt of Anderson's guilt are now satisfied of his innocence, and that he had no agency, either directly or indirectly, in taking or concealing the property; and that he remains a striking instance of an innocent man suffering in property, liberty or reputation, for the guilt of another.

*See 14th Johnson, "The People v. Anderson."

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Yesterday the first annual meeting of the Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Liverpool district was held in Brunswick Chapel, London-road. The company was very numerous and highly respectable. The Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman, having taken the chair, introduced the business of the day in a short speech. He said we are taught in the scriptures to believe, that wherever two or three are met together in Christ's name he is in the midst of them; and we know that religious meetings are called for the purpose of raising up the salvation of the soul of God, and that making his doctrine known and his salvation known, shall be of none effect unless seconded by his immediate power and energy. We know that his presence in such meetings is essential to their success. As his will is that men should know him, that his truth should be every where proclaimed, that men should receive his salvation and acknowledge him; so it is pleasing in his sight that religious meetings should be frequent; and we must assured, that God is highly pleased at seeing a number of Christian people collected in his name in this purpose.

We are celebrating to-day the anniversary of the missionary society this town and begun in this Church. We begun in the name of the Lord Jesus; his blessing has accompanied all that we have done; and we are about to give you an account of every thing that the Lord has descended to work by us. And at the same time, to show that, unless we had your concurrence in the way in which you have lent it, our exertions would have been of little effect: we might have wished to have seen the gospel preached to the uttermost ends of the earth; but had you not put your hand to the work, in vain would our missionaries have said, "we are, send us," for without pecuniary means which your liberality afforded us we could not have sent them. The report will be immediately read, and the general account of our missions over the face of the world (for we have numbered every where, and in larger numbers than any other religious people, we are called so to do by our own privileges) will be laid before you by the secretary of what is called the parent society in London.

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OF THE CHEHAW BATTLE.

From the Augusta Chronicle. Extract of a letter from Major General Jackson to Gen. Glascock.

Camp, on line of march, 16 miles in advance of Ft. Gadsden, May 7.

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on the outrageous and infamous attack of Captain Wright and party, on the supernumerated men and women of the friendly Chehaw village, which you recite. It will be a stigma on the American nation, unless the general government use their endeavours to bring the perpetrators to justice. I have ordered Wright to be arrested, and he shall be tried by a military court. I will do it with pleasure. If these people do not get some friendly treatment for the damage done them, I am afraid, when their warriors return back from our army, something bad will happen on some of our colour. I am very sorry to have to write you on such a horrid piece of business. I write you in haste, for the bearer is in a great hurry to see you.

T. BARNARD.

Copy of a letter from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks to D. B. Mitchell, agent for I. A.

Fort Mitchell, April 25, 1818. My Great Friend,

I have got now a talk to send to you—one of our friendly towns, by the name of Chehaw, has been destroyed.—The white people came and killed one of the head men, and a woman, and burnt the houses. All our young men have gone to war with Gen. Jackson,

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he then deliberately struck several times with the axe, split skull, trampled on her body, committed other abuses. Children, the eldest one about 15 old, saw the whole transaction. When the fury of the man was glutted, he betook himself to flight, carrying a loaded shot negro girl, who was also in use at the time, ran to the door, and gave the alarm; he fled, left the gun, made up the handkerchief on the head, and again departed. In pursuing a company of ten men, in pursuit of him—he was seated on a pile of rocks; as he approached he gave battle, one party having his gun, shot balls in his legs he fell, but rose, and being an active stout drove them all off, they however returned and took him. When interrogated before a magistrate he confessed the whole of his deed.

was of a respectable family, considered a worthy man, when the baneful effects of armpits; which on several occasions have entirely destroyed the of his mind for weeks together. His wife was the daughter of a Wilson, esq, and was unpitied by all who knew her, often been obliged to seek in flight, when her husband in his derange fits, and many ten the tempestuous and inclement night, she has wandered in the s, with little covering for her head and infant babe at the breast. It is now very now out of her hands, and her brutal husband is in irons, awaiting his doom, doubtful whether his counsel deal with truth his insanity, no doubt will be the plea that he attempted—however we would be the last to excite the public sympathy for or against him, as was a right to an impartial trial, if not subject to the law, will be punished.—Clarion.

NEW HAVEN, May 28.

Extract of a letter received by a friend in ALCANT.

Last week, the Clergy excommunicated from their Churches all the Masons; also all persons who have in their possession any copy of Masonry, or who may know mason and not inform against

there is a Col. Fernando, a worn and brave officer, now in close confinement in the Castle, where he been 18 months. He was seized at the dead hour of the night, and carried from his bed to a prison by these wretches, for being as supposed, a Mason."

From the Utica N. Y. Gazette, of Tuesday.

The Cooperstown Witch Tower states the circumstances of an extraordinary case which has occurred in the county of Otsego, and which shews the great danger of relying on circumstantial evidence where life, liberty, reputation or property of an individual is concerned. It appears that David Anderson of Cherry Valley was indicted and tried at the last Otsego Oyer and Terminer for stealing a trunk which was lost from the public stage on the highway. On the trial various circumstances were related by the witnesses which bore hard upon Anderson, the defendant, and induced a belief that he was guilty of the offence charged against him. His honour the chief justice presided, and after stating the evidence to the jury, observed that the circumstances were strong against the prisoner, that he thought there could not be a reasonable doubt but what he took the trunk, and that if they believed he had a felonious intent when he took it, they ought to find him guilty. The jury afterwards returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the court was respited until August Term of the supreme court, upon Habeas Corpus.—The Court then decided that the taking, converting or concealing of property was not felony.* Anderson was then discharged, after about four months close confinement.

A civil suit was then commenced in the Otsego Common Pleas, against Anderson for the property, & bro't to trial at the last February term. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff to the value of the property, and the judgment has been satisfied by the sale of the defendant's property.

From that time until within few days (says the Watch Tower) the subject has appeared to be at rest,

him from hell to heaven. See

2