

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 8.

ELECTION.

House of Delegates.

Democratic.	
Dr. Dennis Claude	143
John Stephen	136
Federal.	
Robert Welch, (of Ben.)	113
Addison Ridout	107
Congress.	
Dr. Joseph Kent	144
John C. Weems	92
Sheriff.	
Benjamin Gaither	157
William O'Hara	53

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

(No Federal opposition.)

1st 2d 3d 4th 5th Total	
Morrison	218 85 136 241 239 919
Estep	234 77 134 119 125 79
Dorsey	200 76 134 115 126 671
Stewart	190 73 163 238 125 781
FOR CONGRESS.	
Kent	143 64 125 201 128 656
Weems	147 36 15 49 131 378
FOR SHERIFF.	
Gaither	74 95 114 245 248 776
O'Hara	196 25 53 1 275

CALVERT COUNTY.

Democratic.	1st 2d 3d Total
Kent	172 123 61 356
Brett	157 142 64 363
Dalrymple	149 115 76 340
Smith	158 112 64 334
Federal.	
Ryndals	90 157 111 358
Dare	68 166 111 345
Turner	59 138 121 318
Brooke	71 139 117 327

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Kell	5,739
Breckenridge	2,986
Smith	1,335
Edhelberger	753
Tyoon	1,128
Finley	1,845

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EPHRAIM MARRIOTT, to Miss SARAH NICHOLLS, all of Anne-Arundel county.

Died, on Thursday the 1st inst. at his farm, in Anne-Arundel county, Mr. JOHN BASSFORD, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased, when living, possessed those noble qualities of the human heart which endeared him to the affection and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We therefore rejoice in the hope, that he has gone to receive his reward from the hand of Him who gave them. *Md. Rep.*

From the Hager's Town Torch

GILL NETS! GILL NETS!
To the Citizens of Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties.

As the General Assembly of Maryland will sit in the course of a few weeks, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the people of the upper counties to the subject of Gill Nets; that all those who may agree with me in opinion, may unite in petitions to the legislature to pass such Laws as may effectually prevent the use of them hereafter in the Potomac. Since the introduction of these Nets into our waters, the people of the upper counties have experienced the most pernicious effects of this practice. It is a fact well known that many persons at the last season, after leaving their homes with their teams at the most busy season of the year, and travelling perhaps from fifty to one hundred miles to reach the nearest landings, and after being detained there a considerable time exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and often without any shelter but what was afforded to them by the coverings of their wagons, while their crops too were suffering greatly at home, were obliged at last to return without any fish. Some procured their Herrings, but not one in ten could get the Shad they wanted for their families. These Gill Nets, it is said, are fished almost exclusively by persons from the Eastward, a covetous kind of people they must be; they would take the bread from our mouths if they could do it, and they certainly will the fish left to themselves. It is said they had five hundred vessels engaged in this business during the last season; such a number of Nets will form such an obstruction in the river, as to keep back the Shad altogether, and by breaking the Schools of Herrings, will render even the catching of

them uncertain. And what adds to our grievance, the fish that are caught in this manner, are not disposed of to our Citizens, but are cured on board the vessels that take them, and carried, as an article of traffic, to some other portions of the Union, or perhaps to foreign parts. The people of the upper counties are peculiarly situated; living remote from any of the Rivers, with which nature has so bountifully watered our state, they have only an opportunity afforded to them once a year of procuring fish of any kind for their families; and it rests with the Legislature to determine whether they shall be deprived of this right, attended as it is too, with great sacrifice, expense and trouble; and it must be known too to the Members that may compose that body, that fish from long use and custom, have become indispensably necessary to our families.

If any doubt should exist as to the facts herein stated, I have only to observe that they will be entirely removed by referring to any one from either of the upper Counties, who attended the landings at either of the two last seasons; particularly the last. Having said much more than I intended, I have only to call upon all those who feel an interest in this business to lose no time in getting signatures to such a petition as I have recommended, and also to see and converse upon the subject with such persons as they may think proper to send as Delegates to the next General Assembly; and I have also to request the favour of the Editors of the Frederick-town papers, to give these remarks a place in their respective papers, that the subject may be fully brought before the people of the upper counties.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
As the people of Anne-Arundel County, particularly on Elk-Ridge, are equally interested on the subject of Gill Nets, it is respectfully requested that the Editors of the Annapolis papers will give publicity to these remarks.

From the National Intelligencer.
American Colonization Society.
Messrs. Gates & Seaton,

I send you, for publication, an extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, the surviving agent of the American Colonization Society for exploring the west coast of Africa. It communicates the afflictive intelligence of the death of his colleague, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills. Mr. Mills was a native of New England, and had devoted a number of years in promoting the objects of the benevolent & christian societies in our country. He had spent his life in their service, and had nearly exhausted a small patrimony which he possessed. A biographical sketch of Mr. Mills, by a competent hand would not only be gratifying to his numerous friends, but seems peculiarly called for, from his distinguished zeal, his active benevolence, and the extensive usefulness of his short life. I hope it will be furnished by some of his friends. The foundation of the disease which terminated his life was laid some time before he left this country. The suspension of his complaint, whilst in Africa, so as to enable him to perform the arduous duties of his situation, gives a favourable view of the climate of that country; more especially as Mr. Mills, being a northern man, would be more liable to be affected by a tropical climate. The information derived from the commissioners of the Society fully justify the expectation of its friends, that a situation can be procured for the proposed colony, safe, healthful, and fertile. There wants only the fostering aid of the government to carry the plans of the Society into full operation. It is hoped that the attention of a liberal and enlightened people will now be awakened; and that Congress will take a decided part and warm interest in support of the plans of the Society. The people are ready to support the government in any measure which may be adopted for that purpose. The people of colour are daily becoming more favourable, as they begin to understand the subject, and offers of co-operation & support on their part are frequently received from various parts of the country. A sufficient number have already offered their services to ensure the commencement of a respectable colony, whenever the necessary preparations are made for the first establishment.

Mr Burgess arrived in London on the 23th of July, and may be daily expected in this country. I am yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, one of the agents of the American Colonization Society, dated "Brig Success, from Sierra Leone to London, English Channel, 4th July, 1818."

We were received with all civility in Sierra Leone. Gov. Macarty was unfortunately absent on a visit to the Gambia; but the commandant, captain Appleton, the honourable chief justice Fitzgerald, and other gentlemen, by their kind attentions, supplied the loss. Our embassy gave great joy to many of the African colonists. We examined the schools and the public edifices, and some of the colonial towns. As might be expected, I was very happily disappointed in some things, and painfully in others. There surely has been rapid improvement in some respects, within a few years, and the present prospects of the colony are good. "Rome was not built in a day."

Once more we spread our maps before us, with all our stock of African knowledge, to which I am happy to assure you that books, conversation or reflection, had added something every day since our departure from America, together with the advice and observation of gentlemen who have traded on many parts of the coast, we drew conclusions and made our arrangements.

The number of places, eligible for the location of colonies, is less than one might suppose from the extent of the coast. Nearly every river has a bar or shoal at its mouth, which renders its navigation hazardous, or impracticable to ships of any considerable size. For instance, between Cape Mount and the Bight of Berrin, the principal rivers are the Mesurto, Saint Andrews and Volta, neither of which opens its mouth to a large ship, or forms a harbour for its safe and convenient anchorage. The rivers Calabar & Cameroon, in the Bight of Berrin, the Gaboon and the Congo, are considered to be navigable some distance by the largest ships.

There are few bays on the Gold coast. At the European Forts and trading stations, ships usually anchor off in the roads, a few leagues from the shore. All goods are landed in boats & African canoes, which are often overset in the surf—ships, however, seldom sustain injury, because there are no strong winds except the tornadoes, which continue only a few hours, and always give reasonable warning of their approach.

Even for a settlement purely agricultural, it seems indispensable to have a river, harbour, or bay, in the vicinity, where necessary supplies may be brought, and surplus produce exported.

In eight days after we reached Sierra Leone, having made the best arrangements which circumstances would allow, we were in readiness for an excursion down the coast to the country of Sherbro. We took with us Messrs. John Kizel & William Martin, as interpreters, besides the pilot, captain and men of the little schooner in which we sailed. We called on Mr. Thomas Calker, head man of the Berrarra Island, who embraced our object with such cordiality, that he commissioned two of his chief men to go with us and speak his mind in the councils of Sherbro. We next called on his nephew George Calker, head man of the Plantain Islands. We then proceeded to Sherbro and held consultations with the kings and head men of the country. We were always treated with civility and kindness. We made general surveys of bays, islands, rivers, and adjacent country, taking specimens of the rice, cotton, sugar cane, &c. with the entire approbation of Kings & head men, notwithstanding temporary apprehensions. These children of nature have had intercourse only with the worst class of white men, and have learned to distrust any profession of humanity or benevolence. I have only to say at present, that, if the free people of colour of the United States are disposed to remove to Sherbro, there are great tracts of uncultivated land which may be purchased at a moderate price, and that if they behave well, they may live there with the most perfect safety.

We were engaged on this excursion about six weeks, after our return to Sierra Leone, we finished our inquiries in that colony, and became satisfied that there was no sufficient reason for our wasting the rainy months on the coast, and that we could do no more with advantage to promote the objects of the Ame-

rican Society. We should have been happy to have sailed directly to the United States, but, as there was no American ship in the vicinity, we improved the only opportunity which offered, and took passage for England in the brig Success. We did not regret this circumstance greatly, as there appeared to be some definite reasons for visiting England.

When taking our last views of the African continent, which, for the sake of others, we had so earnestly desired to see, we rendered thanks to God, and expressed our congratulations to each other, that the principal labours and dangers of our embassy were now past. The nature of the climate, and the unknown circumstances in which we might be placed, were subjects of mature reflection before we left our country. Our minds were prepared to meet dangers, and endure trials which, through divine goodness, had never occurred. Our prospect appeared fair to return to our country, and see the faces of our friends in peace. But the period of that event now approaches "respecting which neither my duties to you nor the sensibilities of my heart, will allow me to say with coldness, it has happened so." Our embassy, however humane in its design, however successful in its execution, and, however extensive or beneficial in its future consequences, is now obscured with the van mourning; it will occasion sorrow where there might have been joy, and, I fear, discouragement and despondence, where there should be activity and perseverance—all is right.

The health of my colleague, before he left the United States, was slender—having a stricture on the lungs and a dangerous cough. In England, it being winter he complained much of the humidity of the atmosphere. On the Atlantic, and during the whole time of our residence on the African coast, he enjoyed perfect health, and was active in business every day. On the evening of June the 5th, just two weeks after we sailed from Sierra Leone, he expressed some apprehensions of a fever, and on June 15th, 2 hours and 36 minutes, P. M. in lat. 23. 46 N. he calmly resigned his breath. I doubt not that he enjoys the reward of his pious labours, and does not desire his earthly friends to mourn for him. But, the honourable Society, in whose service he closed his life, the Bible Societies who have enjoyed his labours in years past, and thousands in the American church, will sensibly feel his loss. Had food, or medicine, or the kindest attention of fraternal love availed any thing, my dear associate would have survived; but, the event has declared the will of Heaven, and it is not my duty to murmur.

With great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. BURGESS.
Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

From the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oracle of Sept. 26.

Another Monster of the Deep.
The following is copied from a periodical publication, of 1784, in our possession, with a drawing of the Monster.

"A fisherman being out in a little vessel near the port of Trapani, unfortunately fell overboard, and was instantly snapped up by a monster resembling a large Sea-Dog, in sight of several other fishermen, who then made to shore with all speed, lest the monster should take a fancy to make a dinner of them next, but as soon as they had recovered from this panic, they considered the damage the monster might do their fishery, and being likewise desirous to revenge the death of their comrade, they got divers iron instruments made, to which they fixed large steel hooks, and then went out in their boats in quest of the monster, which had appeared several times before near that shore; at length having found him, they baited their hooks with pieces of horse flesh; but this did not succeed; the monster kept aloof, as if it had suspected the design: wherefore they drew out a noose with a bait suspended in the middle of it, 2 or 3 men holding each end of the cord. This stratagem succeeded; the monster leaped at the bait so vigorously, that its whole head got through the noose, and the fishermen instantly pulling the rope dragged it to the shore. It was 50 feet in length, and its mouth excessively large, with three rows of teeth in the upper jaw—and the tail was 13

inches in length; the belly was proportionate to the rest of the body, being only 3 1-2 feet in circumference. It was a female, & weighed upwards of 4000 weight. The next day the fishermen cut it up, and found in it a great quantity of fish, one of a man's skull, with the hair on, and two legs, part of the back bone and the ribs, which they judged to be those of their unfortunate comrade who was devoured a few days before. They afterwards burnt the monster, lest it should infect the air.

It appears from Pliny and other authors, that sea monsters of this kind were known to the ancients, the name of *Canis Carcharias*.

BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

It was some time ago mentioned that some of the Army of Occupation had been employing themselves in searching for relics on the field on which the famous battle of Agincourt was fought on the 25th October 1415. We are very happy to learn that their labours have been crowned with success far beyond their expectation, and a number of gold pieces already found amount to upwards of sixty. One of these which is in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Gordon is in the highest state of preservation. On one side are the arms of France, with the following inscription:—*Carolus Dei Gratia Francorum rex;* and on the reverse, *Henricus P. C. Regnat, P. C. Imperat,* meaning per Christum or Crucem. The gentlemen engaged in this search discovered the spot where the nobles who fell on that fatal day were buried; and besides the above mentioned, various other relics have been got; many fragments of iron, and among them several arrow heads, one of them in the most perfect state of preservation, two lanceheads, one six, the other eight inches long, and a spur. Several rings have been found, some of gold, and from their diminutive size are supposed to have been pledges given to the Knights of their fair Dames, on departing for war. One ring is enamelled, on the outside bears, in old characters, the words *Plene amice*, inside a flower like a rose, with *belle* after it, possibly intended as an enigma, for the lady's name, *Robelle*.—One brass ring was found filled with clay, and a finger sticking in it; the wearer did not expect it to remain there for upwards of 400 years. But besides other insignia of the fray have likewise been collected. The gentlemen, previous to beginning their researches, secured the right purchase, else it is shrewdly suspected their operations would have been impeded long since by the French Government.

TUCKEY'S NARRATIVE.
From Captain Tuckey's Narrative of an Expedition to the Bight of Congo.
July 25, 1816.—At 3, weighed with a fresh sea breeze, and anchored opposite the village of Lombe, where the Faulkner King merchant resides, who was to accompany me to the Chenoo, or King of Embomma.
Simmons, a black man, who had received at Deptford from H. Popham's flag ship for a passage to his country, here first met some of his family. His father's brother came on board the sloop. The transport of joy at the meeting was much more strongly expressed by the father than by the son, whose European ideas though not seem to assimilate with those of the Negro society, and he persisted wearing his European jacket & trousers; he however went on shore with his friends, and throughout the night the town resounded with the sound of the drum and the song of rejoicing. The story of this night which I had never before thought of inquiring into, and which is partly related by his father, is so full of interest to the character of the European slave traders, that I thought I would not omit to mention it. His father, who is called Mongova Siki, prince of the blood, and cousin to the King of Embomma, entered him when 2 or 10 years old, to the Liverpool captain of the name of —, to be educated (or accoutred) to his expression, to learn to navigate in England; but his contentious guardian found it less pleasant to have him taught to read sugar at St. Kitts, where he was sold to a puppet show, being clad in a crimson plush jacket with enormous gilt buttons, a lower garment in the native style of red

velvet, his legs in guise of a pair of red breeches, his head an iron hat embroidered mounted by European arms, his neck hung with beads, and a manufactured himself on the ceremony of his hand, into the gentlemen cordingly. Smith and T. place, and they styled of a marine into a boat titles of office vessels, to been accoutred. All being king's gentle lock's hides Chenoo, by of my mis-king of E good as he y, as they quered all peace in all his ships to to do good to what they had to exchange I was that, on m English tra their obj and also tea and make olvent into their comp could they that curios motives of could come other purpo and for tw changes on come to tra to make? w they appear I came for my assuring not trade m die even in any nation; tsfaction; mance of s men first s man at exer my striking mination of ceremony t whenever a pleased the energy will with the Ch ed rum wh part of my was now p an English wash had into whi poured; the only wine, me, to orde he disappe to scrambl and one fe cap in the contrived t soaked, an satisfaction

July 26th.—Lombe is a village of about a hundred huts, and here is held the market of the benza or Chenoo's town, no trading operation whatever being carried on at the Chenoo; all trading vessels also anchor opposite Lombe. The reason assigned for the market being held here is, that as a great concourse of country people frequent the market, if any dispute were to arise between them and the benza people, the banza would run the great risk of being burned, and the person of Chenoo himself would not be safe. Mr. Simmons this forenoon paid a visit, in so complete a metamorphosis that we could with difficulty recognize our late cook's mate; his father having dressed him in a silk coat, embroidered with silver, which seemed by its cut to have adorned the person of a stage actor; in the days of Sir Roger de Coverly; this piece of finery worn over his own dirty dandy and powders; and on his head a black grizzled hat, with an enormous greasy feather, with a silk sash, which I had given him, suspending a slip's cutlass, finished his costume. He was brought to the boat by two slaves in a hammock, an umbrella held over his head, preceded by his father and other members of his family, and followed by a variable escort of 20 muskets. His father's present to me consisted of a male goat, a bunch of plantains, and a duck. I had now no small difficulty in keeping the sloop from being constantly crammed with victuals, every Fuzza, which appears to be a common title of honour, having his linguist (linguist), and his two or three gentlemen all equally voracious for brandy and without want it is impossible we could move

The market here we found miserably supplied, being only able to procure a few fowls, a dozen eggs, and some plantains, in exchange for beads, that made them come dearer than in a London market. The staple article of trade here seemed to be salt, in which there were both wholesale and retail dealers, the finer having 40 or 50 baskets, which he sold to the latter by the basket, who retailed it to the consumer by the handful, two handfuls for a money mat. At 4 o'clock the sea breeze setting in, we ran up and anchored before the creek of the banza, in 8 fathoms, close to the shore, saluting with our swivels. Here I found a hammock sent by the Chenoo, to convey me to his presence, but it being too late, I sent his majesty an excuse by the Fuka Sina, who appeared to be extremely angry, because I could not visit Chenoo in the dark.

July 27.—At 10 o'clock, I quitted the sloop with the Naturalist and Mr. Galwey, and with an escort of 4 marines; the hammock I found to have some resemblance to the native palanquin of India, but in a miserable, dirty plight, so that I ordered it to follow; and after the walk of an hour, for the first mile over a plain covered with reedy grass, except in some spots where Indian corn and kind of French bean were planted, and which is under water in the rainy season, and then over a falling hill, we reached the banza, at the entrance of which I got into the hammock, and was set down under a great tree, the ground having been swept clean. Here the first objects that called our attention, were four human skulls hung to the tree, which we were told were those of the enemy's chiefs taken in battle, whose heads it was the custom to preserve as trophies; these victims, however, seemed to have required the coup de grace, previous to the separation of the head, all the skulls presenting compound fractures.

After waiting half an hour under the tree, we were led to the Chenoo's habitation, where in a court formed of a fence of reed mats, and which was crowded with the king's gentlemen, I found a seat prepared of three or four old chests, covered with a red velvet pall, an old English carpet with another velvet pall being spread on the ground. Having seated myself, in about five minutes the Chenoo made his appearance from behind a mat screen, in a costume conveying the idea of a puppet show, being clad in a crimson plush jacket with enormous gilt buttons, a lower garment in the native style of red velvet, his legs in guise of a pair of red breeches, his head an iron hat embroidered mounted by European arms, his neck hung with beads, and a manufactured himself on the ceremony of his hand, into the gentlemen cordingly. Smith and T. place, and they styled of a marine into a boat titles of office vessels, to been accoutred. All being king's gentle lock's hides Chenoo, by of my mis-king of E good as he y, as they quered all peace in all his ships to to do good to what they had to exchange I was that, on m English tra their obj and also tea and make olvent into their comp could they that curios motives of could come other purpo and for tw changes on come to tra to make? w they appear I came for my assuring not trade m die even in any nation; tsfaction; mance of s men first s man at exer my striking mination of ceremony t whenever a pleased the energy will with the Ch ed rum wh part of my was now p an English wash had into whi poured; the only wine, me, to orde he disappe to scrambl and one fe cap in the contrived t soaked, an satisfaction

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