By the late Lieut, Odoherty. Have you sailed on the breast of the deep When the winds had all silenced their

breath, And the waters were hushed in as holy And as caim, as the slumber of death

When the yellow moon beaming on high, Shone tranquilly bright on the wave, And career if thro' the vast and impal

pable sky, Till she found in the ocean a grave. And dving away by degrees on the

- were clad in the mantle of The wat night?

Twould impart a delight to thy soul, As I felt it imparted to mine. And the draught of affliction that blackened my bowl

Grew bright as the silvery brine. I carelessly lay on the deck. And listened in silence to catch The wonderful stories of battle or wreck

That were told by the men of the watch.

Sad stories of demons most deadly told And of mermaids that rose from the

depth of the sea. Strange visions my fancy had filled; I was net with the dews of the night, And I thout that the moon still continu-

ed to gild The wave with a silvery light. I work by degrees into sleep, I thought of my friends who were far When a form seemed to glide o'er the

face of the deep As bright as the evening star.

Ne'er rose there a spirit more lovely and fair, Yet I trembled to think that a spirit was there.

Emerald green was her hair, B aided with gems of the sea, Her arm, like a meteor, she waved in

the air. And I knew that she beckoned on me She glane'd upon me with her eyes How ineffably bright was their blaze I shrunk and trembled with tear and surprise,

Yet still I continued to gaze; But enchanting sweet was the smile of her lip,
And I followed the vision and sprang

from the ship.

'Mid the waves of the ocean I fell, The dolphins were sporting around, And many striton was tuning the

And ecstatic and wild was the sound; There were thousands of fathoms a bove,

And thousands of fathoms below; And we sunk to the caves where the sea hons rove. And the topaz and emerald glow,

Where the diamonds and sapphire e ternally shed Their lustre around on the bones of the

And wen might the lustre be bright, For they shone on the limbs of the

brave. Of those who had fought in the terrible fight, And were buried at last in the wave.

In grottos of coral they slept, On white beds of pearl around; And near them forever the water snake crept,

And the sea lion guarded the ground, While the dirge of the heroes by spi-

rits was rung,
And solemn and wild were the strains that they sung.

DIRGE.

Sweet is the slumber of the mariners' sleep-

Their bones are laid in the caves of the Far over their heads the tempests

sweep, That ne'er shall wake them more: They died when raved the bloody

And loud was the cannon's roar; Their death was dark, their glory bright,

And they sunk to rise no more. But the loud wind past When they breathed their last, And it carried their dying sigh In a winding sheet. With a shot at their feet, In coral caves they lie, In coral caves they lie. Or where the syren of the rocks,

Lovely-waves her sea-green locks, Where the deadly breakers foam, Found they an eternal home! Horrid and long were the struggles of

Black was the night when they yielded their breath But on the ocean, all buoyant & bloat

•d: The sport of the waters, their white hodies floated,

For they were borne to coral caves, Distant far beneath the waves, And there on beds of pearls they

sloop.

And far over their heads the tempests

sweep.
That ne'er shall wake them more, That ne'er shall wake them more.

From the Franklin Gazetta.

["A Jewish lady of exquisite heauty. ad with her husband been taken cap tive by the Saracen commander of a fleet cruising on the coast of Palestine. The brutal captain being about to com mit violence on her person, she called to her husband, (who was within hearing, but in chains) and asked him in Hebrew, whether they who were drowned in the sea should revive at the resurrection of the dead? He replied in the words of Psalm lxvii. 22 "The Lord saith I will bring again from Basan, I will bring from the depths of the sea." Upon which she immediately threw herself into the sea, and was

Tho' ne'er for thee on Shinsh's plain, Is rear'd the sculptur'd Urn; Tho' Judah's harp ne'er swells the

Nor Salem's daughters mourn-Tho' ne'er shall minstrel strains of

Thy fame and virtues tell; Tho' ne'er the dirge in numbers slow, Shall hymn thy parting knell-

Yet softly rests thy weary head, Where Ocean's flow'rets bloom; Beneath the deep-thy coral bed-Is virtue's hallow'd tomb!

And oft when eve's pale star alone, In sadness dia s the wave; The lonely surge will gently moan-Its requiem o'er thy grave.

Then rest in peace!-and when one more

The raging billows sleep, The LORD JEHOVAH—shall restore— And bring thee from the deep!

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The following extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, gives a very different account of the advantages attending emigrations to the westward, from any we have before seen, and should not fail to have some effectson the minds of those who ere now preparing to relinquish profitable pursuits to seek their for tunes in a country which the representations of speculators have his therto so highly, but erroneously extolled. The writer removed from Fredericksburg. Virginia, about a year since; the letter is addressed to his friend in that place, and communicated for insertion in this Ga-

"We arrived in this town after a favourable journey of twenty-nine days. The first disappointment I met with arose from the difficulty of procuring a suitable house, and as I saw no prospect of doing better, I took one by the month-the most disagreeable I ever lived in, and in an indifferent situation for business. and such are the circumstances of the town, with regard to convenient nouses in good situations, that no withstanding the numerous chang es which have taken place since my arrival, I have never been able to procure a house more to my liking: for that which I occupy I pay 33 1 3 dollars per month. The rent of stores is generally from two to three times as high as in Fredericksburg, though lower than they were two

or three years ago.

A trial of three months served to convince us that the place was not calculated for our permanent residence, my receipts in the st re not averaging a third of the amount I had been achustomed to take in Frèd rickslurg, though my stock was much greater. Family expenses are quite as high, and accommodations much worse .- Though I had found this place far below my expectations, I thought it probable that some other part of the state might suit me, and from what I had heard of Limestone, and the little I had seen of the place in passing through it. I was induced to take a ride this ther, at the end of February, to as certain the circumstances of the place. I was soon artisfied that it was still less agreeade as a family residence than this; and on my return I began seriously to think of returning to Fredericksburg, as we had not from the time we left it, seen a place so likely, from appearance, to suit us. I would have removed this fall, but having a quantiey of winter goods on hand. I think it better to tarry till the spring, and to retail what I can of them, rather than to sacrifice them at auction, or to incur the expense of carrying them back. Though we frequently hear the western country extolled by travellers, and by interested persons, I am confident that of the persons who remove hither from the towns towards the Atlantic, more than three-fourths regret their removal. My brother and family, who arrived here last summer from En, land, all dislike the western counirv, and regret that they did not remain in Ball more, where they land-

remove from this place."

From the Virginia Patriot. ANTIQUARIAN.

Mr. Editor, In the Virginia Patriot of the 1st instant, you notice under date of the 7th of July last, a Roman coin found in Tennessee; and hence an erroneous conclusion might be drawn. that the Romans were in this country, and constructed the fortifications throughout its western par's: as various in their forms, principles, and calculated eff cts as might be expected from gradations of civiliz dana savage science employed or the several detences.

To the best of my recollection, (for my documents are not at this moment accessible,) Ferdinand de Soto extended his expedition into that country in 1543, 4, of which there were two journals kept in his army-one by a private drago n. & the other of high standing in his wn su te militarie.

The latter, on their return to Spain, was presented to the Duke d'Alva; and I und rstand, when in Madrid in 1796—7, (thirty years a ter I had ranged some of those countries was still in preservation there. Of the map of that expedition I have a copy; but before I a obtained that copy, or a know-

ledge of that map and its relative journals, I had completed a map of ny own compiling, on a large scale: to doubt, which satisfied my scrutinies, and which I have found corroborated by my personal investigation of our country in part-and by an evident and nonourable coinc dence in truths, agreeing with the results of my several inquiries.

The Spanish government permitted, as I understood in Madrid, 15 copies only of this important and accurate journal to be printed for its own purpose—and one of these gettir g into the hands of the brish Molistry, was permitted to reach the English language, on similar conditions and views. It was from one of these impressions, in the library of my friend, Dr. Benjamis Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, that I made many conclusive compar: sons, and derived much informati-

Gen. de Sco landed in East Fiorida, and marched to the present Chickesaw country, then a fortified place, having emigrated from L'Es calia in consequence of cruelties & injustice practised against them by Cortez, after they had helped hin. by the reduction of Mexico and Montezuma. Notwithstanding, the aspect (and I believe the heart) of De Soto, was so far above that or Cortez, that the Chickesaws permitted them to enter their fort, and stable their Cavalry in their empty barracks. In the course of that night, however, or shortly after, the soldiers found a pretext to quarrel with the natives, they fought bravely on both sides, but through this treachery the place was burnt, with the loss of many lives and hores.

De Soto remained in possession. did Il in his power to c namate the Indians, and detached farther north. troops is he could stare. The left of them, no doubt under Indian guides which that great general could not have neglected to secure in his interest, made for the head of the Muscle Shoals, crossed the river, and fortified 10 acres of ground on the north bank of the Tennessee, below the mouth of Chowahala. or Elk River, into which Salole or

Squirrel river falls on the east. The centre line was left as a rear guard, and fortified themselves on the south bank of the Tennessee, below Penshee, and a river, till all

was safe. The right division took the Creek war path, which leads from the Creek country to the place where Nashville now stands-passing the head branches of Ella River, the upper forks of Duck river at the mouth of Rock-house river (where De Soto's advance wintered) dropping their hous (sequitize signifying a hog) in the fine range of what still retains the appellation of the Soquitiae barrens, comprehending the heads of Duck river, Elk river, Crow, and Sequtehae creeks, a district of hundred miles square, where the Indians have told me, within these fifty years, many of the breed of hogs still existed; and I have seen many killed between there and the Appalachian mountains.

There can certainly be nothing xtraordinary, when we advert to the Romans hav ng over-run Spain. or to the intercourse between Rom-

edi-next spring they will probably flaily exist, that a Spanish officer, on 1 and 142 1.2 feet higher than the duty there, through the whole winterrof 1544 should drop a Roman cold, in a work where he remained on dutys but I am more conclusive. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this relic to have been conveyed this ther by De Soto's army.

I have not a doubt that all the other precious relics belonged to his command.

I have many reasons of being tolerably positive, that the Rock-house station on Duck-river, was the farthest northern point of expedition. I am desirous to save my country

from hasty conclusions and ignorant decisions.

I know somewhat of Europe, pernally much of Spain, but more of America.

When the health and strength of a man advanced in years, and in a sick room, will permit, I shall endeavour to throw new aghts on our more northern tortifications.

A Soldier of 1775-yes, 1764.

From an Onondaga paper. THE GRAND CANAL.

The Canal commenced by the State of New-York, is to extend from Lake Erie to the tide waters or the Hudson. The distance in a direct line exceeds 300 miles; on the route pursued it will be about 358 miles. It is to be 40 feet wide at the furface of the water, and 24 at the bottom. The water to be 4 feet deep. The whole space will be divided into a number of levels. one of which I have no reason yet each carried as far as the face of the ountry will admit, and connected with the next succeeding level by one or more locks. The locks are to be 90 feet long, and 12 wide. Boats properly constructed, carrying 100 tons, may pass the locks, & pass each other on the Canal .-There is to be a tow path on one side

of the Canal for one or more horss to draw the boats. The usual late of loaded boats is about 2 1-2 miles per hour; passige boats sometimes go as fast as 4 miles per hour. As each section of the Canal, between any two locks, will be level. there will be no current in the wa t r .xcept so much as to supply lockage water for the next descending locks.

The body of the Canal is to le excavated in the earth; but when streams of water or gulleys inter vene, which cannot be passed on the surface of the earth, without bending the canal too far out of its course to go round their heads, the earth must be raised, by embankments, to the proper level, of suth cient width for the canal to pass on them, with their sides of such a slope as to prevent their sliding or caving off. Through these embankments must be made colverts or passages for the water from the upper side, under the canal, to prevent its ponding there, and endangering the embankment. When the streams are large, aqueduct bridges will be necessary.

We will now proceed to examine the route surveyed for the Canal. It commences in the Buffalo creek, on the level of Lake Erie, from w ence it passes along the bank of the Niagara river 15 miles to the Tonawanta creek. Here a dam a cross the creek, + feet high, raising the water to the level of Lake Erie, would also produce a level surface up its channel, which with a tow path on one side would be the canal for that distance. Here it leaves the Tonawanta, and turning to the north, crosses the ridge which forms the Niagara falls-this is passed by a deep cutting of about 25 feet. Here the canal fails, by 8 locks 65 feet to the level of Gennessee river. On this level it continues to that river, where a dam of 10 feet will raise the river to its level, and the boats on the canal may pass across without an aqueduct. About 3 or 4 miles east of Gennessee river, after passing about 70 miles on one level, the canal falls 49 feet, by 6 locks. It then proceeds on one level about 16 miles to the valley of Mud creek, down which it descends, by successive locks, till it falls into the Seneca river, opposite Montezuma .- On the east side of the Seneca, it again rises, by 3 locks, and passes the summit in Camillus, in Onondaga county, where it again descends by one lock to the level of the plain south of Salina. Here it again rises, by 3 locks, to the Rome level, on which it passes about 60 miles, to Utica. Below this it follows the valley of the Mohawk, eeping between the river and hill. acking down as the face of the lanquires, to the Hudson river.

Lake Erie is 564,85 feet high-& the higher Spaniards which still than the Hudson river at Albany.

long level between Saling & Utica

The fall from Buffalo to Seneci River, is 194 feet, with 25 locks the rise from there to the summit of Camillus, is 27 feet, with 4 locks the fall to the Sahna plain, is 10 feet, with 1 lock; rise to the Rome evel. 28 feet, with 3 locks; fail to Schoharie, and which level may be carried to the hill above Albany 129.85 feet, with 15 locks; fall to the level of the river, 285,50 feet with 50 locks; total rise and fall 675,10 feet, 78 locks.

Should the canal end in a bason on the hill west of Albany, and be connected with the river by anim clined plane, as is common in Europe, where a great descent occon in a short distance, the total ris and fall would be reduced to 39 feer, and the looks to 48.

The distance from Buffalo to Se. neca river, is 163 miles 21 2 chains From Seneca river to Utica, the part now in rapid course of execution, is about 93 miles. Fromther to Albany, 97 miles 27 chains. Mat ing in the whole 353 miles 97 1.3

MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned relactance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he scorns any concealment will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington. that felicities for which Hamilton wreter hour by tised in the day of washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote: fought and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so are a they augment the prosperity and the gran dear of their country, and which turns a ve of the most transcendant disdain on the eye of the mostranscendant disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal lickering for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved, courtry, and it opposition to that detestable, mush ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to ag grandize private families—that iede aliem that exults in the spectacle of our country' greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner glitte ing over every sea our commerce bounded by no other rest is tions than those of the orean-that lederal ism, that cheers the honest husbandman a his plough, the merchant at his desk, am the mechanic at his anvil. He is too olf and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now. to lend himself totscurvy rieanness of individual ambition to mistake his own welfare for the welfar of his country. These are the federal ser timents of the Editor, and such as hew be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual cat chage he looks for support on his countrymen large—if he fai's in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unrough and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN. Late Editor of the Federal Republi and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, t is expected the publication will be commenced the is of October next. Although the Editor in of October next. Although the Loror in-tends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the ma-rine and me cantile departments; in these he will he assisted by persons well acquain-ed with the management of a commercial

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, assoon as a sufficient num-ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forwird the paper to subscribers at a distance without daily.

out delay.

* Bettur addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, September 23, 1818.

September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Built Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same lepublished once in each week, for the state of six successive weeks in it e Maryland Caracter and Political Intelligencer. Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arunda county, hath obtained from the orphase court of Anne-Arundel county, in Mr ylaird, letters of administration of the personal estate of Basil Smith. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers that of, to the subscriber, at or before the therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September,

Thomas Benson, adm't. October 1.

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[VOL. LXXVI.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Price-Three Dollars per Annun

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

To all whom it may Concern. William R. Swift, Esquire, having produced to the Governor of the State Maryland, an Exequator signed by the President of the United States, and galed with the seal of the said States, peognizing him as Vice Consul of His Jost Faithful Majesty the King of the Taited Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil ad Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, Ordered, that the said recognitoo be published for the information and government of the people of this

the State of Maryland, this thirtyfirst day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Grea under my hand and the seal of

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, William R Swift having produced time his commission as Vice Consul of His Mo-t Faithful Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Portigal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Billimore, I do hereby recognize lim as such, and declare him free to exercise & enjoy such functions, powerand privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

hummony 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 ninth day of Ju ly. A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE. the President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State

Ordered, That the foregoing be pubdedeight times in the Federal Ga-Mand Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Injust Gazette, at Annapolis; the rederick Town Herald, the Torch ght the Allegany Federalist and the iston Monitor.

JOHN THOMPSON, Merchant Tailor.

Tenders his acknowledgments to his reads and the public for the favours caired by him in the line of his prothom, and takes this opportunity to som them that he has just received complete assortment of cloths, &c. itable to the present and approaching

AMONG WHICH ARE est Superfine black, blue, brown, olive,

mixed, and double milled Drab Cloths, cend do. do. do. ssimeres, same colours and qualities nd ome Cords

upply of Vestings of various colours and qualities eworsted Drawers and Shirts miels. &c.

l a number of other articles not tosary to enumerate. Allor any of the above will be made

in the most fashionable style, on shortest notice, and on the most mable terms. He respectfully inugentlemen to call and examine for melves.

Land for Sale.

mil sell the land whereon I live ted on Herring Bay, in Anne A del county, about 20 miles from the of Annapolis, and about 50 miles Baltimore; it contains between hundred and one thousand acres. enundred and one thousand acres, smidered by judges to be inferior aland in the country for the cultivator of tobacco, and is acted upon by iter and capable of great improveand capanie of great proportion of lad is covered with wood timber. & ybeessily carried to market; have the advantage of fine landing plac ting bounded by the water. Per itclined to purchase it is presum ill view the premises, which they hvited to do. /The terms will b mmodating on payment of part of threhase money in hand. For as apply to Nicholas Brewer, wire thorised to contract for the land

GEORGE HOGARTH.

Every the he paper to out delay

North Pr