

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The trial of the mutineers of the Plattsburgh, on an indictment for murder, in the Circuit Court of the United States, closed at Boston, on the 29th of December. John Williams, John P. Fog, Francis Frederick, and Mile Peterson were found guilty, and Nathaniel White, not guilty.

We do not know what were the outfits and salaries of our Commissioners to South America, the expenses attending that mission being snugly included under the heads of "Contingent Fund" and "Secret Service Money."

Phil. Gaz.

For the Maryland Gazette. CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 2.

With constant motion as the moments glide, Behold in running life the rolling tide! No one can stem by art, or stop by power, The flowing ocean, or the fleeing hour; But waves by waves pursue, and arrive on shore, And each impell'd behind, impells before; So time, on time, evolving, we desert, So minutes follow, and so minutes fly. ELBRINGTON.

In publishing the Conversations of My Landlady, it is not my intention to confine myself to any thing like a chronological arrangement of the subjects which she has been wont to discuss; but I shall reserve to myself the liberty of selecting from my Port Folio such topics as I may deem most suitable for instruction, or most appropriate to particular seasons and events. A new year having just commenced its career, I deem it a suitable occasion to present to my readers some moral reflections, which were elicited from Aunt Nelly, a few evenings since, on the close of the old, "The close of the year," she remarked, "as a season of all others, the best calculated to excite serious and solemn reflections. It irresistibly reminds us of the rapid flight of time, the instability of all terrestrial things, and the uncertain tenure of human life. How literally true continued she, is the observation of St. Paul, "That the fashion of this world passeth away." The history of mankind, as well as our own experience, will furnish the most incontrovertible proofs of this assertion. The affairs of this world are in a state of perpetual fluctuation, and resemble a stream that glides incessantly from beneath the eye of the beholder. How different is the situation of the world from what it was a few centuries ago. How often has the populous city been converted into a dreary solitude, while the wilderness has rejoiced and blossomed as the rose." Places, once barren and neglected, now smile with luxuriant cultivation; white lands that formerly flowed with milk and honey, are almost uninhabitable. The frame of nature itself is far from being permanent, and at different times has exhibited various different appearances. The torrent-rushing with resistless violence, has often forced its way through opposing rocks and mountains, and scoured entirely the surrounding country. Rivers have altered their courses — the sea has receded from the shore in some places, and encroached upon it in others. Valleys have been filled, and mountains levelled by some violent concussion in nature; whole cities, with their inhabitants, have been swallowed up by earthquakes; new islands have from time to time appeared in the ocean; and if we may credit the philosophers of ancient days,

Where now the Atlantic rolls, Wide continents have bloomed." All the animal and vegetable bodies around us, gradually arrive at maturity and perfection, and then sink as gradually to decay. The changes of the moon, the vicissitudes of day and night, the regular succession of the seasons, together with their various effects, if they were not so familiar to our observation, would strike us with astonishment, and be considered as ample illustrations of the mutability of all human things. While nature herself experiences this principle of mutability and decay, it cannot be expected that any of the works of man should be durable. Accordingly we find, that the greatest kingdoms and empires, that ever the sun beheld, have been swept from the earth with the besom of destruction. Where now are the splendid monuments of Assyria, Persia, Macedonia, or Roman grandeur? where now are the once flourishing cities of Nineveh, and

Babylon, and Tyre and Sidon? They have all crumbled into dust, they have vanished like the paintings of a vision, and scarce left a vestige remaining. But this principle of mutability is not confined to the frame of nature, and the condition of states and nations. It may be illustrated by a variety of other instances. The manners, the customs, and the opinions of mankind, are ever changing. What innumerable systems of religion, morality, philosophy and politics, have appeared! They have all had their day — some have endured for a longer, others for a shorter period, but at last they have all disappeared, & been superseded by other systems. The condition of human life is never stationary — we swiftly ascend from infancy to youth, from youth to manhood, and from the vigor of manhood we glide down to the weakness and decrepitude of age. One generation passes away, and another takes their place. The world is a great theatre, on which mankind act their parts, and then retire for ever. A few years ago, there existed not a single individual, of all the innumerable multitudes that now crowd the earth; and in a few years more, all the present race will cease to exist. Where now are the companions of our childhood and our youth, and the friends of our maturer years? How few of them remain! How many have been torn from us by the unsparing hand of death! — With great reason has the human race been compared to bubbles of water; to the waves that break in quick succession on the shore; to the flight of an arrow, the passage of a ship, and the shooting of a meteor, which leave no trace behind. But from this mutability of human affairs, much useful instruction may be derived. We may learn from hence, never to sink into despondency, how unpromising soever may be our situation. If our joys have hitherto been fugitive, so have been our sorrows; and this affords a strong presumption, that both the one and the other will always be transient. A lowering morning often proves a serene day; and the clouds which seemed to bear storms and thunder in their womb, are sometimes pregnant with fertilizing showers. Many things which at first assumed a most formidable appearance, have in the end proved blessings, and the tempest that threatened ruin and devastation, has rolled innocuous over our heads. If we review our lives, we shall find many things which, when they happened, we regarded as irremediable calamities; the effects of these we then supposed would be everlasting; that no new succession of objects would be able to drive them from our memory, or mollify the anguish which they occasioned. But what has generally been the consequence? If the traces of such misfortunes have not been entirely obliterated from our remembrance, yet the poignancy of sorrow has been so blunted by time, and the changes which it ever produces, that we can contemplate the most disastrous occurrences of our former lives, not with the "mad grief which enervates, but the mild melancholy which elevates and refines the soul." But above all, in reflecting upon the mutability of human affairs, and the rapid flight of time, let us ever remember, that we are formed for an immortal existence, that there is a principle within us, which will

"Flourish in immortal youth, "Lionard amidst the war of Elements, "The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

And let us endeavour, by continuing steadfast and immovable in virtue, to gain the favour and protection of that Being, "with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Jackson reported a supplement to an act authorising the levy court of Somerset to levy and assess a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.

Several bills were this day received from the house of delegates, and read.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the several incorporated banks in this state.

Mr. Carmichael reported a bill to quiet possessions and prevent suits at law. Read.

The resolution making an appropriation to furnish the government house, was read and assented to.

Mr. Tadey reported a bill to prevent the passing of bank notes within this state at a rate below their nominal value. Read.

The resolution authorising the Executive to employ counsel, was read the second and third time and assented to.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The bill for the relief of James Andrew, of Caroline county, was read the third time and will not pass. Sent to the house of delegates by the clerk.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

The senate met, and adjourned until Monday the 4th of January next.

Of the Yellow Stone Expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Martin Cautonment, 380 miles up the Missouri river, 2d Nov. 1818, from an officer of the Yellow Stone river expedition, to a gentleman in St. Louis. "After a very fatiguing and arduous march of nearly sixty days, we arrived at this place a few days ago, and took up our winter quarters on an island, called "Isle de Vaches," or Cow Island; and immediately commenced building our fort, which is progressing rapidly; I think it the best situation we could find between this and the mouth of the river.

"We have passed through a country which is not surpassed in fertility of soil and water courses by any in the world. Our boats have been propelled thus far, (excepting a little intermediate sailing) by the current, and the numerous sandbars, sawyers, planters and ripples, we were not enabled to make more than 9 miles per day on an average. It is a source of much astonishment to me, that we have not met with some serious accident; but, on the contrary, we have experienced none of any importance. Our force consists of about 347 men, including officers. Gen. Chambers having been ordered to take command of the 9th military department, this command devolved on Captain Martin, who I think well qualified to conduct an expedition of this kind. — As soon as the ice breaks in the spring, it is expected we will again resume our slow and arduous march to our destination, the mouth of Yellow Stone river. It is, however, my opinion, we will not reach it with our present force & the unfavorable prospects attending it. At least one third of the men's term of enlistment will expire before the march can possibly be performed; and the remainder are of such a description as will never answer the purpose. I expect in the spring, when the grass has attained a height sufficient for their protection, the Indians will begin to ask us where we are going, and our business; for you may rest assured, they will never fold their arms and tamely submit to our sending an armed force at a point so far in the heart of their country, when they are backed and constantly urged on by the British fur companies, on the Assynabion and Red rivers. We apprehend more danger from the Sioux and Rouricees than any other nations. My opinions on this subject may be groundless; time alone will determine the fact."

From the Federal Gazette.

MAN STEALING.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Delaware, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Concord, Del. Dec. 26, 1818. "A neighbour of mine informs me to day of further atrocious man stealing. A negro man (or boy) was kidnapped in Baltimore, by the master of a vessel belonging to Nanticoke river, brought here and sold to a southern trader, then put on board of a boat and carried, with five others, to Norfolk. They were all free, except two; and these were stolen from their masters, who think they have runaway. This man told him he was free, and lived in Baltimore; that they hired him to go down the river for a load of wood; his name is John Chesley, or Chesler, he is very black, and has a scar on his left cheek, as if from a horse kick, 18 or 20 years of age. As the traders were on the watch, my informant did not learn who the negro lived with in Baltimore. He can tell where he is taken into North Carolina. Knowing you to be the friend to this oppressed people, I have taken the liberty of soliciting

your assistance in making this known to the Protection Society, & other, hoping you will write me what can be done to get these poor fellows back.

There was another slave stolen from Baltimore, who said he hired his time from his master; the master's name is Sylvester Brown, lives near Chester Town, E. S. Maryland. He was also decoyed on board a vessel, brought down the bay and sold; and has gone in the same vessel to Norfolk. This poor fellow has a wife in Baltimore, to whom he was married about nine months, he belonged to the same man I have written to Mr. Brown by mail; but not knowing precisely where to address him, it is uncertain whether the letter will reach him. He is said to own, or sail a packet from Chester River. I am, &c.

JESSE GREEN.

MAIL ROBBERY.

It will be recollected that we gave a few days since an account of the loss of the mail between this place and Washington. Yesterday two negro men were committed to the jail of Baltimore county on the charge of having robbed it. The circumstances as related to us are as follows: the careless driver it appears, lost the mail bag out of the stage, which was found by the two negro men above mentioned.

It appears doubtful whether they knew what it was when they found it, as they appear, we are told, to be very ignorant slaves. They contrived, however, to make their way into it by the aid of a knife, and finding it contained letters, they contrived to open these also, took about \$2,800, in bank bills, & then burnt the letters and the mail bag. We understand about \$2,000 of this money has been recovered; what has become of the remainder is not yet known. — Tel.

A machine has been invented, & is now in use in this city, for Sweeping Chimneys, which is said to answer the purpose better than the climbing boys. By a certificate, which was published a few days since, from Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, in whose chimneys it has been used, there would appear to be full evidence of its practical utility. This being the case, we cannot but hope it will immediately go into general use and entirely supersede the necessity of employing boys for this purpose. In this event, the city will be freed from one of the most disagreeable nuisances that exists, scarcely excepting the noise. — The expense attending the machine is the same as that now incurred; the chimneys are much more effectually cleaned; and some of the most disgusting objects in nature with their untimely noise throughout the city, will be removed from the streets. Add to this the extreme suffering of these miserable creatures, from cold, hunger and the hardships and cruelties necessarily attendant on their business, and we cannot imagine that the citizens will hesitate to adopt a measure by which all these things will be done away. — N. Y. D. Adv.

Norfolk, Dec. 23.

Defiance to the Laws.

The Collector of this port, received by a pilot boat, late on Monday evening, a letter signed "John Marshall, 1st officer of the Revenue Cutter Active," stating in substance as follows — that the schr. Hornet, a "Chilian privateer, commanded by Agores Orne, having made her escape from Baltimore, without complying with the requisite formalities of the custom house, capt. Beard, of the Revenue cutter Active, was dispatched after and fell in with her laying at anchor off Hawkins Point, in the Patapoco river. — Lt. Marshall was then put on board of the Hornet, with instructions to bring her back to Fort Mchury as soon as the wind favoured. The next morning (Saturday, 19th inst.) a fine breeze blowing from the NW. the Buenos Ayrean brig Puerreydon came down the river, and passing near to the Hornet, the officers and crew of the latter gave three cheers, which being answered from the brig, the first Lt. of the Hornet, in defiance of the orders and remonstrances of Lt. Marshall, got the schr. under weigh, and proceeded down after the Puerreydon, her crew manifesting their cheerful compliance with the orders of the Lt. ut. by answering them with three cheers.

Off North Point they fell in with the brig Mary, of and bound up to

Baltimore, which Lieut. Marshall was preparing to speak, the first Lt. of the schooner, whose name is Beatty, ordered the ward room officers to seize and carry him below, pull him down off of the gun which he had mounted, with the intention of speaking the brig, threatening to confine him below, if he attempted again to speak any of them. They passed the Puerreydon, one of the Quarter Masters, (James Ware) took charge as pilot, and carried her to the capes, where falling in with the schr. M'Donoghue, had Lieut. Marshall, and Mr. Martin who accompanied him from the cutter, put on board her, when they were transferred to the steam boat Virginia, and proceeded to Baltimore on Monday morning.

Lieut. Marshall's letter further states, that the Hornet came to anchor off the Capes, to wait for the captain, and the pilot who brought the letter to the collector, stating that she remained at anchor about 4 leagues to the SW. of the Capes on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The letter declares that the Hornet has no commission or papers of any kind on board. Lieut. M. and Mr. Martin repeatedly solicited to be put on board some vessel bound to the bay, but were insultingly told that they should not leave the cutter until she reached the Capes.

The names of the captain and first lieutenant are stated above, the name of the 2d Lt. is Lieut. and that of the 3d, Smith.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the Revenue Cutter Monroe, belonging to this port being absent, the collector communicated the information to Com. Curtis, commanding navy officer on this station, requesting the aid of some of the naval force to bring in the Hornet, and a valuable Portuguese prize, which, he was informed, had been off the Capes several days, putting her cargo on board the ship "Go's Return, which cleared for this port last week. We regret, however, to state, that in consequence of the U. S. schooner Hornet, Lt. Comdr. Rampe, being entirely dismantled and under repair, and no other public vessel of sufficient armament being at the disposal of the Commodore, nothing has yet been done, or is likely to be effected to enforce obedience to our laws from these Buccaneers.

We understand that there are two vessels in port, built for privateers which might have been obtained and prepared in a few hours for such an expedition, but neither the Collector nor the Commodore felt authorised to make any engagement with the owners, for their employment on such a service.

Charlesston, Dec. 24.

Wanton and inhuman Murder.

James W. Gadsden, Esq. a citizen of the most mild amiable deportment was inhumanly murdered about 9 o'clock on Monday evening last, in the centre of our city, while returning home from a visit to a friend. Two men, Michael & Martin Toohy, brothers, have been committed to jail, charged with the perpetration of this diabolical act. The accused were returning home from a military parade, and Mr. Gadsden fell, under several wounds inflicted by bayonets.

Mr. Gadsden, who has been thus torn from the bosom of a happy family has left behind him an aged wife and 8 children, wrung to the heart with distress and wretchedness. Mr. Daniel M'Dowell, a young gentleman who interfered on the occasion, was also severely wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

New-York, Dec. 31.

A letter from St. Michaels, (Western Islands) states, a schr privateer has plundered the Portuguese ship San Juan Baptiste, bound to India, of \$320,000 and got clear off with her booty.

The demand on one of our Insurance Officers for property robbed from an American vessel by a privateer, mentioned yesterday, was \$3000, instead of \$2400.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hauling seines, hunting, passing through, or in any other manner trespassing on my Farm lying on Broad Creek; all such offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

JACOB WATERMAN.

Jan. 7.

FOREIGN.

STATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Triton, capt. Holcomb, sailed at Boston, Dec. 23d, in 48 days from Liverpool. By this arrival London papers to the 1st of November and Liverpool to Nov. 15th were received, being nearly a fortnight later than former accounts. Following is selected from the London papers.

The Triton brings dispatches to the Secretary of state of the United States, containing the treaty of commerce concluded by Mr. Gallatin with the British commissioners. The London Courier of Oct. 23, contains the commercial treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by the hon. Jonathan Rus-

The British army is to be reduced to 33,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men until further orders.

The most recent accounts from Manchester, state, that the cotton harvests were in full and active employment; and from the immense foreign orders that were daily arriving for twist, there was no probability of any immediate slackness.

The London paper of Oct. 26, states that Sir Gregor M'Gregor was to sail in a few days in the brig "Hornet" for South America.

General Gaurand, who lately died, has left a letter to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, begging her to interfere with the Congress in favour of her husband and his Master, is said to have received for answer to his application a present of about 30,000 francs, and positive orders to address her Imperial highness no more on the subject.

One of our papers, the London Courier, of October 26, announces that the following reductions of the army will take place on the 24th of December: "Dragoons, 20,000; Foot, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th and 3d and 4th battalions; Rangers, West India, York, African Corps, and York Chasseurs.

The total reduction will amount to about 30,000 men. The reduction in the Royal Artillery is still more extensive.

It is understood that a reduction of ten officers and twenty men of each company of the Guards, is also determined upon."

The king of England has completed the 58th year of his reign, being two years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the queen, it is said to be the intention of the ministry to propose to parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the king at Windsor. The care of his majesty to be confided to the duke of York, who is to have an additional allowance for his services.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

All the Allied Sovereigns & their ministers, except the Emperor of Austria, have now left Aix-la-Chapelle, and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review for the last time, the Army of Occupation before its final departure.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days, with not less than fifteen hundred blue-coated, enrolled in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid, speaks of the great embarrassment which the great minister of finance experienced. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 5th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

November 2.

The conference at Aix-la-Chapelle, so far as sovereigns took a part in it, is concluded. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left that place on the 20th ult. and have proceeded to Paris. The Princess of Valenciennes has been delivered up to France, being the first fortress that has been restored.

London, Oct. 25.

Differences with America adjusted. The matters, not in dispute exactly, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman departed for England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treat-