

represent a few days since, heard the following dialogue between a Planter and a Bailiff.

—Have you any news to

we have heard from Annapolis are going on there as could wish, & our friends could play a "deep game" success to our views. Do that so far as we had have removed all the Federal

The devil you have, why got into power you desire the federal party for doing being, and charged them exclusively directed by their "mooves and fishes," in the spirit of party.

It is true, we did so; and the benefit of those people began to believe. Bless you, I am told for in our gift, there were fapp agents, and we were with their desertion it not provided for, and newspapers threatened our no were unwilling to go

We have therefore re our acts have not cor with our professions, to benefit of our patron are many federalists provided for. We flourish with a belief, that they united with us, expectation of being product ranks. Beside, the raised to political as will animate our like to an active participation ensuing electioneering delegates have taken

They are doomed sur of Providence. (that they and attempts to misple may be avoided) every step which you have of the Federalists. When 17, they retired to their 17, they retired to their all the Christian would enjoyment and festivity

gged them before the public, and charged gauge too vulgar to be to the venet scoun own city, with corrup you have even ad longer period. I also admit. In which your political run since 1816, there of which fault could not some of our creatures for office than for the of truth, hunted upon. I with others at at it down. I full well moderats and fed rats aded to the same doments; and that both restrained by imper vote for a recess. I to blame in this. I time of me ting has aged. An attempt is to take away from our s on sides at auction ust in God it will su- not had it long e- right have you to it Prince George's? Our ousted in the defence from a war which you urged on you, the mo- to replenish it.

Washington, Feb. 10. COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Copy of a letter read at the annual meeting of the Colonization Society in this city on the 2d Jan. 1819.

To the Hon. H. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives—

Sir, In obedience to instructions from the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour in the U. States, we beg leave to lay before Congress some account of the measures pursued by this society for accomplishing the great objects of its institution, and the result of its inquiries and researches after such facts and information as might most clearly demonstrate how far any scheme of colonization, dependent for its success, upon the interior state of Africa, and upon the actual condition and disposition of her native tribes might be practicable—and also enable the founders of the intended colony to make the most prudent and judicious selection of a situation for it. In order to obtain the most recent and accurate information from sources of the most unquestionable authority, the society sent out at great expense two agents, Mr. Mills and Mr. Burges, who have proved themselves eminently qualified for the under-

we can govern the house of gates. Plan.—I hope not; but if you now, we country people must will try to return men to the general assembly more enlightened firm, and who will have patriotic enough to resist your designs to us.

The Legislature of this State, journaled on Saturday last, after passing 217 laws, a list of which will be found in this day's paper.

The following, taken from La Balle's Assemblies, is a curious account of a Dead Monk's reanimation. It is a well known fact that throughout all the monasteries of Sicily, the dead bodies of the monks are dried and made to stand erect in niches placed round a kind of pulchral chamber, where one of the brothers of the holy order, takes it in turn to watch for two hours every night, to put them in constant motion of the last awful change that every one is destined to undergo.

A Monk of Palermo, was passing part of the night in the manner above mentioned, when in the interval of his devotional exercises, he fancied he heard every now and then a very unusual noise; and looking steadily at that part of the room from which it proceeded, he perceived one of the dead monks nodding; he held up his lamp, and the head nodded again; he instantly hastened up stairs to the convent, to acquaint the brethren with the fearful omen. The monks laughed at his fears and persuaded him it was a mere illusion of the imagination; he therefore assumed courage to return, but took care to go to a different part of these extensive galleries, where he remained a while in anxious suspense. Finding all still and motionless, he began to think he must have been deceived by his imagination, and having returned to his former station, and fixed his eyes on the same dead monk, he again saw the head move, and nod at him. Away he ran, and declared that all the Saints in the calendar should not persuade him to go down against he was now so positive of the fact he had witnessed, that considerable alarm prevailed in the convent. The monks were called together, and eight or ten descended into the apartment with candles and holy water. They were brought opposite the dead body in question, but just as they drew up, a nod of the head put them all to flight. When the Superior was informed of it, he was extremely angry, and declared some English heretic had got in and played this trick; he therefore went down himself with another party. As they descended to the galleries their fears in some degree abated, and after advancing cautiously to the place, the Superior held up his lamp to the monk. It was no illusion. He had indeed once more entered this frail tenement of mortality! At that very moment the head shook violently and fell from the body, when out flew not the soul of a monk, but a living rat, which had made its nest in the skull.

This is a fact which happened lately, and is well known and authenticated at Palermo.

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The agents first visited England with a view to acquire preparatory instruction in the most efficacious mode of pursuing the objects of the mission, as the mass of rare, valuable and authentic information collected in that country from various sources, might aid them. They proceeded from England to the west coast of Africa, where they prosecuted their researches with such zeal, industry and intelligence, as most essentially have contributed to the illustration of many important and interesting facts, connected with the geography, climate, soil and produce of that part of the continent, and with the habits, manners, constitutions and domestic economy of its inhabitants. From the information thus obtained, the present period would seem to be denoted by a combination of favorable circumstances as the forerunners of a crisis for reducing to the practical experiment, those objects and objects of the society which have already met so encouraging a notice from Congress—and in the comprehensive utility and efficacy of which (abstracted from any doubts of their being susceptible of practical execution) no objection seems to be entertained in quarter.

The present facilities for acquiring the requisite territory from the various tribes, in situations combining every advantage of salubrious temperate climate with fertile soil—the pacific and humanized temper of mind prevailing among those tribes, their existing prepossessions in favour of the expected colonists in America; the actual settlement in that part of Africa of more numerous, intelligent and well disposed emigrants from among the people of colour, in this country; and the state of general peace, favourable to enterprizes of benevolence and utility, wholly unconnected with any political schemes, territorial or commercial aggrandisement; altogether form a confluence which must prove decisive of the success of an immediate experiment. But upon any permanent continuance of so favourable a state of things, no human wisdom or foresight can calculate with any reasonable certainty, if the present opportunity be not adequately improved. It is now reduced to the single question, whether the undertaking will be adopted and patronized by government, so as to become essentially national in its means and objects—or whether its ultimate success is to depend upon the responsibility and exertions of individuals, whose zeal and perseverance, unsubdued and unabated by faculty, by delay and disappointment, may be surely counted on—whose unprotected exertions and aided resources, whether of power or capital, must necessarily be tentative and precarious, if not in their ultimate effect, at least in the degree of promptitude with which their plans may be accelerated. It is now to be conceived apparent, that with the requisite aids and exertions from the government, the present generation cannot pass away without permanent and practically important benefits from the experiment; benefits resulting from glorification which will be felt qualitatively in our own social and domestic relations; and in the great objects political and international morality, in which this nation took so early, so decided and conspicuous a part in the attempts to abolish and press the slave trade.

The extensive, accurate and valuable body of information collected by the agents, and now presented to Congress through your kind mediation, consists of their journals of proceedings and personal observations, with an abstract of collateral information of unquestionable authenticity and great interest, derived from sources rarely accessible to the general reader or inquirer. The society has thus become possessed of many rare and valuable materials, not only for forming a more accurate judgment of the utility of the scheme of colonization; but also for the demonstrating how urgent and notoriously, and with that impunity, the prohibiting laws of the United States, and of other nations in regard to the slave trade, are violated by their respective citizens and subjects. Some important hints may also be derived from these documents for making the penal sanctions of those laws more effectual, and there is good reason to conclude, that the establishment of such a colony as has been projected by your society, might prove an important and efficient adjunct to the o-

ther preventive and remedial checks provided by law. E. B. CALDWELL, } Committee. W. JONES, } F. S. KEY. }

CONGRESSIONAL. IN SENATE. Feb. 9.

Upon the motion submitted by Mr. Morril, for requesting the President to strike from the rolls of the Army and Navy, such officers of either as were engaged in the duel lately fought in this vicinity, between Armistead T. Mason & John M. McCarty— Mr. Blyden addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President—The event to which the resolution relates has filled me with the deepest affliction. I claim the melancholy privilege of being the chief mourner here; Mason was my friend—a long and intimate acquaintance, ripened into a sincere friendship by an association in this body for several years, gave me an opportunity of appreciating his distinguished worth. Virginia loved him as one of her favourite sons; in war her shield—her ornament in peace. With her very name had been consecrated to patriotism, through successive generations. Its lustre lost nothing in the person of the deceased. He united the amiable qualities of the man to the big virtues of the patriot. His loss will be mourned by his country as a public calamity. In the vigour of life, wanting both the affection and confidence of a friend, and surrounded with every blessing that promised happiness, he has suddenly fallen the victim of a barbarous practice. Cut off in the commencement of a splendid career, he leaves a wretched mother, a disconsolate widow, a fatherless child, and a weeping country.

Oh, what a scene was there! But yesterday Selma was the abode of happiness; to day it is wrapped in mourning. See on yesterday the affectionate husband, the amiable wife, the tender infant—the pledge and cement of their happiness. To day, behold that husband, carried into the presence of his wife, banded in gurg. See her frantic with despair, precipitating herself upon the corpse of her bleeding husband, mingling her tears with his flowing blood, and convealing with his arms of death for the lifeless prize. See lifts her eyes to Heaven, the last refuge of the wretched, and in tones of agony cries out, My God, My God, restore my husband! Her prayers are given to the winds; his disembodied spirit has found its refuge, and its home in the bosom of its God, while his earthly remains are consigned to the cold and narrow house appointed for all the living. Peace be to his ashes! an may a kind Providence become the friend of the widow; pour balm into her afflicted bosom, and bind up the broken heart; be the father of the fatherless, and let him be the mother's prop; rock the cradle of her declining years, and be a consolation in her dying hour. If any thing can now administer to the affliction of his surviving friends, it will be the knowledge that Virginia, this day, through all her borders, weeps his untimely fall.

As to the practice of duelling, I have already, long since, given proofs of my sentiments, more substantial than mere professions—Whatever credit, if any, be due to it, to me it belongs, of having first presented to the legislature of my native state, the law against duelling. What will be its result on society, all-trying time must decide. The best hopes of humanity are connected with its success—or is it presumptuous to hope that Heaven may smile on our efforts.

And yet, sir, with these sentiments, I must still be opposed to the resolution under consideration. As to the rumours to which the mover refers, and on which he rests, in part at least, the success of his motion, they may or may not be true. Incidents of this kind are generally attended with the most exaggerated statements. If indeed they be true, as represented, I should feel no hesitation in pronouncing them as deserving the deepest abhorrence. Of some of the persons concerned in this melancholy tragedy, I know nothing; with others I have a slight acquaintance. Their characters forbid the belief that they have acted dishonourably. The statement made by the mover, sustained by proof, furnishes a strong reason against the adoption of the resolution. For it is palpably an ex parte proceeding, and we

are called upon to consign to infamy a man who have had no opportunity of being heard in their defence. Let us not multiply the regrets already attending this melancholy event, by doing an act of injustice. Let us not commit the dignity of the Senate, by taking cognizance of a subject which belongs to others. If a crime has been committed, the offenders are subject, if as the resolution supposes, they be military men, to trial by court martial, and, in any event, by a civil tribunal. To the President, as commander in chief, belongs the former; the latter to the civil magistrate. By this irregular proceeding, should it prevail, we depart from our own duty, in prescribing to others to whom of right the subject belongs, and of whose remissness there is no imputation. The crime of duelling is not to be corrected by a proceeding of this kind. The roots of the evil are too deep to be extirpated by a solitary paroxysm of zeal. Public opinion is the only corrective. No matter what may be the sum of or severity of penalties that are denounced against this atrocious practice, they, as experience has evinced, are ineffectual, unless their enforcement can be secured by the coincidence of public sentiment, and as with us, the law executes itself by disfranchising the offender. So long as public opinion requires an individual a submission to what is most improperly called the laws of honour, to maintain his grade in society, it is as capricious as unjust to anathematize those who submit to its decrees. Let the press—let your schools—let the pulpit—let your legislatures, throughout the nation, make a simultaneous effort, and continue it with zeal and perseverance, to extirpate this practice, the unwhispered prayer of a virtuous age. Upon such an undertaking, let us hope for the blessing of Heaven.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday. It is said, and we have no doubt correctly, that the President of the United States yesterday laid before the Senate a TREATY recently concluded between Mr. Secretary Adams, on the part of the United States, and Don Luis de Onis, on the part of Spain, FOR A CESSATION OF FLORIDA to the United States, and a provision for the payment in consideration thereof of a sum of money to our merchants having claims on the Spanish government for spoliation on their property; including also a settlement of the western boundary line between the U. States and Spain. This highly important treaty, so long wished, so long expected, if ratified, will impose on congress the necessity of organising a government for that territory before adjournment, and will add thus much to the mass of important business already before them.

From a London paper of Dec. 3.

There are it seems 40 frigates now upon the stocks, ordered to be laid down. May it be hoped that the American scale will be considered in the structure of every one of them? Some of the most painful of our historical recollections are those which place before us the unequal contests of British with American frigates. There had been in any case, enough, even before this late war, to know the force of the latter, for nothing is more public than ship building—it must be carried on close to navigable channels—and the eye of the seaman readily compares the length and breadth of one ship with another. Yet, with all this opportunity for preparation, not a single frigate existed in our navy, equal to the American rate. Surely this will not be the case hereafter. The subject should, however, be mentioned in Parliament, and the money refused, unless the vessels are built on proper scales. A delicate confidence is more tolerable in any matter than this.

Boston, Feb. 18. EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES. Yesterday the sentence of Death on John Williams, Francis Frederick, Niles Peterson, alias Niles Pe-

terson Polgreen and John Rog, convicted of Piracy and Murder on board the schr. Plattsburg, of Baltimore, was executed near the Burying Ground at Boston Neck. At the time appointed by the Marshal, quarter past 11 o'clock the procession moved from the Court House to the place of execution, where, after prayer and religious conversation until near one o'clock, at that hour the prisoners were executed. The day was cold, but fair. A very large concourse of spectators were assembled to behold the awful ceremony.

WHITE'S EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market Street. Correct Rates of Exchange on Bank Bills.

Table with columns for location (e.g., Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Kentucky) and exchange rates.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store,) The Laws altering and amending The Charter of this City, IN PAMPHLET FORM. Price—124 Cents. Feb. 25.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1819. JNO. IRELAND, adm'r. Feb. 25.

Disaplution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Scott & Price was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th inst. Henry Price is authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm, and informs the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has moved, & has opened a general Fruit Shop and Confectionary, in Church street, opposite Mr. James Holland's Barber Shop, where he intends keeping the best Fruit, Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Groceries, best Chewing Tobacco, and Spanish Segars of a superior quality. He particularly informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply the parties with the best of Fruit, at the most accommodating terms. He thanks them for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. H. P. Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment. HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r. Feb. 25.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Reekhall, in Kent county, who, in December last, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of detecting & bringing to punishment, according to law, thieves and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the state against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the society have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries; that a barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a corn house of Richard Brice have been burnt down, and a stable belonging to William Crane set on fire; and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described offenders, to destroy by fire the houses and property of every member of the society: Now, in order that the perpetrators of the above crime, may be brought to punishment, and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do hereby, and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, apprehend, and prosecute to conviction, the offenders in each case herein specified, or Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one; And also offer a pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction, the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof. Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, (18) eighteen hundred and nineteen.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, and the Federal Republican. Feb. 11. Sw.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Frederick county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of March next, on the premises, all that part of a tract of Land on Elk Ridge, known by the name of Dorsey's Grove, containing sixty four acres more or less whereof Elisha Barnes has a life estate, said and taken as the property of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Gustavus and Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs of Dr. Charles A. Warfield, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, shiff. A. A. County. Feb. 18.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 9th day of March next, on the premises, one Negro Woman named Hannah, one Negro Woman named Henry, one Negro Woman named Betty, one Negro Girl named Sophia. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Zarahish McConey, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, for Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, shiff. A. A. County. Feb. 18.