

venson Burn and Irvine Bar. There was no communication between the vessel and the land in the morning; and at ten o'clock it came on to blow very hard, with a heavy swell, when four of the crew came on shore in the jolly boat, with a line, but it unfortunately slipped from the vessel. A cask, however, with a line reached the shore, and four active, adventurous seamen, of Salt-coats (three of them shipmasters) immediately pushed off in a boat and succeeded in reaching the vessel. Having taken on board the Captain and ten of the crew, which was as many as the boat could carry, they were returning, when the boat upset, and all on board perished, within 200 yards of the shore, in the sight of a great number of people, who could give them no assistance. The body of Captain Reid, & that of one of the ship's boys named Clark, came ashore soon after, but all attempts to restore animation failed. The remainder of the crew, consisting of nine, with a passenger were seen clinging to the masts and rigging all day, the sea breaking over the vessel, but no attempt could be made to save them, and four of them dropped off during the night. Next morning, the weather having moderated, the other five seamen, with the passenger were carried on shore, and are just recovering from the humane attention they have met with. Those six, with the four who got ashore in the jolly boat the preceding forenoon, are all that are saved, nineteen having been drowned, including the four men who lost their lives in the generous attempt to save the lives of others. The following are the names of those four men, three of whom have left families:—Captain Robert Wood, jun. Capt in Samuel Ferrow, Captain Hugan, and John Hogart, seaman.

The following are the names of the people saved:—James Wallace, mate; D. M'Dougall, carpenter; Adam Duncan, second mate; Alexander H. Merren, boatswain; John E. ... W. Ham Pearson, George Fairlie, John Connolly, and John Douglas, seamen; and a passenger.

The vessel is already sanded as far as the gunwale, and partly broken up. The cargo, fortunately was not very valuable, consisting mostly of herrings with some plantation stores, a considerable part of which will probably be saved.

**From the Bell Patriot.**  
**PROCLAMATION.**—[Translation.]  
Quar. General at Juan Griego, in the island of Margarita, this 29th of March, 1819.  
Juan Bautista Arismendi, of the order of Liberators, and General in chief in the army, &c.  
Be it known, that on the 15th day, instant, entered this port the armed brig called the Irresistible, of the Oriental Republic of La Plata, with the Spanish brig of war Nereyde, as ten or— the latter having been captured by the Irresistible, in latitude 8, S. longitude 30 W. while sailing from Cadiz to Rio Janeiro. That on the 21st, the privateer L. Croila, from the Republic of La Plata, anchored at this port, and on the night of the 24th both crews mutinied, took possession by force of the Irresistible, and arresting the officers who were on board, made their escape with the vessel, in spite of the firing from the Croila, and the batteries from the land; and though the commander, Daniels, happening to be on shore, used every effort and diligence to appease the mutineers, and to prevent the escape, it was impossible to obtain it; for assisted by the place and the vessels in the harbour, he manned the brig Nereyde (now the Congress of Venezuela) and pursued the robbers without effect, owing to their superiority of sailing, and difference of time; in consequence of which the said commander, Daniels, was obliged to put back, after taking up the officers & men, whom the mutineers had landed on the coast, as adverse to their plans of piracy and plunder.

Such iniquitous conduct sets the criminals out of the protection of the laws; and to prevent in so much as possible their future depredations, under the pretence of commissions to cruise from the Republic of Venezuela; I do hereby declare, that the said brig Irresistible has no commission from the Oriental Republic of La Plata, since the 24th of this month, nor from the Republic of Venezuela; and that he ought to be considered as a pirate, and sailing under no authority & sanction from any government whatever, and as such to be captured by

the forces, public and private, of the state. And to the friendly and neutral nations, I do farther entreat & desire, to detain the said brig, if found, and to order him to this island, here to proceed in its case with the severity of the laws. Given at Juan Griego in the island of Margarita, under the seal of the admiralty, and countersigned by my secretary.  
Signed, Juan Bautista Arismendi, Pedro J. Prady. Sec'y.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 22.

The U. S. frigate Congress, Captain Henly, arrived off this port on the 14th inst. from Norfolk. Mr. Graham, our minister to Rio Janeiro, and who she is to take out, has not yet come on.

Mr. Baggot, and his Lady, reached this place on Friday evening from Washington, and will shortly sail for England in the British ship Forth, of 50 guns, which arrived in our outer harbour on Tuesday morning last. She fired a salute of 15 guns, which was answered from Fort Severn.

**Large Hogs.**  
A Hog weighing 1,105 pounds, has been sent from Connecticut to New-York for exhibition. Mr. Amos Wood of Boston, has a hog between 2 and 3 years of age, which on the 30th March last, weighed 1,106 lbs. and girthed 7 1/2 feet round, and measured in length 8 feet.

AQUILA BEALL, has been appointed Clerk of Prince-George's county court, vice Edward Harwood, resigned.

### A CURR.

EDWARD HARWOOD, having resumed the practice of the law, will transact as attorney, any business with which he may be favoured. Upper-Marlborough, April 17, 1819.

### ADDRESS

Of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to the Public.

The period has arrived when the American Colonization Society is called to increased activity and extended operations. The attention of the society has hitherto been principally engaged in collecting and diffusing information. The information thus collected is sufficient to satisfy every candid and judicious inquirer, that the establishment of a colony on the west coast of Africa is safe and practicable, and that it will be of great benefit both to this country and to Africa. We believe likewise, that there is a debt of justice and of moral obligation due from the people of this country to Africans, and their descendants in both continents, which can be discharged more satisfactorily and beneficially to each, in this way, than in any other. The board of managers therefore, some time since, came to the resolution of commencing the colony as soon as funds could be procured, and the necessary arrangements made. The board have since been engaged in preparing measures for these arrangements, a brief statement of which it is proposed to lay before the public. In the number of circumstances which have since occurred to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, to animate their zeal and quicken their diligence, they gratefully recognize the smiles of Providence on their humble efforts.

It is already known to the public, that the managers laid before congress, at the last session, a great variety of documents, and other valuable information, relative to the proposed colony and the slave trade, selections from which have been published by that body, with the second annual report of the society. The shortness of the session, and the many of other important business before congress, did not leave sufficient time for the discussion and consideration of the proposition of colonization. At the close of the session, however, an important law passed, entitled, "An act, in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." This law was zealously supported by the friends of the society, and shortly after its passage a committee was appointed by the board to wait on the president of the U. S. and the heads of departments, to tender the services of the managers in any way in which they might be useful in carrying it into effect. From the measures adopted by the executive, it is probable, that there will be a number of captured negroes to be provided for before the end of the year; and assurances having been given, that in the society would procure a proper situation in Africa, the captured negroes should be put under its care, and be provided for at the public expense, the course to be pursued by the board could no longer remain doubtful. A number of free people of colour in different parts of the U. S. have already offered themselves for the colony. To select those best qualified to lay the foundation of this infant establishment, the managers feel it of the utmost importance to its future character and prosperity. To aid in this and other important preparatory measures, the board has appointed the Rev. William Mead, of Virginia, agent of the society. To those who know Mr. Mead, the value of his labours and the importance of his pastoral services, this appointment will be one of the highest pledges which the managers can give to the public of the importance of the duties in which they are engaged, and of their zeal and perseverance in their discharge.

The managers have entered upon these duties, and engaged in these measures, with a humble dependence upon Divine Provi-

dence, and a firm reliance on the justice, humanity, and liberality of their fellow citizens, that the necessary pecuniary aid will be afforded for the prosecution of their plans. For the purpose of collecting funds, and of giving and procuring information, agents will be sent to the different cities in the U. S. and to such other places as will be convenient. It is hoped that associations will be formed in different parts of the U. S. to aid the society. Over so widely extended a country much must be left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

We have, however, now to make a more pressing call for immediate relief and aid. A few days since, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, transmitted to the board of managers an advertisement in a Georgia newspaper, offering for sale, on the 4th of May next, 30 or 40 negroes who had been introduced into the state in violation of the law prohibiting the slave trade. The law of Georgia, directing these sales, passed Dec. 19th, 1817, and may be found in the appendix to the second annual report of the society, p. 91, letter I. By the 3d sec. of that law, it is provided, "That if, previous to any sale of any such person of colour, the society for colonizing the free persons of colour, within the U. S. will undertake to transport them to Africa, or any other foreign place, which they may procure as a colony for free persons of colour, at the sole expense of said society, and shall likewise pay to his excellency the governor all expenses incurred by the state since they have been captured and condemned, his excellency the governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said society in such manner as he may deem expedient."

The Board unanimously determined to avail themselves of the privilege contained in this law, and to send an agent to Georgia to comply with the conditions, and to take charge of these unhappy victims of violence and fraud, for the purpose of returning them to their native soil. Preparations are making, with the aid of the government, for a safe asylum, where they will be provided for and instructed till the colony can be prepared for their reception. Providence has thus enlarged the sphere of usefulness and the field of exertion for the Society. The Managers are called to more active duty, and an opportunity is thus given to the public, in the commencement of our operations, to test the sincerity of those expressions of detestation so frequently uttered against the slave trade, and of those recent professions of sympathy for the abused and oppressed Africans. The call is urgent, the occasion pressing, the time short, much is to be done in a few days, or these unhappy beings will be beyond our reach. It is supposed that about five thousand dollars may be required for this object; and as there is not time to make personal application to individuals, it is requested, that the Auxiliary Societies and individuals favourable to this object, will make immediate exertions to raise funds to enable the Board to comply with the conditions of the Georgia law. Money collected for this purpose, and donations for the general object of the Society, may be forwarded to David English, cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, District of Columbia, Treasurer of the Society.

We know that we commence our operations and make this call at a time peculiarly embarrassing. Times and seasons are in the hands of Him who doeth what seemeth him right, and can overrule all to our good. He who doeth for such objects but lendeth to the Lord. We have followed what we believe to be the opening of Providence. This time may be selected to try our faith & test our sincerity. The widow's mite was more acceptable than the costly offerings of the great. Will not then, the sacrifices now made in a proper spirit, be more acceptable than the offerings from the overflowing of abundance.

By order of the Board of Managers,  
E. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.  
JNO. UNDERWOOD, Recording Sec'y.

**SALE OF AFRICAN SLAVES.**  
On Tuesday, the 4th of May next, in the town of Milledgeville, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, between 30 and 40 prime African slaves which have been taken possession of by the state of Georgia in consequence of their having been introduced contrary to the laws of this State, and of the United States. Indisputable titles will be made, and prompt payment required.

By order of the Governor,  
Charles Williamson, Agent.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, cheerfully offered the use of his island near Cape Charles, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and accompanied the offer with a refusal to accept any compensation. It is called Smith's Island; and is happily adapted, and most favourably located for the purpose; and has been selected by the President of the United States for the captured Africans, till they can be sent to Africa.

### From the N. F. Daily Advertiser.

One of the most important decisions that has at any time been made by the Supreme Court of the United States, has taken place during the present term. We allude to that in the case of Dartmouth College. The attempt to deprive that institution of its chartered privileges, and to despoil it of its property, by a legislative act, was not only unwarrantable, but unprincipled. Nothing that has ever occurred in our country, has more strongly evinced the injustice as well as the baseness of party spirit, than this instance of arbitrary and violent conduct. It is to be presumed that the decision of the court in favour of the college, will not only do justice to that particular seminary, but give firmness and security to the rights of all corporate bodies and public institutions. It will also teach demagogues a salutary lesson, by showing them, that though they manifest a total disregard to the security of property, and the rights of others, yet the courts will set aside their acts whenever they shall go abreast of the privileges secured by the constitution.

### From the Connecticut Courant of April 13.

After a very animated contest throughout the state, the taxation party claim to have succeeded, though by a majority some thousands smaller than they promised their deluded followers. When we consider the means that have been used—the misrepresentations that have been made—the arts that have been practised, it is rather a matter of regret than surprise. From the information received from a number of towns as to the manner of conducting the election, we have no doubt that there was, in fact, a majority of the electors in favour of the State Ticket.

Whatever may be declared to be the result, we congratulate our friends upon the efforts which have been made. There has been an exertion honourable to those who made it—honourable to the character of the state, and it will not be without its use to the public. When the men who may possess a little brief authority shall find, that out of nearly forty thousand votes, they were elected by a majority of a few hundred—when they learn that since last fall their majority in the house has diminished nearly one half, we hope they will learn not to sport with the authority with which they may happen to be vested should they obtain it, and not spend the time for which they are paid by the people in petty cabals and caucusing. And when the people shall find, as they soon will, that all this outcry about toleration was only to raise to office a certain set of men, whose talents and services could form no claims—and that as soon as they reached the places for which they had been sighing, they were more intolerant than those they accused; we trust that even this temporary exaltation of these men may not be without its use. For although many men under the new order of things are brought to the polls who have little interest in the community, yet we trust that as yet there is a considerable majority of the body of electors who have some interest in the conduct of their rulers, and who will narrowly watch the proceedings of men who have boasted so much and done so little for the great body of the people.

**To the Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.**  
As the launching of the United States steam-boat at Pittsburgh, has been announced, and as it may not be generally known what are the objects in view, I send you some extracts of a letter from a young officer going upon the expedition. She is called *The Western Engineer*, and will start from Pittsburgh about the first of May. It is intended that she shall navigate the western waters as far as the Yellow Stone River, which will require upwards of two years. It is not expected that they will do more than explore the waters of the Missouri and its tributary streams the first season, as the movements will be gradual, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of that section of country, with a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals and curiosities. The expedition is under the direction of Major Stephen H. Long, of N. Hampshire, of the topographical engineers, attended by Mr. James D. Graham, of Va. and Mr. Wm. H. Swift, of Mass. from the U. S. Military Academy—Maj. Thos. Bidelle, of Philadelphia, of the artillery, and the following gentlemen:—

Dr. Jessup, of Philad. Mineralogist.  
Dr. Say, of do. Botanist and Geologist.  
Dr. Baldwin, of Wilmington, Del. Zoologist and Physician.  
Mr. Peale, of Philad. Landscape Painter and Ornithologist.  
Mr. Seymour, do. do. do.  
Maj. O. Fallow, Indian Agent.

She is well armed and carries an elegant flag, painted by Mr. Peale; representing a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the Calmet of peace and a sword. The boat is 75 feet long, 13 feet beam, draws 19 inches of water, with her engine, which together with all the machinery, is placed below deck, entirely out of sight. The steam passes off through the mouth of the figurehead, (a large serpent.) The wheels are placed in the stern; to avoid the snags and sawyers which are so common in those waters. She has a mast to ship or not as may be necessary. The expedition will depart with the best wishes of the scientific part of our country.

### Glorious Sport.

On the 3d day of March, 830 men from the towns of Gaines, Barre, Ridgeway and ... encompassed about 150 miles, on three sides, Lake Umbagog on the north, who ... towards a given point in the ... driving bears, wolves and ... When the party arrived at the ... they had enclosed and ... rounded one rabbit, at which ... than 200 muskets and rifles ... discharged, but without effect, rabbit made its escape.

### MILITARY MANIA.

Extract from the Baltimore Evening Chronicle.

"The danger now to be apprehended, is not that Americans will not feel a jealous sensibility for their rights; but that they will feel it with a sensibility too strong, and that an ardent, heated, and ungovernable ambition will such seasons take the lead of judgment. We have been dazzled by the splendour of glory, and have been dazzled and delighted by a radiance as brilliant as it is generous and deceptive. The ... that this gaily phantasm of ... will receive the undivided ... of Americans—that for every ... real or imaginary, offered to foreign nations, we shall disdain diplomatic inquiry, and appeal once to arms. It must be ... to the most superficial observer, since the conclusion of the late ... a change has been taking place in the character of our country. Thousands and thousands of youthful hearts are beating for battle, they look with disdain on the repose of civil life, and speak of war not as a national calamity, but as something to be desired.

How impatiently for example many turn over the pages of daily papers, and complain that columns contain no interesting intelligence—that no battles are fought—no cities reddened by the conflagration. All these marks of the temper of the times—they ... what ideas predominate in the minds of our countrymen. We will ... for the present, enter into a ... sion how far it is prudent or ... our government to husband ... foster such feelings. Military ... demies are erected, where ... and aspiring minds are taught ... science and art of human ... ery—these at the conclusion of ... years, will be succeeded by ... all impatient for the arrival of ... by the voice of their country, glory or to death. If this ... mania once gains the ascendancy we may bid farewell, a long ... to the constitution of our ... Ambition will trample with ... feet on that consecrated ... succeed to the jurisdiction of ...

### FROM BRAZILS.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to Feb 21. It was currently reported that Lima had surrendered to the Patriots, after having sustained a blockade, & suffering from provisions. The Ontario, of war, capt. Bidelle, arrived at 20th, put in for water, and was sail immediately for the U. S. was last from Valparaiso, 60 days but the political and other news may have brought, had not transmitted. It was said she had made the veys at Columbia River.

### FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

The facts disclosed in the following communication, are serious and unquestionable—we believe their publication may subvert the cause of humanity, at least so far as to prevent the perpetration of similar deeds by this monster of iniquity.

### A QUACK.

Much enquiry having been made of late, and the public mind greatly agitated, in consequence of the den death of Mr. Jacob Buswell Salisbury—the writer feels himself authorised, (for the satisfaction of the enlightened part of the community) to state, that no doubts entertained, that his death was caused by the unwarranted, very injudicious administration of an herb, botanically called Lobelia, but commonly termed Throat Weed. From my own knowledge of said plant, it is so highly important medical virtue, properly prepared and exhibited, though equally deleterious and

properties under direction of Empiric or Quacks, who are totally ignorant of the structure of the human body; as well as the effects liable to be produced by medicine, on delicate machine. The Lobelia is a common plant, to be found in abundance in dry fields and high way. Leaves oblong slighter, sessile, alternate, on the upper surface numerous tubercles, nerves branched. The flowers in a kind of spike; pale blue colour. Doubtless all, well disposed will agree with the writer, that notwithstanding the many experiments to find its properties by celebrated medical gentlemen, still further experience is truly requisite to ascertain its real virtues.

The following statement of facts is intended to show that an immoral and improper use of the above described Plant, was the immediate cause of Mr. Jacob Buswell's death. On Thursday morning, March 18, 1819, a man by the name of True, of Pittsfield, N.H. great friend of the wife of Mr. B. and a respected Doctor, visited Mr. B.'s residence. In conversation with him and his family, he (the said True) is known to them his profession the hearing art; and urged the merits of his nostrum upon Mr. Buswell, who, though sometimes consulting real or imaginary, offered to foreign nations, we shall disdain diplomatic inquiry, and appeal once to arms. It must be evident to the most superficial observer, since the conclusion of the late war, a change has been taking place in the character of our country. Thousands and thousands of youthful hearts are beating for battle, they look with disdain on the repose of civil life, and speak of war not as a national calamity, but as something to be desired.

Our Havana successes of the year. The far from 60,000 men, with a view to overturning the king's stated, a wretched betrayed, and a former Republic. Mr. Vincent pointed the Polish and American flag at the Havana. Mr. David Nagle Pensacola and occupied by the and troops on the last. The coronation took place on the Col. King and the Spanish forces, Havana Diario, 270 men had been possession of St. American troops.

The invention is much more an establishment of The bank of St. the most ancient founded in 1407 of the thirteenth grandson of G. Tartar conquered money into China was at once followed Kaigato, the sum were obliged to count of the great deduced in the ... Since this epoch government has spent money, and now show a ... In Turkey also certain taxes of those who pay the taxes have the count. It is not pre money was first Mongols; on the invention was even its use was oblarly attractive for its temporary of difficulty. The idea of a promissory or sent intrinsic value to a simple ple, of which the ... Aristotle, in his us that Denis, case, coined money he declared to be lent to silver! Timotheus of Athenians, in a coined brass money murdering soldiers receive it, in the spoils he was heard much of used by the Car Is it true, no money, but y tokens of va confidence; the

city, there can ever of their necessities or having given clothing, providing sent them to States, consigned to ... "In the prison man Lapeham, chael Williams, are confined. gularly supplied provisions, and of money, is them.

"I visited them formed by the ception of the had no reason to treated with e possibly could government! The dressed and in Every thing that them by our mind understand will they have to feel until the subject tween the United country are amic

"In assisting men, our consul, and Mr. Will place, particular probation of the mer has exerted ner honourable which he has b vernment, and ficient proofs to cure their gratit friends."

Our Havana successes of the year. The far from 60,000 men, with a view to overturning the king's stated, a wretched betrayed, and a former Republic. Mr. Vincent pointed the Polish and American flag at the Havana. Mr. David Nagle Pensacola and occupied by the and troops on the last. The coronation took place on the Col. King and the Spanish forces, Havana Diario, 270 men had been possession of St. American troops.

### The Origin of

The invention is much more an establishment of The bank of St. the most ancient founded in 1407 of the thirteenth grandson of G. Tartar conquered money into China was at once followed Kaigato, the sum were obliged to count of the great deduced in the ... Since this epoch government has spent money, and now show a ... In Turkey also certain taxes of those who pay the taxes have the count. It is not pre money was first Mongols; on the invention was even its use was oblarly attractive for its temporary of difficulty. The idea of a promissory or sent intrinsic value to a simple ple, of which the ... Aristotle, in his us that Denis, case, coined money he declared to be lent to silver! Timotheus of Athenians, in a coined brass money murdering soldiers receive it, in the spoils he was heard much of used by the Car Is it true, no money, but y tokens of va confidence; the

### From a Letter of an American

gentleman to his friend in Boston, dated "Malaga, Feb. 5, 1819. As the situation of individuals is a subject at all times resting to the humane, I have the liberty of stating what I relative to our countrymen on the coast of Africa and in place, that the minds of those, being an interest in their welfare be relieved from the unpleasant conditions with which they must ally be filled from the prejudic accounts received from time to time in the United States regarding treatment, which when known com being injurious to the character of the Spanish government, redound much to their honour. At Alhucenas, and Pemon de la era, fortresses on the Moorish coast, Thomas C. Conckling, Zebibears, Thomas Weston, John ... and — Thompson, are ned! These men have been led through the humanity of Erving our minister at Madrid, R. W. Meade, and our country, in Cadix, Gibra tar, and this with upwards of two thousand dollars clothing, and other to make them comfortable. As there is a regular commu between those places & this