

No death has ever occurred in the village since its settlement.

Our men went out at low water and brought in a boat load of five large oysters. We had a tornado to-day. It greatly purifies the air, dispels the general haze, and seems to diminish distances. After the rain, the mountains appeared admirably, with clouds resting along their sides or crowning their summits. Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

A canoe with twelve persons, from Bendou to the Plantain islands, stopped along-side. Two women appeared to be the principal passengers. Some of the women have very amiable and intelligent faces. The Africans generally appear cheerful and happy. Some of the canoes will carry forty persons, and sail about this bay at all seasons of the year, with entire safety. Sometimes, they spread a mat for a sail. Some use oars, but they generally use paddles. This land was once more populous. It is doubtful whether the population is now increasing, though the proportion of small children is very large. I think I never saw so great a proportion of healthy, active children in any country. Great numbers of the youth and the middle aged are in foreign Janos, while the relics of old age, the head men, and throngs of young children are left behind.

Thursday, 23d April, 1818. We had an interview with Fara, and made a brief statement of our objects and wishes, which he well understood. Rango, the chief speaker, replied in a very appropriate manner, "We hear you; we like your words; may God bless you, give you health and long life; may he bless Kuzilt, Martin, and the Caulkers too, because they were good in coming to introduce you. We shall not say much now; Fara, you see, is young, a boy; he will stand behind Sherbro, and will speak the same word as his father. We have not talked with Sherbro—you have; you have seen Caulker, Tucker, Soyrah, &c.—they have offered you lands:—which do you fancy most? When a man wants a wife, and goes to a father who has many daughters, he tells the father which he likes best," &c. We told him that we had not seen all parts of the country yet, and were not prepared to make a selection; nor could we let the kings know our choice until we should return from our country. He said, we "were at liberty to go any where; the country was large, many parts where no people lived were very good land—the banks of the Yabucker were fertile, and had few people; the Bagroo country was wide and vacant." He thanked us for our present, and Mr. K. for bringing us to Sherbro. He said he knew we should write all his words in our books, so we must hear true and write straight. (Laying his palaver brush flat & straight on the ground.) They said "it was a custom of their country, when strangers came, to pour a little wine on the graves of their fathers, and say 'good strangers, etc. and they wanted a little wine to pour at the root of the tree, once fallen, now standing erect." We told them their intimation would not be forgotten; and having taken an affectionate leave of them, we returned on board, and sent them a bottle of wine, rather to bedew their royal lips, than to sprinkle the ashes of their fathers, or irrigate the marvellous tree.

At 11 A.M. we sailed from Campelar, having seven or eight fathoms water until we came to the mouth of the Bagroo, where we had four or five fathoms. The general course of the Bagroo is from the east. The banks are low, and covered with mangroves. Many little islands lie along on each side, near the mouth. The river is one and a half, and one mile wide, for the first six miles. Here comes in, on the right, the Banga, from the south east, a quarter of a mile wide at its entrance. Shortly above, comes in the Robanna on the left, one hundred yards wide. This flows out from the Bagroo fifteen miles above, and having made a little excursion of about twenty five miles, here returns to the parent stream. Passing up about ten miles, from the Banga, with a few curves and windings, comes in from the right, the beautiful Mano, one hundred yards wide. Here we anchored early in the evening, in five fathoms. By measure, the Bagroo was here found to be three hundred and fifty yards over. At the confluence of these rivers, or on the right bank of the Mano, is the place for our town. Mr. K. gives it a preference to any other part of Sherbro. (To be continued.)

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

We have been furnished by a gentleman of the Bar, with the following general statement of the principle decided by the Supreme Court yesterday, on the Insolvent cases pending before that court.

**INSOLVENT LAWS.**  
In the Supreme Court of this state, now in session in this city, the opinion of the Court was given yesterday by Mr. Chief Justice Spencer on the subject of our Insolvent laws.

The late decision on this subject at Washington had given birth to sundry legal proceedings, involving the validity of Insolvent discharges, and a variety of cases were accordingly presented to the Court. The majority of the cases, it was observed by the Chief Justice, resolved themselves into three classes—

1. Applications for leave to issue writs scire facias to revive old judgments, docketed previously to the passage of the laws, under which the Insolvents obtained their discharges.

(The effect of which would be to reinstate the judgments in their original force, and to confirm their lien upon all the real estate, owned by the Insolvents at any time subsequently to the entry of such judgments, in whose hands the same might be.)

2. Applications to set aside executions, issued on judgments that had been a long time dormant, but which were obtained on contracts made previously to the passage of the law, under which the insolvent had obtained his discharge.—(The law of 1811 was more particularly in view in this class of cases.)

3. Application to set aside executions, which had been issued on judgments obtained on contracts made since the passage of the present Insolvent law in 1813, under which discharges had been obtained.

The importance of the questions were so great that the court stated they should hold the cases comprised in the two first classes under advertisement until the next term of the court.

On the last class of cases the court decided that the executions must be set aside with costs, leaving it to the plaintiffs to bring actions of debt on the judgments if they think proper.

The binding authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question presented for their decision was distinctly recognised. It was held, however, that neither of the cases before that court, presented the point, on which this 3d class of cases turned. In one, the contract was made before the passage of the law; in the other the contract was made by the citizens of South Carolina, and in reference to the laws of that state, and that the allowing a law of New Orleans to discharge the debt, might therefore be held to impair the obligation of the contract.

The Court did not admit of the force of the distinction as taken by the United States Judges, between the impairing the obligation of contracts and altering or taking away the remedy for enforcing them. And they considered themselves as having the same right to analyze the reasoning, and to dissent from the opinions of the United States Judges, on all the topics not necessarily involved in the decision of the precise case before them, that they had to analyze and dissent from the obituaries of their own predecessors.

The conclusion to which the court arrived was, that a discharge obtained under our state laws, would operate as a bar to a claim upon a contract made in this state, subsequently to the passage of the law, inasmuch, as it must be supposed to have been made in reference to such law, and the possibility of a discharge of the debt without a full payment of the money to have been at the time within the contemplation of the creditor.

The opinion of the court was given at much length, and will soon be published. The above sketch does not aim at giving the exact phraseology of the court, but the general outline is believed to be correct.

We are led to believe, that one expression in the communication in our paper on Saturday, is liable to be misunderstood. It is there said, that the Court decided—"that the execution must be set aside with costs, leaving it to the plaintiffs to bring actions of debt, on the judgments, if they think proper." It

may, perhaps, be imagined, from the form of expression here used, that the Court intended to leave this point for future consideration. Such, however, we are informed, was not the fact—but they considered and determined that the discharges were valid, and that the parties interested could not be subjected in any form of action.

NY. Daily Adv.  
From the National Intelligencer of May 12.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**  
J. J. Astor, Esq. has kindly permitted an examination of a journal kept at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, by an officer of his ship, the Beaver. It is regretted that a thermometer was not employed. From an examination of the journal, from March, 1811, to March, 1812, the following results have been formed, which afford a tolerable idea of the Meteorology of that position.

Cloudy	116
Rain	122
Clear	164
Fresh gales and squally	18
Snow	4
Hail	5
Thunder and lightning	3
Frost, hail, ice	8

The winds were principally from the W. and SW. In May, 1811, they planted a garden with a variety of seeds, and sowed clover, timothy, and other grass seeds. A turnip taken from the garden December 20, weighed 15 1/2 pounds, and was 33 inches in circumference. Radishes succeeded well. The officers and seamen kept the 4th of July in a proper manner. They had salmon through the summer, chiefly furnished by the Indians, who were in general, friendly. Some of the salmon weighed 45 lbs. each. Astoria is in latitude 46° 15'. Its mild temperature depends on the general winds passing over a large extent of ocean. In the middle latitudes in both hemispheres, the prevalent winds are from the western semi-circle, and the western shores of the two continents are warmer than the eastern. Liverpool in latitude 55° is warmer than Boston in latitude 42°.

From the same of Thursday.

The correspondence between Lord Cochrane and Captain Biddle has been the subject of some remarks in the newspapers, which might have been well spared, because not less unjust than inconsiderate. In the first place the shape in which we find the documents is at least questionable. They are translated from a Chilean paper; and they must have been translated from the originals before they appeared there, as my Lord Cochrane has probably not been long enough in his new vocation to write the language of the country under whose banner he has enlisted; and if he had, we are sure Capt. B. did not answer him in any tongue but that his mother taught him. It is not very likely, after this translation from a translation, this double filtration, that the letters now published retain much resemblance to the originals. Since the gallant Admiral—or bravery has always been allowed him—has, to suit some purpose, caused this correspondent to be published in Chili, and mutilated as it is by the mode of its transmission, it has found its way into our papers, it would be well that the correspondence, in its genuine shape, should be laid before the American people. Not that we suppose, from what has appeared, that any blame is imputable to Capt. B. upon the statement now presented to us. We doubt not, he knows his duty; and, knowing it, he would not have exhibited the characteristic of our naval officers if he had failed in its performance. Our officers are not sent abroad to be schooled by the Admirals or Lords of any nation on earth.

From the Trenton True American. TREATY WITH SPAIN.

We perceive that it is generally considered as unquestionable that the government of Spain will promptly ratify the treaty concluded by its minister here; yet, we acknowledge this point appears to us very doubtful. That government has not evinced much disposition to do us justice, nor great anxiety to secure our good will. The Convention formed at Madrid in 1802, was not ratified by that court until 1818. As substantial reasons may be assigned for refusing or neglecting to ratify the treaty, as the convention; and if her statesmen are at any loss for arguments to justify such refusal or neglect, they may possibly derive as-

stance from the speeches, reports, and publications of some of our countrymen. That government may also disavow the authority of Don O'Neil to force the treaty, as the British government once did the authority of Erskine to make the arrangement by which the embargo was raised, and the mouths of starving millions filled in England. The Don himself has gone home, and whether to advise the ratification or rejection of the treaty, is a subject of conjecture. The British government, too, if we may judge from the tenor and temper of their papers, or indulge an opinion as to the extent of their apprehensions for the safety of their colonies and commerce, should Florida pass into our hands, or the height of their jealousy of the increasing wealth, strength and consequence of the U. States—the British government, we say, may not yield their assent to the cession of the Floridas to us, unless Cuba is surrendered to them. This Spain justly deems the brightest jewel in her crown, and will part with only in the last extremity.—Yet Spain would greatly dread a rupture with Britain, whose interest already prompts her to the aid of the patriots, and whose arms could, in one campaign, effect their independence, and assure their gratitude. On the whole, we shall not be surprized should the ratification of the treaty be suspended until the result of the pending enterprise is known; and should that prove even partially successful, we shall as little wonder at its total rejection.

From Bell's London Messenger of March 28.

**EUROPEAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.**

The last week has produced two foreign articles of intelligence, of considerable importance, indeed one of them much more pregnant with consequences than it may now appear. These events are, the cession of Florida, by the court of Madrid, to the government of the United States, and the project of the law for governing the French press.

As respects the cession of the Floridas, we have long been persuaded that the Spanish government would at length consent to this cession, and would make the best bargain, for a profitable exchange, for what had long become only burthensome. The Floridas, however valuable in themselves, were not of a nature to become of any value to a government like that of Ferdinand whose spirit is to reap what others sow, and to procure its revenue by an enormous taxation upon commerce and mines. Florida, though a vast and unbroken mine of agricultural produce, has no mines of silver and gold; it wants capital to commence its agricultural operations, and industry to continue them; it wants good laws, enlightened magistrates, and a reformed religion. But Ferdinand and his government could supply nothing of these necessities. Florida, therefore in their hands was the vineyard of the sluggard. Its hedges were broken down, or rather not planted; its fields were untilled, and its noble waters and rivers were choked with mud.—Spain under these circumstances, has ceded little in ceding the Floridas.

We have often had occasion to say that the Americans are a very acute people, and see their interest at as long a distance as the most of profound politicians of Europe. It was with a view to the present cession that they sent a mission along the South American coast, during the last summer. The avowed object of that mission was to enquire into the actual relations of the emancipated cities and provinces of South America. The real purpose was to hold out a very intelligible menace to the government of Madrid, and thereby to convey a hint, which, in the recent negotiations with respect to Florida, has not been lost upon the Spanish ministers.—This policy is equivalent to that of a private dealer who, desirous of getting a good price for his commodity, points out a second bidder whilst he is dealing with the first.—"Do as you please. I think myself bound in honour to give you the refusal; but you see another chapman is at the door.

Nor will this republican ambition of the American people remain satisfied, even with this acquisition, though the immediate result of it be, that in any future war with England, it exposes our West India Islands to such rapid and successive invasions, as most exhaust any fleet we can send to save or recover them. With the single exception of Jama-

ica, which is of such a nature as to require a special provision for its defence, all the Caribbean Islands are under the immediate protection of the United States, and upon this simple principle they will not be worth the cost of a necessary reconquest. This is our condition, we do not think it of much consequence. Another consideration, more manifest in the American people and government, is the loss of Florida, by which some avowed jealousy exists to Mexico itself. The United States, began to speculate on the comparative value of Mexico, America, and the Spanish government, and under these feelings, push the frontier boundary of the United States towards Mexico, as thus stated in the Gazette of the government, and may be deemed almost official, that it was a strong indisposition of the American Senate to relinquish territory between the Sabine and Rio del Norte, the line of demarcation originally contended for, more value to the United States (and which would include a considerable portion of seaboard of Gulf of Mexico) than the whittled west of the Rocky Mountains, which, for centuries to come, is of very little importance to us.

The other principal article of foreign intelligence, is the proposal for a new law to regulate the press. We think ourselves, these intended regulations go a little too far, and rather lead to servitude of the public press, to the due regulation of its use. But perhaps the French press under the present state of things require this great degree of control. Parties and passions run very strong; and we understand that some of their political papers are written with a most ardent contempt of the authority of government. We cannot but feel much sympathy for French writers: for in no language in Europe is the public press so scandalous, indecent and irreligious.

Savannah, May 12.

**ALARMING.**  
Letters from Augusta, by the mail, mention that there was a contemplated plan laid by the blacks of that city and its vicinity to assemble on the 10th inst. at the Beach Island, and proceed thence to Augusta, set fire to the place, and destroy the inhabitants. Mr. Alexander Russel, notary public when hailed, was shot by the guards posted on the occasion, and expired in two hours after receiving the wound. We shall give the particulars by this evening's mail.

A letter from Augusta by the evening's mail confirms what was published yesterday from that quarter. Fifteen of the negroes have been arrested—and the leaders tried and condemned to death Monday (yesterday) last. The papers of that city state notice of the affair, excepting the accident which took place from the fire of the patrol guards shooting Robert Russell instead of "Alexander," as we published yesterday.

**MINERAL WATER**

**Mineral Waters**  
OF VARIOUS KINDS  
PREPARED AND SOLD AT  
G. Shaw's Store.

May 20.

**W. Murdock**

**Druggist & Confectioner**  
Tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of

**Drugs & Confectionary**

which he offers for sale at the most general assortment of  
**MINERAL WATER**  
May 20.

ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, May 17.

**Steam Boat Maryland.**  
We are requested to state, that the Steam Boat Maryland, will leave for this city on Saturday or Sunday next. The point of departure, convenience and strength of the packet is considered equal, if superior to any in the United States. The accommodations, in respect, are complete, and will furnish a pleasant and comfortable mode of travelling, to persons having business in this city, or to the East. Perhaps no place affords so many attractions, as Annapolis, to persons in pursuit of health or pleasure.

From the annual report of the American Bible Society, it appears that the Society have printed the past year, Forty-seven Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Copies of the Bible, and Twenty-four Thousand Copies of the New Testament. The whole number of Bibles and Testaments printed by the Society, since its establishment in the year 1816, is estimated to be One Hundred and Fifty thousand and Two Hundred and twenty.

James Binney, Esquire, United States Navy Agent, has presented Aaron Dexter, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a small quantity of "seed wheat from Poland." This wheat is said to "improve" by culture in this country.

**Annual Report of the Female Sunday Schools of Annapolis, April 1819.**

These Schools were opened in Annapolis, in the charge of a Director, four Superintendents, and a number of young Ladies attending as Teachers, several of whom have become so interested in the business as to continue their attendance for many months.

The number of Scholars entered during the year, several of whom were removed during the year, others declined after a short attendance. Thro' the winter season the regular attendants have unavoidably diminished, but with the return of the weather the number is increased, and is at present between thirty and thirty. The school is divided into five classes, three of whom are reading in the Testament Bible, and the others are progressing thro' the school lessons. They are taught Catechisms, Scripture lessons, and Hymns; and the singing class are exercised in committing parts of them to memory week.

**Female Coloured School.**

This is a distinct school, in a separate room of the same building, under the charge of the same directors and superintendents, consisting of upwards of twenty children of color. Some of them can read, and others are making good progress in spelling, reading and getting by heart. The school is under the particular attention of three young ladies, who have generously offered their services as constant teachers, assisted by two of the coloured girls of good character and attainments. Great pains are taken in both schools to impress on the minds of the scholars a sense of the importance of religious instruction, and it is humbly hoped that the blessing of heaven will prosper every undertaking which has in view the everlasting benefit of all engaged in it.

As the community become more sensible of the important benefits that may be expected to result from institutions of this nature, it is hoped they will bestow on them a more extended and liberal patronage.

Those who became subscribers last year are respectfully informed, that the period is now arrived for the payment of their annual subscription, and those who have not subscribed are solicited to do so.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

**DUELLING.**  
We learn by the arrival of the frigate Fame, from Gibraltar, that the frigate had nearly subdued at Algiers, and was bating at Morocco.

Two noble and distinguished gentlemen, who had distinguished themselves in the American Revolution, and who were now in the United States, had been invited to the residence of the British minister in New-York, to dine with him on the 17th inst. The frigate Fame, which was on board of the ship Erie, Mr. B. challenged Johnson, a member of the Legislature, to a duel. The duel was fought on the 18th inst. and the result was that Johnson was killed, and the other gentleman was wounded. The British minister, who was present at the duel, expressed his regret at the result, and offered to pay the expenses of the funeral of Johnson.

**Arrival of the Frigate Union.**  
The frigate Union, commanded by Captain Grane, came in from the East Indies, and anchored in the Bay, being prevented from getting into the harbor by a letter bag was sent to the pilot boat.

The United States frigate Union, which arrived at Annapolis on the 29th ult. The frigate, however, has been communicated by an officer to Mr. Lyford, in and Guerrier, the Erie and Spenser. Mr. Snaler, US. C. B. Barry, was on board. The squadron was very friendly, and then visited the various agencies.

"A circular, signed by Captain Grane, by Governor of Gibraltar, the plague of Morocco, Algiers, the mortality was very high."

"Mr. Edwin M. Russell, purser of the Union, at Messina, after the 6th March."

"Letters from the frigate Union, in confusion the Marquis and his expected to hold longer."

"The frigate Union, with specie, arrived at Cadix, the greatest success of the Lema expedition, or Buenos Ayres understood that specie is private."

"The second frigate, captured at Valparaiso."

**The Franklin Bank.**  
The Alexander, that this bank has closed, but credit get their demands, however, we are continue but for solvency of the ty to redeem it no doubt."

The Constitution day delivered the case of Martin, a new trial. They made in the case of H. been convicted of Sentence of Death the prisoners, to 28th inst.

It is reported that La Fortuna, a river, had captured maphrodite brig when three days bound to the coast ordered her for

Hyde Park occupied by Mr. on Thursday ground. It is a anti the most were saved."