MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 3.

The US. sloop of war John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, arrived off this port on Monday evening last. She is waiting the arrival of Com. Perry, to whom, it is said, Capt. W. is to resign the command of her.

The new Steam Boat Maryland, Capt. Vickers, intended to ply between this City, Easton and Baltimore, reached here on Monday in three hours and ten minutes from the latter place.

COMMUNICATED.

THE TIMES.

The cries of distress assail our ears from every quarter. Scarcely a paper reaches us from the North, from the South, from the East, or from the West, that does not contain some lamentation about the hardness of the times, the scarcity of money, and the decline of commerce. Complaints of this kind have usually proceeded from the commercial part of the community, and have been so often reiterated, that we have sometimes been disposed to think that they were more imaginary than real; for of all occupations, that of a merchant seems to be the most difficult in which to learn, "in whatsoever state we are therewith to be content." But the lamentations of the present period are not confined to the mercantile class of the community, neither do we believe that they are uttered without cause. One universal state of real distress, we are compelled to believe, pervades our whole country. The moral causes of this state of things have, we think, been truly developed in several well written essays in our public prints. It is not our intention to investigate these—we are not about to reproach the merchant for his want of foresight in importing too large a quantity of goods—we do not mean to rail at the Banks for contracting their discounts—neither will we murmur at the dispensations of Heaven, who, in its mercy, has restored the balm of peace to bleeding Europe. Our intention is simply to suggest that course of conduct which we believe will most speedily and most effectually relieve our distresses. This cannot we conceive be done by a call of Congress—Congress cannot remove national punishments—it cannot alter the decrees of the Most High.—This nation has prospered beyond all others, it has risen with an unexampled rapidity to a state of prosperity. The blood which has deluged the fields of Europe, has fertilized our soil. Few indeed have been the evils which we have suffered, in comparison with those which have been inflicted upon the nations of the old world; and yet have not our crimes and iniquities kept pace with our prosperity—and are not they the true causes of our present distresses? Do not our newspapers teem with accounts of murders, robberies, piracies, and every species of iniquity? Is not our land still disgraced by the horrible traffic in human flesh? Is the present period more distinguished for difficulties, embarrassments and distress, than for supereminent guilt, vice and iniquity. Have we not lately witnessed the perpetration of crimes which are new to our country; and have not offences, which once were rare, now become so common as to be almost daily perpetrated? And are not these things sad proofs of our degeneracy? And do they not invoke upon us the wrath of Heaven? Let us then, if we wish to remove the present distress, avail ourselves of the only effectual means within our power. Let us turn from the wickedness of our ways, humble ourselves before the throne of Almighty God, implore his pardon and forgiveness, and by the aid of his holy Spirit amend whatever has been amiss in the temper and disposition of our souls, and then shall we learn that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "Blessed is the people who hath the Lord for their God."

Fom the National Intelligencer

We have, until now, neglected to mention two incidents, which, in common courtesy, as well from their being out of the course of ordinary occurrences, deserve to be noticed. We allude to the complimentary entertainment given during the winter to the Minister of England, Mr Bagot, and his Lady, which, in the hurry of that busy season, did not receive from us any notice at the time; and that recently given to the Minister of France, Mr. De Neuville, and his Lady. Formal and minute accounts of such occurrences, we are sensible, would be received by some readers, and justly too, as savouring too much of the servile practices of European journals; and, had they been common, we should have abstained altogether from any mention of them. In the instances before us, however, the considerations above referred to, at least justify, if they do not require of us, some public notice of them.

About the close of the late session of Congress, it being understood that Mr. Bagot with his family, was about to return to England, a large number of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, and the members of the National Legislature generally, without distinction of parties, and most of the officers of the Army and Navy at that time in the city, united in giving to Mr. and Mrs. Bagot a public ball, as a mark of respect for the singular propriety of their deportment, their polite and liberal hospitality, and their assiduous endeavours to substitute kindness and good feelings for the feelings of hostility and prejudice, which had naturally existed during the recent war. The entertainment was attended by the Heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers then at the seat of government, all of whom were invited. It is sufficient to say, that it was given in a style of elegance and abundance worthy of the guests & those who entertained them; the arrangements were of a nature to gratify all present; the decorations were emblematical of national friendship and individual respect; and all parties endeavoured to make the occasion subservient, not only to pleasure, but to useful impressions. Before the company rose from supper, Mr. Bagot took occasion to express for himself and for his lady, their deep sense of the unlooked for compliment which they had received from so respectable a company, and at the same time his cordial and heartfelt acknowledgments for the hospitable kindness which they had (to use his own words, as nearly as can now be remembered,) invariably received, from the first hour that they had touched these shores, to the present most gratifying moment. He concluded his short, but elegant speech of thanks, by saying, "Individually I wish you every happiness—nationally, every prosperity."

It was with pleasure we observed a similar mark of respect shewn lately by our citizens to M. and Madame de Neuville. During their residence in this city, they have spared no pains to acquire the respect and esteem of all who came within the sphere of their acquaintance, and they have not succeeded more by the free and elegant hospitality which they have extended to all who chose to share it, than by the more impressive acts of benevolence and kindness, which are known to have marked their private walks in society. As they also purpose soon to leave the United States for their own country, our citizens would not permit them to depart without some testimony of the esteem which is so justly and generally entertained for them, particularly after the example had been given which is noticed above. Accordingly a ball was given to them on the 18th instant, which was attended by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of ladies, a large number of citizens, including all the members of Government, Naval and Military Officers, and such Foreign Ministers as were in the city. The entertainment was never in this city surpassed, in variety or elegance—the decorations were extremely appropriate and neat—reminding us of the present friendship and early connexion of the two nations. A brilliant transparency represented the arms of the United States and France, their flags entwined, and over them a scroll, on which was inscribed, "First allies in the cause of Liberty." Many of the animating old revolutionary tunes were played by a full band: the lilly and the pine, intermingled, ornamented the apartments, and carried the thoughts back to that glorious period when the gallant French battled with us and for us—and renewed in all present the feelings of regard for the brave people who shed their blood in supporting our independence In the course of the supper the Mayor having given the health of the guests: Mr. De Neuville rose, and said he should not attempt to express his feelings, and those of his lady, on an occasion to them so flattering and so grateful. In far native language he said, he could not; and how much more difficult would it be in one which was not his own. —"Three years ago," said he, "I arrived in the United States as the representative of a Sovereign; 12 years ago, I touched your hospitable shores, as an unfortunate Exile: in both situations we found the same friendship, the same benevolence. The land where foreigners, without any distinction of religious or political opinions, happy or unhappy, rich or poor, minister or refugee, are welcomed as brothers, if they are virtuous, is not only the land of freedom, but of humanity; such a land is, and ought to be, prosperous and blessed by God. Ladies and gentlemen, said he, the memory of the heart is the best—never, never will we forget our estimable friends of the United States, and particularly of the District of Columbia. We hope and we wish sincerely to meet them again." The Mayor, in behalf of the company, made a short, but suitable reply; & the company separated with feelings of increased respect for the amiable guests and their nation.

In closing our notice of these entertainments, we will barely remark, that, although they are honourable to those who have received and those who gave them, because they are proofs of a correct and conciliatory deportment on one side, and of a capacity on the other to appreciate such conduct, & such men, when they are sent to our country as the representatives of foreign governments, yet we hope not to see them repeated. They might grow into custom, but a custom unsuited to our country, or at least, to our ideas of propriety —and one which, we have no hesitation in saying, would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We have just been acquainted, says the Montreal Herald of May 15 with the melancholy tidings of a bateau's having upset in attempting to cross the ferry from hence to La Turtle, by which a number of persons were drowned. About ten o'clock last night, cries of distress were distinctly heard in the stream abreast of the New Market, which induced some persons residing in the neighbourhood to put off, when they succeeded in saving the lives of three persons, one woman and two men, all Canadians. The men were in a perfect state of intoxication, but the woman distinctly relates the following distressing particulars, which we hope may be found exaggerated. "She says that the batteau left the Old Market ferry about 4 o'clock, PM. and were upset about 8 or 9 o'clock in the Sault, St. Louis, that she thinks there were (men and women) 60 persons on board, but she is sure there must have been 40, and that herself and the two men were the only persons saved! that she clung to the bateau after it upset, as did many others, and that her husband fell off and perished by her side. The people, she adds, were country people. Canadians, and the men in the bateau had nearly all become intoxicated." We fear that this relation in its principal facts, will be found but too true, as we have conversed with the woman who appears in much distress, and is extremely circumstantial in her story.

We hardly know any subject that has, for so long a course of time, taken such a regular journey through the newspapers, as the notable story of the Welch Indians, supposed to exist somewhere in the immensity of space westward of the Mississippi river. How long it is, precisely since they were first discovered we are not able to say; but, from general recollection, we think the date of the earliest account of them cannot be less than fifty or sixty years ago. It is many years since a judge Toulmin, if we do not mistake his name, published a long circumstantial story concerning them; and and something more or less particular appears every year or two, just enough to keep alive public expectation regarding this extraordinary colony. Within a short time past, the subject has been revived, in a very imposing manner, by the republication of an article taken from an Almanac, for the year 1787, purporting to be "a true and faithful narrative of the captivity and travels of Captain Isaac Stewart, taken by the Indians near Fort Pitt, 1764." This good man having been very near being roasted by his cruel masters, was redeemed in company with a Welchman, who happened fortunately to be a prisoner with him, by a Spaniard, and was carried 400 miles up the Red River, where they came to a tribe of Indians remarkably white, with reddish hair.

The Welch prisoner, whose name was Davoy, (a very good Welch name, certainly, though not quite so good as Taffy would have been) upon finding these golden haired savages speak his own language—a matter that we should have thought would have astonished all other Indians as well as Davoy, he determined to remain with them. Upon this, Mr. Stewart says he visited the chief men of the town, and found them speak in a language unlike any thing he had ever witnessed before, heard a sort of history of their first coming into the country, and the reason of their going so far inland, and then says that they produced rolls of parchment carefully tied up in otter skins, on which were large characters written in blue ink, which, of course, neither he, nor we presume, any mortal else, except a Welchman, could read.

Such is the essence of this story —and it is about as circumstantial, and creditable, as most of the others that we have seen on the same subject. Now we regret very much that Mr. Stewart, (for he certainly had it in his power,) did not take pains to settle the question, at least of the genuine character of these parchments, whatever their contents might have been. If they were written in genuine classical Welch, the orthography would have determined the question—that is, if they had been made up almost exclusively of consonants, and those of the most unmanageable description for any other organs of speech than those for whose use the language was framed, they were indisputably Welch.

It is wonderful that this idle tale should be perpetually renewed, especially since the region west of the Mississippi has been so extensively explored within a few years past by our own countrymen not a soul of whom, as we have ever heard, has fallen in with this curious tribe. It would furnish matter, not merely for a newspaper paragraph, but for a volume, if the 'rolls of parchment,' with the other documents connected with their origin, emigration and history, together with the traditionary facts which would naturally be transmitted from generation to generation among them, could be collected and published. Little credit as we obtain abroad for our literary character, we venture to say, that the author of such a work would have no reason to complain of the want of patronage in this country or in Europe.

As the Arkansas territory will probably be furnished with a government before long, we hope means will be adopted, under its auspices, to hunt out these foreigners, and let the world be at peace thereafter on such an interesting subject.

EMIGRATION.

A caravan consisting of eleven covered wagons, drawn by two, three or four horses each, two coachees, a number of out-riding horses, and about 120 persons, composing the expedition under captains Blackman and Allen, for the state of Illinois, crossed the Powles Hook ferry yesterday, on its way to the west. Those two gentlemen having been for a number of years engaged as ship masters in the China trade and made handsome fortunes, have now turned their attention to the fertile plains of the Illinois, and have commenced the forming of a settlement there on their extensive purchase. The present caravan forms the first division. In the autumn the second division marches; and in the spring the third division, which is to complete the establishment, will advance.

In the company which passed here yesterday here were farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, masons, coopers, &c. with their families, mostly natives of the 'northern hive.' All their equipments were in fine order and the emigrants in fine spirits. If the population of that fertile state is to be formed of such materials, we shall soon find Illinois taking rank alongside of the very respectable state of Ohio.

New York, May, 20.

SUPREME COURT.

May, 14th, 1819.

Case of Rose Butler.

Rose Butler—(a coloured woman) was this day brought up before the Supreme Court to receive sentence of death, for the crime of arson.

She had [illegible] convicted by a [illegible] at the Oyer and Terminer [illegible] Nov. last, before the Chief [illegible] Thompson.

It appeared, from her own confession and other proof, that she had set fire to the house in which she lived late at night, and [illegible] family, consisting of her [illegible] two young ladies, a small child [illegible] slept, with their mistress, [illegible] gentleman and a boy, had [illegible] bed, and were all asleep in [illegible] parts of the house. The [illegible] tible materials and fire were [illegible] upon the kitchen hearth by [illegible] She then retired to bed in a [illegible] room where the boy slept, [illegible] soon kindled and made [illegible] cracking and smoke. The [illegible] first alarmed by it, and [illegible] Rose if he should go and [illegible] Mr. Morris. She told him [illegible] still, as the noise he heard was [illegible] the cat jumping about. A[illegible] did go. Mr. Morris was [illegible] he alarmed the rest. The [illegible] proper exertions was put on, [illegible] consuming three steps of the [illegible] en stairs. A question was [illegible] on this point by chief justice Thompson—whether the house was [illegible] ently burnt, to support the [illegible] ment for burning an inhabited [illegible] ling house, and by his direction [illegible] case was brought before the [illegible] preme court. The case was [illegible] on the previous Thursday before [illegible] Court, in a very ingenious and [illegible] manner, by Mr. David Graham [illegible] the part of the prisoner—Mr. [illegible] Wick, the District Attorney [illegible] peared for the people—merely [illegible] ted some authorities, but did [illegible] address the court. On this day [illegible] chief justice Spencer delivered [illegible] unanimous opinion of the court [illegible] "that the burning was sufficient [illegible] that to constitute arson, it did [illegible] require that the house or [illegible] building should be consumed, [illegible] that if the fire which was put [illegible] by the incendiary, took and [illegible] though it be put out, or afterwards go out of itself, the crime was [illegible] plete and the offender guilty of [illegible] lony. That such was the common law of this country and of England. The chief justice then expounded the different sections of the statute in a very able manner, and concluded by pronouncing the judgment of the court upon the case—that the verdict must be supported and the sentence must pass.

The junior Judge (Woodworth) then proceeded in a very impressive and eloquent manner, to address the prisoner, and concluded with pronouncing the sentence of the law.

The day fixed for the execution is Friday the 11th of June, between the hours of one and three o'clock.

It is remarkable, that Rose Butler has shown no marks of contrition on since her first imprisonment; she has declared and expressed her resentment against her mistress ever since her condemnation.

It is also a singular fact, that about a month after Rose Butler was taken up, and was actually in Bridewell, the same house of Mrs. Morris was set fire to in the night, and burnt to the ground, and the family narrowly escaped with their lives; all the moveables were consumed. It is an alarming fact that since Rose B's trial, another house, occupied by Mrs. Morris, has been set fire to and an attempt made to burn it down, which was frustrated. If this prisoner has accomplices, there can be no doubt—and also, that she is a person of extraordinary [illegible] depravity.—Col.

From the New York Evening [illegible]

Report states that an order recently issued in Florida, by Colonel King,* to put to instant death without the delay or form of a trial, any deserter that was taken. That in consequence, a party under the command of Lieutenant [illegible] went in pursuit of a man of this description, whom they overtook; they informed the prisoner of the nature of their orders, and the readiness to execute them—he firmly expostulated with them—demanded a trial, claiming his rights as a man and an American citizen; but, finding his expostulations vain, he knelt down and received the fatal bullet in his [illegible]

In another instance, it is reported that, in the Alabama territory, a soldier was condemned by his [illegible] as a punishment for intoxication, to be ducked; which was executed on the spot, and carried to that extent that the man was literally drowned. This order was also issued without the form of trial.

At Greenbay, on the western side of Lake Michigan, the military, the same report states, have [illegible]

[illegible] complete control over the civil authority. Citizens have been tried by courts martial, and punishment of what is called [illegible] setting inflicted upon them; that by placing the culprits on four [illegible] den pins, drove firmly in the [illegible] nd, with the points exposed a[illegible] the ground, a half or quarter [illegible] inch—over these he is [illegible] ed by cords fastened to the [illegible] nbs, and when he can no longer [illegible] ain himself in the air, he must [illegible] his weight down on the pins—[illegible] s, however, we have no positive [illegible] ence that the above reports are [illegible] in all their enormity, we shall [illegible] at present, make any further [illegible] ments on them, not add any re[illegible] ions on the parties implicated. [illegible] would hope for the honour of [illegible] country and the reputation of [illegible] rmy, that they prove to be un[illegible] fed; but we cannot refrain from [illegible] ng, in conclusion, we have [illegible] g forebodings to the contrary.

This is the gentleman to whom [illegible] eral Jackson assigned the com[illegible] d of Pensacola and its depen[illegible] ies.

From the same.

Military Executions.

[illegible] may be recollected, that we [illegible] y published an article, entitled, [illegible] reful effects of example," in [illegible] ch we stated that reports were [illegible] irculation that the military au[illegible] ity in Florida, and the Alabama [illegible] ito[illegible], had ventured upon arbi[illegible] y and alarming usurpations of [illegible] er over the civil authority. That [illegible] commanding officer at the first [illegible] e had issued his orders to put [illegible] rters to instant death, wherever [illegible] d, without allowing even a sum[illegible] y hearing by a court martial; [illegible] such orders were actually car[illegible] into execution; and that in the [illegible] r place, the horrid punishment [illegible] icketting had been inflicted on [illegible] inhabitants in defiance of the [illegible] and constitution. We gave [illegible] n as a report only, & some of the [illegible] spapers censured us for it, say[illegible] that prudence did not justify [illegible] publication. Certainly, to have [illegible] e so without first taking pains [illegible] scertain whether or not they [illegible] e well founded, would have been [illegible] e less than a wanton sport with [illegible] public credulity. We will, then, [illegible] say, that it may be relied on, [illegible] t the report comes short of the [illegible] s. It will turn out, not only [illegible] t in Florida military executions, [illegible] trary to law have been commit[illegible] by command of col. King, but [illegible] his conduct has been formally [illegible] roved by Gen. Gaines, and it [illegible] have been well if this daring [illegible] e of the civil authority stopped [illegible] . In the Alabama territory, [illegible] are not able to trace the outrage [illegible] mitted upon the citizens to any [illegible] er by name, but the facts stated [illegible] s, are, that the barbarous mili[illegible] punishment of picketting was [illegible] cted on a citizen who had been [illegible] sident more than 40 years; that [illegible] was then banished, and his pro[illegible] y seized and divided among the [illegible] iery. It seems almost incredi[illegible] that in this country, such an [illegible] age should have been commit[illegible] but our information is of a na[illegible] not to be doubted. The occa[illegible] calls for prompt and decisive [illegible] sures, or farewell to our boasted [illegible] ties.

NATURAL HISTORY.

[illegible] he Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

[illegible] ou may depend upon the follow[illegible] being a fact, as it was told me [illegible] man who was one of the party [illegible] went ashore; and he is one of [illegible] igious turn, (being a very strict [illegible] ker,) which confirms me in the [illegible] f of what he has told me. So, [illegible] serting this in your invaluable [illegible] , you will oblige me.

[illegible] party of a ship's crew being [illegible] ashore on a part of the coast [illegible] ndia, for the purpose of cutting [illegible] d for the ship, one of the men [illegible] ng strayed from the rest, was [illegible] tly frightened by the appearance [illegible] large lioness, who made towards [illegible] but, on her coming to him, she [illegible] down at his feet, and looked ve[illegible] arnestly, [illegible] at him, and then [illegible] tree at a little distance off. Af[illegible] repeating her looks several times, [illegible] arose, and proceeded on towards [illegible] tree, looking back several times, [illegible] ingly beckoning the man to follow [illegible] which he did; and, upon com[illegible] to the tree, he looked up, and [illegible] eived a large baboon, with two [illegible] g cubs in his arms, which he [illegible] posed were the lioness's as she [illegible] ched down like a [illegible] and seem[illegible] o eye them very steadfastly; up[illegible] which the [illegible], being afraid to [illegible]

[illegible] A letter from Ha[illegible] 3d of May, says, th[illegible] per of April 21, con[illegible] account of the capt[illegible] lo, on the 7th inst. [illegible] der the command o[illegible] gor, consisting of [illegible] and six vessels. A[illegible] tisfactory to the pe[illegible] established, at the [illegible] was Gen. Lopez.

From the New Ha[illegible]

Fellow Mortals,

careful this year of [illegible] noticed from my T[illegible] ventieth year, tha[illegible] comes in on the L[illegible] property is consume[illegible]

LEVI [illegible]

Deering, April 2[illegible]

S[illegible]

ELECT[illegible]

The General Co[illegible] Boston to morrow [illegible] of members this [illegible] timated at about 45[illegible] lieve is nearly 200 [illegible] year returned. I[illegible] that in the legislati[illegible] this year, the State [illegible] bered, and the Di[illegible] take her last farew[illegible] setts.

FOR S[illegible]

A NEGRO WOM[illegible] acquainted with hou[illegible] description, and her [illegible] Girl, of about 14 ye[illegible] the other a Boy abou[illegible] These Negroes will [illegible] any purchaser who [illegible] out of the state. [illegible] ed for sale for any f[illegible] them. A credit of [illegible] given on the purch[illegible] with good security [illegible] payment of the pu[illegible] quire of the Printer.

June 3.

NOT[illegible]

The Stockholders [illegible] Bank of Prince Ge[illegible] hereby notified, tha[illegible] Twelve Directors [illegible] Banking house in U[illegible] Monday the 21st da[illegible] commence at 9 o'clo[illegible] at 3 o'clock PM.

All votes at said [illegible] ballot, delivered in [illegible]

Agreeably to th[illegible] Bank two of the pre[illegible] not eligible.

By order of the Bo[illegible]

TRUEMAN T[illegible]

June 3.

This is to g[illegible]

That the subscrib[illegible] del county, hath obt[illegible] phans court of said [illegible] administration on [illegible] of Samuel Minsky, [illegible] sons having claims [illegible] ed, are requested to [illegible] gally authenticated [illegible] and all those who a[illegible] indebted to the estate [illegible] to ANN M. M[illegible]

May 27.