

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 25.

A meeting was lately held in New York, of the citizens opposed to the introduction of Slavery into the States hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

Associations auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, are fast increasing in every part of the Union.

New York, Nov. 24. The Florida Treaty.

The return of the Hornet with dispatches from our minister, and the prudent silence of Capt. Rodd on the subject of his charge, has naturally excited a variety of opinions.

TRANSLATION.

It appears that the Spanish government has not absolutely refused to ratify the treaty concluded with the United States for the cession of the Floridas, it only requires some slight alterations.

In addition to the above translation, a gentleman of this city has favoured us with the perusal of a Letter from Gibraltar of the 18th ult. from which we make the following extracts:

The king of Spain will not ratify the treaty in Madrid, nor make any alterations; but appoints an envoy to the United States, to represent his objections, and receive the explanations of the President.

Capt. Rodd of the US ship Hornet, arrived in this city yesterday; that vessel having arrived at New York on the 23d instant, on 29 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Rodd left Madrid on the 23d, and Gibraltar on the 25th ult.

Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid, and a Minister from Spain is to be forthwith sent to this country. Further particulars come to our knowledge, they shall be hereafter noticed.

It is proper to state, that a report did not prevail for a day or two, at Madrid, that the Treaty was ratified. During the prevalence of this report a letter was written, in which originated the report, which has run through the country, and which gains general belief, that the treaty was ratified about the 20th ult.

Appointment by the President.

Edward B. Brant, of Maryland, Judge of the United States, in and for the Maryland District, vice James Houston, deceased.

At a meeting of a number of citizens to consider of the expediency of aiding some public spirited and pious people of colour to form a settlement on the coast of Africa for the purpose of receiving and instructing those Africans who may be rescued by the United States from the slave traders, and to form an asylum for such of the people of colour in the United States who may be disposed to return to the land of their fathers, and there to enjoy equal rights and privileges themselves, and to communicate to the natives of Africa, the blessing of civil liberty and religious knowledge; it was deemed advisable to call a meeting of the citizens of N. York friendly to the object.

THE CITIZENS

are therefore respectfully requested to meet at the City Hotel, on Monday evening next, the 22d instant, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Henry Rutgers, chairman. Joseph Smith, secretary. New-York, 20th Nov. 1819.

At a meeting of the citizens of the city of New-York, on Monday evening, the 22d November, instant, at the City Hotel, in pursuance of public notice, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers, was appointed chairman, and Hugh Maxwell, secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Miller, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the plans of preparing a situation on the coast of Africa for the protection of those Africans who may be liberated from the slave traders, and for an asylum of those people of colour of the United States who may wish to remove to the land of their fathers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect funds, clothing, stores, domestic and agricultural implements, and such other articles as may aid those Africans who may wish to move and in support of the contemplated colony.

Resolved, That Henry Rutgers, Thomas Carpenter, David Bethune, John T. Bee, Joseph Smith, Lebbeus Loomis, Lev. Coit, Leonard Bleeker, Jeromus Johnson, Richard Riker, Henry Eklord, Jonathan Thompson, George Buckmaster, Asa Mann, William B. Crosby, Samuel Stansbury, Isaac Carrow, Richard Hatfield, Edmund Smith, Jonathan Little, John R. B. Rodgers, and Hugh Maxwell, be such committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman; to the gentleman who addressed the meeting, and to Mr. Jennings, for the use of the room, and that the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the several papers in the city.

John R. B. Rodgers, chairman. Hugh Maxwell, secretary.

New-York, Nov. 24.

At a meeting of from twelve to fifteen hundred, persons of colour, held in the African Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening Nov. 23d, 1819; the Rev. Wm. Miller being called to the chair, and Mr. Peter Williams, jr. appointed secretary, the following preamble and resolutions, were offered for consideration and unanimously adopted.

Whereas the plan of forming a colony of free persons of colour, on the western coast of Africa, which has lately been the subject of much public discussion, is of a nature so deeply interesting to every man of colour, that we have felt it our duty to meet together for the purpose of deliberating upon it calmly and seriously; and whereas we have now assembled for this purpose, and collected all the information within our reach relating to it, we do agree to the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, that whatever may be the views of some who may have joined the colonization society, yet we believe that the active and influential members of that institution, are actuated by the purest motives of piety and benevolence.

2dly. Resolved, that the establishment, on the western coast of Africa, of a small colony of such free persons of colour as are willing to emigrate thither, is necessary as a provision for the safety and happiness of those of our unfortunate brethren, who may be found on board of slave-vessels, captured by the navy of United States.

3dly. Resolved, that in our opinion, it would be premature in us to express any sentiments, on the practicability and advantages of large and permanent colonies of our people on the coast of Africa, until further information is had in regard to the country; and the principles and plan is made known to us, on which such colonies are to be established and conducted.

4thly. Resolved, that it be recommended to the Colonization Society, to send to the place contemplated, for the establishment of a colony, three persons of colour, selected by the people of colour (one from each of the cities, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,) to examine the country, and to report to us, and our brethren throughout the United States, its situation and circumstances, and the inducements it holds out to persons disposed to emigrate.

5thly. Resolved, that the Rev. William Miller, Mr. Peter Williams, jr. and Mr. John Durgy, be a committee to confer with Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on the subject of these resolutions.

Resolved, that the above resolutions be published. William Miller, chairman. Peter Williams, jr. secretary.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. Mr. Editor—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to convey a friendly hint to some of my fair countrywomen, who, by a display of levity, certainly attract a notice and give occasion to remarks by no means calculated to flatter their pride.

I should have derived much satisfaction and pleasure from the interesting and animated performance of Miss Johnson, on Friday evening, had I not been unfortunately placed near some of those to whom I allude, whose loud and continual laughter was the great annoyance of every person in that quarter—except, indeed, those frivolous young men, who, possessing no power of attraction, are pleased to bring themselves into notice, even by infringing the rules of politeness and decorum. The possession of fortune (too often for the benefit of society) is thought to sanction the deviations from propriety and polite breeding, but they who thus behave, must lay their account with exciting the disapprobation of every well bred man or woman, that has the misfortune to be near them.

SINCERITY.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

SHIP NEWS.

Interesting particulars of a Voyage. It will be recollected, that about the 21st of October last, the Balloon Sky-Scraper, Guille commander, was advertised to sail from Vauxhall, New-York, on a voyage of discovery; but was supposed to have parted her moorings and drifted away while her crew were on shore. This, however, proves to be a mistake, as will appear by the entries in the Log Book, lately found on the coast where she was said to be stranded. What has become of the crew, we have not yet heard; but presume from the last entry in the Log Book, they must be alive. The apprehension of those who believed that the crew were impressed, while on the voyage, and that this country might again be involved in a war, may now be dismissed, as there can be no doubt they are all safe, and the printers are requested to publish this for the satisfaction of their friends.

The Log Book appears to have been kept by the captain himself, and proves him to have been a person of great observation and reflection. We think it furnishes a wide field for speculation, and perhaps may open new sources of commerce, which may prove of great importance to the enterprise and activity of our country. The entries appear to be made with a good degree of candor, and we think with as much appearance of truth, as those of many travellers in a more limited sphere. The Log Book consists of about 237 pages, and contains much curious matter, respecting the inhabitants, manners, customs, government, commerce, soil, productions, &c. of the countries visited during the voyage. We have been able to make a few extracts only at present; but hope the manuscript may fall into the hands of some able historian who will give it to the public in a more polished style.

The philosophical notes, and statistics observation with which it abounds, might under a judicious and skilful Historiographer afford one of the most interesting, if not useful works, extant. With these preliminary remarks out of complaisance to the Edinburgh Reviewers, we now proceed to give some few extracts from the Log Book itself.

Extracts from the Balloon Sky-Scraper, Guille commander. October 21st. All things being ready, the cargo on board, crew on deck, &c. attempted to beat out of Vauxhall harbor, but owing to her being rather bottom heavy, put back, to shift ballast, alter time, &c.

Having put her in good trim, weighed anchor, and left Vauxhall harbor at 4 o'clock P. M. Speculator Beach bearing W. S. W. in the Nadir, leaving Huzza Point and Folly Outlet in our wake. Fine breeze—all hands employed in un-corking bottles of Etoer, and un-stopping the gas pipes—set the top-gallant moon sail, and secured the Parachute in the davies—soon lost sight of land, and hid adieu to the follies of those we left behind!

Saw the Sea Serpent, bound to Fanuel Hall with dispatches and affidavits for the printers in Boston. Spoke him, but could not board him, owing to the bunches on his back. Observation—length by Prince's Table of calculations, 129 feet, 6 and one half inches.

Pleasant weather and light breeze—course N. E. floating rain-bows and north-north lights.

Saw a flock of M. r. maids, which excited much surprise—all hands to quarters armed with harpoons—soon found they were Aber Toad's nests, which were very plenty in this region—saw them devour the nests and let the young Toads fall. Nota Bene—Does not this account for Toads falling in showers of rain?

Run foul of a flying Whale or great Fish, which carried away our bob stay and flying jib-boom, started 23 pumps and injured the air room—repaired them and stood on.

Spoke Barque Underground, Symmes, master, who informed us he had been out 102 days on a voyage of discovery—that he had proved his Theory, and come out the trap door at the North pole—that he was now bound to the South pole, where he intended to say 'Open Sesame,' enter, and return to the place of his departure—also informed us that he was short handed, as three of his crew had deserted in the sub-terranean passage, and had engaged to blow the bellows of a Volcanic furnace, and two were at work in an Earthquake Factory. (Observation—great encouragement given to domestic manufactures in that country)—Gave us a jar of pickled Icicles and a keg of brimstone water, in exchange for a few bottles of lightning drops, and a gallon of moon grease—by him we learnt that the expedition to the North pole had failed, and the people in that quarter were very much disappointed, as many wished to go to England to hear orator Hunt, &c.—gave us a pile of Spitsbergen papers—parted in a squall.

Gale increases—took in top gallant moon sail—reefed mainsail, foresail, &c.—sprung a leak—both pumps going—snuffed the ballast at—mended the main-mast, and put on a preventer stay.

Scud for 37 1/2 minutes—at 5 P. M. could see Jupiter's moons with the naked eye—found ourselves in sight of the turnpike road of the Comet—the weather being now perfectly clear, could plainly see the tollboard with our glasses, and discern the characters which we supposed to be the rate of toll—took false similes to send to Dr. Mitchell to interpret. Nota Bene. A strong current in shore and bad reef, which aeronautic voyagers may avoid by keeping the end of the comet's tail over the nuzen peak!—sundry observations relating to trad' winds.

Pleasant weather, fair wind, course SSE. set all sail—dried the gas pipes—lighted the inflammables, and set try sail—all hands employed in stopping the gas seams, and bottling moon shine.

course ENE, half E. at 5 1/2 P. M. spoke ship Philanthropy, Kidnapper, master, from the southward loaded with Liberty seed and cow skins, bound to Moon Bay, who informed us his object was to purchase a tract of land to colonize the people of colour. Observation—If capt. Kidnapper succeeds, the representation in congress from some states will be greatly lessened.

at half past 4 came to anchor under the lee of Moon Stone Island—went ashore in the jolly parachute—purchased some frost strainers & hail mills—offered them Barker's bills at a discount, which they knowing the credit of the bank, accepted at par—inquired of selectmen of the Island respecting the stones which fell in Fairfield county a few years ago, and whether it was true that they came from that quarter—were informed they did. They laughed heartily at the incredulity of the sage of Monticello, and further added, that it was done to see what strange theories our philosophers would invent to account for the phenomenon; to prove it they gave us some to compare with the fragments in the museum.

was strongly solicited by the president and others to stay and attend a Cattle Snow and was offered to be admitted an honorary member in "a gold box," but declined on account of the tide. Observation. Pretty much the same customs in all countries. Memorandum. I was told mine was the first arrival from this country to that port since the peace—great falling off in trade since the treaty of Ghent. Nota Bene. I came again to this Island, bring a

people who should rise up in its defence, are both with rapid strides tending to its destruction.

revenue of the realm, has fallen during the last quarter, and with the corresponding of last year, to the amount of not more than one million one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The threatening aspect of the present state of the Kingdom, have produced a corresponding effect upon the funds. Corsols, which earned last year, was sold at 71, had fallen at our latest date, (the 24th) to 62, and Omnium done at 6 account—making a difference of course of a few days, of eight half per cent.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival here of the sailing ship Magnet, Capt. O'Connell, in 25 days from Liverpool, the directors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, from their London Correspondent, London papers of the 24th of October; Liverpool papers of the 22d; General Shipping Lists to the 24th; Commercial Lists to the 23d; and papers of that city to the 23d, inclusive.

counts of the increasing spirit of discord from various parts of the Kingdom. The government are preparing to meet it with promptitude and vigour. With this view they have resolved to add 100,000 men to the standing army, Lord Fitz-William, who had consented to preside at the meeting of Reformers in York, was immediately removed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. These and other measures of Government increase the tone of the Radicals, as they are termed; and there is reason to apprehend, that there is nothing, unless it be the prompt exercise of the strong arm of power, that can save that country from a sanguinary civil war. To us it appears, that the course pursued by the radical reformers, calculated, not to accomplish the object ostensibly in view, (the amelioration of the condition of the people,) but to render the burden of the people tenfold more oppressive than they now are, and the government tenfold more despotic than it has been for centuries past.

To show our readers, that the present state of England is indeed alarming, and that the alarm is deeply felt in London, we will here quote a paragraph from our London paper, the Sunday Monitor of the 24th of October. The writer will be perceived censures both Ministers and Reformers, and calls upon the public to defend the Constitution and the throne.

Alarming State of the Country. Never at any former period were we called upon more strongly to protest against the measures of government than at the present. It is indeed an affair of peculiar delicacy, but of fearful importance, to avoid it, but the latter leaves without a choice. The situation of the country is at this moment so dreadful that no man of common sense can view it without a presentiment of the future. The axe is laid to the tree. The foundations of our faith are plucked up, and the pillars of our morality are shaken. Infidelity walks abroad in the open day, a hideous and interrupted mass. The Political Dissensions have shaken hands together. In them there is no trust, nor any to what are they opposed? Lifeless masses of superstition, and the foolishness of enthusiasm. Political profligacy—the laws deriving nobility degraded—the people impoverished and desperate—Government blind and stupid. God! how shall we treat this subject so as to awaken both sides to their danger? We love our country and our countrymen—we are ready to lay down our lives for the preservation of the throne. But of what avail is our loyalty, or our attachment to the Constitution, in which only safety is to be found, if we only watch over its safety, and

you power. Let all industrious men, and to make o to the arms of a high nerous people, agents of an unfeeling, merciless oligarchy, have long disgraced press-d industry, and ruin into the land! call on one man to the friend of Human Liberty! And un- sors, instead of town or village, a him to immortalize franchising whole man, will one man of millions? Will be the dupe of knave departed spirit whose crimson blood the sacred shrine bid it, ye lying hearts bleed for ying, for your famis countryfolks! For who has a soul to rage to resist oppo- ger temp rise with longer listen to t towards, knives, Your miseries are day of deliverance destinies remain Your fathers beca courage. Tyranny due by cowardly tons will never t apostate from t Liberty and Jus- thir Sidneys and times are now p- sands of the mos- daily of want—t pressed rise up t aloud for justice thors of their s- the people pause- once more offer t of good fellow- awful circumstar whether he has it, to press it t claim aloud— wrongs! but I friend!!" Try- tion dare now a- sound policy t reason, of justic Britons, no long- fate; demand yo- to your dangers, rouse you? Be- your mangled f- loud 'Be firm! B- avoid your fate! keep good order- be not the first- Oppose Mass- A. THIS

proclamation was issued on the 23d of October, announcing the proroguing of Parliament to the 23d Nov. special messengers were sent to the absent members of the House, requiring their immediate return. A Bill of Pardon for the offence of Wilful Murder was introduced, but not yet officially rendered by the Coroner's Jury, against Manchester Magistrates and Clergy. It was expected that previous to its promulgation, a Bill of Amnesty would be enacted by Parliament.

On the 23d of October a report was circulated on Change, that Castlereagh had been assassinated by a butcher. It produced momentary effect of reducing its price per cent but the rumour vanished, and the Stocks rose. The ground they had lost, the Reformers of Manchester to have a second public meeting on the first of Nov.

continental paper mentions that Mr. Montholon, came to Europe with his wife, from St. Helena, dis- tinguished as a servant; that he has sent several letters from Bonaparte concealed in his clothes, and three first volumes of Buonaparte's Memoirs, which are to be forwarded to New York for publication. The Princess of Wales, it is said, passed through Paris and Lyons; whether she intended to visit Holland or Germany, was not ascertained. The legislative bodies of France are to convene about the middle of the month.

It is said that the Spanish expedition to South America had been abandoned, and the troops at Cadiz dispersed over the country. The Earl of Dalhousie has been appointed governor in chief and senior general of the Canadas, in room of the late duke of Richmond; and major general Kemp has been appointed successor to the earl lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

the duke of Wellington has received the appointment of governor in chief in the room of the late duke of Richmond.

the London Times, Oct. 23. We know not that we had ever known any important facts to communicate with respect to our internal affairs, than in this days Journal. Pure conjecture and relieve anxieties in those who have heard nothing of the matter to which we refer shall state at once, that the price of gold is to be suddenly increased by upwards of 10,000 men, and that Fitz-William has been dismissed from his situation of Lord Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in consequence of his being one of those who signed the requisite, and attended the late meeting in York. These, it is presumed, are striking occurrences, and calculated to make us look around with anxious apprehension, what will come next?

the Sunday Monitor of Oct. 24. Yesterday the following audacious Address was widely circulated, and given in public, because it carried remedy along with it, and was a specimen of the revolutionary principles upon which the rebels, and their supporters, acted. Let all industrious men, and to make o to the arms of a high nerous people, agents of an unfeeling, merciless oligarchy, have long disgraced press-d industry, and ruin into the land! call on one man to the friend of Human Liberty! And un- sors, instead of town or village, a him to immortalize franchising whole man, will one man of millions? Will be the dupe of knave departed spirit whose crimson blood the sacred shrine bid it, ye lying hearts bleed for ying, for your famis countryfolks! For who has a soul to rage to resist oppo- ger temp rise with longer listen to t towards, knives, Your miseries are day of deliverance destinies remain Your fathers beca courage. Tyranny due by cowardly tons will never t apostate from t Liberty and Jus- thir Sidneys and times are now p- sands of the mos- daily of want—t pressed rise up t aloud for justice thors of their s- the people pause- once more offer t of good fellow- awful circumstar whether he has it, to press it t claim aloud— wrongs! but I friend!!" Try- tion dare now a- sound policy t reason, of justic Britons, no long- fate; demand yo- to your dangers, rouse you? Be- your mangled f- loud 'Be firm! B- avoid your fate! keep good order- be not the first- Oppose Mass- A. THIS

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