debtor from the mercies grip of his creation; it is the duty of our state legislature is look about them for some remaining a the palliative of the evil, of which complains palliative of the evil, of which complaint have of late become quite common. It is clear that legislative bodies have an oright to enact laws which have a tendency to impair or affect the obligations existing by tween creditor and debto? But, it is equally clear that they have the full and indisposable right to pass laws so extending and entarging the prison limits in the several counties of their respective states, as to provent many of the mplancholy consequences which now flow from a debtor's being closely immured within the walls of a prison for which now and from a declorate sengetoes by immured within the walls of a pipon for some forty or fifty days. So long as the laws of Maryland on this subject, remain in their national action to the source of his transfer of his sendent will bold the freedem of his person by a very insecure tenure. His herry will be nominal. It will depend the sirely on the caprice of his creditor, who will at any moment be able to deprive him. of it, and all torsooth, because he is poor.

Here, we find, that contrary to every dictate of humanity and religion, and in utter disregard of the principles set forth in our hill of rights, the law of the land justifies the persecution of a citizen simply because he is poor. In the doctrine incutested by the holy scriptures, it is made a part of every man's duty to clothe the naked, feed the kungry and love mercy. Legislature hodies have no more right to neglect these precepts then creditors; nor creditors more than legislatures. Notwithstanding this, they not only neglect the performance of them, but act in open violation of the blasted principle they maintain. The former, by permitting laws to exist which often wrest from, the needy wite and belpless offspring of the poor poor. In the doctrine inculcated by the holy wite and belpless offspring of the poor debtor the only prop which saves them from actual beggary; and the latter, by en-

forcing those laws against him.

What is deeply to be regretted is, that imprisoment generally falls to the lot of that class of debtors, who are honestly disposed, and who are really unable to satisfy the de-mands of their creditors. A debtor who has deliberately determined to defraud his creditors, seldom fails to arrange his busi-ness and his plans so artfully before he executes his determination, as generally to escape the suffering and ignominy consequent on incarceration in a common gaol. Considering these things, and the distress and want which imprisonment brings on the innocent offspring of the poor debtor, how cautious should the creditor be in the how cannous should the creation be in single exercise of his power; and how anxious should our legislatures be to change the condition of the debtor, by enacting new more consistent with divine justice, and calculated to shelter the debtor from the malice and cruelty of unrelenting creditors.

Under the existing insolvent laws of this state, as well as those of some of er states, the poor debtor stands exposed to all the sindictive wrath of his wealthy creditor -Here there have been instances of the creditor paying more for the detention of a poor debtor in confinement than the claim amounted to which he had against such debtor. Improbable and d sgusting to humanity as this may appear, its truth has been well avouched. It is true, it is a poor revenge, and only such as a fool in head and a fiend in heart would seek; yet it is a legalized revenge, and therefore the more to be hated, because it brings a blot upon the character of the state that authorises it. Could the conscience of a man partaking of the common reclings of humanity, (a will not say of a good man, for a good man would shudder at the thought) permit him thus cruelly to persecute a poor debtor, whom he had robbed of his liberty and dewhom he had robbed or his liberty and de-prived of all opportunity of paying his debts? I will answer the question for the reader, by saying No. Can, then, let me ask, any law be founded in justice and sound policy which enables a wealthy man, who is lost to humaniy, to cut off from his family, from the comforts of society, and the enjoyment of his civil privileges, an unhappy debter, those only offence is his being poor? I am satisfied, there is not one who will read these observations, who will say, that instice and sound policy have

any connection with such a law. Justice to the community of which he is a member, forbids that a creditor should place a

debtor in so helpless a situation, that the

on that community; and sound policy, it is

sure, advises, that states should be so go-

verned, that the individuals composing

them, will not only have it in their power

to keep burthens off the public, but be en-

abled, as ar as possible, to contribute to the support of the government under which

they live, and whose benefits and protection

Prisons have been thought by many,

mere schools in which the unfortunate are taught to be vicious, and where the last

taught to be vicious, and where the last spark of morality which intends the breast of their inmates is extinguished. A beautiful writer on this subject says, the misery of gaols is not half their evil: they are filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedness can generate between them; with all the chameless and profligate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of despair. In a prison the eye of the public is tost, and the power of the law is spent; there are few fears, there are no blushes. The lewd inflame the fewd; the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himself as he can

ons. Every one fortifies himself as he can against his own sensibility; endeavours to practice on others the arts which are practised on himself, and gains the kindness of his associates by similitude of manners.—
Thus some sink amidst their misery, and others survive only to propagate villainy."

POTOMAC CANAL MEETING.

The editor of the Fredericktown Exami-ner states, that the adjourned meeting held in on Tuesday afternoon at the cours house in that town, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the for-mer meeting to correspond on the subject of the Potomac canal, was attended by a

large concourse of citizens from that county, by the canal commissioners, and by the following named gentlemen, delegated from

Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Lemburg and Rockville.

\$

powers esqs.

But From Georgetown John Cas, E. S.
mits to Key, and A Teney, esqs.

Prince Frederick, Aug. 13.

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half be completed, the trade of the Potomac map will soon be published.

According to this truly interesting discovery it now appears that a sam across. Deep Creek at Hooppole Narrows, can be constructed at very inconsiderable expense, so as by raising the water about 30 feet, to reduce the cutting in the lowest gap to 70 or at most 80 feet, and this being whly at the summit, the extent of this depth cross will be inconsiderable. That the leves through the ridge from the point to which the water may be easily dammed, will be but about two miles, and the average of the duting for that distance by which an amplesuply of water will be obtained, will not be more than 25 or 30 feet, afterding an easy communication with the Potomac, and securing the trade of Ghio valley, which, with the tributary streams of the Olio, alone contains about 200,000 square miles. Let the citizens of Maryland, and particularly those of Baltimore; let also the citizens of Washington; Georgetown and Alexandria, let also our western brethren, pause & reflect on the close affinity which it is calculated to produce, and the infinite mutual advandance will be productive of a greater blessing than and with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Batting of the Potomac by a canal with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the potomac by a canal with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Batting than all with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than all with either of the Maryland cities an on the close affinity which it is calculated to produce, and the infinite mutual advan-tages which it will certainly insure to our

From Leesburg -J P. Mercer and Wil-

liam Chilton, esquired from Rockeille... B. Porest, esq.

At 4 o'clock, Major, John Grahame took the chair, Singleton Davall, esq. acting as secretary. Mr. Goldsborough having made some prefatory observations, read the report of the committee... Upon which a long and interesting discussion ensued, of which we have neither room nor leisure at present to give even a brief outline. The speakers were J. F. Mercer, Wm. Goldsborough, F. A. Schley, John Richte, Wmr. H. Winder, John Nelson, Augustus Taney, F. S. Key, and B. S. Pigman, esq.

The resolutions were finally pater.

The undersigned being appointed a roummittee on the part of the citizens of Frederick county, to correspond with the constituted authorities of the city of Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, &c on the subject of the contemplated canal from Cumberland down the Potomac to Georgetown, and the lateral or cross cut

from Cumberland down the Potomac to Georgettern, and the lateral or cross cut canal from the Potomac to Baltimore, beg leave to report:- That they have given all teave to resort: I not they have given all that ettention to the subject which its very imposing importance, not only to the state of Maryland but to the United States, so well merile; and although they regret that the inshifter of the committee of the committe

of Maryland but to the United States, so well merits; and although they regret that the inability of the commissioners to complete the survey of the lateral canal from the Potomac to the city of Baltimore, deprives them of the opportunity of making as full and satisfactory a report as they wished and expected, yet they feel satisfied in being able to make the following report of their proceedings.

The committee have communicated with the constituted authorities of Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria. Georgetown and Leasburg, and have the pleasure to inform their fellow citizens of Frederick, that the constituted authorities of all those places, duly impressed with the importance of the occasion, have each resolved to send a highly respectable delegation to attend the meeting, and to conter with the importance of deeply implicating the interests of the whole community.

From the united efforts of such a meet

deeply implicating the interests of the whole community.

From the united efforts of such a meeting; actuated by motivers purely patriotic, having in contemplation the commercial interests of so large a section of the country, and the harmonious intercourse of the citizens of this great Republic, the committee felicitate their fellow citizens with the anticipation of the happiest results.

To our western fellow citizens in Mary-

our western fellow citizens in Mary. Virginia, Pennsylvania, Obio, Ker. tucky, fillhois, indians, and to portion of the western country, which is wa tered by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers grea, facilities will be afforded in the transportation of the heavy and bulky agraultural productions to a choice of market as good as any in the union. To the sax of Maryland, commercial advantages will read afforded of invalculable amount and afforded of invalculable amount and afforded in the Palitimere will risk to a pite ex ent, and Baltimore will rise to pitch of aggrandisement that will enable her to vie with the proudest cities in the

The intercourse with the seat of the general government will also be greatly facili-tated and increased, and commercial pros perity given to Washington. Georgetown and Alexandria, thich we shall view with great gratification. The committee regret that the commission appointed by the tate of Maryland to the eyet the lateral canal, have not yet proceeded so far in their arduous task, as to afford an actual designation that the designer. mation of the location; they have however, the gratification to inform their fellow citi-zens, that the survey so far as it, has progressed, affords every prospect of success, and that the lateral canal running through the seart of frederick county to Baltimore

can be effected with great facility.

The committee have also infinite graiffication in being able to say, from a source of information not to be questioned, that the elaborate and highly wrought difficulties in the communication between the Obic and Potomac, which have be, in so fully hio and Potomac, which have been so fully pourtrayed by Mr. Kenworthy in his late treatise on the subject, have, by an aetual survey made within a few weeks past, been found to dwindle into absolute insignificance. That the dismal and midnight darkness of a tunnel, two miles in length, and two hundred feet in depth, has vanish and two nundred teet in depth, has vanished before the sunshine of actual experiment.

That instead of a tunnel of two miles in length and two hundred teet in depth, to connect the waters of Deep Creek (a branch length and two hundred leet in deptil, of connect the waters of Deep Creek (abranch of the Youghagany) on the west side of the mountain, with those of Crab Tree Run or Creek, a branch of Savage River on the east side which empties into the Potomac, no tunnel at all is necessary; and the Her citizan task which Mr. K. has so adroitly prepared for us is completely superseded by the discovery of a different route across the mountains. It is but an act of justice to state, that this highly important discovery has been made within the last thirty days by our enterprising and meritorious fellow citizen sames Shriver, Esq. a gentleman of wall known experience and scientific sequirements to make the survey, in which he is now engaged, with the laudable and patriotic view of making a map of that mountainous part of the country, which map will soon be published.

According to this truly interesting discovered

latest posterity; and they will join us in saying, that under such circumstances and considerations the Allegany mountain dwindles toth a walk will

ihrows open the door of commerce with any western brathres, on terms of interest with the rocal advantage. What compenious will the beasted N. York canal bear with this? Although we give our brethren of New York fail credit for their noble and highly meritorious exertions, yet we do with greatmuse reflect that beautiful. Providence, has not been partial, in the distribution of his tavours. That on this traly favoured land, which is evidently intended as the apecial residence of Liberty, the mansion bosse of the righth of man, a kind. Providence has lavished his favours with unexampled liberality.

With this traits analyticuts waterment of

relity.

With this truly adaptions restement of facts, the realization of which we do not for a moment question, the committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions to the consideration of the meeting:

1st. Resolved, that this meeting views that the state of the

with great gratification, the efforts of the ded participation of the Legislature of Virdenia, to effect the contemplated water communication by Canal from Cumberland down to the Pitomac to tide water, thereby affording to our fellow citizens, in the western section of Maryland and Virginia all those advantages and facilities which are the result of water carriage in the trans portation of the heavy and bulky agricultu-ral productions of the country; and we hope to see this measure, most strenuculy persisted in until it is accomplished.

2d. Resolved, That in order to afford to our Western fellow citizens, and the citizens; of Frederick county, all those ad-vantages resulting from a choice of Markets, and to give to the state of Maryland and to the citizens of frederick county all those advantages, which will necessarily result from the passage of a portion of the products of the Western Country through Frederick county to Baltimore, it is in the opinion of this meeting, andispensably necessary that the Legislature of Maryland shall reserve the privilege of a lateral or cross cut canat from the Potomac through Frederick county to the city of Baltimore, and that the junction of the lateral canal with the Potomac shall be made as high up the river, between the mouth of Monocapy and Harner's Ferry as is practicable.

and Harper's Ferry as is practicable.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting views with increased pleasure the contemplated connection of the Potomac with the Ohio, thereby affording to our fellow citizens in the Western sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, (whom we cannot consider in any other point of view than as most respectable members of our great political family) the same facilities and advantages which we shall ourselves enjoy, and a measure cal

shall ourselves enjoy, and a measure car pultode most see notly to inserve our of perpetuate that intercourse, harmony, and good fellowship which now so happily ex-ists among the members of this great re-public, and to perpetuate our great political compact, the basis of our national prosperi-ly and importance, and which, from its ruly republican principles and provisions, must result in the happiness of millions yet

4th Resolved, That in the opinion of and, that the Potomac be canalled from Cumberland to tide water, and that the lateral or cross cut canal from the Potomac through Frederick county to Baltimore, to commence at some point between the mouth of the Monocacy and Harpe.'s Ferry, shall be undertaken at as early a day as practicable, and we do most strenuously recon mend to the legislature of Maryland the passage of a law to effect the object of these

resolutions. 5th. Resolved, That John M. Pherson, 5th. Resolved, That John Micherson, Abraham Shriver, Wm. Tyler, William Goldsborough, B. S. Pigman, John Nelson and F. A. Schley, esqs. be and they are hereby appointed a committee to correspond on the subject of these resolutions. with the deputations appointed by Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexan dria and Leesburg, to attend this meeting; as also with the Potomac company, with such committees as may be appointed else where, and such person or persons as they may deem expedient, and to concert such measures as may be best calculated to effec-

measures as may be best calculated to effectuate the objects of said resolutions.

6th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers in this city, and that the printers throughout the state, be requested to publish the same.

All which is most respectfully submitted. JOHN M. PHERSON, WM TYLER.
GRAPTON DUVALL, WM GOLDSBOROUGH,

B S PIGMAN,

JOHN GRAHAM, Chairman. SINGLETON DUVALL, Secretary.

POTOMAC CANAL.
From the Philadelphia U. States' Gazette.
According to the National Intelligencer, According to the National Intelligencer, there is a law of Maryland in force, authori there is a law of Maryland in force, authorizing a canal from the Eastern Bianch of the Potomac to the Severn River. The execution of such a plan as this, would revive Annapolis, the Capital of the state, and a gain render it a seat of trade, in which this city also would advantageously participate. It would open to us, by an easy route, after the union of the Delaware and Chesapeake, hall be completed the trade of the Potom hall be completed, the trade of the Poto-mac and all its connections, than which

trade.

The connection of the Potomac by a canal with either of the Maryland cities, would be productive of a greater blessing than flows from commerce. It would go far to annihilate a cause of animosity, which has been perpetually at war with her improve-ments—the conflict between the Baltimore and Potomac interests. This rivalry never dies into a molo hill.

This information, on which we are as to sured the utmost reliance may be placed, removes at once all difficulties in the statum of the utmost reliance may be placed, removes at once all difficulties in the statum of the utmost reliance may be placed, removes at once all difficulties in the statum of the utmost reliance in the statum of the utmost reliance is effect, and the permanent impressions it has made, have been sufficient to transfure its effect, into other

THE LOAN

Of \$500,000, adventised by the commissioners of the panal fund, was taken by the New-York Sthe, and Machanies and Parmer Rank, of Albany, at \$5.75, per center 5 per cent.

From a St. Louis aper of July 23.

From a St. Louis aper of July 23.

For Alkinson, Sd July, 182.

Dear Sir: How pairful for me otell, and you to hear; of the harbein arthe indians. They continue to deceive and inurder-the most enterprising of our people; and, if we continue to forbear—it we do not soon discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discolored with our black. The defeat of Gen. Ashlem ye the d'Rickarees, and departure of the dops, to, his relief, had scarcely gone to y. D. when an express arrived, announces to efeat ye the Blackfoot Indians, near in Yellow Stone viver, of the Missouri For Company's 1 tow Stone or Mountain Expedition commanded by Messrs Junes and Immelliboth of whom, with five of their men; are amongst the lain. All of their property, to the amount of about \$15 000, fell into the hands of the erimy.

To add to Gen, Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Backfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of 11, and killed 4 of Maj Henry's men, near h s establish ment a the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The express goes on to state, that many circumstances (of which I will be approved in a few days) have transpired to induce a strong behef that the British traders (Hud son Bay Company) are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter, or reap with the Indians the druits of our labour. quarter, or reap with the Indians the druits of our labour.

I was in hopes that the British traders had some bounds to their rapacity. I was in hopes that, during the late Indian war, in which they were instrumental in the indiser minate may are of our people, that they had become completely satiated with our blood; but it appears not to have been the case. Like the greedy wolf, not yet gorged with the flesh, they guard over the gorged with the flesh, they guard over the bones—they ravage our fields, and are un-willing that we should glean them. Al though haired by the treaty of Ghent from participating in our Indian trade, they pre-umed, and are not satisfied to do so, but, personning alarmed at the individual enter prise of the people, they are exciting the lindians against them They furnish them with the instruments of Hell, and a passent to with the instruments of Hell, and a pass-port to Heaven—the instruments of death,

and a passport to our bosoms

Immell had great experience of the In din character; but, poor fellow, with a British passport they at last deceived him, and he fell a victim to his own credulity; and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, are now bleeding on their way to some oftne Hudson establishments

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making fifteen men killed by the A'Ricarees, an i eleven by the Blackfoot; in all, known to have been killed by the Indians within the last twoor here months. twenty-six effective men; and I est: nate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at \$20,000, besides a great number of horses, &c.
The Ottoes, Missouris, Omahas and Pa-

ni-, have been to see me already, and as usual, profess great friendship. &c but, with the rest of the neighbouring tribes, are anxiously looking and listening to know how we, (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.
I am still in bad health, and almost des

pair of recovering, during my stay here
I am this moment interrupted by the ar rival of an express from the military expe rival of an express from the military expedition, with a letter from Mr. Pilcher, who, you know, is at the head of the Missouri Fur Company, on this river, in which he says, of have but a moment to write, I met an express from the Mandans, bringing me very unpleasant news the flower of my business is gone. My flountaineers have been defeated, and the thirts of the party hoth slan—the party were attacked by three or four hundred Blackwood Indians, in a nosition on the Yellow Stone river. in a position on the Yellow Stone river, where nothing but defeat could be expected. Jones and Immell, and five men, were desperately. Jones killed two Indians, & in drawing his pistol to kill a third, he re in drawing his pistol to kill a third, he received two spears in his breast. Immell was in tront; he killed one Indian, and was cut to pieces I think we lose at least 8.5,000. I will write you more fully between this and the Souix?

Jones was a gentleman of eleverness. He was for several years a residen of St. Louis where he has nume our fielings to deplace

where he has name ous friends to deplore his loss. Immeli has been a long time on this river, first an officer in the U States this river, first an officer in the U Sates army, since an Indian trader of some distinction—in some re-pects he was an extraordinary man he was brave, uncommonly large, and of muscular strength—when timely apprised of his danger, a host within himself. The express left the military expedition on the 1st instant, when all was With great respect, your most ob't

BEN. O'FALLON, U. S. Agent for Indian Affairs. General Wm. Clark, Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

PHENOMENON. From the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror of Au-

Power than the restrict (Cont.) shirts of AuPower to we shall be thought desirous of
taxing the redulity of our readers, by publishing the following dimensions of a mass
of ree, said to have falten in the presence of several respectable persons, during a hail sorm, two or three weeks since in Munson (Mass.) The fact was related to us by a (vias.) Vine fact was related to a sys-gentleman of the first respectability in that town, who saw and measured for himself— And though more novel, we consider it by np means so unaccountable as many other nhenomena of nature—But without specu-lating on the subject, we present it as re-

The appearance is said to have been that of a compact body of hail stones as firmly united as ice usually is. 4 feet long 3 wide Extremes

wide After removing the rough parts of the body there remained a solid block
2 feet 3 inches long
1 6 wide 3 thick. . I

now in close confinements in the lift in that town, fat debt. If persons, who, and far the humanity of the shorld, must inevitably etarrer, and that there are 30 others confined to the prison limits. One, it is stated to imprisoned at the suit of a Christian Church—another for fifty cours, and a third, for thirty seven and a half.

DELAWARE. Samuel Paynter, e-q has been nominated by the federalists a candidate for the of fice of Governor of Delaware, in oppositi un to David Hazard, esq. the democratic

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS At meetings held in Sumner county, l'ennessee, and in Wilson county in the same state, Gen Andrew Jackson has been nominated as a suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States. omce of President of the United States.
At a meeting held at Pittsburg, Pa. on the 6th inst (the most numerous of any e-war remembered in that place) a similar numination in favour of Gen. Jackson took place.

MR ADAMS
An intelligent gentleman of New Orleans, now in this county, informs us that Mr. Adams is decidedly the popular candidate for the next President, in that lace, and in Louisiana, generally. Newark Eagle.

Vessels to the number of 312 have arriv

## POSTSCRIPT.

DEFEAT OF THE PLATES & CAP-URE OF THEIR VESSELS.

From the Kingston, (Jam ) Courant, July

The United States schooners of war Grey hound and Beagle, of 3 guns each, Lieutenan's Commandants Kearney and New on, came to anchor at Port Royal on Saturday afternoon. They left Thompson's Island seven weeks ago, & have been cruizing within the Keys on the south side of Cuba, as far as Cape Cruz, touching at all the intermediate ports on the Island, to in tercept pirates. On the 21st inst. they came to anchor off Cape Cruz, and Lieut. Com. Kearney went, in his boat to reconnoitre the shire, when he was fired on by a party of the pirates, who were concealed among of the pirates, who were concealed among the bushes. A fire was also opened from several pieces of cannon, erected on a hill and five or six others were manned from the vessels, and pushed off for the shore, but a very neavy cannonade being kept up by the pirates on the heights, as well as from the heach, the boats were compelled to retreat. The two schooners were then

warned in, when they discharged severa

broadsides, and covered the landing of the boats. After a short time, the pirates re treated to a nill that was well fortified treated o a nill that was well torthed A small hamlet, in which the pirates resided, was set fireto and destroyed. Three guns, one a four pounder, and two large swirels, with several pistols, curlasses, &c and eight large bosts were captured. A cave about 150 seet deep was discovered, near where the houses were, and, after, conside. where the houses were, and, after, consider rable difficulty, a party of seamen go to the hottom. where was found an immense quan tity of plunder, consisting of broad cloths, ods, temale dresses, saddlery, &c dry goods, temale dresses, saddlery, &c. dry goods, temale dresses, saddlery, &c. Many human bones were also in the cave, supposed to have been unfortunate persons who were taken and put to death

A great deal of the articles were

A great deal of the articles were brought away, and the rest destroyed. A

brought away, and the rest destroyed. A bout torty pirates escaped to the heights, but many were supposed to have been kill ed, from the fire of the schooners, as well as from the m n who landed. The bushes were so thick, that it was impossible to go after them Several other caves are in the ne gibournood, in which it is conjectured they occasionally take sheler. From their houses being burnt, and their boats taken a way, it is noped they will be obliged to retire from that place, as they will be without the means of annoying vessels passing

By a late arrival at Norfolk from Havana, By a late arrival at Nortolk from 112 vans, it appears that Havana was rather sickly. The pirates captured by Lt. Watson and sent to Havana by Com Porter, still remained in confinement, not having yet

REPORTED BATTLE.
Captain Haves of the ship Tontine, ar vived at Philadelphia from Marseilles, was boarded July 2d, by a French brig of war, and treated politely—she had an engage ment a few days previous with a Spanish privateer, and lost one officer killed, and privateer, and lost one officer killed, and two wounded. July 7, passed through a French fleet of 15 sail, under convoy of a frigate and gun brig. July 1 lth, in the Bay of Gibraltar, spoke an English schoonier just from the anchorage. The captain informed him, that there had been a severe engagement, about 12 miles from St. Roque, between the French and Spanish forces, in which the French had lost 500 men. [Balt, American.

Prom the Fed. Gazette.
ENGLAND & COLOMBIA.
There has been a recent arrival at Charleston from Jamaica, and under the Kingston head we read the following.

The Colombian schr of war Chasseur, lieutenant-Picot, arrived at Port Royal on Thursday morning, in four days from Carthagena, having despatches on board for commodore sir Edward Owen.

It was reported some months ago that the Spanish government had, with Porto Rico, ceded Porto Cabelle and the Istmus of Darien, belonging to the Colombia. Republic,

Spanish government near, ceded Parto Cabelle and the Istmus of Darien, belonging to the Colombia Republic, to England, and that Commodore Owen was to take possession of those places.—It was also reported, and perhaps truly, that Captain Cochrane of the British navy had proceeded to Bogots, the seat of the Colombian government, which induces us to suppose that the dispatenes above spoken of, may communicate the reply of the Itepublicans to the propositions conveyed by England will no doubt endeavouf to make good terms for herself as the conditions of her recognition, but Colombia is, we trust, too wise, as well as too just to grant exclusive privileges to any astion.

o any astion.

THE INTERMENTS

In Baltimore during the week ending on Monday morning last amounted to 79.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Co of Chancery, the subscriber will pose to Public Sale, on Phursday 18th September next, on the premis

Part of a Tract of Land Called SMITH'S FOREST, contain ing fifty acres of land. lying on Mar-ley Greek, within about two miles of Ridgely's (formerly Dorsey's) Furnace Presuming that persons desireus of purchasing will view the premises, a description of the land is deemed unnecessary. Terms of Sale-one fourth f the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in two annual payments, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with intelest from the day of sale, On the ratification of the sale by the Chan-cellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchasen .. Sale to commence at 12 ABNER LINTHIOUM, Trastoc.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Aug. 21.



Ran away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living hear the Bridge on South River, a negro mun named SAM, and calls himself Sam Price. He is about twenty one years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well built, full face, and fleshy; a blacksmith by trade His cloathing a country cot. ton jacket and trousers, striped; he will probably change his clothes. I have some reason to believe he has made his way to Ellicott's Mills, have ing several acquaintances (free coloured persons) residing there. If taken within ten miles of my residence a reward of twenty dollars will be given; if a greater distance from home, and within the county, thing, dollars, and if out of the state or county, fifty dollars will be given, provided I get him again.

JOHN BEARD. N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said fellow. Aug. 21

## In Council,

Annapolis. August 8, 1823. The State of Maryland, To all whom it may concern:

J. J. Hoogewerst, Esquire, having produced to the executive of this state, an exequator signed by the president of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as Consul of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands for the port of Baltimore, and places thereunto belonging. Ordered, That the said recognition be published, for the information and government of the people of this state. Given under my hand and, the seal of the state of Maryland this eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hune dred and twenty three SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of A.

mer ca. To all whom it may concern: I. I. Hoogewerst, having produced to me his commission as Consul of His Mass jesty the King of the Netherlands, for the Port of Baltimore, and places thereunto belonging, I hereby recognize him as such, and declare him ires to exercise and enjoy such function powers and privileges as are allowed to Consuls of the most favoured na-tions in the United States. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be herequito affix.

Given under my hand and seal at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of May, A D. 1823, and of the Independence of the United States. of America the forty seventh. JAMES MONROE.

By the President, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.

The foregoing to be published three times in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Examina at Frederick town; Maryland Her Hager's Town; the Star, at Heren Hager's Town; the cata, Katon; National Intelligencer, and Bond of Union at Delte-Air. Aug. 14.

## NOTICE.

Fort Severn, July 21, 1823.

Proposals will be received until the 20th of August for a contract for farenhing the post at Port Several with 175 cords of good oak wood, to he delivered at the Poss, by the last of November 1835 up Several wond will be preserved.

Army Post Custer Macon