

Our messenger returned on the morning of the 14th, without being able to find the fugitive.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Gray Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they led in their flight,) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men.

At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were ordered to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the women before-mentioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the town, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one McDonald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians, would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

It is understood that this Company (the Missouri) have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry—they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and they were deeply interested in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to subvert the Ricaras were conspicuous and highly honourable.

The Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with palisades or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of General Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Major Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowler arrived here with 55 men, (recruits) on the 28th inst.

Our spring wheat has done well, and all our crops are well. No material losses will be sustained by our absence. In ascending the river, we lost one boat, and 7 men drowned, and had another boat sunk by a storm. We lost one swivel and some ammunition, and some provisions—a particular account of which shall be soon forwarded, together with a statement of every item of expense.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with Gen. Ashley and his command of 80 men, and intend to do myself the honour to make a more detailed and circumstantial account of all our proceedings, and of what was done by each, and hope that what has been done will meet the approbation of our superior officers, and of the government.

I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. LAVERWORTH,
Col. commanding 6th regt.
Brig. Gen. H. Atkinson, commanding
West Department.

MRS. RHODES

Of Marbletown, Ulster county, on the 10th ult. had at one couchment three boys. They were christened Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

From a London Paper.

SAGACITY OF THE SWALLOW.

The following paragraph is from the Stirling Journal.—A pair of swallows had been in the habit of paying an annual visit to a farmer's house, in the neighbourhood of Stirling, to take possession of a nest which they had built in the corner of his window. Their ingenuity and industry in repairing and fastening the clay tenement, had often been the source of curiosity and amusement to a youth, the farmer's son. Sometimes, the swallows having been rather late than usual in making their appearance, he remarked that the nest had become the habitation of a sparrow—which had commenced one day to sit on her eggs, when the original owners made their appearance, and some ceremony were going to expel the intruder. This, however, was not so easily effected; for they had scarcely commenced their attack in front on the besieged, when they found they had to prepare for an equally active enemy in their rear, in the person of an enraged cock sparrow, which, having witnessed the danger of his better-hill, flew to her assistance. The combatants having thus got on a more equal footing, a smart engagement ensued, which, after a doubtful issue, at length terminated in the defeat of the intruder. They did not, however, abandon all their hopes, and recruited their strength, they returned, and showed that if they were not a match for their enemies in the open field, they were sufficiently masters of stratagem to be amply avenged for the wrongs they had suffered. Whilst the sparrow lay quietly on her eggs, they commenced to block up her habitation so briskly, that before she had time to be aware of her danger, the entrance was as securely filled up with straw and mortar could make it. Next day, when the farmer's boy went up to see what had been done, he found the poor sparrow lying lifeless on her eggs.

A WONDERFUL JUMP OR THE IRISHMAN OUT WITTED.

On Friday, the 11th inst. one of the many Irishmen now infesting the country, by having cloth, entered the Red Lion Inn, Windsor, and after teasing the waterman that usually resort to that house to purchase, without effect, one of them drily asked him how much he would take for the number of yards he should be able to jump. The Irishman raised, three shillings. The bargain was made, and the waterman mounted the battlement of Windsor bridge with the end of the piece of cloth in his hand, and leaped to the bottom of the river. Weaver, taking with him the piece of cloth. The Irishman afterwards compromised with the waterman for twelve yards.

Annapolis Gazette.
Annapolis, Thursday Oct. 9, 1823.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on the 11th day of October 1823.

NIMAN WINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1823.

Chalmers and wife vs. Chambers.
Appeal from the Court of Chancery.

[Argued by Magruder for the Appellants, and Winder for the appellees.]

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

EARLE, J. The bill or petition in this case states, the execution of a mortgage deed by the appellants to the appellees, and the reason of its not having been recorded within six months according to the act of assembly, and it seeks to obtain a decree for recording the said deed of mortgage, and closes with a general prayer, that the complainant may have such other and further relief as his case may merit. The chancellor decreed, unless the mortgage money was paid, or brought into court by a limited time, that the mortgage premises should be sold for the payment of it, and he appointed trustees to make the sale. Shall we affirm this decree of the chancellor? is the question.

The relief granted is not the specific relief sought by the complainant, and if the decree is to be sustained, it must be under the general prayer for relief, in the close of the bill. As to the relief to be given, under a general prayer the rules, that it must be agreeable to the case made by the bill, and not different from it, or inconsistent with it. The case made by the bill here is, the execution of the mortgage deed, and the omission to have it recorded within the period prescribed by law, and the relief given is a sale of the mortgage premises to pay the mortgage debt. Is this relief agreeable to the case made by the bill? is the particular point to be decided. In forming an opinion on it we have not much hesitation. Can that relief be said to be agreeable to a case made in a bill, which must from its nature be founded on another and a different case? A decree to foreclose and sell mortgaged premises, must be based on the nonpayment of the mortgage money at the stipulated time, and of this the chancellor ought to be convinced, when he makes the Decree. It should be stated in the Bill specifically, that the defendant was not surprised, but may have an opportunity to show the mortgage money paid, and satisfied. This bill was filed about the time the first instalment of the mortgage money became due, and twelve months before the residue of it was payable, and if the case set forth in the bill had apprised the defendants of the object of the complainant to foreclose and sell, they might have shown that at the time of the filing of the bill, the complainant was not entitled to the relief asked by him—at least they might have had an opportunity of showing this, which the Bill as framed deprived them of. There must have been, on the hearing of this case, a total desertion of the specific relief prayed, and under the general prayer, which is wholly inadmissible.—The Bill made for one purpose cannot be made to answer another.

We reverse the Decree without prejudice.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county to his friend in this city, dated the 8th inst.

"Caucusing has received its death blow in this county. The whole anti-caucus ticket has succeeded. The chosen few who have heretofore dictated to the yeomanry of Anne-Arundel, may now prostrate themselves in the dust; their reign is over; the people in their might decreed its end. Exult my friend, as every Republican should do, at the right of choosing representatives for this populous county being again claimed and exercised by its only legitimate owners—an intelligent and determined people. Enclosed I send you statements of the polls in the several districts."

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Anti Caucus.

Districts No. 1,	2,	3,	4,	5, Total
Howard,	155	72	111	220 588 946
Lincicum,	152	65	113	211 357 900
Stewart,	139	64	131	187 355 876
Iglehart,	176	74	116	152 339 877

Caucus

Districts No. 1,	2,	3,	4,	5, Total
Mariott,	193	52	67	306 177 735
Gantt,	194	61	57	312 132 756
Stockett,	181	48	42	270 118 659
Watkins,	208	45	41	244 103 641

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
Caucus.

Thomas H. Carroll,	165
Remiah Hughes,	173

Anti-Caucus.

Col. Lewis Duval,	139
Edward Williams,	121

BALTIMORE CITY.

W. G. D. Worthington, and Col. William Stewart, have been elected in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Kell, the third man on the polls, received 59 votes less than Mr. Worthington.

HARFORD COUNTY.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the next general assembly from Harford county:

William Whiteford, Alexander Norris, James Steele, Charles S. Sewall.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

J. T. H. Worthington,	1454
T. E. Stansbury,	1430
W. F. Johnson,	1288
High Ely,	1216
Edward Orrick,	1084
Adam Showers,	1050
A. W. Price,	633
Robinson,	206

One more district (the 9th) remains to be heard from.

MAKING ROBBERY.

It appears from Chesapeake papers that H. Leggett, the boy who pilfered the Hillsboro' mail, has been taken, and has made a confession.

POOR OLD ROBINSON CRUSOE.

From the Buffalo Journal, Sept. 25.

We learn that when the storm of the 7th inst. commenced, Maj. Keeler, formerly of Onondaga county, in this state, was passing with a daughter, 16 years of age, in an open boat from one of the Patuxent Bay Islands, to Port-Lawrence. When about 20 miles on their way, the boat was wrecked on the "Western Sister," a desolate island, of about 100 acres. With an old axe, the crew hallowed a log to serve for a boat—and when the gale was over, two persons were despatched in it for assistance. They returned in time to save the lives of the Major and his daughter, who had subsisted six days entirely on snakes' and snails!

The officers of the U. S. sloop of War Peacock, (arrived at Norfolk) after leaving Key West, saw the Sea-Gull, bearing the pennant of Com. Porter, clear of the harbour, steering for the United States. The Commodore had been very ill, but was supposed out of danger, and intended, when the Peacock sailed, immediately to leave the island.

It will be readily understood, from this abandonment of the station, that it had continued so unhealthy as to render a return of the squadron to the United States indispensable.

Com. Porter, we presume, may be every moment expected to arrive in our waters.—May he arrive in safety, and long survive the late severe trial of his constitution.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Providence, dated on board the United States' frigate Constitution, at Gibraltar, September 3.

"Since we have been here, we have had a fine view of an engagement between a Spanish fort and two French ships, which lasted two hours, when the ships hauled off. The fort has since capitulated, as the French were erecting a battery on a height which commanded the fort. Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Spain, is now residing on board our ship, as he cannot get to Cadiz. The French General Lallemand and Sir Robert Wilson, who are now engaged in the Spanish Constitutional cause, are now here, and have visited our ship. We have this day received letters which state that we shall be relieved by the Cyane in November."

The following is an extract of a letter dated on board the Constitution, Aug. 13.

"Yesterday, a detachment of 3000 of the French army took quiet possession of St. Roque, and to-day, at 1 o'clock, of Algeiras: both towns are in sight of our present anchor age."

Extract of a French Traveller in England.
COAL MINES.

"There are farms in England under ground as well as above. I know a certain farm of this kind of 5000 acres, which lets for 3000 a year, and a per centage besides upon all the coal obtained. The value of farms of this sort is greatly increased of late years: owing to the great increase of steam engines. I received an invitation to visit one of these coal mines, and cheerfully accepted. Flannel dresses were provided for us to put on. We descended 378 feet deep, and there we found a mine nearly as large as Philadelphia, and laid out in regular streets—the centre street is high enough for men and horses to travel without being incommoded; the side streets are four and a half feet high, (the thickness of the stratum of coal) twenty-four feet wide and thirty-six feet apart each way, so that the whole of the earth rests upon blocks 36 feet square; the coal in the side streets are pushed to the main street upon little-wagons wheeled by boys, and there they are loaded into large wagons, drawn by horses, to the mouth of the pit. Fifty or sixty horses are kept for this purpose and their skins are as sleek as a mole. After a sufficient space is excavated, the workmen then begin to remove the blocks, and as they begin to take them away, the earth cracks with a tremendous noise over head; the workmen however keep working on without any fear, as they calculate the earth will not fall near the blocks; and at length it gradually brings down until it touches the floor—and the inhabitants above are in the mean time living in perfect safety in the stone houses.

The city of London consumes one million (two hundred thousand tons

annually, and employs 5000 vessels of 500 tons each, and these vessels are each worked by two old men and seven or eight boys. It is a nursery for 4000 young seamen for the British navy, and affords promotion to 1000 old seamen. Capt. Cook served his time in this trade.

The strata of coal are thicker in Staffordshire in general, than in New-Castle—they do not reckon the deepest coal the most profitable, as it requires larger blocks to be left, and the danger from tumbling is much greater. In some parts of Europe it is said the coal is only 15 feet thick, but is not worth working, except when near the surface. In Staffordshire there is a bed of coal thirty feet thick, and it contains twenty-eight square miles.—The Miners have torches to do their work by: It is remarked that the men have in general better health that work in the mines than those above ground. The horses are let down or taken up in a large net with ease. The coal and water is generally drawn out of the pit by steam engines. Miners are sometimes killed by suddenly starting a large spring of water; sometimes buried with the falling of the earth; but much more commonly by the Hydrogen gas taking fire. They are obliged to keep up a free circulation of air constantly. Their mining does not seem to affect the wells overhead."

New Orleans, Sept. 8.

The last mail from Natchez brought letters dated 3d inst. The disease is represented to "continue its ravages with unabated fury, and with a malignancy and mortality unprecedented in our country. The remaining population cannot exceed 100 souls, and the deaths on the 1st inst. were 4; on the 2d 19. No business is doing in the city or vicinity—only one store is kept open, and that has no customers. Ten dollars a day has been offered for a person to attend to an establishment which had been left, but no one would accept." It is remarked, as extraordinary, that while Natchez is literally depopulated, the inhabitants of the low lands in Concordia, directly opposite, enjoy tolerable health. Some of the residents, two or three miles from Natchez, consider it unsafe to remain so near, and are retiring to a greater distance.

Col. John Cox, Gen. John Mason, Gen. Walter Smith, Clement Smith, Francis S. Key, and Augustus Taney, Esquires, have been appointed Delegates from Georgetown, to attend the General Meeting of Friends to the Grand Union Canal, (Potomac and Ohio) which is to be held in this city on the 6th day of November next. Intelligencer.

ANTIQUITY OF CHURCH BELLS.

The precise date of the invention of bells cannot be traced. The ancients, it appears from Martial, Juvenal, Suetonius and others, had an article named tintinnabula, (usually translated bell,) by which the Romans were summoned to their baths and public places. It seems most probable, that the description of bells now used in churches, were invented about the year 400, and generally adopted before the commencement of the seventh century. Previous to their invention, however, sounding brass, and sometimes basins were used, and to the present day, the Greek church have boards, or iron plates, full of holes, which they strike with a hammer, or mallet, to summon the priests & others, to divine service. We may also remark, that in our own country, it was the custom in monasteries to visit every person's cell early in the morning, and knock on the door with a similar instrument, called the wakening mallet—doubtless, no very pleasing intrusion on the slumbers of the monks.

But, the use of bells, having been established, it was found that devils were terrified at the sound, and slunk in haste away; in consequence of which it was thought necessary to baptize them in a solemn manner, which appears to have been first done by Pope John XIII. A. D. 968. A record of this practice still exists in the Tom of Lincoln, and 'tis great Tom at Oxford, &c.

Having thus laid the foundation of superstitious veneration in the hearts of the common people, it cannot be a matter of surprise that they were soon used at rejoicings, and high festivals in the church, (for the purpose of driving away any evil spirit which might be in the neighbourhood,) as well as on the arrival

of any great danger, in which occasion the usual toll was one penny.

One other custom remains to be explained, the tolling bell on the occasion of any person's death, a custom which, in the manner now practised, is totally different from its original institution.—It appears to have been used as early as the seventh century, when bells were first generally used, and to have been denominated the soul-bell, (as it signified the departing of the soul,) as also, the passing bell. Thus Wheatley tells us, "One church, in imitation of the Saints of former ages, calls in the Minister & others who are at hand, to assist their brother in his last extremity; in order to this, she directs a bell should be tolled, when any one is passing out of this life." Durand also says—"When any one is dying, bells must be tolled; that the people may put up their prayers for him; let this be done twice for a woman, and thrice for a man. If for a clergyman, as many times as he had orders; and at the conclusion, a peal on all the bells, to distinguish the quality of the person for whom the people are to put up their prayers." From these passages it appears evident that the bell was to be tolled before a person's decease, rather than after, at the present day;—and that the object was to obtain the prayers of all who heard it, for the repose of the soul of their departing neighbour. At first, when the tolling took place after the person's decease, it was deemed superstitious, and was partially disused, which was found materially to affect the revenue of the church. The priesthood having removed the objection, bells were again tolled, upon payment of the customary fees.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday the 2d instant, at his late residence in this county, JOSEPH M. CENER, Esq. in the 54th year of his age. It has fallen to the lot of few to leave behind them a more unassisted reputation than the deceased. Having acted as sheriff of the county for the term of five years, and having in the execution of that office observed all the humanity which a proper sense of duty would permit, he gave universal satisfaction, and thereby acquired and retained the esteem and favour of the public, the only kind of popularity worth possessing. On his retreat to private life, his habits were retired, and his intercourse with the world was confined to his immediate neighbourhood; the universal regret of that neighbourhood is his best eulogy, and the void left by his decease is the best evidence of his having been a useful member of society. Not long before his decease, family afflictions thickened around him. And the short period of one year witnessed the death of two of his eldest sons. He has left a widow and five children to lament his loss.

At his residence in the city of Burlington, (N. J.) on the 3d inst. General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

NEW GOODS.

Geo. McNeir,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Nearly opposite Williamson's Hotel,
Has just received a complete assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
Consisting of the very first and second quality Cloth, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, and cheap for money, or to punctual men on credit.

Oct. 9. J. I.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward & make immediate payment, as (from necessity) no longer indulgence can be given, as I am about to leave town.

Oct. 9. Martin F. Revell.

For Rent,

The House in Church street, one door below Mrs Robinson's Boarding House, and lately occupied by Mr. Richard Gray.

Oct. 9. MARY SEWELL, Sw.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of Benjamin Rowell, deceased. All the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of a quantity of ready made coarse shoes, beds and bedding, house hold and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of Sale, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, with bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale and for all sums under twenty dollars, the Cash to be paid.

MARY SEWELL, Adm'r.
Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order passed on the 10th of October last, and to an affidavit filed, will be exposed to public sale, at St. Leonard's, on Monday the 17th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. a small FARM containing 250 acres more or less, the real estate of Walter Hellen, late of Washington city, deceased; this Farm lies immediately on the Patuxent river, and has the advantage of an abundance of fine fish, oysters and wild fowl in their seasons; the improvements are a good barn and out houses; the soil is susceptible of improvement and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco and clover. It will be sold on a credit of one, two or three years, the purchaser to give bonds with two good and sufficient securities for the purchase money, with interest annually, on the whole sum, from the day of sale, and on the payment of which, we will make a deed to the purchaser agreeable to the aforesaid order.

James A. D. Dalrymple,
James Dixon,
Isaac Rawlings,
Young Parraan,
James J. Pattison.
Oct. 9. Sw. Commissioners.

ATTENTION!

The subscriber having purchased the Store formerly occupied by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn-Hill street, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has for sale, (just received) a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Cogniac Brandy, Old Acconaco Peach do. Holland Gin, American do. Jamaica Spirit, Old Rye Whiskey, Common do. N. E. Rum.

Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong
TEAS.

Colony, Superior, World and Blue Obedies, White, brown and yellow Soap, Havana and American Segars, Molasses, Chocolate, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Salad Oil, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Mackerel, Herrings, Alum, Ground Allum and Fine Salt, Jamieson Crackers, Spices, Ginger, Salt Petre, Pepper, Fig Buds, Mustard, Starch, Pearl Barley, Rice, Powder, Shot, China, Glass, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c. &c. with

FAMILY FLOUR.

He will sell Groceries, &c. on as good terms as can be obtained in this city, & respectfully solicits his friends and all others to give him a call.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Jr.
Oct. 9. Sw.

Cheap for Cash,
And to punctual customers at the usual credit.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
Merchant Tailor,
Has received a complete assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of first quality Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit the fancy of customers.

Oct. 9. Sw.

Planters' Bank
Of Prince George's County September 18th, 1823.

The Board of Directors of this institution having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 29th inst.

By order,
Nathan Tyler, Cash'r.
September 25. Sw.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court-House in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order, J. Cowman, Clk.
Sept. 23.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fi. fa. one issued out of the Court of Appeals, and the other out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of October instant, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, for cash, at twelve o'clock, A. M. Three hundred and forty acres of land, called Portland Manor, and undry valuable Negroes, consisting of men and women. Seized and taken at the property of John Weekes, Henry Darnell, use of Joseph Dray, use of Nicholas J. Watkins and Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, one of Seth Sewater.

Wm O'Hara, Sr.
Oct. 2. Sw.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.