

GAZETTE
AND
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

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Christopher Neale, Esquire, was yesterday elected Mayor, of Alexandria, in the place of Jacob Hoffman, esq. whose term of service had expired.

FLORIDA.

The territory now ceded to the United States, is about 400 miles long by 340 broad at its widest part. Part of it forms a large tongue of land projecting into the Atlantic, and extending to within 150 miles of the island of Cuba. Its interior boundaries are on the States of Georgia and Alabama. The population is not supposed to exceed 30,000, besides wandering Indians. St. Augustine, Pensacola and St. Marks, are the 3 largest towns. The harbor of Pensacola is said by seamen to be one of the safest in the world; but vessels drawing more than 21 feet of water cannot pass the shoal at the entrance. The first occupants of the territory were the Spaniards but they were frequently expelled by French and other adventurers. In 1763 it was ceded to England, in exchange for Cuba, which, with yankee aid, she captured in the preceding war. During the American war the Spaniards repossessed themselves of a part of the country, and at the peace 1783, it was ceded to Spain. It is now part of the U. States, and its mutations have ceased. The possessor of the Floridas holds the key of the West Indies, and commands the Gulf of Mexico. Full possession of the territory is to be given to the United States within six months from the exchange of ratifications.

[Boston Centinel.]

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, March 7.

The General Assembly adjourned last evening, at 4 o'clock, after a protracted session of ninety-two days. They have passed one hundred and thirty-two acts of various descriptions; besides several resolutions of a general character. The number of acts during the preceding session was 162. The last moments of the session were of course, crowded with business. Some of this is interesting to the Commonwealth.

They have made a fundamental change in the fiscal organization and appointment of the officers of the Penitentiary. Henceforth its officers are to be elected by the legislature.

They have passed an act "to abolish the inspection of ship stuff."

They have passed the act "concerning the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Chancery, and for other purposes."

They have passed one "authorising the Board of Public Works to appoint a collector for all monies due to the said board."

They have passed an act "concerning the adjutant general, and for other purposes." This reduces the salary of that office to \$500—the Senate amended the bill from the House of Delegates so as to make it \$1000; but the House disagreed to this amendment, and the Senate receded.—This act also abolishes the office of Vaccine Agent, after the present contract of that office expires—which will be in July next.

Yesterday, after the passage of the last mentioned act, Col. C. W. Gosh, the Adj. General, addressed a letter of resignation to both Houses—but some difficulty occurring in getting a Quorum to fill the vacancy, it was deemed most expedient to devolve the appointment of a new adjutant General upon the Executive.

The house of Delegates remained in session until 4 o'clock; acting upon amendments of the Senate to bills returned to them—and also upon some other matters which were submitted to their consideration; such as the Speaker's signing the enrolled bills, &c.

On motion of Mr. White of Hampshire, a resolution was unanimously passed, thanking the Speaker for the ability and promptitude with which he had administered the duties of the Chair during the Session.

About 4 o'clock, Mr. Thompson of Fairfax was deputed to inform the Senate, that the House had no other business before them, and were prepared to adjourn until the 31st inst.

A message was returned from the Senate by Mr. C. Johnson, informing the House of Delegates that they too had gone through all the business before them, and were prepared to adjourn until Dec. next.

After this reciprocation of Messages, Mr. Haymond of Lewis, rose, and stated that he had never moved an adjournment of the House before; but he would now for the first time beg leave to move this House to adjourn until the 31st instant.—The question was then put and carried without opposition.

Mr. Banks (the speaker) then rose, and delivered a neat, short and affecting valedictory to the House; thanking them for the kindness he had uniformly experienced at their hands, and wishing them a happy return into the bosom of their families.

He then left the chair, and the house dispersed.

The Senate adjourned about the same time.

From our Correspondents at St. Croix and St. Thomas, we have, in addition to former advices, received the following:

Boston paper.

"The ship Grand Seigneur, Rogers of and from New-Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at St. Thomas 28th of January, in distress, with a cargo of 707 bales cotton, after having been out 29 days. She has lost her rudder, is leaky, mizzen mast sprung, and other damage, and will have to discharge.—These disasters occurred to the G. S. on the 10th of January, in lat. 40, long. 41, after having experienced many severe gales.

"The Dutch schr. Abigail, Wagner, arrived at St. Thomas February 1st, bound to New-York, in 20 days from Curacao, in distress, having sprung a leak, and received some other damage.

"A number of vessels have arrived at St. Barts, in distress, bound to different ports in the United States. [Several of them were mentioned in yesterday's Gazette.]

The schooner William, Prince, of North Yarmouth, from Portland, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of plaster, put into St. Barts, on the 12th February, after having been out 64 days the crew much frosted, and nearly famished. It was feared that the mate would lose both feet.

"The barque Leopard of Boston, also arrived at St. Thomas on the 10th February, in distress; and the Brig Eros, Boyle, from Baltimore, via St. Barts, arrived there on the 11th.

The schooner Morgiana, Shankland, of Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, has put into St. Barts, in distress. A schooner which sailed from New-York on the 23d of Jan. has also arrived there—[probably the Fox, Newman, as she sailed that day.]

"The Missouri, White, arrived at St. Croix on the 6th ult. from New-York, and was to sail about the 24th for Middletown."

From a New South Wales Gazette.

PERILOUS ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.

From Mr. Cosar we receive an account of the following extraordinary occurrence, the truth of which he solemnly assures us; and to the lovers of natural history it will doubtless be acceptable. Mr. C. has a farm at the long reef, about ten miles north of the heads of this harbor, it having a lagoon within one hundred yards of the sea beach, as large as Sydney Cove, about a mile round it. The banks of this lagoon, though several feet above the high water level at spring tides, is forced into a communication with the sea on heavy falls of rain, as it is supplied with fresh water from a rivulet which quickly overflows with a rapid stream sufficient to force away the embankment of the lagoon, which is sandy. The depth of water in the lagoon, which is always more or less salt; never exceeds six or seven feet in the deepest parts, and is sometimes one to two thirds dried up on the margin, which reduces the centre to a mere pool. At a time within the present twelvemonth, when the sea and the lagoon had become united, as above remarked upon, a fine water dog was observed to dash into the water, at an erect moving spire, which had the appearance of a shark's back fin, and he was soon perceived to be engaged with this voracious fish; the shark predominant in his own element, seized the dog by the nose, and disappeared with him for a minute. This rencontre was in three feet and a half water; and the master of the dog, overseer to Mr. Cosar, having then a long fowling piece in his hand, went to the dog's assistance, and, striking with the butt of the piece, had a furious battle with the shark (which was about five feet long) for some minutes; when the stock flying, he continued his engagement with the barrel, the shark maintaining his ground with vigor, and by accidental change of position, intercepting the man's retreat. The courage of the dog was useless from his wound, and to go into deeper water would have been doubtless fatal. Another man, the overseer's assistant on the farm, happened fortunately to arrive at this critical instant, and heroically went with a stick to the assistance of his distressed associate; and as the shark had turned to bite at him, he pushed the stick vigorously down his throat, and was himself thrown upon his back by the superior strength of his adversary, which then made off into the deeper water, yielding up the triumph to the victor, whose courage we cannot sufficiently applaud. The same dog had, previously to the above, taken out of Mr. Ramsay's lagoon, which is very spacious, a large stinger-ray, which he dragged ashore without receiving the slightest hurt.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

GERMANY.

Antiquity—Roman Eagle recovered.—It is well known to the studios in the classical history and antiquities, that at the defeat of the Roman legions in Franconia, in the days of Augustus, one of their ensign bearers (Aquilitor) buried the Eagle that was confided to his charge, in a ditch, lest it should fall into the enemy's hands; and that afterwards, when the victors were compelled to resign their trophies, one of the captured Eagles could not be procured.—Time and chance have at length brought it to light. Count Francis of Eulbach, who has a country seat at Eulbach, and who has formed a magnificent collection of Roman antiquities, has found in the vicinity of his residence, a Roman Eagle, in a good state of preservation. It was discovered in a ditch, not far from some remains of Roman entrenchment. It is of bronze, thirteen inches in height, and weighs seven pounds. It is not easy to say positively that this is the very Eagle formerly missing, but the presumption is strong in its favor, & therefore it may now be appropriated to the 22d Legion, or the Britannic Legion, which has stationed in the lines of the forest of Odenwald.

From London papers received at N. York.

LOSS OF THE ABEONA TRANSPORT.

It is with the most poignant regret we have to communicate the melancholy fate of the Abeona transport, of 328 tons, under the charge of lieutenant Mudge, of the Royal Navy, which sailed from Greenock in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 25th Nov. about noon, in lat. 4 deg. 30 min. north, and long. 25 deg. 31 min. west, the Abeona unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt under circumstances of the most awful and distressing nature. Out of a crew of 21 persons, and 140 emigrants, men, women, and children, making a total of 161 persons, only 49 are saved. These are happily all safely landed at Lisbon; and have subsequently sailed in the Royal Charlotte merchant brig for Greenock, except ten orphan boys, whom the gentlemen of the British factory, at Lisbon, have taken under their kind protection.

The fire broke out in the after store room, whilst the chief mate was occupied in some necessary business there; and such was the awful progress of the flames, that only three small boats could be got overboard, before the flames consumed the tackles, &c. necessary for hoisting out the long boat.

In these three small boats, 49 persons were received on board, with so scanty a supply of provisions that the consequences must have been almost equally dreadful with the untimely fate of those left on board, had not a Portuguese ship from Bahia, bound to Lisbon, most providentially fallen in with them at day light next morning, and received them on board, in which they were safely and hospitably conveyed to Lisbon, after cruising about the fatal spot till noon, in hopes of desecrating some of the miserable sufferers who might have clung to parts of the wreck, but without success.

Of a crew consisting of 31 persons, 14 are saved, including lieutenant Mudge, the agent; Mr. Fisher, the surgeon, the master of the ship and the second mate; the first mate, in the most feeling manner, refusing to go into the boats, saying that he would abide the fate of those left on board.

Of the emigrants, chiefly natives of Scotland, consisting in all of 71 men, 24 women, 65 boys, 30 girls, only 10 men, 4 women, 16 boys, and 6 girls, are saved.

IRELAND.

A letter from Dublin, dated December 27, says, "An occurrence of an extraordinary nature took place a few days ago in the part of the county we have just quitted.—The marquis of Londonderry dreamt that his son (lord Castlereagh) came over to his house, and that he went down to the statue gallery to see him. With this impression on his mind he got up in his sleep and walked down to the gallery in his house, and stumbling against a statue, knocked it down; the noise brought the servants to the gallery, where they found the marquis in an apoplectic fit, in which state he was carried to his room, and still continues in the most alarming condition with very slight hopes for his recovery."

NAPLES.

On the morning of the 10th Dec. the duke of Campochiaro transmitted to the parliament a message from the King, containing the following paragraph:

"I declare that I have no wish to go to Laybach, except to support the constitution of Spain. Under this declaration, I desire that the parliament will decide, in positive terms, whether it will consent to my intervention with the congress at Laybach. In case of its deciding in the affirmative, I wish that parliament will explain itself, as to my proposition of confirming to my beloved son, the duke of Calabria, the powers of Vicar General. I regret that parliament will not appoint four of its members to accompany me. I should have wished to profit by their advice. The allied sovereigns expect from me a prompt answer. I desire that parliament will decide, without delay, on the questions which I have submitted to it."

Brussels, Dec. 30.

An address has been presented by the chamber of peers to the king of France, in answer to his majesty's speech on opening the session. In reply, his majesty says, "I have said, and I repeat, that if I have any wish to see my days prolonged, it is in order to consolidate the institutions, which I have given to my people. But whatever may be the decrees of Providence, never forget that maxim of our public law—The king dies not in France."

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.

The Grand Seigneur irritated at the delay and negligence of the Pachas who have the conduct of the war against Ali, has made important changes among the commanders—almost all of them have been displaced. Almond Pacha, who repressed the disturbances in Servia, has been appointed to command the troops in Albania and Romelia—the Grand Seigneur has made him a present of 500 purses, (500,000 piastres) and that a like sum is destined to the other Pachas and troops. The batti-sheriff, who announces this munificence of the Grand Seigneur, commands the Pacha to take such measures as to terminate the war against Ali Pacha in two months, and to deliver the rebel to the hands of justice.—The latter (Ali) had succeeded in taking from the besiegers a bridge and a tower which cut off communication with his fortress. Hopes are entertained at Constantinople that, in spite of the courageous defence of Ali and the few troops that remain faithful to him, the taking of the vessel is not distant.

POLAND.

Warsaw, Dec. 30.

Many Russian, Polish, and especially Gallician Jews, are embarking at Odessa for Palestine. The chief part are going to be found there at the approaching appearance of the Messiah.

BRUSSELS.

The palace of the ancient council of Brabant, occupied by the Prince of Orange, was destroyed by fire on the 29th Dec. The fire was occasioned by a heat pipe. The loss is estimated at about 3,000,000 florins.

IRELAND.

Serious disturbances had taken place in Cork in consequence of the formation of Societies, who call themselves "The Union of Trades." These mechanics attack the houses of all tradesmen who are not governed by their rules and prices. A young man named Timothy Connelly, in Peacock lane, had been attacked by fifty armed men. Connelly killed one, and made his escape after being badly wounded. The man killed was Philip Blake, a sawyer. The jury pronounced a verdict of justifiable homicide. Many of the ringleaders had been taken. A number of the House carpenters and house joiners of Limerick have published a notice saying they will work for 3 shillings 9 pence half penny per day, and will not be dictated by the Union of Trades.

London, January 5.

DUBLIN AFFAIR.

A meeting of the Freeholders was called by the High Sheriff, for voting an address to the King. After the address had been read, the Sheriff, who was in the chair, called for the vote, and without giving time for the assembly to speak, he declared it was accepted.—The decision excited the most lively sensations among the party opposed to the address. Instead of answering them, the Sheriff declared the meeting dissolved, without taking the usual motion for adjournment, and immediately quitted the chair. At this moment, on motion of Mr. O'Connell, (recently appointed the Queen's Attorney General,) the Assembly called Lord Cloncurry to the chair. The Sheriff protested against this proceeding, but the noble Lord took the chair. The Sheriff then told them he should call on the military to enforce his orders to dissolve the meeting. Lord C. answered, that force alone would compel him to quit the honorable post to which he had been called by the almost unanimous voice of the large assembly before him. The officers of Police were directed to disperse the assembly; but they refused to act.—The Sheriff then called in the military and immediately the 23d regiment appeared, and a number forced their way into the hall. Lord C. kept firm in his chair until the commanding officer stepped up and layed his hand on his Lordship, when he submitted to the superior force that was brought against him. An attempt was made to resist the military force, but Lord C. addressed them, and advised them to give up quietly, and apply to another authority for redress. The Assembly then broke up.

London, Jan. 6.

Mr. Canning leaves town in the morning for Paris. He has written a long letter to Mr. Bolton, of Liverpool in which he fully explains his motives for resigning his office. He states that in the month of June last he tendered his resignation, but that the king requested him to withhold it; and that in consequence of his differing in opinion with his colleagues on the subject of the bill of pains and penalties, he left England for some time. On his return, finding that his colleagues had not abandoned the prosecution against the Queen, and always differing with them in opinion on this subject, and on this subject alone, he had after taking their advice, offered again his resignation; that the king had accepted of it, and had complimented him on his conduct.

A young lady who accompanied her parents to the Cape of Good Hope, lately, has written to her friends in England and gives some interesting particulars of the voyage out. The ship cast anchor in the Port au Praya. The next day the settlers landed, when they were met by the natives, who offered oranges lemons and money for their old clothes. They gave five or six dollars for an old hat, and 3 or 400 oranges for an old pocket handkerchief. They wanted clothes more than money. The settlers were invited to several houses at St. Jago. The Governor was very poor, and was much pleased with a pair of boots given him.

France, it seems, had signified through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, its readiness to act as mediator between Naples and the other powers, on condition of certain modifications in the constitution, giving a greater resemblance to the French than to the Spanish system; but the Parliament rejected the proposition on the ground of its being in the nature of a foreign interference in their national affairs.—The king embarked on the 13th Dec. with a retinue of sixty persons on board the British ship Venguer seventy-four.

The True Britain newspaper of the evening of the 4th Jan. after publishing the details from the Neapolitan papers, of which the foregoing is the substance, observes, "if the Neapolitan conduct themselves with moderation and frugance, England will cautiously abstain from interference in her internal politics; but we fear that public opinion is less considered in the affairs of Naples, than the selfish projects of a few enterprising individuals, and if this be the case, it will become the duty of England and France, which are the leading powers of Europe, to interfere between Naples and Austria, in order to prevent the dangerous consequences of republican fury on the one hand, and of military despotism on the other.—Should the King of Naples be induced by the allied Sovereigns at Laybach to take part against his subjects, the result might be the establishment of a republican government, which in the present state of things, would meet with a ready support from the people of many countries, at this moment groaning under arbitrary power, and anxious to throw off the yoke, without calculating upon the mischiefs of a state of anarchy ten thousand times more dreadful than the despotism of an individual.

The wife of one Lesort, a Gardener at Chaillot was put to bed on the 21st of Dec. 1820, with a child perfectly formed, but the sex of which could not be determined, as it had the positive marks of both sexes. The child is doing well. This child is the twenty second which Lesort's wife has had—seven of whom are living.

French Journal.

READING ROOM
MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA. March 9.

ARRIVED,
Schr Moses, Benson, from Saco, white pine lumber, to J. H. Ladd & Co.

SAILED,
Steam boat Potomac, Middleton, Norfolk.

BELOW,
Brig Missionary, Towne, of Kennebunk, 86 days from St. Ubes, below Indian Head.

Ship Fair Trader, Finlay, of this port, arrived at Savannah, February 26th, from Bermuda.

For Sale,

The property now in tenure of Evan P. Taylor, and used by him as a Coachmaking Shop; situated on Fairfax street, between Duke & Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; together with a vacant lot adjoining the same. Should the above property not be sold before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale, or can be known by applying to march 10—dts NOBLET HERBERT.

Wheat.

ISAAC JANNEY, jr. continues to purchase WHEAT, at the Phenix Mill, (formerly Hartshorne's) where several thousand bushels are wanted, for which the highest price will be given in cash.