

THE FEMALE PILGRIM,

By a Young Lady of Connecticut.

WHITHER goest thou pilgrim stranger,
Passing through this darksome vale?
Knowest thou not 'tis full of danger,
And will not thy courage fail?

Pilgrim thou dost justly call me,
Wandering o'er this waste so wide;
Yet no harm will e'er befall me,
While I'm blest with such a guide.

Such a guide! no guide attends thee,
Henceforth thee my fears arise;
If a guardian power befriends thee,
'Tis unseen by mortal eyes.

Yes, unseen, but still believe me,
Such a guide my steps attend;
He'll in every strait relieve me,
He from every harm defend.

Pilgrim see that stream before thee,
Darkly winding through the vale;
Should its deadly waves roll o'er thee,
Would not then thy courage fail?

No! if that stream has nothing frightful,
To its brink my steps I'll bend;
Thence to plunge will be delightful,
Then my Pilgrimage will end.

While I gazed, with speed surprising,
Down the stream she plung'd from sight;
Cazing still, I saw her rising,
Like an Angel cloth'd in light.

[From the Boston Patriot.

THE YANKEE TAR—A 1810.

Travels—When at War on the Ocean—&c.

The following little song, written to the tune of an English one, we insert as an acquisition to our American Naval Minstrelsy, and much superior, in our opinion to the British song—

When engaged on the ocean, the brave Yankee tar,
Receives the laurels of fame in the tug of the war,
With patriot ardour inspir'd when he fights,
He conquers for glory and maritime rights.

His country's flag to the mast he hoists,
Where it gallantly floats to the favouring gales;
While serving his gun, with true courage he glows,
And defiance he bids to America's foes.

With generous feelings his bosom is stored,
Fights on till existence is gone by the board,
But the enemy conquered, to mercy inclined,
A friend in the brave, he rejoices to find.

Accomplish'd the cruise, to his country he steers,
He swells his full heart as his Sally he hears,
For faithful to glory and love are our tars,
To New-England's honor, their stripes and their stars.

AVONIES.

HENRY AND DE CRILLON.

PARIS.—The principal novelty here of late has been the arrival of Henry. His friend, the politician Count de Crillon, is no other than a celebrated French Priest, who was an officer in the staff of Marshal Ney in Spain, when he contrived to rob the military chest and escape to England. There he succeeded in passing himself off as an emigrant nobleman, and as such, sold to Henry, an estate in France, situated in the Bank of France, and bills on the rent senators who never existed. The estate is in the moon, and the shares all counterfeits. Thus Henry has lost nearly the whole of the money which the American government was silly enough to give him.—London paper.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—An Italian Bishop had struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his ministerial duty without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired those virtues, which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the Bishop, if he could communicate the secret of being always contented? "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility, it consists in nothing more than in making a right use of my eyes."

His friend begged him to explain himself. "My secret," replied the Bishop, "is in whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, and remember that my principal business here, is to get there. I then look down upon the earth and call to mind, how small a space I shall occupy in it when I am buried. I then look ahead into the world and observe what my guides there are, who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed—where all our cares must end, and how little reason I have to repine or complain."—Ibid.

A FULL WEEK'S WORK.—The following singular circumstance took place at Sheffield some time since.—A young woman was married on Thursday, brought to bed on Friday, the child died on Saturday, was buried on Sunday, the husband enlisted for a soldier on Monday, marched on Tuesday, and she drowned herself on Wednesday.—(Ibid.)

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in Baltimore.

In the first branch of the City Council, Aug. 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city. By order,

S. H. MOORE, Clerk.

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city. By order,

THOS. ROGERS, Clerk.

By EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches of the city council appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen

other of their fellow-citizens, ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof—

REPORT. That on Saturday the 20th of June a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the 'Federal Republican,' printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down, and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the criminal court, until Saturday the 20th of July; in the evening of which day Alex. C. Hanson, one of the editors of the paper, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another state, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants, (or known only to a very few of them) and took possession of a brick house in Charles street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner, his partner. The committee further report that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the mayor, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service.—That having so taken possession of the house, they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it; that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the mayor, people and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated through the city.—In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within: Towards evening many boys had collected in the street opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighboring magistrate endeavored to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned, recommenced their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows; at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men, who could be supposed to have any connection with, or control over the boys; about this period, a person on the footway endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief was severely wounded in the foot by something weighty thrown from the house; the boys were repeatedly told from the persons within, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continuing to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged, as it is supposed, with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assemblage of people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats of throwing of stones became more general and violent; the sashes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, some dangerously; about this time application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief; while the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the General, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, frequent firing took place from the house and three guns were fired at it; some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed Doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house. This circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field piece in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority; the military soon after appeared, and placing themselves in front of the house no further injury occurred; a negotiation took place with those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the mayor and general to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to jail and committed for further examination; they were, Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Lingan, William Schroder, John Thompson, William B. Bend, O. Spring, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry

Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Gwin, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murray and Richard S. Crabb. After the removal of the persons the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.

The committee further report, that during the course of the day, the mayor applied to the sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail, which he promised to do, and about one o'clock application was made by the mayor and other justices, to the brigadier general, to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the state. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and place. The mayor, the general, and many citizens repaired to the jail early in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom were peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind, upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others and to be appeased with the assurance given that the party in jail should not be haled or suffered to escape during the night; it became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night; in consequence of which, and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military, by the order of the general, with the approbation of the mayor, were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes.

Shortly after dark, the number of the disorderly increased; and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail; the mayor, with the aid of a few persons, succeeded for some time in preventing the prison door from being forced open; they being overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turn key. Upon the entry of the assailants they forced the inner doors and pressed into the room in which the persons above mentioned were confined.—Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was, that one of the persons (gen. Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.

The committee being, by the authority under which they act, directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but they know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of the city council do not enable them to impart; the committee th full authority to develop.

Adam Fonerden,
James Carey,
William Stewart,

Thomas Kell,

James Calhoun,

John G. White,

William M'Donald,

Henry Payson,

Committee of the 2d branch city council.

The undersigned being requested thereto, joined the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.

James A. Buchanan,

William Wilson,

Peter Little,

W. Cooke,

William Gynn,

Thorndike Chase,

Lemuel Taylor,

Robert Gilmer,

S. Sterret,

John Montgomery.

State Bank,

RALPHIG, July 14, 1812.

THE Stockholders of the State Bank are hereby informed, that the fourth instalment of their Shares will become due on the 18th day of August next. It is expected that particularity will be observed, and payment made at the several Banks at which the Subscriptions were originally made, agreeably to the act incorporating said Bank.

W. M. H. HAYWOOD, Cash'r.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Wilmington establishment of the late firm of Donaldson, McMillan & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to John Lord, Esq. who is alone and only authorized to receive payment and grant discharges. Suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents.

JOHN McMILLAN,
August 11—3t
Sole Living Partner.

Wanted,

A Negro Girl that is fit for a House Servant; for such liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office. July 28—d

50 Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from my company of drafted Militia, stationed at Smithville, on the night of the 4th instant, two men, viz:

WILLIAM BRANCA, drafted from the Long Creek Company, I. N. Hoover, and as near as can be described a five feet seven and a quarter inches in height, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, was dressed in dark mixed homespun and check shirt; appears to be about thirty-two years of age.

JAMES GOFF is five feet seven inches in height, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, large whiskers, of the age of twenty-two years or thereabout, was dressed in a brown stuff coat, striped homespun pantaloons and very long boots. He was a volunteer from Black river, where he resides, and near which it is supposed he may be lurking. All persons in the service of their country or well disposed toward it are requested to use their exertions to secure the above Deserters.

A reward of Ten Dollars, with all reasonable expenses, will be paid for the delivery of each or either of them to General Wm. W. Jones, in Wilmington, or to the subscriber at Smithville.

JOHN MITCHELL, Capt.
of N. Hanover D. Militia.

August 11—1f

For Sale.

A Plantation on the Sound containing 900 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House and convenient out building, and a Negro Woman, a good plain cook and has been used to house work—Likewise to hire by the month a Negro Man, a good ship carpenter. Apply at this office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator to the Estate of Amos Perry, deceased, by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Brunswick, at July term, 1812, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Amos Perry to present them for payment within the time required by the acts of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided; or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said acts.

JOHN HALL, Adm'r,
Wilmington July 31.

Notice.

On the 31st day of August next, will be sold at Smithville, (Brunswick County) all the personal property of the late Amos Perry, deceased. Six months credit will be given, note with approved security will be required.

JOHN HALL, Adm'r,
Wilmington, July 31st, 1812.

Hat Manufactory Removed.

R. RANKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the store in front of the river, last occupied by D. B. Everitt.

He continues to carry on the Manufactory of Hats of all sorts and qualities, and dispenses of the same at a rate as reasonable to be complained of. All those whose accounts have been standing sixty days and upwards, are requested to call and make settlement.

July 28—1f.

Lost or Mislaid.

A small Memorandum Book covered with a piece of new paper, containing particulars relative to the accounts of moneys received and paid for the use of the Church. Whoever may have the same or know where it is, would confer a favor by leaving it at this Office or giving notice where it may be got.

May 26.

Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests all those who stand indebted to the late firm of William Erle & Co. and Eccles & Robeson, to settle the same with William Mitchell, who is fully empowered to give discharges, and make such settlements in any way he may deem most expedient.

Aug. 4—1f Wm. ECCLES.

One or two Apprentices

to the Shoe and Boot making business in all its various branches, will be taken by

July 21. S. SEXTON.

Notice.

On the 20th of May last, the Copartnership of CHITTAMER & BISHOP was dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Bishop is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm; he therefore notifies to debtors to said firm, either by note or open account, that immediate payment must be made, or their notes and accounts will, without discrimination, be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. CHITTAMER,
JOSEPH BISHOP.

N. B. The Watch Making and Jewellery business is still carried on by Joseph Bishop. July 21.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM S. HASELL.

CONDITIONS.

1. THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS if not paid within the first six months.
2. No subscription can be received for a less time than SIX MONTHS.
3. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are settled, unless the accounts be put in suit.