

William Anderson, aged thirty-seven years, (son of David Anderson, farmer) a native of this state, was born at Chesnut level, Frederick county near Winchester. About the 15th January, 1802, having entered into partnership with George Johnson, a young man about his own age son of a farmer of the same name, also residing in Frederick county, they left their place of nativity for Pittsburg, when they proceeded with a number of flat bottomed boats loaded with venison hams, bearskins, flour, whiskey, tobacco, and some cotton down the Ohio to New Orleans; there, having sold their cargo, they purchased a brig called the Betsy of New Orleans, navigated by captain George Edwards, and took in a cargo of flour and dry-goods, for account of Mr. George Morgan of New York, and sailed from that port on the 10th October of the same year, on a trading voyage for Rio Janeiro where they disposed of the cargo for specie; thence they were to proceed up the Red Sea, and down the coast of Coromandel for Canton. On or about the 10th October, 1803, Anderson and Johnson, with four seamen and two negro boys, being on shore on a fowling excursion on the Arabian shore near Maculla, were captured by a party of wild Arabs. Anderson and Johnson were separated from their companions, and carried to the Persian Gulf, where they were sold to an Arab who was sheik of Russelkaima known in that country by the name of sheik Abdallah, chief of the Wahabee pirates. What became of the seamen and negroes he cannot even conjecture. After acquiring a tolerably correct knowledge of the language, and becoming useful in the military service, they were treated with great kindness and at the expiration of two years and a half, they were transferred, under strong recommendations, to the Gwicar, prince of Gazzera, residing at Brodera, the chief town of that principality.—They were now invested with a command in the army of the Gwicar, and contended with the forces of the British East India company, until the death of the Gwicar: on the succession of his son to the government, he made peace with the English, who demanded that Anderson and Johnson should be given up to them—the demand, however was not acceded to.

At this juncture the Mahratta states were engaged in active hostilities against the English, and Anderson & Johnson were sent to join the standard of Pesantrow Holker one of their chiefs. The Mahratta forces were very successful until the general pacification of the European continent enabling the English to reinforce their army very considerably, the Mahrattas were unable longer to contend with them and suffered a total defeat on the 25th of April, 1817, in a general engagement with the British under General Malcolm, on the plains of Meedpoor, in which battle Johnson was killed. The Mahratta army being now completely put to the rout, and the English and their allies in full possession of the country, Anderson bethought himself of an expedient to make his escape, and for this purpose disguised himself in the character of a Mahometan pilgrim going to Mecca, and made his escape to Muscat, where he was seized by the sultan, put on the East India company's brig, Vestal, Captain Watson, and carried to Bombay.

Not finding any American consul, or American shipping at Bombay, he was compelled to work his passage on board the British East India ship Hertfordshire, capt. Hope, to Canton, and thence to the port of London, where he arrived about the 17th or 18th of September last, and made known his circumstances to col Aspinwall, American consul at that port, who treated him with great kindness, and sent him home in the ship *Henry Clay*, Captain Ganit, which arrived in Hampton Roads on the 3d inst. whence he came up to this place.—He feels filled with gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence, that he is once more permitted to tread his native soil, although in a very destitute condition. It is his intention to proceed immediately to the place of his birth, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to publish a correct narrative of the interesting scenes through which he has passed during an exile of eighteen years in a country where civilization is almost a stranger. He has ample materials for such a history, when in the hands of a man of erudition, would he thinks, yield a volume no less gratifying to the curious than useful to the historian. Nat. Messenger.

From the American Sentinel.

On the morning of the first day of the present year, in rummaging among some papers, I met with an old newspaper, entitled the New-Hampshire Sentinel, which curiosity led me to open and peruse, and in which I met with a production like the following, upon which I exercised my genius in order to make it suit the present times; I herewith send it to you, and I wish, that when in I have failed, you would make up the deficiency, and then publish it in your paper, for the amusement of your numerous readers. LECTOR.

Arrived at one second past 12 this morn-

ing, (January 1, 1821,) and immediately moored in the harbour of *Time*, the NEW YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE! which is to remain at her present moorings for the term of twelve months. Her arrival has been greeted by the hearty cheers and reciprocal good wishes, of the uncounted millions of human beings, who yet dwell on the borders of *Time*: May they experience all the blessings, during the 12 months of her continuance, that their largest wishes could have anticipated; and after witnessing, with much joy the arrival of many succeeding years, when *Time itself* shall, with them, weigh anchor, to depart, may they be borne by that buoyant Vessel *Christian Hope*, through the Quicksands of *Death*, and enter full-sail into the haven of ETERNAL FELICITY.

The New Year Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-One is laden with a full cargo of Assorted Plenty, consigned to the firm of MAN and BEAST, which will be discharged at different periods, during her stay in the harbor of *Time*, after which, she will sail in ballast to the *River of Oblivion*! We sincerely hope that this arrival will unladen to us large quantities of Prosperity, Happiness Love, and Good-will; which articles are very much needed at the present time. We understand that she has on board many rich and very valuable Cases of Matrimony, which will be unladed as fast as permits are obtained. We have no doubt but these articles have come to a good market, as they have for a very considerable time, been sought for with great avidity, in order to revive the drooping spirits of vast numbers of the Masculine and Feminine race of beings, many of whom have been long languishing for, and some of whom almost despair of ever obtaining a Case of this kind of merchandise.

In addition to the above she had a plentiful supply of Bread-stuff, and other necessary articles for home consumption.

The New Year Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-One, spoke as she was coming into harbor at a late hour last night, the Old Year 1820, in ballast, under a heavy press of sail, outward bound. The wind blowing fresh, they shot by each other with great rapidity, so that it was impossible to learn or acquire much information. Mr. Record, the mate of 1820, however having descried the year 1821, making up for the harbour, just found time to make the following interesting extracts from their Log-Book, which he attached to a heavy piece of Memory, and threw on her quarter deck as she passed.

Spoke on the 19th of December, in the longitude of Harrisburg and latitude of Pennsylvania the 44 Gun Frigate GOVERNOR HESTER, full rigged and in complete order for a Three years cruise, and sails set, and ports opened and manned.

On the 6th of December, spoke the ship Electoral College, by whom we were informed that the PRESIDENT MONROE of 74 guns, had been appointed on another cruise of four years from the 4th of March, in consequence of the great satisfaction she had given during her present four years voyage. At the end of her next cruise, she will be hauled up in ordinary, in Virginia creek, along side of the dismantled Jefferson and Madison.

Spoke several times in the course of the year, the longitude of Missouri, and latitude of Negro-Slavery, a large black sided Frigate called Slavery-hole; she appeared to be very thinly manned, badly worked, and needed large quantities of Patriotism, Talents, and do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you, under a change of circumstances. The Frigate Congress, had also fallen in with her, both at the commencement and close of the year, and at each time had a sharp-brush; and had it not been that a part of the crew of the Congress showed great signs of mutiny, (having many Slave holders on board) the Missouri would have been sent into port for adjudication. How matters will yet terminate between the Congress and Missouri, is very uncertain.

In the course of the year, the beautiful and Free ship of the Line MAINE came full sail in the Port of Washington, completely manned and well-found with Patriotism, Freedom, and Talents; this ship bids fair to be a great acquisition to her sister ships of the Line, as not the smallest vestige of Slavery is suffered to pollute her deck of free-soil.

May the time speedily arrive, when this shall be the case, as it respects every state in the Union.

HARD TIMES.

Two children, (we learn these facts from an authority that we consider unquestionable) some time ago died. The hour appointed for their interment arrived, the grave had been made, and the clergyman stood in the burial place, awaiting the arrival of the corpses. Two hours, however, having elapsed without the appearance of the funerals, the reverend gentlemen withdrew, and afterwards ascertained that the humane mothers of the deceased had sold them for anatomical purposes, at the price of \$4 each. Canadian Courant.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

For the Patriot.

Cain's Lamentation. Gen. 4th chapter.

Most I be ug'd by wrath severe,  
To fly the sacred haunts of men?  
Must I driven from all that's dear,  
To some uncultivated glen?  
Oh, Heaven forbid—Oh, Mercy spare!  
'Tis more than mortal man can bear.

Can I no blest assylum gain,  
No refuge, for a refugee,  
To shield the base, unptied Cain,  
From the just frown of Deity?  
Ah no! a hostile earth I tread,  
Which shall reluctant yield me bread.

Wretch that I am! my doom is just—  
Forc'd to abandon all I love,  
Seduc'd by diabolic lust,  
An outcast alien I must rove!  
Oh! shall this dreadful deed I've done,  
Be known to all beneath the sun.

Resign'd I bow—'Tis God hath said:  
Yet ah! the pang of leaving all,  
Shall keenly this vile heart upraid,  
And ever shall declare my fall.  
In wrath my brother thou wast slain,  
But heavier wrath hath seized on Cain:

HARP OF THE WOODS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Derry township, held pursuant to public notice, at the house of Benjamin Williams, in the town of Washington on the 8th inst.

FERDINAND RITTER, was called to the chair, and

Matthew Calvin, appointed secretary.

When the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting the constitution of this commonwealth, is erroneous and defective, and by no means calculated to perpetuate the liberties, interest and happiness of society: And whereas it is the privilege of freemen to correct any errors; and supply any defects they may, by experience, discover in the supreme law of the land; and therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient and highly necessary, for the citizens of this state, to petition the present legislature to pass a law authorising an appeal to the votables, at the next general election whether a convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of revising said constitution.

Resolved, That Matthew Calvin, John F. Ross and John Rea, be a committee to draft an appropriate petition; and that Gershom Biddle, James Barret, Allen Mann, Andrew M' Reynolds and John F. Ross, be a committee to hand about and afford our fellow citizens an opportunity of affixing their signatures to said petitions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication in the Republican Press and the Watchman; and that the editors of the Independent American and Miltonian particularly, as well as all other editors in the state, friendly to the cause, be requested to give them an insertion in their papers that our fellow citizens may be induced to co-operate with us on this momentous subject.

FERDINAND RITTER, Chrm.  
MATTHEW CALVIN, Secretary.

A committee of the Bank of the United States have reported that the losses of the Bank, on the 1st. of January 1821, were three millions, five hundred and twenty two thousand four hundred and seventy six dollars, thirteen cents. It is probable that no banking institution, established upon fair principles, and with a solvent capital, ever contrived in the same space of time, to accumulate so large an amount of losses.—There must have been some industry, much fraud, much dishonesty and not a little folly to have enabled the bank thus to heap up losses in so short a time. D. Press.

A Jue D'esprit.—A gentleman observing a representative of the queen in the window of the king's arms Inn, in Preston, on Thursday night, observed to a person near him, "the queen is now where she ought to be—in the king's arms."

Further confirmation of the ratification of the Florida Treaty.

By the schooner Hannah Ann, arrived on Tuesday from St. Augustine; we learn that a recent arrival at that place, from Havana brought despatches from the Gov. and Admiral of Cuba to their subordinate officers there, which were supposed to convey orders to prepare for an immediate evacuation. The governor also received despatches, upon the tenor of which he was said to be reserved. The military power formally offered their congratulations to his excellency upon the ratification of

the treaty, which were accepted by him in a manner that tended to strengthen public impressions upon the subject. The intelligence diffused universal joy among the officers, because it promised them a speedy return to Cuba, and among the citizens generally, because the cession of the United States would secure protection to their property, and value to the land.

City Gaz.

A northern paper states, that the ice formed at the foot of Niagara Falls, is reported to be within twenty feet as high as Table Rock. If this be true, the thickness of the ice is about one hundred and twenty feet.

Generous offer.—The North River Steam Boat Company have very generously offered to the corporation of New York, five hundred loads of wood for the supply of the poor, on condition that the same quantity be returned to them in May next.

The National turnpike is completed from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling Virginia, and is now in public use. The distance is about 140 miles.

The Register, published at Raleigh North Carolina, of the 19th of January, says a deep snow, for that climate, fell there on the 16th of that month, and still remains. It is from six to eight inches deep. The Norfolk Beacon, notices a deep snow at Norfolk, which fell on the 17th ult. and afforded the inhabitants very good sleighing.

We learn from the New York Gazette, that some inconsiderate tars in attempting to make their escape from the United States ship Hornet, upon the ice, slipt into the water and that two of them were drowned. That others made their escape with dry jackets, and joined their sweethearts; and others with wet ones, returned coolly to their duty. Frank. Gaz.

From the New York Gazette.

A number of the five dollar notes of the city Bank have pieces taken from them in different parts, so small that without particular attention, it is not observed that any part of the note is wanting. To stop this practice, we are informed the City Bank do not at present, pay those notes which are thus mutilated, as it is believed that the pieces taken from them will be put together in such manner as to impose on and defraud the public.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Ridgely, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Cape Horn, about the 20th October.

A Splendid Fortune.—The war on the Spanish Maine is said to have enabled gen. Morillo to amass a fortune of two millions of dollars, and that he now retires contented.

Drawing the wrong Tooth.—One of the most curious applications of Galvinism to the most useful purposes of life is its recent employment as a means of distinguishing bad teeth from good. The test which Galvinism has now supplied to remedy the frequent mistakes made by dentists, who instead of ridding you of a bad tooth, will draw the best you have in your head, is considered to be one of infallible certainty in its application. The method is thus described by professor Aldini, the nephew of Galvani. "He," the dentist, "first insulates the patient, and then places in his hands an electric chain: he then applies a small piece of wire and draws it gradually over the surface of the tooth; he then applies it to the next tooth in the same manner, and proceeds in the like method with the rest, until he comes to the diseased tooth, which is discovered by violent pain being produced, and an involuntary emotion in the body. It has always been remarked when the tooth has been extracted, that it exhibited a carious part, which in its proper situation was not visible." Need we add, that after the discovery of so simple a test, drawing a wrong tooth ought to be made felony at least.

Retrenchment.—A bill has been passed by the legislature of the state of Delaware, now in session, fixing the governor's salary at 1000 dollars per annum, and that of the attorney general at 150 dollars per annum. The compensation of the members of assembly is fixed at \$2 50, the speaker of each house at 3 dollars, the doorkeeper at \$1 25, and the clerk of each house at \$2 50 per day. A. Sentinel.

Mr. Lawrence's resolution for the call of a convention has been adopted; and referred to Lawrence, Anderson, Estep, Emlen, Leifer, Wurtz, and Gilleland.

The celebrated Lorenzo Dow is at present exercising his vocation in Charleston, S. C.