

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1812.

[No. 3408.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 8th, 1812.

Ordered, That the following proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," that the field-officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry tactics and trumpet soundings; and a uniform dress for the cavalry field-officers of this state whether regimental or general; and that the result of their meeting, shall be forthwith transmitted to the governor of this state, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation: I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that in as much as but one lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take post, each one horse length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenant on the outward flanks of the front rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops, and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as above mentioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non-commissioned officers, is provided for, Resolved, that the captains take post in front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank covered by a sergeant, the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal or intelligent private; and the quarter-master sergeant, farrier and saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of trumpet and bugle soundings, and report the same to the governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field-officers, and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "Uniform dress of the cavalry field-officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and an half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its easing concealed by a black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plumed band or tress hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side the crown, with a small cord looped over the button and tassels of the plume, and tassels of the plume on the right side, and a tassel from that on the

left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of the same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equi-distant below the waist buttons; pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver;—pantalons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat. Silver epaulets and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side, sword (not particularized.) Sword belt (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized.)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorised by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field-officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, hosen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 8th day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council.

State of Maryland to wit: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to the governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the U. States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: Ordered, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

ROBT. BOWIE,
By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

James Madison, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Consul of his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the consuls of friendly powers between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON,
By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis; Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
April 14.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said

WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of
New and Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings & Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Burlops, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Chintz, Gingham, Madras & Bandannos Silk handkerchiefs, Baftas, Mamodies, Cosas and Gurrals, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, and Dimity Waisicoating, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose, And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.
N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

April 23, 1812.

State of Maryland, ss.

On application, by petition, of Rezin Estep, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

JOHN GASSAWAY,
Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April 1812.

REZIN ESTEP,
Admin. with the will annexed.

100 Dollars Reward.



Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet eight or ten inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plains jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other clothing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's Town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Stuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr. Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland, the district of Columbia included, Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State, including what the law allows, (the District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in any goal with information so that I get him a gain.

GASSAWAY PINDELL,
Pig Point, April 23, 1812.
N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are negro at their peril.

New & Seasonable Goods.

Childs & Shaw,

Have received an assortment of Goods suitable for the present season, which, with other Articles enumerated below, they offer for sale upon reasonable terms.

DRY GOODS.

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers, Second do. Stockingnet, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetings, Russia Duck, Burlaps, Ticklenburgs, White & Brown Rolls, Domestic Linen, Flattillas, Superfine Damask Diapers, Russia do. Nankeens—various colours, Jeans and Fustians, White & Coloured Marcellines, 9-8 Chintzes and Calicoes, White & Blue Cottons, Seersuckers and Gingham, Domestic Cotton, Bed Ticking, Checks, Cotton Hosiery, Silk do. Extra Long White and Coloured Kid Gloves, White & Coloured Habit do. Men's real Buckskin & Beaver Gloves, Linen Cambrics & Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mul-mul Handkerchiefs, Shawls, 6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslin, Black & Coloured do. Elegant Florence Silk, Coloured & White do. Figured Levantines, Black Sencshaws, and Sarcenet, Plaid Silk, Superfine 10-4 Damask Silk Shawls, Serge do. Coloured Grapes, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Leno Muslin, Mul Muslin, Regency do. Elegant Grecian Robes, Silk Umbrellas, Ladies do.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, Old West-India Spirit, Old American & Irish Whiskey, Old French Brandy, N. E. Rum, Loaf, Lump & Brown Sugars, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green & Congo Teas, Spades, Hoes, &c.
Annapolis, April 23.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE

Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.
April 23.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
April 30, 1812.

DANCING.

Mr. John Bulet

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and the neighbourhood, that he intends to open his Dancing School the first Monday of May, he hopes to meet with the same encouragement from those parents who favoured him last summer with their patronage. Those persons who are desirous of intrusting their children to his care, are requested to apply at Mr. Berge's, who will have his subscription list. The terms will be the same as last summer.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

LEWIS DUYALL, Admr.

FOREIGN.

Foreign news received by the *Milo*, captain Glover, 22 days from Dublin, arrived at Boston.

DUBLIN, MARCH 30.

We have still no news from Portugal, though a mail has arrived from Lisbon. It is said in a letter from Plymouth that the French indicate a design of attacking Tarifa once more.—Such we are told, was the opinion at Gibraltar, when the Enterprenant touched at this fortress. This we should not by any means think unlikely.

Regarding the news of the north we have nothing more recent than what the reader collected from Napoleon's state Documents. There is one circumstance, however, which we deem it worthy to notice. It is said that at Napoleon's levee, which is described as highly magnificent, the ambassadors from all nations were present, except the Russian plenipotentiary. A strong fact and worthy serious reflection.

Letters from Paris of the 18th mention that Buonaparte still remained in the capital, but his departure was shortly expected.

Lord Melville is officially announced first lord of the admiralty.

The hottest press that has taken place for some years in Dublin was on the river on Thursday night, and a number of fine abed bodied seamen were procured for the service.

It is again said Buonaparte has left Paris, appointing a regency, and sending the empress and his son to Vienna.

By the despatches of Ballasteros, it appears he has repulsed at Pared de Rey a division of the enemy.

Some additional letters have been received from Corunna, to the date of the 17th inst. from these we learn that a considerable quantity of arms have been delivered to the chiefs of the forces in Galicia and its neighbourhood, and that the activity of the English in this important particular, had given great satisfaction to the provincial government.

Shipwrecks along the coast of England, have been unusually numerous during the late storm.

RUMOUR.

A rumour was circulated in London on the 29th March, that Cadiz had been captured by the French. The news is said to have come from Paris, but no traces of probability or sources through which it was received could be found.

Col. Horsford, of the 18th regiment, is appointed a brigadier-general, and to command the troops in Bermuda.

The prince regent of Portugal has given the grand order of the cross to generals Hill, Graham and Spencer.

A convoy is appointed to sail from Leith Roads for Wingo Sound at the end of this month. [April.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

Yesterday, soon after 1 o'clock, his royal highness the prince regent held a court at Carlton house, when the marquis of Winchester, as groom of the stole, the earl of Yarmouth as vice-chamberlain, and colonel McMahon, as keeper of the privy purse and private secretary, were introduced and sworn into his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

It is said that the right hon. George Rose is to be called up to the house of peers, by the title of baron Synchur.

The funds experienced a further depression to-day. The 3 per cent. consols fell from 60 to 59 1/4, and the other stocks were affected in the same proportion. A greater panic in the stock market has not been witnessed for some time. Various are the causes to which have been ascribed the fall of the funds within these few days, and more particularly the further fall of to-day.

The defalcation of Mr. Chennery, of the treasury, is mentioned as one of the causes. We learn, that in addition to the sum of 75,000l. of which that gentleman is deficient that he has lost in stock exchange bargains about 25,000l. more.

The loan for the present, it is said, will be of much greater magnitude than was first expected. It is estimated at no less a sum than eighteen millions.

MARCH 28.

We (Courier,) have to announce the following ministerial arrangements, which we hear were finally settled this morning.

Lord Sidmouth is to be president of the council, in room of earl Camden.

The earl of Buckinghamshire president of the board of control, in the room of Lord Melville.

And, Mr. Vansittart to be one of the lords of the treasury.

Intelligence has been received of the French ships from L'Orient having positively got into Cherbourg.

A treasury journal of this day contains an article under the head of bread, in which it renounces the possibility of famine, and pro-

commends, as palliatives of this evil a reduced consumption, the disuse of pastry, and an immediate act of parliament to prevent the eating of new bread.

We understand that gen. Maitland, who recently returned to this country from the government of Ceylon, is about to proceed to the east again, with the appointment of governor general of Java and its dependencies; which will be made to comprehend all the islands to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, thus forming a kind of balance under the authority of the king, for the power and territory given to the East-India Company on the continent.

Mr. Carrington is to be the chief justice of Java.

Catholic Question.—Meetings are holding in all the counties of Ireland, on the Catholic subject of emancipation. The language held up is bold and resolute; and it is tho't the claims set up will be finally agreed to.

The merchants of Liverpool are petitioning for a participation in the East-India trade. Eleven thousand frame work netters of the town and county of Leicester, have petitioned parliament for a repeal of the orders in council.

The king of England remains as usual.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1812.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case, which was decided at the last session of the County Court for this County, we publish as interesting to the Gentlemen of the Army.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term.

State vs. Thos. Karney & Thos. Randall. A Habeas Corpus was issued in this cause, directed to the Defendants, commanding them to shew cause why a certain Thomas Trot should not be discharged from their custody. To which, return was made, that they were Lieutenants in the army about to be raised in virtue of the late act of congress—that the said Trot had voluntarily entered the service of the U. States as a private—he received the bounty, and was fairly and legally enlisted. To prove that they had authority to act as commissioned officers, and to make enlistments, letters of instruction to that effect from the war department, notifying the defendants of their appointment to the rank of lieutenants, were produced and read. It was then urged by the counsel for Trot, that before the enlistment could be considered regular and legal, it was incumbent on the defendants to produce a commission regularly executed, and that no letter from the war department notifying them of their appointment was evidence of their authority, inasmuch as it supposed the existence of better proof which was not produced. The case of Marbury against Madison was cited, as concluding the question that nothing short of a commission, not only issued, but delivered, could constitute them officers. It was also insisted, that admitting the authority of the defendants to act as officers, yet that the enlistment in this case was not regular, inasmuch as no contract, made by a recruiting sergeant could bind the United States, and therefore that there was no obligation on the part of the recruit—that the contract of enlistment to be binding must be made by a commissioned officer and not by the recruiting sergeant.

The Court overruled the objection, and ordered the recruit to be remanded to the officers.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

Subscribed in Baltimore \$ 800,000
Philadelphia 1,625,000
New-York 824,000

Baltimore General Dispensary.

There have been under the care of the Dispensary during the three months ending with December last, three hundred and eighty-three persons,

Of whom 7 have died
267 were cured
6 continue under care
and 103 were vaccinated

And during the three months ending in March last, four hundred and ninety-seven persons,

Of whom 6 died
253 were cured
4 continue under care
And 234 were vaccinated.

Published by order of the managers,
WM. GWYNN, Sec'y.

From a Louisville paper of April 10. Left this place on Tuesday last, for Vincennes, His Excellency Gov. W. H. Harrison. His return at this time, contrary to his intention on his arrival, has been we are informed, in consequence of hostile dispositions on the frontiers, of which his excellency had received confirmation by express, since his arrival in this town.

INDIAN WAR.

The paper printed at Louisville, Kentucky, of April 17, announces that the Wabash Indians are again in motion. They have burnt a house and killed a man within 30 miles of Vincennes—2 others missing—an express arrived to governor Harrison, who is preparing with volunteers, &c.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

By a letter from Marietta, in Ohio, we are informed that gen. Cass left that place on Sunday last with between 250 and 300 volunteers, the quota called for from his brigade, generally fine spirited young men. They will go by water to Cincinnati, whence they are to commence their march by land to Detroit. Five hundred volunteers might have been obtained from the same division, had they been necessary. The whole quota of the state of Ohio, of the detachment of militia authorised by law, is expected to be raised without resorting to a draft.

From a Cairo, (Ten.) paper of March 27.

We have had a false alarm here of the Creek Indians appearing in force on Bradshaw's creek on Elk-river, and destroyed 25 families. Some bad men were encamped on the Indian land near to Madison county line, and wanted to get possession of some cabins near them, occupied by other families; to effect which they painted themselves, approached the cabins, raised the savages yell and fired their guns. The occupants of the cabins, believing they were attacked by Indians, made their escape as fast as they could and spread the alarm.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 25.

A petition was received from Mr. Peter Hoffman and others, merchants of Baltimore, concerned in the ship William, which was loaded with flour, &c. in the month of March, cleared out on the first of April for Cuba, proceeded to sea, was met outside the capes of Virginia by the revenue cutter Jefferson, and brought back. Mr. Little stated in detail the hardship of this case. The preparation for the voyage was in the middle of March. The embargo law unknown then to the parties, who could not, therefore, intend a violation of any law. Referred to a select committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a resolution was passed, 47 to 40, directing the committee of ways and means, to report a bill with as little delay as possible, for an additional impost of 100 per cent. on the permanent duties. Mr. Roberts adverted particularly to W. India products as proper objects of revenue. He required explanation from that committee upon what was intended to be done.

Mr. Bacon, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, replied, that the committee refrained from reporting, in a spirit of compromise with the different parts of the union, and for a bill to be predicated upon a state of war: direct tax not to be as in 1798: had applied to the states, without having obtained documents from several of them.

The bill making further provision for the corps of engineers, passed. Continuing the military academy at West-Point.

A bill from the senate appropriating \$30,000, for the road from Cumberland to Ohio, was read and referred.

The bill making provision for the army of the U. S. was taken up. [The bill directed paymasters to give bonds with securities for faithful performance of their duties; authorized two additional major generals, four additional brigadier generals and a secretary for the commander in chief.] On the question being called, there were ayes 50, noes 50—the speaker said he was for the bill, and pronounced it passed; he was reading the title, when Mr. Putkin and Mr. Wright were both up to speak against its passage. The yeas and noes were called for, and were, yeas 55, noes 46, so the bill was lost.

Mr. Bibb on the joint resolution for a recess, said the committees of both houses had several meetings; it was considered proper for the chairman of each to wait on the executive concerning the adjournment and to know what business might require previous attention. They were told it would be considered, and accordingly expected to receive information.

A message was received from the senate, proposing to adjourn from the 29th inst. to the 8th June. Different days were proposed motions made and debated till past 5 o'clock.

Mr. Roberts moved to amend the resolution from the senate to provide that during the recess, no pay nor mileage be allowed the members of congress, and 40,000 dollars be saved to the U. States.

Mr. Blackledge moved to postpone indefinitely the farther consideration of the resolution and amendment. The yeas and noes were called for, and were, 62 yeas, 55 noes—so they refused to adjourn.

In the course of the debate, among the objects said to require speedy attention, a bill was mentioned for arming the navy vessels.

Adjourned.

Monday, April 27.

An engrossed bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Illinois territory was read a third time and passed.

The house in committee of the whole Mr. Macon in the chair, on a bill from the senate to provide for granting, designating and surveying military bounty lands.

The committee rose, reported the bill and the house ordered it to a third reading.

House in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a report of the committee of claims on the petition of Wm. Garrard. The report is favourable.

The committee of the whole agreed to the resolution and reported their agreement, in which the house concurred, and referred it to the committee of claims with instructions to report a bill.

The house in committee of the whole Mr. Stanford in the chair, on a bill from the senate for the relief of the American seamen. This bill declares impressments to be piracy, and felony, to be punished as such, and to be resisted by force, and authorizes reprisals.

Mr. Wright wished resistance of impressment to extend to killing the assailants, and hoped the law might go into operation on the 4th of June, when, he said, War ought to commence against England.

At the instance of Mr. Wright, the bill was amended in several places and the committee rose reported it to the house and the house concurred.

The question on engrossing the bill for a third reading, was taken by yeas and noes, and were, yeas 52, noes 28.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill from the senate for the relief of Charles Minifie.

The committee rose reported the bill, and the house ordered it to be read a third time to day, which was done and the bill passed.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Lacock in the chair, on a bill from the senate, to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in the district of N. York. The committee rose, reported the bill, and the house ordered it to a third reading to-day. It was then read and passed.

The house in committee of the whole Mr. Desha in the chair, on a bill for the relief of John Thompson. The committee reported the bill, and the house ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

House in committee of the whole, Mr. Talmadge in the chair, on a bill making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

The blanks in the bill were filled up.
1st. blank for printing certificates, &c. for loans, &c. \$ 3000

2d. do. for other purposes, 2000
For compensation to marshals
registering domestic manufactures, 40,000

For contingent expenses of both houses for printing, &c. 8,800.

The committee rose reported the bill as amended, and the house concurred in the two first.

The question on agreeing to the third was taken by yeas and noes, and were, yeas 65, noes 27. The other amendment was then agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 28.

Mr. White presented the petition of C. Dickerson, of Boston, and —, of Bucktown, Mass. praying compensation for a schooner captured by the French. Referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Little presented two revolutionary claims. Referred to the committee of claims. Mr. Gholson from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of Clement B. Penrose. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Also a bill for the relief of Lewis Chacchigee, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill making further provision for the army of the U. S. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Also, a bill to amend an act, entitled, An act to establish a quarter-master's department. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Key from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for increasing the salary of the superintendent of Indian trade. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Little from the select committee appointed on the memorial of Peter Hoffman and others of Baltimore, reported a bill for their relief. He moved to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Lacock moved to postpone the further consideration to the 4th of July.

After some debate this motion was negatived. The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Key, recommitted to the committee who reported it.

Mr. M. Clay, moved the following resolution, that the committee on the petition of the citizens of the state of Ohio, be and they are hereby instructed whether any, and what alterations be made in the law passed 1812, entitled, An act fixing the establishment of the U. S. law of 12th of April, 1801, for a limited time—an additional act, and all other subsequent acts or amendments, and that they have leave to report otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Poindeexter offered the following resolution, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of a part of West Florida, lying between the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi Territory, and that the report be by bill or otherwise.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the American seamen, was read a third time.

Mr. Cochran moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the 4th of July.

This motion was withdrawn. Mr. Nelson then moved to commit the bill to the whole house.

This motion gave rise to debate. The principal speakers were Mr. Wright, and Mr. Wright against it, was carried, 56 to 21, and the order of the day was made.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the American seamen, was read a third time.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ridgely had leave of absence for 10 days.

The house in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill to amend an act, entitled, An act to provide for the construction of a canal round the western causeway. The committee reported the bill, and the house ordered it to be read a third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 29.

Mr. Gold presented a petition of the inhabitants of the state of New York, praying a repeal or suspension of the law, which was, on motion, postponed till the 4th day of July next.

Mr. Archer presented a petition of the land for which he services as a soldier in the revolution, and praying such relief as congress think proper to grant to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Gholson reported a bill for the relief of George Lyons; which was committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee on the petition of the Mechanics of Baltimore, made a favourable report on a bill, and together with the committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindeexter laid on the following resolution:

Resolved, by the senate and representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be and he is authorized and required to cause a census of the Mississippi territory to be taken, and returned to congress.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution, amended to read as follows, and was adopted.

Resolved, That the commerce and manufactures be in port a bill authorising the President, to cause to be purchased provisions, and to have the same port in Caracas for the inhabitants who have suffered from famine occasioned by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randall, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a bill, and what relief ought to be granted to the inhabitants of the Canary Islands from famine occasioned by the earthquake.

The resolution from the senate which had passed the 12th of March, from the 8th of March of the same month, was twice read to a third reading, it was carried, yeas 51, noes 59. Adjourned.

Mr. M'Kim moved to amend the resolution so as to deprive members of the recess. This question was carried, yeas 71, noes 3.

Thursday, April 30.

Mr. Reed presented a memorial of merchants of Boston, praying for the non importation of goods from the reading but was referred to order.

Mr. R. moved to refer the select committee, who were moved to report on the consideration till the 4th day of July.

April 27.

extend the right of territory was read

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reported the bill and third reading.

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Mr. M. Clay, moved the following: Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be and they are hereby instructed to inquire whether any, and what alterations ought to be made in the law passed March 16th, 1812, entitled, An act fixing the military peace establishment of the U. States, and the law of 12th of April, 1808, for raising for a limited time an additional military force, and all other subsequent acts on that subject, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of annexing that part of West Florida, lying east of Pearl River, and west of the Perdido to the Mississippi Territory, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

An engrossed bill for the relief, protection and indemnification of American seamen was read a third time.

Mr. Cochran moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 15th of June.

This motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Nelson then moved to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

This motion gave rise to debate, in which the principal speakers were Mr. Nelson in favour, and Mr. Wright against. The motion was carried, 56 to 21, and the bill referred and made the order of the day for the 11th May.

An engrossed bill for the relief of John Thompson was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill making further appropriations for the support of government was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ridgely had leave of absence for ten days.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill authorising the cutting a canal round the west end of Mason's causeway. The committee rose, reported the bill, and the house ordered it to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 29.

Mr. Gold presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, praying a repeal or suspension of the embargo law, which was, on motion, postponed to the 4th day of July next.

Mr. Archer presented a petition of Samuel Fraser, stating that under a forged assignment, the land for which he is entitled for services as a soldier in the revolutionary army has been issued to a person not entitled to it, and praying such relief in the premises as congress think proper to grant. Referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Gholson reported a bill for the relief of George Lyons; which was twice read & committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate to incorporate the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria made a favourable report thereon; which was read, and together with the bill, referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindexter laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States, be and is hereby authorised and required to cause an accurate census of the Mississippi territory to be taken and returned to congress at their next session.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution which was amended to read as follows, and adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorising the president of the U. S. to cause to be purchased — barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Carracas for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary Islands suffering from famine occasioned by the ravages of the locusts.

The resolution from the senate for a recess which had passed the senate, yeas 16, nays 12, from the 8th of May to the 25th of the same month, was twice read. On its passage to a third reading, it was negatived, yeas 51, nays 59. Adjourned.

[Mr. McKim moved to amend the resolution so as to deprive members of pay during the recess. This question was superceded by a call for the previous question, which call was carried, yeas 71, nays 35.]

Thursday, April 30.

Mr. Reed presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Boston, praying a relaxation of the non importation law. Mr. Wright objected to the reading but was several times called to order.

Mr. R. moved to refer the memorial to a select committee.

Mr. Nelson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 4th day of July.

Mr. Newton moved that it be referred to the committee of foreign relations, in order that the subject might undergo an investigation.

Mr. Milnor put it to the candour of the majority, whether, if we were really on the eve of a war as we were told, it would not be the best course of policy in the government to endeavour to conciliate that class of the community who would be the principal sufferers in such an event? He regretted to see such unwillingness manifested to hear a fair argument as to the repeal of the French decrees. He cautioned the house against trifling with the mercantile interest. He contended that there was abundant evidence of the non-repeal of those decrees; sufficient at least to authorise an enquiry into the subject.

Mr. M. was called to order several times for some allusion to the arbitrary temper displayed by the majority, who he said seemed willing to deprive any person of the right of doubting an executive assertion, although obviously false.

Mr. Bibb saw no reason why the memorial should not be referred as similar memorials had been—to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Widgery hoped the same attention would be paid to this memorial as had been to others. He knew that it was signed by some of the warmest friends of the government, and he did not wish to see 450 respectable merchants of Boston, treated with disrespect, although he had no intention to vote for a repeal of the non-importation law.

Mr. Rhea withdrew his motion for postponement and the memorial was referred to the committee of the whole on the subject. [This is only a delicate way of giving it the go-by.]

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the appointment of two assistant secretaries at war. It was agreed to without debate, and the committee rose and reported it. On the question for engrossing the bill for a 3d reading, some debate ensued.

Mr. Talmadge said if the appointment of these secretaries had not been recommended by the president, he should have supposed the bill was intended to drive the present secretary from office. It seemed strange that it should be necessary to appoint two advisers to the head of that department. He wished to know if there was any peculiar reason why the present incumbent could not perform the duties of his office. Without such information he could not consent to vote for a bill containing an indirect reflection upon him.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the section giving the assistants the privilege of franking. Lost.

Mr. Davenport moved to strike out the words assistant secretaries, and insert the word clerks.

Mr. Nelson spoke against this motion and in favour of the bill. It might perhaps be necessary, he said, to divide the War Department into two sections, north and south, over which these officers might preside, under the control of the principal secretary. It would be impossible for the executive to progress in war measures, if they were eternally thwarted in this manner.

Mr. Milnor said he had no doubt but the duties of the secretary at war might be considerably increased; but he believed they were of minor importance and might be performed by clerks. He had no disposition to thwart the operations of government; he would vote for ten clerks if necessary; but he did not wish to leave it in the power of the head of the war department to shift the proper responsibility from his own shoulders.

Another objection to this bill was, that it did not define the duties to be performed by these assistant secretaries. And so far from expediting the public business, they would be more likely to impede it from the want of unanimity and concert.

Mr. Troup said, gentlemen were entirely mistaken as to the object of this bill. We do not want clerks in the War Department, but military knowledge, talents, respectability. In these it was so deficient as at present organized, that it was no better than many counting houses, and totally unfit for the prosecution of a war.

Mr. Davenport's motion to alter the terms from assistant secretaries to clerks, was lost. Mr. Williams spoke at length against the bill. He compared it to a bashaw with three tails.

Mr. Johnson supported it. He said it was well known that congress were now sitting here merely because they were not prepared to strike a blow and declare war. They ought therefore to furnish the executive with every reasonable aid in making preparation as speedily as possible.

Mr. Troup followed on the same side. The house could not be in favour of war, and opposed to this bill. If rejected, he said it would be absolutely impossible to make the necessary preparations.

After some further discussion, the question was taken, and the bill was passed.

The house adjourned half past 3.

Friday, May 1.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Venezuela. Referred to a committee of the whole to-day.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands reported a bill designating the surveys of military bounty lands, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to annex a portion of West Florida to the Mississippi Territory, which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill to appoint two assistant secretaries at war was read a third time.

Mr. Randolph spoke against its passage. He expressed his astonishment that it should just now have been discovered that such officers were necessary. At this rate we might want two assistant secretaries of the navy, two assistant attorneys general, &c.

Mr. Talmadge also opposed the bill, and Mr. McKim supported it. After which the question was taken, and the bill passed, yeas 58, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Stow, Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and what regulations are necessary to prevent abuses growing out of the employment of persons as waiters to officers in the army, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Reed, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of suspending the payment of all such bonds in the custom houses of the U. S. on goods as are or shall become due during the existence of the embargo, and also of extending the time of issuing debentures during the same period; with leave to report by bill.

Mr. Breckenridge took the chair, in committee of the whole, on the act to amend the act for the establishing a quarter-master's department and for other purposes.

The first section authorising the appointment of two assistant quarter-masters general, was stricken out without a division.

Some debate took place on the details of the bill, but before any final decision, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

And then, (half past 3) the house adjourned till Monday.

IN SENATE, APRIL 29.

Mr. Pope reported the following bill: A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the U. States.

Whereas British and other armed vessels have harassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the U. S. on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations; therefore

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the president of the U. S. and he is hereby authorised to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the U. States to SEIZE, take and BRING INTO ANY PORT of the U. S. to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of nations, any such British or other armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the U. S. for the purpose of harassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof.

MARRIED—On Wednesday 29th ult. at St. Michael's Church, Bloomsdale, (N. York.) by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Leslie Stewart, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss Maria E. Brenton, of Harlem.

Died—On Monday last, at his residence near the Head of Severn, after a short illness, Mr. Maren B. Duvall.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Editor of the Maryland Republican, having by some means or other, (best known to himself,) obtained a letter written by me to the governor and council in February last, and published an erroneous copy thereof, made it necessary for me to apply to the executive to request they would do me the justice to order a correct copy of my letter to be made out, and published in the Maryland Republican. When that is done, I shall take due notice of the editor's false and pitiful performance respecting me.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

May 2, 1812.

William Duvall

Has on hand at his store, lower end of Corn-Hill-street, a general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Liquors of various kinds, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Pear, Beans, Crackers, Cotton, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. also Draught Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale, which he

may hand this 5th day of May, 1812.

Annapolis, May 7, 1812.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheetting, An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks, And many other articles in the Dry Good Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 7, 1812. tf.

Joseph Phelps,

Begs leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sweetser, where he intends carrying on, in its various branches, THE BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with as good work, and on as good terms, as they were by Mr. Sweetser, having the best materials, and the same workmen, with the addition of one or two more from Baltimore. He flatters himself that by his assiduity and attention, to be able he will give satisfaction to all who favour him with their custom. All those indebted on note or open account will oblige him by making immediate payment.

May 7, 1812. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased; consisting of several valuable negroes, men, women, and children, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, (for ready cash), and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Ex'r.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River, May 7, 1812. 3w.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812. tf.

State of Maryland, scd.

On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills.

for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from

my hand this 5th day of May, 1812.

JASON JONES, Admr. W. A.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

NATURE AND LOVE.

When spring came on, with fresh delight,
To cheer the soul and charm the sight,
While easy breezes, softer rain,
And warmer suns salute the plain,
'Twas then, in yonder piny grove,
That Nature went to meet with Love.

Green was her robe and green her wreath,
Where'er she trod twas green beneath;
Where'er she turn'd the pulses beat,
With new recruits of genial heat;
And in her train the birds appear
To match for all the coming year.

Raised on a bank where daisies grew,
And violets intermixed with blue,
She finds the boy she went to find;
A thousand pleasures wait behind,
Aside a thousand arrows lie,
But all unfeathered, wait to fly.

When they met the dame and boy,
Dancing graces, idle joy,
Wanton smiles, and airy play,
Conspired to make the scene be gay:
Love paired the birds thro' all the grove,
And Nature bid them sing to Love:
Sitting, hopping, fluttering sing,
And pay their tribute from the wing,
To fledge the shafts that idle lie,
And yet unfeathered wait to fly.

'Tis thus, when spring renews the blood,
They meet in every trembling wood,
And thrice they make the plumes agree,
And every dart they mount with three,
And every dart can boast a kind,
Which suits each proper turn of mind.

From the towering eagle's plume,
The generous hearts accept their doom;
Shot by the peacock's painted dye,
The vain and airy lovers die:
For careful dames and frugal men,
The shafts are speckled by the hen;
The pyes and parrots deck the darts,
When prattling wins the panting hearts;
When from the voice the passions spring,
The warbling finch affords a wing;
Together, by the sparrow stung,
Down fall the wanton and the young;
And fledge by geese the weapons fly,
When others love, they know not why.

All this, (as late I chanced to rove)
I learned in yonder waving grove;
And says Love, who called me near,
How much I deal with Nature here;
How both support a proper part,
She gives the feather, I the dart.
Then cease for souls adverse to sigh,
If Nature cross you, so do I;
My weapon there unfeathered flies,
And shakes and shuffles thro' the skies,
But if the mutual charms I find,
By which she links you mind to mind,
They wing my shafts, I poise the darts,
And strike from both thro' both your hearts.

NATIVE BEAUTY.

There was no eye that did not trace
That nymph-like form, that lovely face.
In slender foot, in rounded arm,
They marked the evanescent charm.
Now in her seraph head it lies,
And o'er her swelling bosom flies;
Whilst all that sweet attractions claim,
Charm undefined, and Grace its name.
There was no eye that was not bent,
On that fair form, in gaze intent;
But not a tongue in all the croud,
Spoke one admiring thought aloud!
For still as through the dance she past,
A softer spell was round her cast;
It checked her step, alert and high,
It downward bent her radiant eye,
That holy charm was—Modesty.

The Subscriber

Respectfully begs leave to notify those concerned, that the county assessment for the year 1811 is now due and payable, and earnestly solicits attention and preparation to meet the occasion. In discharge of his official duty his most anxious desire is to discharge & pay all sums on the levy list at as early a day as possible. Those who afforded him facilities in his collections for the preceding years, by making payments to Mr. William Warfield, will accept grateful acknowledgments Mr. Warfield is still authorized to receive monies and give receipts.

R. Welch, of Ben,
Col. A. A. County.

April 30, 1812.

A Stray.

I certify, that James Anderson, living in the Forks of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray,

A HORSE, MARE,

about fourteen hands high, and about 4 years old, has a blaze in the face, and a small snip of white on the nose, the left hind foot white, and one old shoe on the right foot behind, appears to have marks of the saddle. Given under my hand this 25th April, 1812.

James Anderson.

April 30, 1812.

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 24, 1812.
Ordered, that the following letter and orders of the adjutant general be published five times in the Maryland, Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

War Department, April 15th, 1812.
His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR,
I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having six thousand of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the president of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Government-House, April 25th, 1812.
In consequence of the above call by the president of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order, JOHN GASSAWAY,
Adjutant General.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man named BEN,

21 years of age, of a sickly complexion; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to. His clothing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, and old surcoat country cloth coat, wove fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osenburgh shirt and old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other clothing with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass. He is the property of Moses Rawlings in Tennessee. If taken within ten miles from home Ten Dollars, if fifteen Fifteen Dollars, and if a further distance the above Reward, including what the law allows, for securing him in the most convenient goal.

John Duvall, of M.

April 30, 1812.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Patrick Donohoe, of said county, brought before me as strays trespassing on his enclosures, a BROWN MARE, seven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small white star, branded on the left shoulder with two C's; she paces, canters and trots, and had a pair of old shoes before. Also a HORSE, five or six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a snap and a small star. Trots, canters, and has been worked in geers. Given under my hand as a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid.

G. Watkins.

The owners of the above described mare and horse, are requested to pay charges, and take them away.

Patrick Donohoe,
Living on Carroll's Manor.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body, but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleurisy, Cholice, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorants for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock,
Thomas Adams,
John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Concerning it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apollonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.
By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch, that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—

Kitty McLean.

Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice; That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Love,

Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies.

The above valuable Medicine for sale by

Childs & Shaw.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Green, &c. live, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth, Second do. of almost every description, Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord, Blue, Black and Mixed Stockings, Molekin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Casimeres, White and scarlet Flannels, Marselles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted, Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves, 4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shenshews, Plaid Lutestrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Sarco-nets, Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Regency seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins. With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1812.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to RICHARD B. WATTS, April 26, 1812.

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, great proportion of timberland of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak, abundance Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.

March 19, 1812.

Joseph Howard.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

Nov. 7, 1811.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received, and now offers for sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, an ADDITION to her former handsome and well selected assortment of

LADIES SHOES & SLIPPERS,

laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable her to supply her patrons at the Baltimore retail prices.

N. B. Mrs. Waters has this day received a few GROCERIES of the first quality, of which she expects to continue a regular supply, on the most reduced terms.

March 26, 1812.

For Sale or Hire,

A YOUNG NEGRO MAN, about 18 years of age. The said servant is a good Overt-GARDENER and WAITER. Those persons who wish to hire or purchase can be informed of the terms by applying to

Henry S. Hall.

March 26, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trespassing in any way whatever, on my Farms, known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

Nov. 7, 1811.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JOHN S. GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 8
Ordered, That the following notice be published twice in the space of two weeks in the Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Washington. The American, Whig, Sun, and Gazette at Baltimore. The Register at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

By His Excellency ROBERT E. Esquire, Governor of the Maryland. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, it is directed by section of the supplement to the militia of this state, that the officers and captains of cavalry in the city of Baltimore, Monday in March, 1812, for of fixing upon a system of and trumpet soundings; and dress for the cavalry field-state whether regimental or that the result of their meeting forthwith transmitted to this state, signed by the or a majority of them, who I do, therefore, in pursuance of the meeting of the cavalry this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the board, the "abstract of C instructions for volunteer adapted to the use of the militia cavalry of the United the best treatise extant, or cured; and that the same be the cavalry of this state. V tion, that in as much as but to a troop is allowed or p that system, and in order commissioned officers may in the Serre file Rank:

Resolved, That the cap when in squadron or line, each one horse length in f of his respective troop tements on the outward flank rank of their respective tr or cornets in the centre of of the squadron; the second serre file in the rear of the flank files of their respective the junior cornet in serre file the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear the "abstract" as above formation of a troop for ease with the disposition and non-commissioned of ed for, Resolved, that the post in front of the centre tenant on the left of the vered by a corporal; the s on the right of the front a sergeant, the cornet in vered by a corporal; a right of every sub-division sub-division, covered by telligent private; and the sergeant, farrier and saddle.

Resolved, That it is de ble at this time for the b upon proper "trumpet soundings" adopted by the cavalry of that lieutenant colonel M Ridgely and Barney, be appointed a committee system of trumpet and and report the same t which with his approbati binding and obligatory ucers, and captains, and troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "the cavalry field-officers consist of a black cap of ed leather, seven inch crown and one inch ar more in diameter at top a front of leather proje a black velvet ribbon or ches wide round the up tremities of the crow plume in front, its casin black polished leather silver eagle in the cente derbolt in its talons; a or trees hanging in a f behind from a silver b upper part of each side double cornets feet l the same pendant from right side, and a tassal

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1812.

[No. 3409.]

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 8th, 1812.

Ordered, That the following proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," that the field-officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry tactics and trumpet soundings; and an uniform dress for the cavalry field-officers of this state whether regimental or general; and that the result of their meeting, shall be forthwith transmitted to the governor of this state, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation: I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that in as much as but one lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take post, each one horse length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenants on the outward flanks of the front rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank file of their respective troops, and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as abovementioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non-commissioned officers, is provided for, Resolved, that the captains take post in front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank covered by a sergeant, the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal or intelligent private; and the quarter-master sergeant, farrier and saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of trumpet and bugle soundings, and report the same to the governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field-officers, and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "Uniform dress of the cavalry field-officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and an half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its casing concealed by a black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plumed band or tress hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the

left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of the same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equi-distant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver; pantaloons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat. Silver epaulets and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side, sword (not particularized.) Sword belt (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized.)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorised by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field-officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, housen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 8th day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council. 4t.

State of Maryland to wit: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to the governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the U. States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: Ordered, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

ROBT. BOWIE,
By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

James Madison, President of the United States of America, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Consul of his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the consuls of friendly powers between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON,
By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis; Bartig's paper at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, to all persons interested in the same, to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

Joseph Evans, Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetting & Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Bur'aps, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Caintz, Gingham, Madras & Bandanno Silk handkerchiefs, Baftas, Mamodies, Cosas and Gurrals, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, Marcellines and Dimity Waistcoating, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose, And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

April 23, 1812.

State of Maryland, ss.

On application, by petition, of Rezin Estep, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

JOHN GASSAWAY,
Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April 1812.

REZIN ESTEP,
Admin. with the will annexed.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased; consisting of several valuable negroes, men, women, and children, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, (for ready cash), and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Ex'r.
Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River, May 7, 1812. 3w.

A Stray.

I certify, that James Anderson, living in the Forks of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray,

A SORREL MARE, fourteen hands high, and about 4 years old, has a blaze in the face, and a small snip of white on the nose, the left hind foot white, and one old shoe on the right foot behind, appears to have marks of the saddle. Given under my hand this 25th April, 1812.

Anderson Warfield.
The owner of the above described mare is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

James Anderson.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheetting, An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks, And many other articles in the Dry Good Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 7, 1812. 2 tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 10th of April last, a Negro Man named



BEN, 21 or 22 years of age, of a sickly complexion; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken sharp to. His clothing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, an old surtout country cloth coat, wove fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osanburg shirt, old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other cloaths with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass and changed his name. He is the property of Moses Rawlings of Tennessee and fell to him in a division of his father's estate. If taken within twenty miles of Queen-Anne, Twenty Dollars, if a greater distance the above Reward, including what the law allows, for securing him in the most convenient goal and giving information to

John Duwall, of M.

Near the Governor's Bridge.

May 4, 1812. 3w.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to RICHARD B. WATTS.

April 16, 1812. 4t.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE

Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

April 23. 4t.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

April 30, 1812. 4t.

DANCING.

Mr. John Bulet

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and the neighbourhood, that he intends to open his Dancing School the first Monday of May, he hopes to meet with the same encouragement from those parents who favoured him last summer with their patronage. Those persons who are desirous of intrusting their children to his care, are requested to apply at Mr. Berge's, who will have his subscription list. The terms will be the same as last summer.

April 23. 4w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN S. HARRIS, Admr.

Oct. 31, 1812. 4t.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2.

By the ship *Hibernia*, 23 days from Belfast, Irish papers to the 5th, and London dates to the 1st April.

Windsor, March 29.—Yesterday being the last day of the month, the Queen's Council attended here to receive the report of his majesty's health from the physicians. There were present the archbishops of Canterbury, and York, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earls of Aylesford and Winchelsea. It was stated that the king had been less agitated since the last meeting of her majesty's council, though in the course of the last fortnight he had been more restless and disturbed. That his bodily health had improved, but his mind continued as diseased as ever. After examining the physicians, all the members of the council proceeded to the king's apartment, and thence to pay their respects to the queen. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury continues here, in order to administer the sacrament to her majesty and the princesses this day.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Lord Boringdon, yesterday made his promised motion in the House of Peers, for a change of administration. It was negatived by a majority of 93, (in 237, including about 100 proxies). The Marquis Wellesley was in favour of the motion, and intends to give some explanation of the cause of his resigning as minister of foreign affairs. Notice has been given by Earl Fitzwilliam of a new motion against the orders in council founded on the petitions against them. The petition from Lancashire had 37,000 signatures.

MARCH 26.

The vessels arrived from France with licences, bring an account of a serious disturbance that broke out at Caen, on the second in consequence of the excessive dearth of provisions, which has been produced by the immense exports Buonaparte permitted last year, for the purpose of procuring specie. The rioters were of course put down, and 8 of the ringleaders sentenced to be shot by a military commission, which was instantly executed, 12 confined to hard labour for 14 years, and between 20 and 30 for a stated term, placed under the eye of the police.

MARCH 31.

Accounts are received from Paris via Havre, to the 23d inst. by which it appears, that the emperor had not left the capital, but that it was hourly expected his departure would be announced in form.

An American vessel called the Congress, capt. Clark, from Baltimore, bound to London, had been taken and sent to Cherbourg. This vessel sailed from America on the 4th of Feb. and has been expected to arrive here for some time, and a considerable amount has lately been insured upon her in the city. This ship has been called an English ship in the Paris papers: this trick will not do. This is another convincing proof that the BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES are still in force—and the attempt to palm her upon the public as English, is another instance of the duplicity of the conduct of France towards America. Such attempts ought ever to be exposed in their true shape and complexion. This capture is a valuable one, and therefore they are more anxious to deceive the public. The late westerly gales have not, as yet, brought any later accounts from America. It is now nearly 50 days since the last vessel left America. This week we expect will bring some news of importance.

The officer of the Swedish guards, who was waiting to return with an answer to important despatches from his court, of which he was the bearer, is proceeding in the Alexandria frigate to the Baltic, in company with Mr. Thornton who, after some stay at Stockholm will visit Petersburg.—The Alexandria sailed from Leith Roads on Thursday last.

No further intelligence has reached the admiralty or any of our ports, on the subject of the French squadron now at sea. The most rational conjecture is, that its first object was to intercept the East and West-India fleets conveyed by the Antelope and La Pique, and to cruise and exercise some sailors. Some conjecture that its ulterior destination is South America, where Miranda has opened the ports to the French. It is to be lamented that it has eluded our blockading squadron; but we fear this will not be the only proof of Mr. G. Johnstone's inaccuracy in stating in parliament that the French fleet was annihilated. The sailing of the ships for India, now assembled at Portsmouth, is suspended till some satisfactory accounts are received of the L'Orient squadron.

LISBON MAIL.

Lisbon, March 15.—Lord Wellington arrived at Elvas on the 14th inst. where marshal Beresford and Mr. Stuart were waiting his arrival. Mr. Stuart returned here yesterday morning. The heavy guns, stores & necessaries for the attack on Badajoz, are all in readiness at Elvas—(say within 13 miles.) Badajoz was to be invested on the 13th. General Hill to advance to Merida, and the principal body of cavalry towards Caceres. Our men are in high spirits, ready to give the enemy a proper reception, should they dare to advance. The convoy of the Turous, with nearly 40 transports, arrived here on Monday evening just in time to allow the gentlemen who came in them to witness the interesting movements now likely to take place.

Belfast, April 4.—On Wednesday last the Earl of Yarmouth was unanimously re-elected to represent the borough of Lisburn in Parliament.

A London Paper of Saturday last states, that "All the American vessels now at Liverpool have orders to stop sailing till further arrivals from America." We are rather at a loss what interpretation to put on these orders, supposing the facts to be so. But they may admit of this—that the merchants in America entertain an expectation of the differences between the two countries being speedily adjusted; in which case the non-importation act would of course be done away, and their vessels now in British ports might carry out cargoes to America. We shall be happy to learn that this conjecture is realized.

FRENCH PAPERS.

From the *Moniteur*.

REPORT OF THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

"Sire—The maritime rights of Europe as settled by the treaty of Utrecht, became the common law of nations. This law, renewed in all subsequent treaties, proves, that the flag covers the merchandise, that therefore enemies goods under a neutral flag are neutral, in the same manner as neutral property under an enemy's flag, is hostile property. The only merchandise not protected by the flag are arms and warlike stores. Such are the obligations of belligerent powers. By a series of events, the English marine has become more numerous than all the other maritime powers; taking advantage of which, she wishes to subject all seas to the same laws as are enforced in the river Thames. [He here states the different orders in council, &c.]—Your majesty saw the evils with which the continent was menaced, and instantly applied a remedy. [He here recites the Berlin and Milan decrees, &c. are given]—Never did any act of reprisal attain its object in a more prompt manner. Your majesty armed it with all your power. Holland, the Hanseatic towns, the countries which unite the Zuyder Zee with the Baltic, were united to and subjected to the same regulations as France."—He then says, that England, which arrogantly hastened to the dominion of the seas, finds her ships refused entrance into all the ports of the continent.—All the disposable forces of France must be sent wherever the British flag can enter; an army, charged with guarding our immense coasts, our maritime arsenals and triple range of fortresses which cover the frontiers, will answer to your majesty for the safety of the territory confided to its valour. For a length of time England proclaimed everlasting war, a frightful project which is likely to be realized, if France is only to expect engagements without guarantee. Peace, sire, which your majesty, in the midst of all your power, has so often offered to your enemies, will crown your labours, if England, perseveringly banished the continent, and separated from all the states whose independence she has violated, will consent to return to the principles that constitute European society, and acknowledge the laws of nations, and respect those rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Sire—The greatest part of your majesty's troops have been called without the French empire, to defend those great interests which assure the independence of the empire and maintain the Milan and Berlin decrees, so fatal to England."—He afterwards proceeds to state, how greatly England has already suffered by those decrees, and point out measures for the organization and disposition of the national guards, in the different strong fortresses on the Rhine, at Brest, Toulon, &c. &c. so that in 4 days 30,000, and within ten from 60 to 90,000 men may be collected at any given point which might be attacked.—In the sitting of the 18th, Count Lapeyre, in the name of the special commission, after referring to the two preceding reports, spoke as follows:—"European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed on it. Nature demands this. The most solemn treaties prescribe it. The imperious interests of the empire command it. Already does the enemy of continental independence suffer in his island, a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world. He has sworn everlasting war. But a formidable power will render vain this attempt against humanity. One hundred thousand brave men, selected from among the conscripts, will join the flags of glory."

FRENCH SENATUS-CONSULTUM.

After the reading of the reports the counselors of state presented the project of the senatus consulte of the following tenor:

Sitting of the 13th March.

The senate having met at noon, count Lapeyre, in the name of the special commission, appointed in the sitting of the 10th, presented the following report upon the project of the senatus consulte.

"Senators—Your special commission has examined with the attention the importance of the subject demanded, the senatus consulte's project relative to the organization of the national guard of the empire, as well as the levy of 100 cohorts from the first ban of the national guards, and has with care compared the different dispositions, with the reasons which have been stated to you.

"This project is divided under two titles; "The first offers one of those important institutions which will signalize one of the most illustrious of reigns; the second puts in motion part of that force established by the first; one is the ground of action the other the consequence and application of it.

"Let us before all examine the first. "It separates into three bans the national guard of the empire; it points out Frenchmen, who, according to the difference of their age must belong to one or other of these three bans; it fixes the successive renewal of their different stations; it determines the nature of the services which their country and sovereign have a right to expect from them.

"And now, what is the national guard of the empire? the nation armed—and what nation but that which extends from the banks of the Baltic Sea to those beyond the Tiber, and whose ancient renown every day acquires fresh éclat by its successful and new associations, and by the immortal glory of him who governs it.

"This nation had not received different successive laws, but particular organizations only. It is going to receive a grand historical law, a general organization.

"And what a wonderful change is this profound conception of the emperor going to produce! Order was established at a command, among the immense number of men whose very zeal and bravery, not regulated by his foresight, would have led to confusion and disorder; that admirable and regular motion is the result of the high wisdom of him, who, combining with the fruits of his genius the produce of experience, carries the views into future ages, to give durability to all the monuments he erects.

"But what is the grand and principal effect of this new institution?

"The safety of the interior and public security.

"Hitherto the safety of the interior of empires was provided for by armies, who became offensive or defensive according to the circumstances of the war and the chances of success.

"But the security was neither entire nor durable. The fear of a reverse weakened it, bad success might annihilate it, and what a situation was that people in whose comforts and labours were every moment interrupted by anxiety and fear!

"Let us refer to history, and we will see how frequently governments could only satisfy their subjects by imprudently pointing out the number of their troops and their military dispositions, of their political arrangements, and being obliged to give way by dangerous and absurd disposition of their forces, to the ridiculous ideas which the want of security suggested, joined to false notions respecting the true elements of good defence.

"The project of the Senatus Consulte which is presented to you, senators, prevents for ever all these misfortunes.

"Then should even all these active armies quit the frontiers and proceed to an immense distance to hurl the imperial thunder, the immense inclosure of the empire would present numerous defenders, which could be replaced by still more numerous defenders, and the French empire considered (if I may be allowed to express myself) as an immense citadel placed in the middle of the world, would show its natural garrison in a national guard regularly organized, uniting to the constancy and instruction of old veterans all the vigour of a youthful army.

"This is what the hero has thought fit to do to render our frontiers inviolable; to tranquillize minds the most prompt to conceive alarms; to guard the public security against all the attempts of false zeal, from ignorance and perfidy.

"This is what the father of his people has done; for this great benefit but trifling sacrifices are requested.

"The cohorts of the first ban will be renewed with one sixth each year; the young Frenchmen who constitute a part of it will know the exact period when they will return to their parental roofs, and be restored their affections, their labours, their habits; they will enjoy the fruit of their devotion.

"Arrived at the age in which ardour is united to strength, they will find, in their military exercises salutary games and agreeable relaxations, rather than severe duties and painful occupations.

"They will not be strangers to any of the advantages which the national guard has to polenon enjoy. Let us now proceed, senators, to examine the second title.

"You have heard the minister for foreign affairs and that for war expose the firm, firm, and moderate policy, of the emperor.

"The European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed upon it.

"Nature demands this; the most solemn treaties prescribe it.

"The imperious interests of the state demand it.

"Already does the enemy of continental independence suffer in his island, a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world.

"He has sworn everlasting war.

"Let a formidable power render abortive this attempt against humanity.

"Let all the active armies of the empire be ready to march to whatever place they may be called by the greatest of heroes.

"Let 100 cohorts of the first ban answer to the country for its frontiers, its strong places, its ports, and its arsenals.

"Let 100,000 brave men, chosen from among those of the first ban, join the standards of glory.

"Here we again find the same paternal solicitude of the monarch, and same foresight of the Great Captain.

"What relates to the successively-renewing of that part of the first ban, which will be placed at the disposition of the minister of war, is fixed with care, and all Frenchmen of the first ban, who have married anterior to the publication of the Senatus Consulte, shall remain in the bosom of his young family, and constitute part of the second ban.

"The assembling of a part of the first ban will allow the conscripts destined to augment or complete the active armies, to be longer exercised at their depots, and every thing has been calculated in such a manner, that at the least signal a numerous army can be promptly collected, and with facility march towards all the points menaced.

"In order to be able better to judge of all the advantages of the institution proposed to you, represent to yourselves, senators, all the irregular appeals from the national guard which you have witnessed. Let those of our colleagues, whose military renown and confidence of the emperor have frequently placed at the head of these national guards, hastily collected, tell how much they have deplored the inevitable disorders and forced and truly painful marches—of dispositions which time did not permit to properly digest; of sacrifices almost inevitable, of losses of men, ammunition and money.

"If you call to your recollection the circumstance so honourable for several departments of the empire, when British pride spelt upon the banks of the Scheldt, can you suppose that if at that epoch, at which you expressed in so solemn a manner the devotion of the French people towards the emperor; the institution which France is going to receive from its tutelary genius had been established, England would have dared to conceive the hope of the most trifling success?

"Your commission has therefore, the honour of unanimously proposing the adoption of the senatus consulte which has been presented you."

The senatus consulte was adopted with the utmost unanimity.

SALEM, MAY 1.

From the North of Europe.

By a French gentleman who came passenger in the America, from Gottenburg, and who has resided in the North for some time past, we learn, that the warlike preparations in that quarter of Europe had not abated, and that a war between France and Russia appeared inevitable. It was even reported at Gottenburg that some skirmishing had taken place. The Russian forces concentrated upon the frontiers were stated at 150,000 men.—The king of Prussia had withdrawn the remains of his armies to the confines of Russia, and had himself retired within that empire, whither he had been preceded by some distinguished Prussians, his whole kingdom being in the power of the French. The celebrated Prussian general, Blucher, was stated some time since to have been in the Russian service. In Sweden, the general sentiment was strong against the French, whose power in the North however, was very great.

BOSTON, MAY 1.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Mr. Bacon, who left Lisbon March 26, has favoured us with the following information:

The head quarters of the English and Portuguese army are at Elvas. General Hill marched on the 12th inst. with a division of the army for Merida, where there were two battalions of French, and General Graham to cross the Guadiana to cut off their retreat. The French fearing a surprise had been in the habit of crossing that river every night, & remaining until the morning, when they returned again to Merida. Badajoz was invested on the 17th, the ground broke on the 18th the French made a sortie with 3000 men on the 19th, and were repulsed with the loss of 350 men killed and wounded, the loss of the combined armies was about 40 or 50. De-

rections from the French in Badajoz frequent; reports of desertion place could not hold out a fortnight of provisions. The last return of the English and Portuguese were 51,000, 4,900 cavalry, 170 ps. cannon. The army consists of about 37,000 men from Placentia towards Salamanca with the army before Cadiz & Valencia. Two regiments of the 1st Lisbon since the returns above.

FROM SWEDEN.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburg. "Every body looks upon us as a people of war with France. But we have marched 20,000 troops into Poland, not as a continental system, but as a precaution against the possibility of a colonial production. The French troops near the main, and make the inhabitants of them. There were about 30,000 troops, which government have the French want let them come, it is all this, and is expected herself neutral, but it is supposed would then declare war on us. British and Russian alliance should be secure 25,000 Swedish troops to be drawn into Scania, as a defence of the Danes, whom Buonaparte declare against us. Our Crown Prince popular for taking the part of private secretary of his, a Frenchman betrayed his trust, and given the French of all our plans and he is arrested, and it is thought life. A Swedish officer of rank is in France has been concerned and has been recalled, but returned. The Swedish commander in the returns, will certainly be shot for not resisting the look upon peace with England and a British minister is soon.

MARYLAND, GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE LANCASTRIAN SYSTEM.

And lo! what place has O'ershadow'd by a beam That looks and smiles 'Tis his—that honest man True index of his manly Friend Lancaster 'tis Where'er thy grain of salt In torrid or in frigid zone Luxuriant thou wilt And thriving, 'mid the Yield to the child of eve Thy own immortal truth The same things usually mon schools are introduced in the manner in applying such only to those who have important operations.

Scripture instruction by qwer, written by J. Freame, some hundreds of children from one book, and that at its principal advantage is its simplicity language the institution. It is a rule that every school capable of understanding vote a portion of time to the

DIVISION OF LABOR. "The man who first made of the division of labor, gave to the application of corporeal simplified and facilitated laborious operations. He had for the greatest improvement of the powers of labor, a part of the skill, dexterity, and which it is any where directed. But that man whatever more essential service to Mr. Lancaster has done to nations, it is the division of labor that leaves the master the the movements of the stand of tolling ineffectual.

The principle in man schools is the same. The on in each instance has regularity and perseverance the wanderings of theory repeated trial and continued

LESSON. This naturally introduces some brief account of method whereby one book whole school and avoid the five hundred or one thousand be remembered, that the ing requires every boy each day can only read a time in that book. parts of the book are in be thumbed to pieces.

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MAY 1.

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MAY 1.

FROM PORTUGAL.

ft Lisbon March 26,
the following inform-

the English and Portu-
General Hill march-
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ry frequent; reports of deserters, that the
place could not hold out a fortnight for want
of provisions. The last returns of the En-
lish and Portuguese were 51,000 infantry, &
3,900 cavalry, 170 ps. cannon. Marmont's
army consists of about 37,000 extending
from Placentia towards Salamanca. Soult
was with the army before Cadiz—Suchet, in
Valencia. Two regiments of horse had left
Lisbon since the returns above mentioned.

FROM SWEDEN.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburg, March 11.

"Every body looks upon us to be on the
ere of war with France. Buonaparte has
marched 20,000 troops into Pomerania under
pretext that Sweden had not adhered to the
continental system, but suffered the im-
portation of colonial produce, for which
search was made but none of consequence
found. The French troops nevertheless re-
main, and make the inhabitants maintain
them. There were about 3000 Swedish
troops, which government have sent for, but
the French wont let them come. Sweden
resents all this, and is expected to declare
herself neutral, but it is supposed France
would then declare war on us. But with a
British and Russian alliance we think we
should be secure 25,000 Swedish troops; are
to be drawn into Scania, as a defence against
the Danes, whom Buonaparte may force to
declare against us. Our Crown Prince is ve-
ry popular for taking the part he does. A
private secretary of his, a Frenchman, has
betrayed his trust, and given information to
the French of all our plans and proceedings.
He is arrested, and it is thought will lose his
life. A Swedish officer of rank, Tibell, who
is in France has been concerned with him,
and has been recalled, but refuses to come.
The Swedish commander in Pomerania, if
he returns, will certainly be sentenced to
be shot for not resisting the French. We
look upon peace with England as certain,
and a British minister is soon expected here."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE FRIENDS

OF THE

LANCASTRIAN SYSTEM.

And lo! what place is that,
O'ershadow'd by a broad brim'd hat,
That looks and smiles benign?
Tis his—that honest aspect kind,
True index of his manly mind:
Friend Lancaster 'tis thine.

Where'er thy grain of seed is sown,
In torrid or in frigid zone,
Luxuriant thou wilt shoot,
And thriving, 'mid the wreck of time,
Yield to the child of every clime,
Thy own immortal fruit.

The same things usually taught in com-
mon schools are introduced in the new, but
the manner in applying such things is known
only to those who have witnessed its im-
portant operations.

Scripture instruction by question and an-
swer, written by J. Freame, on a plan that
some hundreds of children may learn to read
from one book, and that at the same time—

Its principal advantage is its comprising in
scripture language the institutes of christianity.
It is a rule that every child who attends
school capable of understanding it should de-
vote a portion of time to that purpose.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

"The man who first made a practical use
of the division of labor, gave a new power
to the application of corporal strength and
simplified and facilitated the most irksome &
laborious operations. To him we are indebted
for the greatest improvement in the pro-
ductive powers of labor, and for the greater
part of the skill, dexterity and judgment with
which it is any where directed or applied."

But that man whatever was his merit, did
not more essential service to mechanical than
Mr. Lancaster has done to intellectual opera-
tions, it is the division of labor in his schools
that leaves the master the easy task of di-
recting the movements of the whole machine in-
stead of toiling ineffectually at a single part.

The principle in manufactures and in
schools is the same. The practical applica-
tion in each instance has required the same ac-
cuteness and perseverance of mind, to correct
the wanderings of theory and conjecture, by
repeated trial and continued attention.

LESSONS.

This naturally introduces to the readers no-
tice some brief account of the invention of a
method whereby one book will serve for a
whole school and avoid the annual expence of
five hundred or one thousand books. It will
be remembered, that the usual mode of teach-
ing requires every boy to have a book, yet
each day can only read a small portion at
a time in that book. Now all the other
parts of the book are in wear, and liable to
be thumbed to pieces.

Twenty or thirty different lessons, which
are possible for thirty scholars to read the 30 les-
sons in that book at the same time, it would

be equivalent to thirty books for its utility.
To effect this, it is desirable the whole of the
books should be printed three times larger
than the common size type, which would
make it equal in size and cost to three com-
mon books. Again, it should be printed
with only one page to a leaf which would again
double the price, and make it equivalent in
bulk and cost to five or six common books;
its different parts are then pasted on deal
boards or pasteboard cut on purpose, and sus-
pended by a string to a nail in the wall or o-
ther convenient place; one should contain
the alphabet, others words and syllables of
from two to six letters. The reading lessons
gradually rising from words of one syllable in
the same manner, till they come to words of
two to five or six syllables, which is prepa-
ratory to more abstruse and difficult exercises.
When the cards are provided, from six to
ten boys may stand in a semi-circle round
each card, at a distance to distinguish clearly
the print, to read or spell as well or better
than if they had a common spelling books in
each of their hands.

From a Louisville paper of April 17.

Indian Hostilities at our Doors!—Mr.
Hinton, who lived a few miles below Vallo-
nia, or the place long known by the name of
the "French Store," on Driftwood, Fork
of White River, (I. T.) went out on Tuesday
morning, 7th inst. after his horses—not re-
turning as soon as was expected, his brother
and brother in law went in quest of him, and
discovered horse and Indian tracks—they re-
turned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went
out, and explored the woods until Saturday
morning, when they found the body of Mr.
Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot
through the head, tomahawked, scalped and
stripped. Two young men by the name of
Rogers, were missing from the same neigh-
borhood, were supposed to have shared a si-
milar fate, but have since returned. Colonel
Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of
forty, have gone from Charleston, and major
or capt. Beck, and his company from Harri-
son county, out to Driftwood. Col. Robin-
son (successor of col. Bartholomew resigned)
has received orders from gov. Harrison to
hold the militia in readiness to march at a mo-
ment's warning. Major Brown will leave
Charleston on Monday next for Fort Knox—
he has accepted a lieutenantcy in captain
Berker's company of rangers, who are to
range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on
whom reliance may be placed, we have the
following information:—An express arrived
to Gov. Harrison on Sunday morning, with
the intelligence that the Indians had recently
burnt a house on the N. W. side of the Wa-
bash river, about 30 miles from Vincennes.
The express states, says our informant, a
young man who lived about the house was
seen murdered in the yard. The family, which
consisted of women and children, were gone
not known whither—perhaps taken prisoners.

He likewise adds, that on his return (Mon-
day last) he met an express going on to the go-
vernor with intelligence that a man was late-
ly found killed and scalped, and attempted to
be thrown into Driftwood, fork of White
River, but was lodged, and that two men
were missing out of the settlement, who had
not been heard of for three days.

From a New-York paper of May 4.

Letters from Porto Rico of the 17th ult.
mention the arrival there of many distressed
inhabitants, who have escaped from the late
tremendous Earthquake. They confirm the
fate of Carracas and Lagaira; and add, that
Cumana, New-Barcelona, Porto Cavello, and
Valencia, were mostly destroyed; and that
the inland town of St. Philip, was entirely
swallowed up.

Letters from St. Salvador, of the 16th of
March, state, that the Buenosaians have de-
clared war against the Brazils.

A Frenchman was apprehended on Friday
night, and committed to the watch-house, on
suspicion of setting fire to the Panorama in
Broadway. On his entrance, perceiving that
the key of the watch house was on the outside
the door, he took the opportunity of slipping
out during the momentary absence of his
guard; and locking the door, incarcerated a-
bout 30 watchmen, and effectually made his
escape, vociferating as he went along, "All's
Well."

A Stray.

I hereby certify, that Jacob Iglehart
this day brought before me, as a stray
trespassing on his inclosures, a bright bay
GELDING, twelve years old, about 14
hands high, a star in his forehead, long
main and switch tail, his left fore foot split,
shod all round, a natural trotter; there is
no perceivable mark or brand. Given un-
der hand of me, one of the justices of the
peace in and for Anne-Arundel county,
this 30th April, 1812.

THOS. WORTHINGTON, Jun.

The owner of the above described horse

is Jacob Iglehart, near Henry McCoy's Tavern.

JACOB IGLEHART,
near Henry McCoy's Tavern.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 4.

Mr. Lacock presented the memorial of
Wm Gamble, stating that he has invented a
new species of harbour defence, & requesting
Congress to take the same into consideration.
Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker laid before the house a packet
which he had received from Detroit, Michi-
gan Territory, inclosing a number of papers,
among which is a presentment of a Grand
Jury to the Superior Court in Sept. 1811,
complaining of the non execution of a law,
and of alleged misconduct on the part of
one of the Judges (A. B. Woodward, Esq.)
and sundry papers illustrative of these com-
plaints, together with a letter from the Judge
whose conduct is complained of, all address-
ed to the Speaker of the House. This pack-
et, which is very voluminous, and of rather
unimportant contents, was ordered to lie on
the table.

The bill from the senate allowing a pension
to Arthur St. Clair; and the bill authorising
the state of Tennessee to issue grants in cer-
tain cases, were severally read twice and com-
mitted.

The engrossed bill for the better regulation
of the ordinance, was read a third time and
passed.

The engrossed bill to annex to the Missis-
sippi territory that part of West Florida east
of Pearl river, was read a third time and or-
dered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitkin said as this bill contemplated to
annex the strong fortress of Mobile to the
Mississippi Territory, he should like to have
further information before he voted upon it.
The consequences of such a law might be
very serious. He had always understood that
it was not the intention of government to
take possession of this country, but to leave
the claim open to future negotiation.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house
again resolved itself into a committee of the
whole on the bill supplementary to the act
for establishing a Quarter masters Depart-
ment, etc.

The committee reported the bill, on motion
of Mr. Burwell, the bill was ordered to lie
on the table, to give further time to reflect on
the provisions thereof.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House re-
solved itself into committee of the whole,
Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the
relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela.

The bill authorizes the President to cause
to be exported such quantity of provisions as
he may think proper, for the relief of the in-
habitants of Venezuela, suffering by the ef-
fects of an Earthquake.

The blank was filled with \$ 50,000. 45
to 29. The committee rose and reported the
bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for a
third reading this day.

The house took up in committee, the bill
making further provision for the army of the
U. States; which merely relates to some de-
tails of the army; ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading. Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, May 5.

Mr. White presented a petition from Messrs
Curtis, merchants, of Boston, stating that a
brig owned by them, bound to Cadiz, had
been scuttled and SUNK in March last by
two French privateers, which sailed from
Nantes in January, and praying relief from
Congress. Referred to the Secretary of
State.

Mr. Turner presented a petition, from the
owner of a Portland schooner, which was
condemned in Charleston for a breach of the
laws prohibiting the importation of slaves and
praying relief. Referred to the committee of
commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Little, from the committee to whom
was referred the bill for the relief of P. Hoff-
man and others, of Baltimore, in the case of
ship William, reported the same without a
amendment. Referred to a committee of the
whole to-morrow.

Mr. Wright, from the committee of mili-
tary affairs, reported a bill relative to the de-
fence of ports and harbors. [This makes an
appropriation for making an experiment on
Clark's newly invented principle.] Referred
to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The following engrossed bills were read a
third time and passed: The bill making fur-
ther provision for the army of the U. S. the
bill making an additional appropriation for
laying out a road from Cumberland to
the Ohio; the bill to carry into effect an act
of the Legislature of Maryland, (authorising
a lottery in Washington); the bill authoris-
ing the election of Sheriffs in Indiana Terri-
tory; and the bill to incorporate the Trustees
of Washington College.

The bill to annex a portion of W. Florida
to the Mississippi Territory, was also passed
some opposition from Mr. Pitkin, who
contended that it was ridiculous to legislate
for a country of which the United States had
not possession, and to which they had no title.

The house went into committee of the
whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill
to incorporate the Mechanics Bank of Alex-

andria.

Mr. Clay (Speaker) moved to strike out
the first section with the view of defeating

the bill. He thought the district of Colum-
bia had already more than its proportion of
banking capital. He was of opinion also,
that it was the duty of Congress to discour-
age bank mania.

Mr. Plessants supported the bill, and Mr.
McKim opposed it. While the latter was
speaking, it was found that there was no quo-
rum, so the committee rose, and the house
adjourned—half past 3.

Wednesday, May 5.

Mr. Bleeker presented a memorial signed
by upwards of 700 of the citizens of Albany
(New-York, complaining of the hardship suf-
fered in consequence of the Embargo, and
praying its repeal or modification.

Mr. B. moved to refer the memorial to a
select committee.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone its consid-
eration till the 4th of July.

Mr. Gholson moved that it lie on the ta-
ble. Lost, 39 to 42.

Mr. Randolph & Mr. Bleeker spoke against
the embargo and the war question.

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Johnson, & Mr. Grundy
spoke in favor of both Embargo and War.
The latter declared that they would be pre-
pared to vote for war by the termination of
the Embargo at least.

The question was then taken on Mr. Rhea's
motion to postpone the further consideration
of the question till the 4th of July, & car-
ried. 58 to 30 adj'd at half past three.

Thursday, May 7.

As soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Ran-
dolph observed that his name had been enter-
ed on the affirmation side of the question on
the vote yesterday for postponing the New-
York memorial. He therefore moved that
the journal be corrected, and his name placed
in the negative as he had intended.

Mr. Little had no objection to the change;
but he thought it would be establishing a bad
precedent because a very important measure
might be carried by a single vote.

Mr. Smilie said if the change would alter
the decision of the house, it ought not to be
admitted; but in the present case it was per-
fectly proper.

Mr. Randolph's motion was agreed to with-
out a division.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Tho-
mas Janney, Wm. Robinson, and Henry Ni-
cholson, of Alexandria, stating that they
had dispatched the ship Wm. and John, with
a cargo of provisions for Lisbon, on the 28th
of March last, six days before the Embargo
was laid; which ship had been compelled to
put into New-York, in distress, where she
was detained under the Embargo law, they
pray that the vessel and cargo may be al-
lowed to proceed on the original destination.
The petition was referred to the same com-
mittee of the whole to whom was the relief
of Peter Hoffman and others of Baltimore.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on the
District of Columbia, to whom was referred
the bill from the Senate for improving the
navigation of Patowmack, reported the
same with amendments. Referred to the
committee of the whole.

The Speaker read a letter from —, of Phi-
ladelphia, presenting the house with a map
and surveys of Amelia-Island, the mouth of
St. Mary's, &c. and offering further services.
The map was ordered to be placed in the
library.

He also laid before the house a letter from
the secretary at war, relative to invalid pen-
sioners. Referred to the committee of claims.

The House again took up the bill to a-
mend the act establishing the Quarter-mas-
ter's department, and for other purposes.

Considerable debate, but extremely inter-
esting took place respecting the details of
the bill; after which it was ordered to be en-
grosed for a third reading.

A motion was made that it be read a third
time on Monday.

Mr. Grundy hoped it would not be post-
poned so long. This bill was another prepa-
ratory step towards war, and it ought to be
acted on immediately.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was order-
ed to be engrosed for a third reading this
day. It was accordingly engrosed, read the
third time immediately and passed without a
division.

On motion of Mr. Wright, two members
were added to the committee on military af-
fairs.

Mr. Johnson moved, that when the house
adjourn, it adjourn till Monday. Carried,
yeas 44.

And the house adjourned, (3 o'clock.

The Visitors & Governors

of St. John's College

Wish to engage a principal of the said
seminary, whose province will be to teach
the higher Latin and Greek classics, and
those branches of science usually taught
in other American colleges. The salary
is One Thousand Dollars per annum, pay-
able quarterly. Any gentleman desirous
of being a candidate for this situation

should send a statement of his educa-

tion, to the undersigned, who will forward
it to the proper authorities. SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Annapolis, April 14, 1812.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

A FRAGMENT.

Addressed to James Currie, M. D. F. R. S. of Liverpool on his edition of the Works of Robert Burns, for the benefit of the widow and orphan family of that immortal bard.

See plenty exults in her green waving blade,
As the light breeze sweeps gently along,
And labour reclines in the soft leafy shade
Where the red breast awakes his sweet song;
How beautiful the landscape, when summer is
drest

With a cresset of roses so gay;
But ah! when shall Scotia with pleasure be blest,
Since her Burns sleeps so cold in the clay!
Expand not thy breast when the sounds of delight
Are heard at the still hour of eve;
When the villagers sport by the moon's silver
light.

The day's wasting cares to relieve?
His too was the rapture such scenes could impart,
As the rustic maids chaunted his lay.
For benevolence strung the fine chords of his
heart—

But that heart now lies cold in the clay!
From his country's blue hills, while the sun's golden
beam
Gives life to all nature around,
Or through her lone glen winds the serpentine
stream,

Shall the voice of the poet resound;
When love with light heart steals unseen to the
bower.

His strains shall fresh transports convey;
For his spirit shall reign in that dear blissful hour,
Tho' his body lies cold in the clay!

Fancy wove the rich web of his visions divine
With the rays of the soft blushing morn;
His path nature strewn'd with her wild flowers so
fine—

And the dew, trembling, hung on the thorn;
The painted trout leap'd from the smooth gliding
Ayr.

The lambskins danc'd sporting away,
While his lyre breath'd the notes that his soul
could enslave—

But now he lies cold in the clay!
And still o'er the mountain, and thro' the deep
vale,

As he sung of his Scotia so dear,
Want'ning by his footsteps, to tell her sad tale,
For his Jane and his offspring were near.

Ye fathers who feel, and ye sons who can love,
Your regard to his orphans display:
And with Currie's warm heart your kind sym-
pathy prove,

Since the Minstrel sleeps cold in the clay!

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812. tf.

State of Maryland, set.

On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

May 12, 1812.

JASON JONES, Adm'r. W. A.

Joseph Phelps,

Begs leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr Sweetser, where he intends carrying on, in its various branches, THE BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with as good work, and on as good terms, as they were by Mr. Sweetser, having the best materials, and the same workmen, with the addition of one or two more from Baltimore. He flatters himself that by his assiduity and attention, to be able he will give satisfaction to all who favour him with their custom. All those indebted on note or open account will oblige him by making immediate payment.

May 7, 1812.

2

3w.

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 24, 1812.

Ordered, that the following letter and orders of the adjutant general be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

War Department, April 15th, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir,

I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having six thousand of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the president of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Government-House, April 25th, 1812.

In consequence of the above call by the president of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order,

3

JOHN GASSAWAY,

Adjutant General.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Patrick Donohoe, of said county, brought before me as strays trespassing on his enclosures, a BROWN MARE, seven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small white star, branded on the left shoulder with two C's; the paces, canters and trots, and had a pair of old shoes before. Also a HORSE, five or six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a snap and a small star. Trots, canters, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand as a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid.

3X

G. Watkins.

The owners of the above described mare and horse are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Patrick Donohoe,

Living on Carroll's Manor.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not pulled up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Splen, Pleuritis, Cholera, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Group and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful brace to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expellors for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously and it continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock,

Thomas Adams,

John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1812.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effected your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, as I as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving efficacious.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to r from from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apollonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from

Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch, that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—

Kitty McClain.

Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; in the bottles sealed with any initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Lee,

Sole Agent for the U. S. of America

and their dependencies.

Without which characters, it will be Genuine.

The above valuable Medicine for sale by

Childs & Shaw.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Green, O-	Cambrie Dimities,
live, Brown and mix-	American and English
ed Superfine Broad	Shirting Cambrics,
Cloth,	4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens,
Second do. of almost e-	Long Lawn and Linen
very description,	Cambrics,
Black, Mixed and Drab	Linen and Cotton Dia-
B-dford Cord,	pers,
Blue, Black and Mixed	Russia sheeting,
Stockings,	Russia Duck and Dow-
Moleskin Coatings,	las
Velvets and Corduroys,	Tickenburg and Bu-
Black, Blue and Fawn	laps,
Cassimeres,	American Linens,
White and scarlet Flan-	English and India Na-
nels,	keens,
Marseilles waistcoating,	York Stripes, Seemuel-
Black Silk Florentine,	ers,
Gentlemen and Ladies	Fashionable Cravats,
White and Coloured,	Wildbore, Durant, Ca-
Silk & Cotton Stock	limancoes, Black and
ings assorted,	Brown Bombazines,
Ladies Long and Short	Black Bombazines,
White and Coloured	Bed-tickings,
Silk and Kid Gloves,	American Jeans & Pa-
4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and	trians,
Cambrie Shawls,	Calicoes, Superfine, &
6-4 Damask Silk do.	Plaid and Stiped
Double Florence, assort-	Gingham,
ed colours,	Furniture Calicoes,
Black and Brown Shen-	Cotton Checks,
shaws,	Best Company Gurnais,
Plaid Lutestrings,	Cossas, Mamoodies and
White Mantuas,	Superfine Batias,
Pink and White Sarce-	Writing Paper, Fur &
nets,	Wool Hats, Kaites
Mantua and Satin Rib-	and Forks, Cut Nails,
bons,	weeding hoes, spades,
Regency seeded, Leno	Shovels, Stock and
and Cambrie Muslins	Padlocks, &c. &c.

With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1812.

8

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.

March 19, 1812.

9

Joseph Howard.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in a legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphan's court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment to

26X

Nov. 7, 1811.

S. GREEN, Adm'r.

tf.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received, and now offers for sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, an ADDITION to her former handsome and well selected assortment of

LADIES SHOES & SLIPERS,

laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable her to supply her patrons at the Baltimore retail prices.

N. B. Mrs. Waters has this day received a few GROCERIES of the first quality, of which she expects to continue a regular supply, on the most reduced terms.

March 26, 1812.

3w.

The Subscriber

Respectfully begs leave to notify those concerned, that the county assessment for the year 1811 is now due and payable, and earnestly solicits attention and preparation to meet the occasion. In discharge of his official duty his most anxious desire is to discharge & pay all sums on the levy list at as early a day as possible. Those who afforded him facilities in his collections for the preceding years, by making payments to Mr. William Warfield, will accept grateful acknowledgments. Mr. Warfield is still authorised to receive monies and give receipts.

3X

April 30, 1812.

R. Welch, of Bm.

Col. A. A. County.

3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from A hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my Farms, known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyater, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

3X

Nov. 21, 1811.

JEEREMIAH T. CHASE.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVIIIth YE

FORE

BOSTON, N

FROM ENG

Our accounts direct from April 3. Their most ma late to the warlike prepar by Russia and France.

LONDON, MAR

Two vessels arrived yesterday having on board about 50 nether vessel is also arrived that the trade with France brisk than it is at present.

The late king of Sweden ed from his wife, by the ce She with much grief ac Thus has he separated fr emperor of Russia, to ma of the emperor of France his throne by Buonaparte formerly one of Napoleon's mics.

AMERICAN V

APRIL

We learn that all Am in Liverpool have orders further arrivals from Am

The rumour of a dissol has been revived among the House of Commons, to take place soon after th is disposed of.

It is confidently said, t G. Rose will shortly be c peers, by the title of Bar

Corn to the amount sterling, was imported into nine of which were paid f ters, and 3 millions in spe

The Gazette of Tuesdai details of a gallant ar made by the Rosario sloa flotilla off Dieppe.—Capt day last, while cruising of fell in with a squadron of

ams, 15 in number. N disparity of force, capt engaging them; and aft as to cut off their retre brought the whole to a

desperate engagement su the whole squadron, havi 1, and driven 5 on shore; owing to the incapacity take charge of any m mounted ten guns and 7 mounted 90 heavy guns

FRANCE & F

APRIL

We yesterday stated were fully prepared for the hostilities, and we have the important intelligence arrived in town, from P

ters from that capital of Russian army on the fro stated to consist of 280 pay presume that this nu verated—200,000 is no real number. The emper take the command of this person. Gens. Barclay and D'Armfeldt, are to

In the expectation of l public treasury, many n imposed on the authority and others have been these are a impost on la stamp on merchant bod of the capitation tax, to third.

The messenger wh Berlin on the 3d of Ma tum of Buonaparte to t terburg, it is understo the ultimatum of the l

Berthier was hourly lo and it was supposed th derick William were to Dresden, where the pal for their reception.

A gentleman who ha by the late Anhalt pack of French troops was d igberg.

The following are ex ters which have been c

"All is confusion he the arrival of accounts, mies are matching agai that not less than 400, log to that destination, 150,000 Austrians and federation. Thank G

"All the Prussian y bers to march from d

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1812.

[No. 3410.]

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, MAY 7. FROM ENGLAND.

Our accounts direct from England are to April 3. Their most material contents relate to the warlike preparations, carrying on by Russia and France.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Two vessels arrived yesterday from Havre, having on board about 300 bales of silk; another vessel is also arrived from Ostend; so that the trade with France was never more brisk than it is at present.

The late king of Sweden has been divorced from his wife, by the court of Switzerland. She with much grief acceded to his wish. Thus has he separated from a sister of the emperor of Russia, to marry perhaps a sister of the emperor of France, to be restored to his throne by Buonaparte's soldiers. He was formerly one of Napoleon's most bitter enemies.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

APRIL 2.

We learn that all American vessels now in Liverpool have orders to stop sailing until further arrivals from America.

The rumour of a dissolution of parliament has been revived amongst the members of the House of Commons, and it is expected to take place soon after the Catholic question is disposed of.

It is confidently said, that the right hon. G. Rose will shortly be called to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Lyndhurst.

Corn to the amount of twelve millions sterling, was imported into England in 1811; nine of which were paid for by licensed barters, and 3 millions in specie.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the official details of a gallant and successful attack made by the Rosario sloop on the enemy's flotilla off Dieppe.—Capt. Harvey, on Friday last, while cruising off the French coast, fell in with a squadron of the enemy's prizes, 15 in number. Notwithstanding the disparity of force, capt. H. determined on engaging them; and after manœuvring so as to cut off their retreat, he most nobly brought the whole to action, and, after a desperate engagement succeeded in defeating the whole squadron, having captured 3, sunk 1, and driven 5 on shore; the others escaped, owing to the incapacity of the Rosario to take charge of any more. The Rosario mounted ten guns and 75 men, the prizes mounted 90 heavy guns and 750 men.

FRANCE & RUSSIA.

APRIL 3.

We yesterday stated that the Russians were fully prepared for the commencement of hostilities, and we have now to communicate the important intelligence that an express has arrived in town, from Petersburg, with letters from that capital of the 4th ult. The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland is stated to consist of 280,000 men, but we may presume that this number is as usual overrated—200,000 is more likely to be the real number. The emperor Alexander is to take the command of this immense force in person. Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Bennigsen and D'Armfeldt, are to serve under him.

In the expectation of large demands on the public treasury, many new taxes have been imposed on the authority of an imperial ukase, and others have been augmented; among these are an impost on land, an excise on tea, a stamp on merchant books, and an increase of the capitation tax, to the extent of one third.

The messenger who had passed through Berlin on the 3d of March with the ultimatum of Buonaparte to the court of St. Petersburg, it is understood had returned with the ultimatum of the Russian Government.

Berthier was hourly looked for in that city, and it was supposed that Napoleon and Frederick William were to have an interview at Dresden, where the palace had been prepared for their reception.

A gentleman who has arrived from Prussia by the late Anhalt packet, states that a corps of French troops was daily expected at Konigsberg.

The following are extracts from some letters which have been communicated to us:

"Pilsa, March 11.

"All is confusion here, in consequence of the arrival of accounts, that the French armies are marching against Prussia. It is said that not less than 400,000 men are proceeding to that destination, viz. 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians and 50,000 of the Confederation. Thank God, none of them are expected to march from this neighbourhood, to join the French armies, which are to be commanded by marshal Ney. It is also said, that Austrian troops to the number of from 90,000 to 100,000 men, have received orders to unite with the French. For this last week there have been French troops continually passing thro' here; the heavy artillery has also passed through. This day, it is said, that Murat is to join the army, and that he will command the French cavalry. It is also said, that the Austrians will be under the command of French generals. The whole of the French force is estimated at about 300,000 men. In consequence of all these movements, provisions have got very dear."

"Rugenwald, March 18.

"Sixty thousand French have passed Stettin, the Prussians have joined them—and in Konigsberg there has been quarters ordered for them as it appears they enter as friends and allies to his Prussian majesty."

A gentleman who is a resident in Leeds, and who left that town only on Wednesday last, informs us that it then wore the appearance of a completely garrisoned town. So great were the apprehensions of the inhabitants, that horse and foot-guards were continually arriving both of which were doing regular duty, day and night patrolling the streets, while the militia were stationed and relieved, in regular form, at the gates of the various manufactories, to prevent the mills being destroyed.

The report of movements in the enemy's fleet in the Scheldt is not without foundation. The ships of war that were at Antwerp have come down to Flushing, but whether for the purpose of coming out is not known. Sir Richard Strachan, in the San Domingo, 74 guns, and Lord A. Beaulieu, sailed from the Downs on Wednesday, for the station off Flushing; and adm. Young is expected to leave town in a day or two, to assume the chief command.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the fine fast sailing and regular trading ship PACIFIC, capt. Stanton, in 27 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 13th of April, brings London papers to the evening of the 11th of April, and Lloyd's List of the 10th.

Mr. Joseph B. Simms came passenger in the Pacific, and is the bearer of despatches from our minister in France and Mr. Russell our charge des affaires in London.

A London paper of the 11th of April states, that Mr. Ruff, the messenger, had left London the day before for Plymouth, to embark for America, with despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster.

The L'Orient squadron after being at sea 20 days, arrived at Brest on the 29th March, having made several prizes.

The king of England remained as well as usual, and no change had taken place relative to American affairs.

Provisions were very scarce and dear in England—Flour was 75 shillings per barrel; wheat 19 shillings; and rice bore a good price—upland cotton 1s to 1s 3d.—New Orleans, 1s 3d to 1s 4d.

A war was expected between France and Russia, but the French emperor had not left Paris.

It was reported in London that the Hornet sloop of war had sailed from France for America.

The news from Portugal is no later than hitherto received.

Petitions from Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, &c. have been sent to the prince regent, praying a repeal of the orders in council, stating that if continued 3 months longer 70,000 mechanics will be without employ.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

We are informed by captain Knowles of the Hotspur, bound from Baltimore to Bourdeaux, and sent into Plymouth by the Andromache frigate, that the dispatches after having been opened and inspected by captain Tobin, were sent by his lieutenant to the agent of government, at Plymouth, and delivered to the latter in that state. There were three sets of despatches, two for Mr. Joel Barlow, and one for Mr. Lee, the American consul at Bourdeaux.

APRIL 4.

Regular sets of Moniteurs to the 28th ult. inclusive have been received. They are perfectly silent respecting the probability of the emperor's leaving Paris, and almost equally so with regard to the affairs of the Peninsula. They contain the particulars of the new armistice concluded between the Turks and Russians, among the other articles of which the subsequent are extracts.

"Paris, March 24.

"The following are stated to be the conditions under which the armistice between the Imperial Russian and Turkish armies has been assented to.

"1. The armistice shall be in force during the space of 45 days, unless both parties shall mutually consent to its abrogation before the expiration of that period.

"2. During the period stated no hostile measures shall be undertaken by either party, or by the troops of the allies of either, but the two armies shall occupy the positions they now hold without molestation.

"3. The provisions of the above article shall apply equally to the fleets of the two powers, as soon as the respective commanders shall be made acquainted with it.

"4. If any acts of aggression shall be committed by detachments from either army before they shall have been informed of the present convention, such acts shall in no respect be deemed as authorized by their superior empowered to consent to this armistice.

"5. During the period for which this armistice is to be in operation, reinforcements shall be bound by the general engagement.

"6. Since it appears to be for the mutual interests of both powers that peace on honourable terms should be concluded, commissioners shall be appointed to arrange the preliminaries, which, if approved, shall be afterwards ratified by the sovereigns of the two empires.

APRIL 6.

A gentleman who has reached London from Hamburg in the short space of 14 days, having quitted that city on the 21st March, states that the universal opinion there was, that hostilities would immediately be commenced between Russia and France. Our public journals from that place, received by the last opportunity, which are in a regular series, maintain total silence on the subject of any movements of troops in the interior of Germany, though we hear of them through every private channel.

The Eclipse has arrived from Baltimore, having been captured and sent into a British port. She left the place of her departure on the first ult.

We stated in Saturday's paper, that it is expected a motion will be made in the Common Hall to-morrow for an address to be presented to the Princess of Wales, praying her Royal Highness, we suppose, to assume her state as Princess Regent. We do not know the precise words of the motion, but we understand that Mr. Alderman Wood means to submit the proposition to the Livery, and to ground it on the declaration of her innocence by Mr. Perceval, who was one of the commissioners before whom the second examination of witnesses took place.

The board of trade, in conformity to the wishes expressed by a committee of merchants have it in contemplation to permit licences to be issued for the ports of Hamburg and Tonningen, on similar conditions to those recently granted for the ports of France.

We are sorry to learn, that Admiral sir Sidney Smith is dangerously ill. His complaint is a low fever, which for a long time has preyed upon his constitution.

Arrived the American schr. Betsey, J. Hich, master, from Nantz, with a cargo consisting of silks, cambrics, brandy, &c. bound to Boston, late from Penzance, detained and sent in there, a few days since, by the Niemen and Medusa frigates.

The emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the states of Hungary, in which he in substance, states that under existing circumstances, he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

Petitions against the Orders in Council.

The petition from Leeds had from 16 to 17,000 signatures. That from Birmingham was signed by 20,000 persons in 3 days—and required 150 feet of parchment; and on Friday last at a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Sheffield and the neighbourhood, held at Town Hall, resolutions respecting petitioning parliament to advise his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to rescind the orders in council, were passed, and petitions the same in substance as those lately presented to the regent, were voted.

APRIL 8.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 25th March. Soult has left the lines before that city and proceeded in the direction of Seville. The French began to bombard Cadiz on the 13th, and their fire was continued daily but without effect. There was a great scarcity of provisions in Andalusia, the whole coast of Spain, from Puerto Santa Maria to Ayamonte, has been declared in a state of blockade, the more effectually to distress the

French before Cadiz, and prevent their receiving supplies by sea. The new constitution has been finally settled and sanctioned in the Cortes. The 18th article settles the succession in the throne of Spain, in which especial care is taken to exclude the Buonaparte dynasty.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg.

"Things look now more serious than ever and seem to indicate a speedy rupture. The general opinion is in favour of a war—and for a war, our army, thank God, is in the best possible situation, and the plan of operations is entirely different from that before resorted to, and more adapted to oppose the legions of Buonaparte with success. All matters are in a promising state, excepting the Turkish peace; yet, as to this particular, great hopes are still entertained that it will be concluded.

"An adjutant of the king of Prussia is arrived, and has imparted, it is said, not the intentions of his master, but those of the French emperor who wishes to continue in amity with Russia.

"Count Levendjelson, adjutant of the king of Sweden, is also arrived, and no question is made as to the subsistence of the closest connexion between the two countries, or that Russia will assist Sweden in taking possession of Norway, by sending forces from Archangel.

"Regulations are now on the tapis for establishing a uniform system for the transit trade; but these appear to me to be under the present circumstances, premature, since, should a war break out, a general interruption to commerce with Germany must inevitably be occasioned.

APRIL 11.

Two Anhalt mails arrived this day. One of them has brought the following letter, which is of the first importance if authentic. It is strange however, that if Russia had declared war against France prior to the 28th of March, it was not known at Gottenburg on the 4th inst:

"Carlsbam, March 28.

"Things here are very unsettled. In consequence of war between Russia and France, people know not what to do. We have received the Russian declaration of war against France; it is dated the 19th ult. and as might be expected, enumerates many acts of aggression committed by the common enemy.—But I have not time to transcribe it.

"A letter of the 13th March, dated from Konigsberg, states that France brings into the field 436,000, the one half of which is in full march. Of this force 136,000 are French, 300,000 allies—Massena commands the Prussian forces, which is the left wing. Silesia is declared neutral; and the French have abandoned the Oder, but have occupied Colberg, Billau and Memel. Berthier and Davoust have the command.

We are sorry to find that disturbances have broken out at Manchester, Carlisle and Bristol. These, at the first of these places, have been produced by an attempt to obtain an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his Royal Highness upon his approval of Mr. Perceval and his policy. That the late harvest in England was deficient, we admit; and that in Ireland, the potatoes, the great article of food among the mass of the people, have fallen short one third, is, we understand, also admitted. For this visitation of Providence no man has ever blamed ministers, as their parasites and advocates in their venal prints, have stated. It should however, be remembered, that during the present year our imports of corn from America have been very trifling; from the Baltic inconsiderable; and from France, where there appears at present to be an absolute scarcity, they have entirely ceased; and what may still operate on the market, all these sources of supply are likely to remain closed.

Here then, we have not it is true, the origin of the scarcity, but the aggravation of it, and the prevention of the remedy. It is to the policy of ministers, whose orders in council have stopped those supplies and resources which America affords, which we have uniformly deprecated, and to a weak and stupid attempt to obtain from the people of Manchester their approbation of this policy, we owe the recent disturbances in that town. In these proceedings the regent may see, as in a mirror, the shape and proportions of his ministers, and the place they and their system hold in public opinion. They cannot say this is a single case. They know the feeling is general, for not one No Popery Address have they been able to procure; and the new supplementary laws which have been presented to the regent on his government, the praise is only partial and the orders in council are carefully omitted.

Letters from Manchester, received this morning state that the disturbance in that town had entirely subsided.

The house of commons was last night chiefly occupied in another discussion of the Gold Coin bill and its extension to Ireland. The bill went thro' a committee, after the House, in a division of 87 to 27, had negatived an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, to delay the proceedings 14 days, in order to afford time for a select committee to inquire into its operation on the landed interests of that country. In the course of the debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of stating the amount of the revenue in taxes for the last year, ending the fifth of April current. From this it appears that though the customs have fallen off the excise has improved to the amount of £ 600,000 including however, the product of a new duty, calculated to have raised £ 400,000. The totals are—

Excise, 1812—£ 17,950,000
1811—£ 17,399,000

The general amount of the whole taxes of the country has diminished about a million, as confessed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who stated that of 1812 to be £1,330,000, while that of 1811 was £2,136,000.

A separation, by mutual consent, is we understand, about to take place between the Crown Prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) and his consort, who it is said, has an irreconcilable dislike to the climate and the society of Stockholm.

CARLISLE, APRIL 7.

On Saturday last, strong symptoms of insubordination were manifested by the lower orders of the people, but no serious mischief ensued. On Monday the populace, to the amount of 3000, went to Sandfield (Port Carlisle) with an intention of unshipping several cargoes of corn and potatoes, that were destined to go coastways, but before they had accomplished their purpose they were checked by the arrival of the military, and several magistrates.

BRISTOL.

A gentleman just arrived in town from Bristol, says, that some disturbance took place there on the last market day, on account of the dearth of provisions. Potatoes had been on the rise sometime previous; and that the farmers who had several wagon loads at the market, were attempting to advance their price, when a mob assembled, seized the provisions in spite of every opposition, and either destroyed or carried away the whole.

House of Lords, April 9.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

On motion of the Earl of Donoughmore, the order for summoning their Lordships for to-morrow, in the discussion relative to his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, was discharged and renewed for Tuesday the 21st instant.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented the petition from certain merchants and manufacturers engaged in the Woollen trade, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, against the Orders in Council; which having been read at the table, his lordship observed, that the statement of so respectable a body of men, was highly deserving of attention. The petition he understood, was signed by fifteen thousand persons, whose complaints of grievances under which they laboured, in consequence of the operation of the Orders in Council, he should feel it his duty to call the attention of the House to on Tuesday the 29th inst. for which day he moved that the Lords be summoned. Ordered.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1812.

A Gentleman has furnished us with the following account of five half blood Merino Sheep, one year old, sheared on the 13th instant, at his farm on South River.

1st. Ram, weight lb. 101	Fleece lb. 11
2d. do. do. 103	do. 9
3d. do. do. 88	do. 8
1st. Ewe, do. 72	do. 4
2d. do. do. 61	do. 4

HYMENEAL.

Married—On Thursday the 7th instant, at the Head of Severn, by the Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. Matthias Hammond to Miss Eliza Brown.

On Tuesday the 12th inst, at the seat of Mr. Cassaway Rawlings on South River, by the Rev. Mr. Nind, James Boyle, Esq. to Miss Susan Maccubbin.

Same evening, in this City, by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Benjamin Dungan to Miss Eleanor Griffin.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life after a short illness, at his Farm on Elk Ridge, on Tuesday morning the 12th inst. in the 40th year of his age, Lloyd Dorsey, Esq. a man much esteemed in his country, and for the last ten years a member of the Senate of Maryland.

TO THE PUBLIC—ONCE MORE.

The copy of my letter addressed to the governor and council, as published in the Maryland Gazette, was a true copy of the one sent to the governor and council, with this only difference, that the word "ought" stands in the place of "required" being a small error in heedlessly copying it. This very copy was offered for publication to the editor of the Maryland Republican, but as it did not comport with the meanness of his intentions to publish a correct copy, he refused giving it a place in his paper; choosing rather to publish a false and mutilated copy of that which was in possession of the council, with the obvious view of holding me up to ridicule for misspelled words which were actually forged & inserted by himself.

Upon the appearance of this copy, I applied to the council to know whether I was to consider this publication as an act dictated by them, or merely a voluntary display of zeal on the part of the printer, by way of shewing himself worthy of their judicious patronage. They denied all knowledge of the matter. This being the case, I considered it but justice to myself that they should come forward and order a correct copy to be given to the public, in their own paper, for the purpose of doing away any erroneous impressions which the mutilated copy might have occasioned; and I applied to them to this effect. They have not thought proper to notice my application; unless I am to consider what their editor says for them as authorised by themselves, viz. "that I am beneath their dignity." If so, let me inform those gentlemen, that in point of character, I stand upon equally high ground with any individual of their body. I look upon their refusal to order a correct copy of my letter to them to be published, as approbatory of their printer's conduct in giving to the public the false and mutilated copy which he has printed. That the copy published by him is such as I have stated it to be, that it is false and incorrect, some of the words forged by himself, and the writing designedly misinterpreted, will appear satisfactorily to any person who chooses to compare it with the original, which is to be seen in the council chamber, or an accurate copy thereof in my possession. I solicit investigation; for it will be then observed what pitiful attempts have been made to alter and change the language by placing one letter for another, as for instance *mashe'd* for *march'd*, *equer'd* for *requir'd*, &c.

As I had ever been upon friendly terms with the executive, I at least hoped to have received common justice at their hands; I at least hoped that they would have exercised that power, with which they are invested, to have done away any ill impression which the ill-timed zeal, and officious interference of their printer might probably have occasioned.

Though denied this favour by them, I have however the consolation to reflect, that my letter published in the Maryland Gazette has been as well received and approved of by the public in general, as I could have wished, notwithstanding the illiberal and ungentlemanlike abuse discharged against it by the editor of the Maryland Republican. This abuse, and the man who utters it, I shall treat with merited contempt. I am alike callous to undeserved reproach and to the slanderous accusations of venal and prostituted scribblers.

NOTE.—As a little piece of friendly admonition to the editor of the Republican, I would recommend to him to pluck the beam out of his own eye before he notices the mote in his neighbour's; in other words, let him correct his own false orthography before he undertakes to ridicule that of another person. As a proof of his own delinquency in this particular, I would cite the word "scrutiny" which he has miscelled *scrutiny*, and several other errors of a like nature. I refer him to his own paper for the correctness of this quotation; and since in his capacity of editor of a paper, and the laws of his country, it becomes essential to him to possess a correct knowledge of spelling, I caution him against any further publication without a fresh perusal of his *Horn-Book*.

I shall now put an end to these altercations, which have already extended beyond what I originally contemplated, and shall now bid adieu to their honours and the editor.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

May 19, 1812.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION LOTTERY.

(Second Class)
In which there are Four Grand Capital Prizes of \$20,000
Three of 5,000
Ten of 1,000
And not two Blanks to a Prize—

Is now drawing in Baltimore—the price of Tickets only \$7 50, but will be advanced—Apply to

SIMKINS & CALDWELL,
Practical Agents for the Managers.

A few Tickets for sale by Charles Shaw, and George Shaw & Co. Annapolis.

May 21.

Sw.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 11.

Mr. Rodman presented a petition from 440 inhabitants of Northampton county, (Penn.) praying the repeal or modification of the embargo. He moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Lacock moved that its further consideration be postponed until the 4th of July.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Tallmadge. He hoped the house would not manifest such a determination to shut their ears to the complaints of the people.

Mr. Lacock supported the motion. He said there was no necessity for taking the subject into consideration, if the house was serious in their preparation for war.

Mr. Smilie also spoke in favour of postponement, on similar ground. It was evident he observed, that these petitioners had misunderstood the true object of the embargo. They regarded it in the same light as the former one, whereas it was intended as a preparation for war. As no relief could be granted in the present case, it would be merely feeding the people with delusive hopes to refer the petition to a select committee. He hoped it would be disposed of as similar petitions had been.

Mr. W. Alston followed on the same side. He denied that the house had ever shewn a disposition not to listen to the complaints of the people. As a majority of the house was determined not to decide on this subject, until a much more important question had been discussed and decided on, it would be perfectly useless to refer the petition.

Mr. Tallmadge again opposed the postponement. It was pretended that the Embargo was laid for the purpose of securing our property; but it was a fact that many millions of property were kept from our citizens by the operation of the restrictive laws now in force. Much as he deprecated war, so much had been said about it that his mind had become almost familiarised to it.

Mr. McKim saw no reason why this petition should take a different course from others of a similar nature. As the Embargo had only 50 days to run, no great hardship could arise from its continuance for that period; when our produce might be transported to any part of the world.

Mr. Rodman said when the embargo law first passed this House, it was limited to sixty days, but had been increased to ninety by the Senate. Surely the people had a right to suppose it might be at least reduced to the original term.

Mr. Smilie observed that as, at the expiration of the embargo, we must either declare war or submit to everlasting disgrace, he hoped his colleague (Mr. Rodman) would not urge a diminution of the time fixed by law.

The question was then taken on postponing the further consideration of the petition till the 4th of July, and carried in the affirmative, ayes 53, noes 32.

Mr. Seybert presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia county, praying Congress to use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the house took up the joint resolution some time since laid on table by him, authorising the President to cause a new census to be taken of the Mississippi Territory. It was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Mechanics bank of Alexandria.

Messrs Clay (Speaker), Cheves, Bassett & McKim, opposed the bill, & Messrs Wright, W. Alston, Williams and Smilie, supported it; a motion to strike out the 1st section was lost, yeas 26, nays 47.

Some amendments were proposed to the details of the bill; but before decision was had, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And then the house adjourned (half past 2.)

Tuesday, May 12.

Mr. Little presented the memorial of Thomas Sheppard and others of the city of Baltimore. They state they were owners of a vessel which cleared out from Baltimore for St. Sebastians in Spain in the year 1809, laden with Tobacco, that on her passage she encountered gales of wind and was obliged to put into the first port she could make, in distress, she put into Bordeaux in France, where she was seized and together with her cargo sequestered—that in consequence of acts of kindness which had been extended to subjects of that government by the master and part owner of this vessel, she was given up to the owners and was loaded and again sailed for Baltimore, and after being out a few days was captured by an English ship of war, carried into England, and there condemned, and praying relief. He moved to refer it with the accompanying documents to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Rhea moved that the consideration of the memorial be postponed until the 4th of July—Lost.

Mr. Wright moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to authorise the issuing of LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL. He thought it high time that this should be done, in order that these people and others might have an opportunity of redressing their own wrongs. He was ready at any moment to resort to the *ultima ratio regum*. Congress had so long hung upon their oars that the people were crying out shame upon their representatives.

After a few observations from Messrs McKim and Little, relative to the proper course to be given to the memorial, it was ordered to lie on the table, ayes 38, noes 36.

The resolution authorising the President to have a new census taken of the Mississippi Territory, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Ninian Pinkney was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill for granting a charter to the Mechanic's Bank of Alexandria, was agreed to in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lacock in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Peter Hoffman and others.

Mr. McKim made a few remarks to explain the peculiar hardships of this case; after which the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment. The question was then put, Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and it was lost, about 20 only voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Little, the petitioners had leave to withdraw their petition and accompanying documents.

The house took up the bill for the relief of Arthur St. Clair, (granting him a pension for life).

Mr. Hall moved to add an amendment granting the same to all the officers of the revolutionary army. Lost, ayes 28, noes 49. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was lost, ayes 36, noes 44. So it was rejected. Adjourned half past 2.

Wednesday, May 13.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition from several captains of Portuguese vessels, in Philadelphia, praying permission to take in cargoes and depart.

Mr. S. moved that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. Lacock moved that its further consideration be postponed to the 4th of July. He was opposed to granting any favors to foreigners which the house had solemnly refused to their own fellow citizens.

Mr. Pitkin thought the most proper course would be to refer it to the committee of commerce and manufactures. He had understood that the object of laying an Embargo was to prevent our citizens from exposing their property to risk; it was, therefore on this ground, doing them a favour to keep their vessels in, instead of being a favour to allow them to go out. The danger apprehended with regard to our property, could not apply to these petitioners, nor would their property add any thing to our resources in case of war. Besides, he believed that we were bound by treaty to permit foreign vessels to depart, under these circumstances. The subject, at any rate, was worthy of inquiry.

Mr. Kny made a few observations to the same effect.

The motion that the petitions lie on the table was lost, ayes 27; and the motion to postpone its further consideration until the 4th of July, was carried, ayes 40, nays 33.

The bill to incorporate the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria was read a third time and passed—ayes 51, noes 36.

Mr. D. R. Williams said he had a resolution to offer which required no elucidation. It was in these words:

Resolved, That the speaker be directed to address a letter to each member now absent, requesting his attendance prior to the first day of June next.

Mr. Grundy objected to fixing any particular day as proposed; because it might seem that the members were not wanted before that time; and on the other hand if the attendance of members was required on the first of June, it would appear like a pledge that the House would take a decisive step on that day. He moved to modify the resolution so that the members should be requested to attend as soon as practicable.

Mr. Stanford inquired whether it was intended to require the attendance of those who had obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. If so it could not be done without rescinding a rule of the house.

Mr. Grundy's motion to modify the resolution was lost. Yeas 42, Noes 44.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to the resolution. It would be announcing to the world that the house could not act without the absent members who had obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. He was for acting without.

Whenever the Executive should say we were

prepared to strike a blow, there

was enough here to declare that struck. Mr. Williams said one of his

to give the Merchants another addition to the Embargo, that determined to act. It could not proceed without the absent members but a bare quorum in the house as full as possible, so not be said that advantage had of any member's absence.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, was amended by striking out the to the first of June next, & inserting, by which no particular d

The question was then taken Adjourned to.

Thursday, May 14.

Mr. Turner presented a memorial of the inhabitants of Philadelphia praying a repeal of the Non-Intercourse Law, and expressing hope that peace may be preserved to the table.

Mr. Findley presented a petition of Mr. St. Clair, praying that the expedition against the Indians under his command, formerly progress, be printed, in order to recel impressions relative to that Some debate took place on of granting this request. Mr. it would be better to grant Mr. pecuniary relief, and according the petition be referred to a se with instructions to report suc might deem proper.

Mr. Turner moved to amend on by striking out that pass granting relief. Lost yeas 3

Mr. Tallmadge made a motion to the generosity of the House that Mr. St. Clair did not ling to buy himself a dinner.

was in the house as the time. Mr. Reed's motion was ag petition referred to a commit

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Alexandria, stating 1809, he shipped to Tonning Tobacco, the proceeds of wh

management with the Secretary ary, were to have been placed the government of the U. S. consequence of the French ta to be removed from Tonning and there sold and brought h

wards of 1400 dollars, & p referred to the Secretary of sta

Mr. Lewis moved that the mas Janney and others of Al was presented some days ago, the same committee of the v

had been referred the petition man and others) be now refer committee.

Mr. King moved that its f tion be postponed until the 4

Carried, Ayes 54, Noes 39.

The amendment of the Sena king further provisions for t

U. States, (authorising the chief to employ a Secretary, up and agreed to; as was al ment to the bill authorising boundaries of Ohio.

The house went into comm on the bill for the relief of

This bill proposes to pay her half pay due to her, in con father's having been killed i

war. After considerable merra of the claim, the cor out coming to a decision, a

to sit again.

Mr. Williams moved tha adjourn, they are to meet

next. Mr. Wright called noes on this motion. They

it was lost, ayes 31, noes 4 And then the house adjourn

A Weaver V

Any person qualified work who can bring good oas, and is willing to hire mily, will meet with em plying to the Printer.

N. B. A female would May 21, 1812.

This is to give

That the subscriber has the orphans care of An ty in Maryland, letters test personal estate of Charle

Anne Arundel county, de sons having claims againe are hereby warned to with the vouchers thereo

ber, at or before the 1st they may otherwise by la all benefit of the said e

any idea this 12th CHS. W. HANS

May 21.

consideration

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MARQUE

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der that there

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He was rea-

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es crying out

from Messrs

to the proper

emorial, it was

ayes 38, noes

the President

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me and passed

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to-morrow.

arter to the Me-

was agreed to

and ordered to

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committee of the

chair, on the bill

man and others.

marks to explain

this case; after

and reported the

The question was

ingrossed and read

it, about 20 only

the petitioners

petition and ac-

all for the relief

him a pension for

amendment grant-

ers of the revol-

8, noes 49. The

the passage of the

36, noes 44. So

earned half past 2.

May 13.

a petition from

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on to take in car-

petition lie on the

its further consi-

the 4th of July—

ing any favors to

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the most proper course

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He had understood

an Embargo was

from exposing their

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erty, could not apply

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resources in case of

ved that we were

it foreign vessels to

mstances. The sub-

ority of inquiry.

observations to the

petitions lie on the

and the motion to

consideration until the

3d, ayes 40, noes 35.

the Mechanics Bldg

a third time an- pas-

said he had a resolu-

quired no elucidation.

speaker be directed to

member now absent,

ce prior to the first

to fixing any parti-

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er hand if the atten-

required on the first of

like a pledge that day

the resolution so that

requested to attend as

prepared to strike a blow, there were mem-

bers enough here to declare that it should be

struck.

Mr. Williams said one of his objects was

to give the Merchants another warning, in

addition to the Embargo, that the house was

determined to act. It could not be inferred

from the resolution that they were unable to

proceed without the absent members; if there

was but a bare quorum in the house, he for

one would vote for war; but he wished when-

ever the great question should be taken, to see

the house as full as possible, so that it might

not be said that advantage has been taken

of any member's absence.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the resolution

was amended by striking out the words "prior

to the first of June next," & inserting "forth-

with," by which no particular day is assigned.

The question was then taken and the reso-

lution agreed to. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 14.

Mr. Turner presented a memorial from a

number of the inhabitants of Plymouth, Mass.,

praying a repeal of the Non-Importation and

Embargo Law, and expressing their ardent

hope that peace may be preserved. Ordered

to lie on the table.

Mr. Findley presented a petition from Ar-

thur St. Clair, praying that the account of

the expedition against the Indians in 1791,

under his command, formerly given to Con-

gress, be printed, in order to remove unfoun-

ded impressions relative to that affair.

Some debate took place on the propriety

of granting this request. Mr. Reed thought

it would be better to grant Mr. St. Clair some

pecuniary relief, and accordingly moved that

the petition be referred to a select committee

with instructions to report such relief as they

might deem proper.

Mr. Turner moved to amend the resolu-

tion by striking out that part relating to

granting relief. Lost yeas 38, noes 31.

Mr. Tallmadge made a most affecting ap-

peal to the generosity of the House. He sta-

ted that Mr. St. Clair did not possess a shil-

ling to buy himself a dinner. [Gen. St. Clair

was in the house at the time.]

Mr. Reed's motion was agreed to and the

petition referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Joseph

Smith of Alexandria, stating that in the year

1809, he shipped to Tonningen a quantity of

Tobacco, the proceeds of which, by an ar-

angement with the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, were to have been placed to the credit of

the government of the U. States, which in

consequence of the French tariff was obliged

to be removed from Tonningen to Hamburg,

and there sold and brought him in debt up-

wards of 1400 dollars, & praying relief. Re-

ferred to the Secretary of state.

Mr. Lewis moved that the petition of Tho-

mas Janney and others of Alexandria (which

was presented some days ago, and referred to

the same committee of the whole to whom

had been referred the petition of Peter Hoff-

man and others) be now referred to a select

committee.

Mr. King moved that its further considera-

tion be postponed until the 4th of July next.

Carried, Ayes 54, Noes 39.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill

making further provisions for the army of the

U. States, (authorising the Commander in

chief to employ a Secretary, &c.) was taken

up and agreed to; as was also their amend-

ment to the bill authorising a survey of the

boundaries of Ohio.

The house went into committee of the whole

on the bill for the relief of Hannah Young.

This bill proposes to pay her the amount of

half pay due to her, in consequence of her

father's having been killed in the revolution-

ary war. After considerable debate on the

merits of the claim, the committee rose with

out coming to a decision, and obtained leave

to sit again.

Mr. Williams moved that when the house

adjourns, they adjourn to meet on MONDAY

next. Mr. Wright called for the ayes and

noes on this motion. They were taken and

it was lost, ayes 31, noes 48.

And then the house adjourned. (1-2 part 3.)

A Weaver Wanted.

Any person qualified to weave plain work who can bring good recommendations, and is willing to hire in a private family, will meet with employment by applying to the Printer.

N. B. A female would be preferred.

May 21, 1812. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

CHS. W. HANSON, Executor.

May 21. 6w.

Trustee's Sale.

Pursuant to a general order of Baltimore county court, in cases of insolvent debtors, and in virtue of an agreement with the mortgagees of the property herein after mentioned, the subscriber as trustee for the creditors of Henry and George Gasaway, will sell by public auction, all the property, on Tuesday the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND.

With the improvements thereon, situated in Anne-Arundel county, on which Mr. Brice I. Gasaway lately resided.

This tract contains about 500 acres, has several improvements thereon, and among the rest a convenient stone dwelling house, a kitchen, stables, and other out houses, an apple orchard, and a number of other fruit trees.—It is about twenty-two miles from Baltimore, and nearly the same distance from the City of Washington, and about three miles from Richard Owings's mills. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, may at their option, pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or give notes or bonds with security, to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of one half of the purchase money with interest, at the expiration of six months, and the other half with interest at the expiration of 12 months from the day of sale.

Wm. HANCOCK, Trustee.

William Duvall

Has on hand at his store, lower end of Corn-Hill-street, a general assortment of GROCERIES,

consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Liquors of various kinds, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Peas, Beans, Crackers, Barrelled Herrings, Cotton, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. also DRAUGHT BEER, BOTTLED PORTER & ALE, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for Bacon, Lard, or Corn Meal.

Annapolis, May 7, 1812. 2 wot.

[Published by Authority.]

Government House, April 30, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland having been called on by the President of the United States, in virtue of an act of the congress of the United States passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland (the State's Quota) to be detached and duly organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States,

I request of you, that immediately you call on the Major General, of the third division of the Militia of Maryland, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draught, or otherwise, 2,284 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty-five men; three regiments of Infantry containing eighteen hundred and twenty-four men; and three companies of Riflemen containing two hundred and twenty men, the proportion of that division. That you call on the Major General of the second division, that with promptness and despatch, he furnish by draught, or otherwise, 2,179 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry each containing thirty-five men; three regiments of Infantry containing eighteen hundred and seventy-four men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and fifty men; and also that you call on the Major General of the first division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draught, or otherwise fifteen hundred and thirty-eight of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty-five men; two troops of Horse each containing forty men; two regiments of Infantry containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and fifty-two men. That you also require of the respective Major Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be draughted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in view of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.

Government House, April 30, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.

I am sir,

Your obt. servt.

ROBT. BOWIE.

John Gasaway, Esq.

Adj. Gen. S. Md.

The above orders have been accordingly forwarded to the respective Major Generals.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

The following is the number of officers to be appointed out of each division of the Maryland Militia, to command the Quota of Troops called for by the President of the U. States.

For the division commanded by General Wilkinson.

ARTILLERY.

2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants.

HORSE.

1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets.

INFANTRY.

2 Colonels, 4 Majors, 20 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 20 Ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants

For the division commanded by General Win-

der.

ARTILLERY.

2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants.

HORSE.

1 Major, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets.

INFANTRY.

3 Colonels, 6 Majors, 30 Captains, 30 Lieutenants, 30 Ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants.

For the division commanded by General Smith.

ARTILLERY.

3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants.

HORSE.

1 Major, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets.

INFANTRY.

3 Colonels, 6 Majors, 30 Captains, 30 Lieutenants, 30 Ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants.

JOHN GASSAWAY, A. G.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the White at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and Maryland Herald at Hagers-town.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING

GOODS has just opened

776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham,

733 yards of American manufactured Gingham,

hams, Stripes and Shambrays,

100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens,

A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheetting,

An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks,

And many other articles in the Dry Good

Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 7, 1812. 3 tf.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE

Has just received a General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

April 23. 5 tf.

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.

Joseph Howard.

March 19, 1812.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of office.

R. WELCH of Ben.

April 30, 1812. 4

Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of

New and Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens,

Russia Sheetting & Russia Duck,</

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

THE OLD MAN'S COMFORTS And how he came by them.

BY SOUTHEY.

"You are old Father William" (the young man cried)
"The few locks that are left you are grey,
"And yet you are hale, a hearty old man,
"Now tell me the reason I pray."
"In the days of my youth" (father William replied)
"I remembered that youth would fly fast,
"And thus'd not my health and my vigour at first
"That I never might need them at last."
"You are old Father William" (the young man cried)
"And pleasures with youth pass away,
"But yet you regret not the days that are past,
"Now tell me the reason I pray."
"In the days of my youth" (father William replied)
"I remember'd that youth would not last,
"And I thought of the future whatever I did,
"That I never might grieve for the past."
"You are old Father William" (the young man cried)
"And life must be hastening away,
"You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death,
"Now tell me the reason I pray."
"I am cheerful young man" (father William replied)
"Let the cause thy attention engage,
"In the days of my youth I remember'd my God,
"And he has not forgotten my age."

THE FLATTERER.

Of all the various characters among mankind, no one is more degrading to human nature than a flatterer. Flattery is not only odious to veracity, but it proves a want of true sense, a want of esteem for those whom it was intended to please, and a deficiency of delicate sentiment. Even the wild uncultivated aboriginal is a stranger to dissimulated thought. His tongue is governed by the genuine dictates of sincerity. But can we compare the mind brightened with the genial glow of knowledge, to the rude child of nature? In fact, the latter boasts pre-eminence. He soars aloft on wings of truth, looks down with scorn, and upbraids the civilized world for flattery, which puts sensibility to the blush, and shocks even the harsher feelings of unpolished men. When the influence of a sycophant like the fatal charms of a siren's voice, deludes fair innocence, virtue recoils and turns abhorrent from the rufous scene.

It is necessary of every member for society to possess the art of pleasing, as it not only unites thought with thought, but tunes the mind to notes of love, sympathy, and friendship. But alas! shall the enchanting smiles of a parasite allure the daughter of virtue, and blight her opening blossoms? Forbid it, ye genii, the guardian protectors of fair innocence!

We see the rose of beauty torn from the bosom of candour, by the fatal hand of a sycophant, and all the delicacies of female worth offered up as a sacrifice at the altar of savage barbarity, can the manly feelings of the independent soul cease to vibrate with the warmest touches of pity? Blush, frightful monster, at thy villainy! thy crime is of blackest hue, and tells the world that treachery of soul is thine.—Thy deadly venom taints the blended streams of mutual love, dissolves the ties of amity, and poisons all the endearing affections that conspire to render man agreeable to man.—Virtue will not hold society with such traitors, base, degenerate, as thou art. She spreads thy near approach, and shrinks with horror at thy ghastly look.

Learn, ye fair, to despise the alluring voice of the flatterer. His breath will blast the bloom of loveliest charms. When once by flattery caught, your drooping beauty weeps, virtue drops a tear of regret, and innocence, shall mourn the loss of worth.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 24th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes, men, women, and children, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, (for ready cash), and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Exr.

Anne Arundel county, Head of South River, May 7, 1812. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

Joseph Phelps,

Begs leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr Sweetser, where he intends carrying on, in its various branches, THE BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with as good work, and on as good terms, as they were by Mr. Sweetser, having the best materials, and the same workmen, with the addition of one or two more from Baltimore. He flatters himself that by his assiduity and attention, to be able he will give satisfaction to all who favour him with their custom. All those indebted on note or open account will oblige him by making immediate payment.

May 7, 1812. 3X 3w.

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 24, 1812.

Ordered, that the following letter and orders of the adjutant general be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagarstown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

War Department, April 15th, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir,

I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having six thousand of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the president of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Government-House, April 25th, 1812.

In consequence of the above call by the president of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY,
Adjutant General.

The Visitors & Governors

of St. John's College

Wish to engage a principal of the said seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek classics, and those branches of science usually taught in other American colleges. The salary is One Thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of being a candidate for this office, is requested to make application to the subscriber.

2 SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, April 24, 1812.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleurisy, Cholice, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer comity, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pedorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking, fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneous, and if continued will agreeably to the directions in the case, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new scine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the scine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock,
Thomas Adams,
John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1812.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Concerning it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose. I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding: when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apollonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from
Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch, that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on.

Kitty McClain.

Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Love,

Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine. The above valuable Medicine for sale by

9 Childs & Shaw.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth.	Second do. of almost every description, Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord, Blue, Black and Mixed Stockings, Mole-skin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Cassimeres, White and scarlet Flannels, Marseilles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies' White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted, Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves, 4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shenshaws, Plaid Lustrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Sarconets, Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Regency seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins	Cambric Dimities, American and English Shirting Cambrics, 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Long Lawn and Linen Cambrics, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Russia sheeting, Russia Duck and Dowlas, Ticklenburg and Bala-laps, American Linens, English and India Neckties, York Stripes, Seersuckers, Fashionable Cravats, Wildmore, Durant, Calimancoes, Black and Brown Bombazens, Black Bombazens, Bedtickings, American Jeans & Fustians, Calicoes, Superfine, Plaid and Striped Gingham, Furniture Calicoes, Cotton Checks, Best Company Gowns, Cossas, Mamoodies and Superfine Balts, Writing Paper, Fur & Wool Hats, Kinnies and Forks, Cut Nails, wedding hoes, spades, Shovels, Stock and Padlocks, &c. &c.
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With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1812. 9

To the Voters

Of Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of diligence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

3 Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812. 11

State of Maryland, set.

On application, by petition, of Jason Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conway, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Margaret Conway, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May 1812.

3 JASON JONES, Admr. W. A.

For Sale,

A-CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to

6 RICHARD B. WATTS.

April 16, 1812. 11

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.

The Editors of news-papers for the state, will insert the following as directed below, instead of from head quarters on the 30th ready published, they being in [Md.]

Government House, April 24, 1812.

Sir, You are directed to be forwarded to the several Maryland, the enclosed general request that they may be published with and executed.

I am sir,

Your obt. servt.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Esq. Adj. Gen.

Government House, April 24, 1812.

ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The commander in chief of Maryland having been called president of the United States, act of the congress of the United States, the 10th instant, entitled "to organize a detachment from the United States," to organize according to law, and to hold march at a moment's warning of the Militia of Maryland (to be detached and duly Companies, Battalions, Regiments and Divisions, within the circumstances would permit, portions in the call specified. the demand of the President I require that you call on neral of the first division of the Militia, to furnish with provisions by draught, or otherwise, Militia under his command, the following descriptions: companies of Artillery, each five men; two troops of infantry forty men each; two infantry containing twelve hundred men; and two companies containing one hundred and the proportion of that division General of the second division by draught, or otherwise, 2, under his command, consisting descriptions, to wit: Artillery, each containing two troops of Cavalry, two companies each, and one of 40 men each, and twenty-four men; of Riflemen containing fifty-four men. And on the the third division, to furnish otherwise, 2284 of the Militia, consisting of the following, to wit: three companies each containing forty men; two to contain thirty and one to contain forty men; of Infantry containing twenty-four men; of Riflemen to contain thirty men. That you also respective Major Generals, mediate returns to be made naming those which may those who may volunteer is important; that the returns after the men are may be organized, armed, and in conformity with them, in conformity with the Act of Congress, and the requisition is made, in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

The above to be published in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagarstown.

To the

Of Anne Arundel County, Annapolis.

The subscriber begs to announce to the voters of Anne Arundel and Anne Arundel counties, that he is a candidate for the ensuing election of sheriff, if elected, that give general satisfaction to the various duties of the office.

5 RICHARD B. WATTS.

April 30, 1812.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1812.

[No. 3411.]

The Editors of news-papers who publish for the state, will insert the following orders as directed below, instead of those issued from head quarters on the 30th of April, already published, they being incorrect.

[Md. Republican.]

Government House, April 30, 1812.

Sir, You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.

I am sir,

Your obt. servt.

ROBT. BOWIE,

John Gassaway, Esq.

Adj. Gen. S. Md.

Government House, April 30, 1812.

ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland having been called on by the President of the United States, in virtue of an act of the congress of the United States passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland (the State's Quota) to be detached and duly organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I require that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish with promptness and despatch by draught, or otherwise, 1538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty-five men; two troops of Cavalry containing forty men each; two regiments of Infantry containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen containing one hundred and fifty-two men, the proportion of that division On the Major General of the second division to furnish by draught, or otherwise, 2,178 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty-five men; 3 troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty-five men each, and one of 40 men; three regiments of Infantry containing eighteen hundred and twenty-four men; and three companies of Riflemen to contain two hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be draughted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and executed by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star at Eastop; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagers-town.

To the Voters.

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

April 30, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE

Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

April 23.

Trustee's Sale.

Pursuant to a general order of Baltimore county court, in cases of insolvent debtors, and in virtue of an agreement with the mortgagees of the property herein after mentioned, the subscriber as trustee for the creditors of Henry and George Gassaway, will sell by public auction, all the property, on Tuesday the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND, With the improvements thereon, situated in Anne-Arundel county, on which Mr. Brice I. Gassaway lately resided.

This tract contains about 500 acres, has several improvements thereon, and among the rest a convenient stone dwelling house, a kitchen, stables, and other out-houses, an apple orchard, and a number of other fruit trees.—It is about twenty-two miles from Baltimore, and nearly the same distance from the City of Washington, and about three miles from Richard Owings's mills. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, may at their option, pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or give notes or bonds with security, to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of one half of the purchase money with interest, at the expiration of six months, and the other half with interest at the expiration of 12 months from the day of sale.

ALEX. NISBET, Trustee.

May 21, 1812.

State of Maryland, ss.

On application, by petition, of Rezin Estep, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1812.

6X

REZIN ESTEP,

Admin. with the will annexed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

LEWIS DUVALL, Adm'r.

Oct. 31, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the British armed schr. Bramble, captain Fleming, at New-York, with dispatches.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is said that an Austrian messenger has arrived with dispatches, and he is also the bearer of presents to the Prince Regent on the occasion of his investment with the full powers of the British crown.

NORTHERN WAR.

Letters from Riga, of the 16th March, state, that the emperor Alexander was expected soon to join the army, should no satisfactory adjustment take place with France. The generals appointed to command under his majesty were Wittgenstein, Kutusow, & Essen. A report had reached Riga as the post was departing, that the Russian troops had entered the Prussian territory. Letters of various dates had been received from St. Petersburg, where the exchange had risen from 14 1-2 to 15 1-2. Troops continue to pass through that city day and night.

APRIL 15.

AMERICA.

Report says, that Mr. Duff, who is the bearer of dispatches from ministers to Mr. Foster at Washington, carries out proposals of a very conciliatory nature, which it is expected will remove many of the differences at present subsisting between our government and that of the U. States. It is said, an arrangement has been suggested for opening to the Americans, under certain regulations, a trade to the West-India Islands.

EMBARGO.

Some advices say, that an embargo has been laid on all the ports along the coast of France; others, that it was about to take place.

APRIL 16.

By the last advices received from Lisbon it should seem as if no effort was making by Soult to relieve Badajoz. But we have heard that there are accounts of the French troops on the Tagus having actually crossed that river at Almaraz, for the purpose of endeavouring to restore the communication with Soult, which the movements of gens. Graham and Hill has cut off.—Gen. Stopford's division we believe is posted near the Tagus, and reports state, that he had sent to Lord Wellington for another division of our army expecting to have an immediate action with the enemy. Such are the reports we heard this morning. The enemy's force at the Tagus consisted of gen. Montbrun's corps which had returned from Valencia and is supposed to have been reinforced by a division of Suchet's army.

The gallant 42d regiment, it is conjectured as the wind has been so constantly favourable, would reach Lisbon by Monday last, the day on which the Morning Chronicle, for the purpose no doubt of entrapping Buonaparte, said, "he knows that we cannot send another man to Lord Wellington in the present disturbed state of this Island."

DISTURBANCES.

Sheffield, April 14.

"I am in the midst of rioters and soldiers, and not without apprehensions of the windows, &c. being destroyed where I am writing. The rioters have taken and destroyed the arms at the magazine, &c. I leave the letter open to give you further particulars."

8 o'clock at night.

"Cannon planted, loaded with grape in front of the windows; soldiers coming from all parts; a dreadful night expected, but a more dreadful Saturday, being market day."

"The house so confused that I cannot get pen or ink, and write with a pencil."

These are all the particulars that had transpired at a late hour this morning. We received this morning the following accounts from Manchester, where, we are glad to state, no further disturbances have taken place:

Manchester, April 14.

"Since Wednesday evening the town has been peaceable and free from alarm; but the more effectually to preserve good order and prevent the renewal of the shameful conduct of Wednesday, the constables sent a circular letter (of which the following is a copy) to every publican in the town:—

"SIR,

"We are desired by magistrates to order all public houses to shut by 7 o'clock in the evening so long as the riotous disposition which manifested itself yesterday shall continue, to which we request your strict attention."

E. LLOYD, Constable.
J. KEARSLY, Constable.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, April 16, half past 7 o'clock.

POPULAR TUMULT.

In addition to the particulars in the evening papers of the alarming riots at Sheffield, very affecting reports have been in circulation respecting others at Stockport and Macclesfield, but we are happy to say, from the best authority, that the accounts are much exaggerated. Messrs. Marsland & Co's manufactory, which was said to have been burnt to the ground, was attacked but no very material damage was done to it. Thence a lawless multitude proceeded to Mr. Goodier's, also of Stockport, where some considerable damage was done, and Mrs. G. had a narrow escape with her life. Thence the insurgents hastened to the establishment of Mr. Sykes, and what further mischief was accomplished is not ascertained, as the post took its departure before the result could be made known. The mob attempted to set fire to the house of Mr. Charles Wood, but did not succeed. We believe only one manufactory has been destroyed at Macclesfield.

A report has been received from the Continent, that a British frigate in the Adriatic, singly and alone, has after a most gallant action, captured the Rivoli, a new 80 gun ship on her way from Venice to Corfu with a convoy, which was completely dispersed & ran for shelter in the different ports.

It is asserted in the French papers, that the Port had rejected every overture for peace made by Russia, and has resolved to renew the war with increased vigour.

The French papers do not contain any information respecting the affairs of the Peninsula.

The following is from a Lisbon paper of the 28th March:

"By accounts from Ciudad Rodrigo of the 31st March, we know that Marmont has arrived at Bejar; by others from Extremadura, that Victor, Ballaird, and Girard, with many other officers on the 2d instant, set out from Madrid for France, and that the French at the bridge of Arcebispo, had demanded 2000 rations in Truxillo; we further know, by advices from the North of Spain, that Mina's decree to give no quarter has been attended with the best consequences in Navarre, & that the French in Pamplona are quite in a state of siege, and been obliged to burn the doors of their houses for fuel. Mendizabel intended to attack Runoza; at his disposal 15,000 infantry and 2000 horse."

The Lord Mayor has appointed a court of common council on Friday next, in conformity to a requisition numerously signed, to consider "an address and petition to the prince regent on the present unprecedented and embarrassed situation of the country, praying redress for the numerous grievances under which we labour."

THE LEVEE.

Carlton House was this day very fully attended by ministers of both parties. We understand that the Catholic petition to the Prince Regent, was presented by the Noblemen and gentlemen, to whom it is already known this important duty was entrusted; and we are told, that they were very graciously received, and we believe with unusual kindness and condescension.

It is said that his royal highness is very far from being on a friendly footing with his present ministers, whatever exterior decency he may preserve in respect to them. We are informed that an interview, within these few days with a noble Earl, who had been considered unfit of late to hold the first place in the regard of the prince, the regent desired that nobleman to signify the royal displeasure at the conduct of his political servants, in a manner that delicacy to him & to them would not allow us to mention. One circumstance we believe is distinctly ascertained, that his royal highness is sincerely desirous of the success of the Catholic petition this day presented, and that there is a warm opposition between the Prince and his minister, with respect to it. We hear that Sir F. Burdett was at the levee.

APRIL 18.

The call of the House stands for Wednesday, and is to be strictly enforced; the motion on the Catholic question comes on the next day.

The account of the capture of the Rivoli, of 80 guns in her passage from Venice to Corfu, was received from Vienna, and there is little or no doubt of its being correct. She was laden with stores, provisions, and troops, for Corfu, and was armed on flutes. One of our frigates, whose name we have not yet heard, laid her on board in the most gallant style. The vessel was taken and wrecked. She had most of her masts carried away, and 400 men either killed or wounded.

BOSTON, MAY 18.
LATEST FROM LISBON.
Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbia, Jennison, 30 days from Lisbon. Mr. S. A. Wells, passenger in the above vessel, reports that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 13 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on the 6th April; he adds, that the assault of the city was most horrid; that the breaches were repeatedly stormed and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from 2 to 3000; the loss of the English was great, said to be 1500 in killed and wounded, among whom were 5 or 6 generals, 7 or 8 colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the siege the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next accounts from Lisbon, will probably furnish the particulars of this important event. Mr. Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that General Ballasteros had on the 7th April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

MAY 19.
LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.
By the arrivals from Lisbon, we have been favoured with papers to April 16, from which the following articles are extracted.
LISBON, MARCH 29.
Two hundred French dragoons have been made prisoners, by a Portuguese regiment. We are now nearly convinced, that Marmont does not intend to risk another battle. He seems to aim at nothing, but attempting to retake Ciudad Rodrigo, which we hope is in a condition to resist him.

APRIL 10.
We have this day the pleasure to announce the fall of Badajoz, on the 6th inst. after a siege of 21 days. The investment of the city was commenced on the 16th of March, and the batteries were opened on the 24th of the same month. History affords few examples of such rapid conquests as those of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo.

APRIL 11.
By letters from Elvas of the 8th inst. the assault of Badajoz is represented as most dreadful. The breaches were assaulted, and the walls scaled at the same moment, the castle being made the principal point of attack. The French troops appointed to defend the breaches being attacked at all points, were compelled to give way. A terrible slaughter then ensued in the streets of the city, owing to the confusion of the battle, increased by the darkness of the night.

APRIL 15.
This morning arrived in this city General Philippon late commander of Badajoz, and his staff. The French had from 2 to 300 killed, and 4500 surrendered prisoners, including the sick and wounded. The British and Portuguese loss is very small.

APRIL 16.
Letters from Elvas of the 13th, say, that Soult retired from Estremadura as soon as he heard of the fall of Badajoz. It appears certain that Ballasteros entered Seville; but was compelled by Soult to retire from it again. The French had attempted an incursion in Beira Buxa, but had not progressed far. This attempt on the frontiers of Portugal was supposed to have been to divert the attention of Lord Wellington.

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.
From the Mercantile Advertiser.
Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Lawrence, in 21 days from Cherbourg, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, our Minister in France, for Government.

Capt. Lawrence left Paris on the 21st of April, and Cherbourg on the 27th, and has politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, which upon a hasty perusal we find do not contain any news of importance, being mostly filled with extracts from London papers, and our Congressional proceedings.

Our verbal information by the Hornet leads us to believe, that the contents of Mr. Barlow's dispatches will not meet the expectations of our government.

We have not been able to learn that Mr. Barlow had effected a treaty with the French government or any other satisfactory arrangement.

All our information by the Hornet is verbal, and is such as induces us to believe, that our affairs with France remained when the Hornet sailed, as Mr. Barlow found them.

The ship Congress, Clark, from Baltimore for England, captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it amongst the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity of provisions and dullness of trade.

France we learn that the people were in a state of insurrection, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and dullness of trade.

Buonsaparte was in Paris the 21st of April but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there. War had not been declared between France and Russia.

No news from Spain or Portugal. The Berlin and Milan Decrees remained as per last advices.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, was at Cherbourg, where she arrived on the 5th of April from this port.

Passenger in the Hornet, Sir James Jay of this city.

Capt. Lawrence landed a Messenger the day he left Cherbourg, on Board of a pilot-boat, off the Isle of Wight, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, for Mr. Russell, Charge des Affaires, at London.

The French papers mention the arrival at Bordeaux, of the Ann, from N. Orleans; and the brig Oriental, of Baltimore, from Charleston. At St. Sebastians, an American vessel from Newport, and another at Soque.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1812.

At a Battalion Meeting, near the Head of Severn, on Thursday last, the Sergeant of a recruiting party from this City, had his skull fractured by a blow from the breach of a Gun, and expired next morning. The person who struck the blow, has been arrested and committed to gaol, to stand his trial at the next sitting of the county court.

We understand a special court for this county has been ordered, and will be holden the 9th day of June next.

Died—On Friday last, after a lingering illness, much regretted, NICHOLAS CARROLL, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, At her seat in Prince-George's County, on Friday the 15th of this instant, Mrs. MARY BOWIE, relict of the late Walter Bowie, Esquire, in the 65th year of her age.

In the death of this venerable, amiable & most esteemed lady, her relatives and neighbours have met with a loss truly deplorable. Affability and hospitality, regulated by the charms of refined manners, were among the least of her good qualities. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind mistress, and a sincere friend—charitable to the poor, just to her word, and unaffected in her piety—with these attributes she bowed to the will of her God, bid adieu to all the endearing ties of this world, and descended to her grave, crowned with the sure hope of a glorious resurrection.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 19.

CAUCUS.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr. Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs Mitchell and Tate being appointed Tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follow—

For JAMES MADISON, 82.
No other person being voted for.

The meeting then proceeded, in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice President for a like term. On counting the ballots it appeared that there were—

For JOHN LANGDON 64
ELDRIDGE GERRY 16
Scattering 3

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ten. it was then

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that JAMES MADISON, of the state of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the U. S. as a proper person to fill the office as President, for four years, from the 3d of March next: And that JOHN LANGDON of the state of New-Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President for the same term.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting, have acted only in their individual characters, as citizens; and that they were induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the U. S. in the present crisis of our public affairs.

And the meeting adjourned.

J. B. VARNUM, Chairman.

R. M. Johnson, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, (U. S. L.) APRIL 18.

INDIAN NEWS.

From Fort Madison we learn, that the Puants constantly hover about the garrison; they lately shot a sentinel, and on the same day one of them was killed by a shot from the fort.

Gomo's party who arrived here a few days

the result of the conference has not yet transpired. Gomo reports that the Indian who killed Mr. Cox, on Woodriver, is now

at Peoria; he belongs to the St. Joseph's band of Putawatomes, has numerous connections, who would attack and destroy him if he delivered the murderer to the whites, he promises to point him out to any party government may send.

Accounts from la haut Missouri, announce a general peace among the Indians, it is said that the earthquake has created this pacification.

ST. DOMINGO—OR HAYTI.
Translated from the Federal Gazette.
From a private letter by the Dash.

MIRAGOANE, APRIL 29.
At the moment of the departure of the schr. Dash, intelligence has been received at this place, that Christophe has been defeated in every point. A number of his soldiers desert and join Petion. He (C.) had ceased firing for several days, owing to a want of bullets, which he had procured with great difficulty from the Cape, and had conveyed to his camp near Port au Prince, on the heads of his men. He has lost two of his brigs in a combat they had with Petion's vessels; one of them was taken to Port au Prince and the other threw herself upon the reefs of Boucaasin, where she was burnt a few days after.

There was arming at Port au Prince an Acon (a flat bottomed sloop, used as a coaster) carrying a 24 pounder, for the purpose of attacking and sinking a vessel which Christophe uses as a store ship, altho' protected by his batteries.

Petion's troops are in the best order possible, and pant for the moment to receive orders from their respective chiefs to drive their enemy from the territory of the Republic, which has sworn eternal fidelity and obedience to Petion. This brave army is composed of troops of the Department of the South and West, to the number of 18 to 20,000 men. Provisions are in great abundance; this city receives them from almost every quarter and every thing necessary is daily shipped off for the use of the army.

The prevailing opinion is, that Christophe deprived of his maritime force and being a great distance from their capital, will not be able to hold out long; and will therefore endeavor to make a safe retreat: It is at that instant Petion will march out with his army, and pursue him as far as his fort La Ferriere. He will lose all his influence, and probably be delivered up by his own soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 15.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate to admit the entry of vessels under certain conditions, reported the same without amendment. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Newton observed, that on the 29th of April a resolution had been referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, directing them to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the sufferers in the Canary Islands. The committee had made the enquiry, & found no proof sufficient to justify them in recommending any relief.

Mr. Gholson would have been better pleased to have seen a detailed statement of facts in this case. He had it from good authority that the sufferings of the people of Tenerife were very great. When in Baltimore, he had inquired into the character of Captain Adams, who brought the report, and found that it was respectable.

Mr. Newton said that capt. Adams had brought letters from people in Tenerife, which did not mention a word of the distress spoken of. This circumstance had great weight with the committee.

Mr. Randolph said he had also inquired into the character of capt. Adams, and had understood he was a man of respectability. For his own part, he had no more doubt that there was a famine in Tenerife, than that there had been an earthquake in Caracas.

He thought it very strange that the committee should have made a mere verbal report.

Mr. M'Kim observed, that captain Adams had himself quoted the price of flour in Tenerife at 20 dollars. If the people of Tenerife had plenty of money to purchase flour as stated, and its scarcity was as great as pretended, surely the price would have been much higher. He considered the whole as a commercial speculation.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the petition of the collectors of Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia, &c. praying remuneration for past services and an increase of salary. The report, on the first point is unfavorable.

Mr. M'Kim spoke in support of Mr. McCulloch's claim to remuneration. The compensation had not been sufficient to support his family, with the utmost economy. It was idle to expect that men of talents and integrity

would accept of offices, unless they received proper salaries.

Mr. Newton and Mr. Little also spoke in favor of granting further compensation.

Mr. Cheves supported the report of the committee of ways and means. The privations complained of had not been confined to these collectors. The whole community had suffered under the circumstances of the times.

The question was taken on the report and it was agreed to.

Accompanying the report was a bill in addition to the act establishing the salaries of collectors, &c. This was also agreed to when the committee of the whole rose and reported their agreement to the resolution and the bill. The house concurred and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Anna Young.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported the bill with some amendments.

When the Speaker resumed the chair, he declared there was not a QUORUM in the house. A motion was made to adjourn and lost. Some other members soon after came in, the question was put, shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading? and it again appeared that there was not a quorum. Two other unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn; the third to the same purpose finally prevailed. And then the house adjourned for want of a quorum!

Saturday, May 16.

[The President has signed the bill for incorporating the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria.]

Mr. Reed from the committee to whom was referred the resolution on the subject, reported a bill granting an annuity to Arthur St. Clair. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act admitting the state of Louisiana into the Union, and extending the laws of the United States to the same, was read three times and passed.

The bill for the relief of Anna Young was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

And then the House adjourned.

Monday, May 18.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, against a declaration of war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Roeman presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Leigh and Berks counties, Penn. praying for a repeal or modification of the embargo law. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheves presented a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the committee of ways and means, (below) relative to the loan. From this it appears that \$6,118,900 have been subscribed by banks and individuals. To prevent disappointment, the secretary proposes to make up the balance by issuing treasury notes payable in one year from their date, and receivable in payment of taxes, &c. Mr. Cheves stated that the committee of ways and means intended to bring in a bill conformable to the recommendations contained in this letter. It was ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill relative to the salaries of persons employed in the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, (custom-house officers,) was read a third time and on motion of Mr. Cheves, recommitted to a committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Anna Young was read a third time and passed, yeas 50 noes 37.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Lacombe in the chair, on the bill making further provisions for settling claims to lands in Louisiana. It was agreed to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill relative to the defence of ports and harbours. [The object of this bill is to appropriate a sum for making an experiment with Clark's newly invented floating batteries.]

Mr. Wright moved to fill the blank with five thousand dollars. He read a letter from Capt. Dent, approving the plan. The motion was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Lowndes thought the most correct course would be to refer the subject to the secretary of war, in order to obtain his opinion before the bill was finally acted on. This motion was agreed to, and the bill ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill making provision for settling all the outstanding claims of the public buildings, &c.

construction and repair of the house, for compensation to the surveyors of the public buildings, &c.

Some debate took place on the amendments necessary to be made after which the committee rose and reported the bill, and to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned quarter past 3.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
MAY 14, 18

Subscriptions were opened on the 2d inst. to the loan of dollars authorized by the act of March last, in conformity with notice (A.) It was left to banks which were disposed to receive stock or to loan the money. The enclosed (B. C. D.) shew the instructions and the manner in which the loan was made to the several banks. The most eligible not to limit in amount of subscriptions to any one for which reason the loan was made in two days, in order that the aggregate of all the loans might be ascertained, and a necessary, be made.

All the returns have now and an abstract (E) is submitted. From these it appears that the aggregate of all the loans is \$4,190,000 by Banks, and individuals. This last sum is the aggregate of all the loans ever before obtained by government in the U. States; the price of stocks, and which at this time have in subscriptions, the amount is as have been expected within a few days. The unsubscribed residue was estimated among the several plans the apparent demand in each case will be received or stock sums thus respectively, have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that which remains unsubscribed will be filled as the money will be public service. In order, however the possibility of disappointment, move doubts and erroneous beg leave to submit, the proceeding the issue of treasury following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the loan; that is to say, received on account of the loan the treasury notes shall not exceed 4,900,000 dollars.
2. To bear an interest of 5 per cent. a year, equal to 1 and a half on a one hundred dollar loan.
3. To become payable by year after the date of their maturity.
4. To be in the meanwhile payment of all duties, taxes, &c. the U. S.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
ALBERT

Tuesday, May 19.
In consequence of an accident to the honorables the House of Representatives yesterday transacted no business. The meeting of the House tomorrow by the Clerk, that the Speaker attend, and the House adjourn.

Wednesday, May 20.
The House of Representatives today, owing to the Speaker's indisposition. Whatever friends may entertain for him, believe most of them are glad to apologize for doing nothing.

Thursday, May 21.
Mr. Bartlett presented a memorial from Tucker, of Exeter, New-Hampshire, praying Congress to allow him to continue, whatever lost articles he might bring up from the beds of his friends, his Diving-Bell, such other compensation as might be proper. The petitioner stated that he had sunk during the revolution a select committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Greene presented a memorial from Nantucket, praying that place, in compensation for the exposed situation. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial relative to the scarcity of the Canary Islands. Referred to a committee of commerce and manufactures.

The engrossed bill making provision for settling claims to lands in Louisiana was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill making provision for settling all the outstanding claims of the public buildings, &c. was read a third time and passed.

Some debate took place as to the appropriations necessary to be made for these objects after which the committee of the whole rose and reported the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned quarter past 3 o'clock.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MAY 14, 1812.

Subscriptions were opened on the first and second inst. to the loan of 11 millions of dollars authorised by the act of the 14th of March last, in conformity with the enclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract. The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D.) shew the instructions transmitted and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit in any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum: for which reason the loan was kept open only two days, in order that the general result might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made.

All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E) is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that \$6,118,900 were subscribed in those two days, viz. \$4,190,000 by Banks, and \$1,928,000 by individuals. This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by government from individuals in the U. States; and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which at this time have impeded the subscriptions, the amount is as great as might have been expected within so short a period. The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned shall have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to submit, the propriety of authorising the issue of treasury notes on the following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan and that of the treasury notes shall not together exceed 11 millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of treasury notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars.
2. To bear an interest of 5 and 2-3 per cent. a year, equal to 1 and 1-2 cents per day on a one hundred dollar note.
3. To become payable by the treasury one year after the date of their respective issues.
4. To be in the meanwhile receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the U. S.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Tuesday, May 19
In consequence of an accident which happened to the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday, that body transacted no business. Immediately after the meeting of the House they were informed by the Clerk, that the Speaker was unable to attend, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 20.
The House of Representatives did not sit to-day, owing to the Speaker's continued indisposition. Whatever friendship the members may entertain for him personally, I believe most of them are glad of some decent apology for doing nothing.

Thursday, May 21.
Mr. Bartlett presented a petition from Ebenezer Tucker, of Exeter, N. H. praying Congress to allow him to convert to his own use, whatever lost articles he may be able to bring up from the beds of ruins in the U. S. by means of his Diving-Bell, or grant him such other compensation as they may deem proper. The petitioner states that he has already brought up some cannon, guineas, etc. sunk during the revolutionary war. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Greene presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Nantucket, praying that war may not take place, in consequence of their exposed situation. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a number of affidavits relative to the scarcity of provisions in the Canary Islands. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The engrossed bill making further provision for settling claims to lands in Louisiana, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for settling all outstanding claims in the case of the repair of the Capitol and residence of the President's house, &c. was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill in addition to the act regulating the corporation of persons employed in the collection of the revenue, was read a 3d time and passed. [On the suggestion of Mr. Cheves, the passage of this bill was a mistake, as it was not at its 3d reading, but before a committee of the whole; the vote for its passage was therefore rescinded.]

Mr. Nelson moved that when the house adjourn they adjourn till Monday. Lost, yeas 34, nays 38, [precisely a quorum.]

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill from the Senate authorising the State of Tennessee to grant patents for certain lands.

After some debate relating entirely to the conflicting claims of Tennessee and North-Carolina, the committee rose, reported progress, and the bill was recommitted to the committee on public lands.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 22.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the Canary Islands; reported that there was not sufficient evidence in the opinion of the committee to justify them in recommending any legislative interference. [It will be recollected that there was a similar verbal report made by Mr. Newton some days ago; this was a written one.] Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie, from the committee of way & means, reported a bill for imposing ADDITIONAL DUTIES on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign port or place. [All the additional duties proposed, are as yet to be filled up in the bill, except one of ten per cent on goods imported in foreign vessels.] Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Poindexter, from the select committee to whom was referred a presentment from the grand jury of Washington county, Mississippi Territory, relative to the conduct of Judge Toulmin, reported, that there was not sufficient testimony to justify any legislative measures on the subject. The report was agreed to.

The bill from the Senate respecting the judges of the U. S. was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday. The object of this bill is to compel the judges to reside in the districts over which they preside.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hineman in the chair, on the bill for the relief of George Lyon, assistant in the Patent Office, granting him a compensation for his services.

After some debate, the committee of the whole rose, and were refused leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Seybert, a committee of three members was appointed to inquire into the state of the Patent office, & the number of persons employed therein.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill from the senate for the relief of Ninian Pinkney. It was agreed to and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill conferring certain powers on the Levy Court of Washington county, (D. C.) It was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Piper in the chair, on the bill for the relief of John Rutherford. The object of this bill was to allow Rutherford to import certain Slaves (formerly belonging to him) from the West Indies.

Mr. Clay (Speaker) moved that the first section (the whole) of the bill be stricken out. This motion was agreed to without division; the committee of the whole rose, and their report was concurred in by the house. So the bill was rejected.

And the house adjourned (quarter before 2) till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 20.
From Laguna we learn, that after the violent shock of an earthquake on the 26th of March, which destroyed a great part of that town, &c. as mentioned in former papers they had frequent small shocks till the 16th of April, when they experienced a very severe one which destroyed the few remaining buildings and destroyed several hundred persons. This shock was so severe, that not a single house or building was left in the whole town. This shock is said to have done considerable damage at Caracas, and other parts of the country. The inhabitants of Laguna who are left alive, have, with the concurrence of government, fixed on a site to rebuild a new city, a small distance to the southward of the old one.

The Subscriber

Intending to remove from this city in a short time, requests those persons who have property in their hands either to call or send for the same immediately.
CALEB HESSEY.
May 28, 1812. 3w.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE,
Esquire, Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters requiring the immediate attention of the Legislature, render it necessary that the power of convening the members thereof, vested in this department, should be exercised, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint the third Monday of June next, for the meeting and session of the General Assembly of this state. Whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, (SEAL) this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Robert Bowie.
By his Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney, Ck.
of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the several newspapers in the state of Maryland, until the third Monday of June next.

Ninian Pinkney, Ck.
of the Council.

By his Excellency ROBERT BOWIE,
Esquire, Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me, that Levin C. Mackall has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the laws and peace of society should be brought to justice; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

To any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence; provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice: And I do further in virtue of the powers vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the aforesaid condition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.
By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.
of the council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town; the National Intelligencer, and the Star, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the managers of St Anne's Church Lottery this day, it was unanimously resolved, that a further day be given for the present holders of prize tickets to present them for payment. Therefore, all possessors of prize tickets are hereby notified that said tickets will be considered donations to the Church, if not demanded by the 20th of June next, as the next gain of the scheme will on that day be struck, and the balance immediately thereafter expended as the law authorising the lottery expressly directs.

John Golder, Tr. St. A. C. L.
N. B. The managers again request payment from all persons indebted to them for tickets, by note or otherwise, as all unsettled accounts on the 20th of June (without respect to persons) will then be issued on.
J. G.
Annapolis, May 28, 1812. 3w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet 8 or 10 inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plains jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other clothing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's-town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Stuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr. Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland; the District of Columbia included, Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state, including what the law allows, (the District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in any gaol with information so that I get him again.

Gassaway Pindell.
N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying of said negro at their peril.
G. P.

Ridgely & Pindell

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a variety of

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Handsome Plaid Silks, Plain and White Lustres, Pink, Blue and White Saracens, 4 4 Rich Coloured Silk Shawls, Ribbons Assorted, Extra Long and Short Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Handsome undress blue, purple, pink, & yellow Plaid, & Plain Stripe Gingham, A variety of low price. They also have on hand Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk Waistcoatings, Black Jeans and Satinet, Best White and Yellow Nankeens, Drab Cotton Cassimeres, Carradaires, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, White India Cottons, Cotton, Check and Stripe Cutchah, Fine Ticklenburgs, Brown Country Linens, Spinning Cotton; Best Gunpowder, Old and Young Hyson and Congo Teas; Rope, Traces, Plough lines, and Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Keap Hooks, Weeding Hoes; Wrought and Cut Nails, and a number of other seasonable goods, which they offer for sale at a small advance for cash, and on reasonable terms to punctual customers on a short credit.
141 They have a few Chests of best company Congo and Souchong Teas, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.
May 18, 1812. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County, ss.

I hereby certify, that Barton Cross, living near Owings's mill, in said county, has this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a BROWN MARE, with a small star in her forehead, about five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, ridged mane, short tail, no perceivable brand, trots and paces. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, the 20th day of May, 1812.

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, of Thos.
The owner of the above mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. BARTON CROSS.

Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of

New and Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetting & Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Buraps, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Chintz, Gingham, Madras & Bandanna Silk handkerchiefs, Baftas, Mamodies, Cosas and Gurrals, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, Marseilles and Dimity Waistcoating, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kilt Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lustrestrig, Saracens, Ribbons, English and India Nankeens, Superfine Broad Cloths, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Vandy and Corduroys, Cassimeres, Superfine White Flannels, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Cut & Wrought Nails, Wool Hats, And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs. Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 10th of April last, a Negro Man named BEN, 21 or 22 years of age, of a sickly complexion, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken sharp to. His clothing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, an old surtout country cloth coat, wove fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osenaburg shirt, old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other cloaths with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass and changed his name. He is the property of Moses Rawlings of Tennessee and fell to him in a division of his father's estate. If taken within twenty miles of Queen Anne, Twenty Dollars, if a greater distance the above Reward, to be paid by the owner.

Most convenient gaol and giving information to John Quwall, of M. Near the Governor's Bridge.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

For the Maryland Gazette.

[The following sweet and touching lines were written by the Honourable St. George Tucker, of Virginia, on being solicited to know why he had ceased to court the inspiration of the Poetic Muse. They are full of feeling, simplicity and truth, and cannot but find their way to the heart. In them we find an elevation of spirit, which can look back on the changes of time with a dignified complacency, unmingled with regret, and a lively Christian hope, which points to the future, and seems to anticipate the joys of the beatified Good. It was not from the rich treasures of his highly cultivated mind that this venerable man derived this desirable temper, but from the study and observance of the mild injunctions of the Father of Peace. Such a state of mind, alone, is Happiness—to all then is it desirable; and happily to all attainable. "Let the hopes of your age, be fix'd on your God"]

Days of my youth! ye have glided away:
Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and grey:
Eyes of my youth! your keen light is no more:
Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd all o'er:
Strength of my youth! all your vigour is gone:
Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown.

Days of my youth! I wish not your recall:
Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall:
Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen:
Cheeks of my youth! bath'd in tears have ye been:

Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray:
Strength of my youth! why lament your decay?

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past:
Pains of my age! yet awhile can ye last!
Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight:
Eyes of my age! be religion your light:
Thoughts of my age! dread ye not the cold sod:
Hopes of my age! be ye fix'd on your God.

Some lines, which were written by a Lady on reading the above verses will appear in our next.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION LOTTERY.

(Second Class)

In which there are Four Grand Capital Prizes of \$20,000
Three of 5,000
Ten of 1,000

And not two Blanks to a Prize—
Is now drawing in Baltimore—the price of Tickets only \$7 50, but will be advanced—Apply to

SIMKINS & CALDWELL,
Practical Agents for the Managers.
A few Tickets for sale by Childs & Shaw, and George Shaw & Co. Annapolis.
May 21, 1812. 3w.

A Weaver Wanted.

Any person qualified to weave plain work who can bring good recommendations, and is willing to hire in a private family, will meet with employment by applying to the Printer.

A female would be preferred.
May 21, 1812. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.
CHS. W. HANSON, Executor.
May 21, 1812. 3w.

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.

March 19, 1812. **Joseph Howard,** ff.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of SPRING GOODS has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheetings, An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks,

Line, which makes its assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers.
Annapolis, May 7, 1812. 3w.

The Visitors & Governors

of St. John's College

Wish to engage a principal of the said seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek classics, and those branches of science usually taught in other American colleges. The salary is One Thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of being a candidate for this office, is requested to make application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Annapolis, April 14, 1812.

A Stray.

I hereby certify, that Jacob Iglehart this day brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his inclosures, a bright bay GELDING, twelve years old, about 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, long main and switch tail, his left fore foot split, shod all round, a natural trotter; there is no perceivable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for Anne-Arundel county, this 30th April, 1812.

THOS. WORTHINGTON, Junr.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB IGLEHART,
3w. Near Henry McCoy's Tavern.

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 24, 1812.

Ordered, that the following letter and orders of the adjutant general be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

War Department, April 15th, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir,
I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having six thousand of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the president of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps; and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Government-House, April 25th, 1812.

In consequence of the above call by the president of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts all

18 to 45, in order more speedily to equip him to comply with this requisition.
By order,
JOHN GASSAWAY,
Adjutant General.

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleuritis, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expellors for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock,
Thomas Adams,
John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1812.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding: when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apollonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from
Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.
By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—
Kitty McClain.
Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass: the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Love,
Sole Agent for the U. S. of America.
Without which characteristics none will be Genuine.
The above valuable Medicine for sale by
Childs & Shaw.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Green, O live, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth,	Cambric Dimities, American and English Shirting Cambrics, 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Long Lawn and Linen Cambrics, Linen and Cotton Diapers.
Second do. of almost every description, Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord, Blue, Black and Mixed Stockings, Molekin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Cassimeres, White and scarlet Flannels, Marseilles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted, Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves, 4-4 & 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shenshaws, Plaid Lustrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Sarco-nets, Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Regency seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins	Russia sheeting, Russia Duck and Down-las Ticklenburg and Bur-laps, American Linens, English and India Nankeens, York Stripes, Seersuck-ers, Fashionable Cravats, Wildbore, Durant, Calimancoes, Black and Brown Bombazets, Black Bombazets, Bed-tickings, American Jeans & Fustians, Calicoes, Superfine, & Plaid and Striped Gingham, Furniture Calicoes, Cotton Checks, Best Company Gumbes, Cossas, Mamoodies and Superfine Balfas, Writing Paper, Fur & Wool Hats, Knives, weeding hoes, spades, Shovels, Stock and Paddocks, &c. &c.

With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.
March 26, 1812. 10

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made in my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of diligence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.
May 7, 1812. 11

State of Maryland, scf.

On application, by petition, of James Jones, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Conway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Will
for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Margaret Conway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1812.

JASON JONES, Admr. W. A.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to
RICHARD B. WATTS.
April 16, 1812. 11

PRINTED BY JONAS

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY,

FOREIGN RELATIONS

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
I communicate to congress information, copies and extracts from the correspondence of the Secretary of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. These documents will place the actual posture of our French.

May 26, 1812.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

Department of State.

SIR—It is the desire

that you should set out with

Paris, to commence the duties

of minister plenipotentiary to

France, with which you are

frigate prepared for your accom-

pany you at Annapolis, and

the most convenient part of

enclose you a commission au-

thority, with such other docu-

mentary to illustrate the sub-

ject you will have to act.

With the ordinary duties

are too well acquainted to re-

ment on them in this let-

ter, however some subjects of pe-

which will claim your atten-

tion after your reception. On

the United States have

which it is expected that her

satisfy to their full extent as

These are founded partly on

ment, by which the non im-

the 1st May, 1810, was

against G. Britain, and pa-

their commerce, committed

in French ports.

To form a just estimate

the first class, it is necessary

notely their nature and exten-

is a proper time to make th-

to press a compliance with

in every circumstance, on

the government of Fra-

dent, conscious that the U.

formed every act that was

part, with the most perfect

a like performance on the

He considers it peculiarly

to request such explanations

ment, as will dissipate all

may expect from it in futu-

very other question depen-

two nations.

By the act of May 1st,

clared, that in case G. B.

should, before the 3d day

so revoke or modify her

should cease to violate the

of the U. S. which fact th-

declare by proclamation,

tion should not within thr-