

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(LXIXth YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1813.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1813.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

The House met. Present the same mem-
bers as on yesterday except Mr. Wm. Stuart.

The proceedings of yesterday were read.
The additional supplement to a supplement
to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and
discipline the militia of this State, was read
the second time, amended, and passed.

Mr. Sanders delivers a further additional
supplement to the act, entitled, An act to di-
rect defencs; which was read the first and
second time by special order and passed.

Mr. Wm. Williams delivers a bill to as-
ertain the allowance of jurors in certain cases.

The bill from the senate to alter and repeal
all such parts of the constitution and form of
government as preclude the senate from mak-
ing any amendment to a money bill, was read
the second time, and the question put, shall
the said bill pass? Determined in the nega-
tive. The bill from the senate, relating to
the Governor and Council of this State, was
read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the reso-
lution in favour of the clerks; the resolution
relative to the sword intended to have been
presented to the late John Davis, and the re-
solutions relative to the late Wm. S. Bush, fe-
verally endorsed, "assented to." The resolu-
tion relative to the Nanticoke Indian Lands;
the resolution in favor of Jane White; and
the resolution in favor of the trustees of Char-
lotte Hall school, severally endorsed, "dis-
sented from." The supplement to the act,
entitled, An act for opening Bridge-street in
the eastern precincts of the city of Baltimore;
the bill to authorize the levy court of Wash-
ington county to levy a sum of money for the
purpose therein mentioned; the further addi-
tional supplement to the act to regulate the
inspection of Tobacco; the bill annulling
the marriage of Robert Offley and Sarah his
wife, of Queen-Anne's county; the bill to
make public a road from Hancock, in Wash-
ington county, to Cumberland, in Allegany
county; the bill to repeal an act therein men-
tioned; the bill for the benefit of the heirs
of Joshua Fleming, severally endorsed, "will
pass." Ordered to be engrossed. The bill to
establish a bank under the title of The Bank
of Salisbury, endorsed, "will not pass." A
bill for the sale of the real estate of Tho-
mas Chesly and Henrietta Chesly, late of
Calvert county, deceased, passed by the senate
Dec. 23d. The further additional supplement
to the act to provide for the organization and
regulation of the courts of common law in
this State, and for the administration of justice
therein, endorsed, "will pass with the pro-
posed amendments;" which amendments were
read. Also the bill to alter the time of hold-
ing Baltimore county court, accompanied by
the following message.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates
We return to your house the bill to alter
the time of holding Baltimore county court,
and hope, on reconsideration, you will agree
to pass the same. By changing the time of
meeting of said court to the day proposed by
the bill aforesaid, the convenience of Balti-
more county will in our opinion be greatly
promoted. Read.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

The House met. Present as on yesterday.
The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The House proceeded to the second read-
ing of the bill authorizing an appropriation
for the Penitentiary of this State; and, on
motion by Mr. Stansbury, the question was
put, That the blank in said bill be filled up
with eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty
seven dollars and forty-seven cents? Deter-
mined in the negative—Yeas 10, Nays 48.

On motion by Mr. L. Duvall, the question
was then put, That the said blank be filled
up with six thousand dollars? Determined in
the negative.

On motion by Mr. Barney, the question
was then put, that the blank be filled up with
four thousand five hundred dollars? Deter-
mined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Dorley, the question
was put, That the said blank be filled up with
four thousand dollars? Resolved in the affir-
mative—yeas 35, nays 25.

The question was then put, shall the said
bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the reso-
lution in favor of Thomas Rogers, endorsed,
"assented to." The bill to authorize a lotte-
ry to raise a sum of money for the purpose of
completing the Lutheran Church in Middle-
town in Frederick county; the supplement
to an act to appoint commissioners to grade
and level the several squares, streets, lanes and
alleys, in the precincts of Baltimore, west of
Jones' Falls, and the bill to incorporate the
Trustees of the Cambridge Academy, feve-
rally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be
engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Leave given
to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to
revive, amend and continue, an act, entitled,
An act to incorporate a company to make a
turnpike road from the line of the district of
Columbia, where it crosses the post-road lead-
ing from George-town to Frederick-town, through
Montgomery and Frederick counties, to
Frederick-town.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to
authorize voters to pass through turnpike gates
free of toll on days of election, and the bill pro-
viding for the printing of the laws and votes
& proceedings of the present general assembly
upon terms most beneficial to the interest of
the State, severally endorsed, "will not pass."

The resolution in favor of Baltimore college,
endorsed, "dissented from." And the resolu-
tion relative to levy court of Baltimore coun-
ty, endorsed, "assented to." Also the bill
for the valuation of real and personal prop-
erty in the several counties of this State, ac-
companied by the following message.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates
Conformable to the report of the commit-
tee of conference on the bill for the valua-
tion of real and personal property in the feve-
ral counties of this State, and the several
amendments thereto, we now return you the
said bill for reconsideration.

On motion by Mr. Barney, the following
resolution was read and assented to.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State
be and he is hereby requested to address, in
the name of the state of Maryland, letters to
the following named officers of the navy of
the United States, expressive of the very high
sense entertained of the intrepidity, gallantry,
good conduct and services, of themselves
and crews, in their several engagements with
the enemy, and in which they supereminently
distinguished themselves: To Capt. Hull
and Lieut. Morris, late of the United States
frigate Constitution, in the attack, defeat and
capture, of the British frigate Guerriere un-
precedented in the annals of naval history—
To captain Jones, and lieutenants Rogers and
Biddle, of the late United States' sloop of
war Wasp, in the capture of the British
sloop of war Frolic of superior force—To
captain Decatur of the United States' frigate
U. States, in the victory obtained over, and
capture of, the British frigate Macedonian.

Mr. Dorley from the committee of gri-
evances and courts of justice delivers a bill to
provide for the administration of justice in
cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city
and county of Baltimore, which was read.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The House met.

On motion by Mr. Wright, the following
message was read, assented to, and sent to
the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We return you the bill, entitled, An act
for the relief of the heirs of John Chaires,
under an expectation that on a reconsideration
thereof, which we solicit, you will give it
your concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Barney, Ordered, That
the depositions taken before the committee of
grievances and courts of justice, relative to
the mob or riot that took place in the city of
Baltimore, and the conduct of the civil offi-
cers of that place, be printed for the use of
the members.

The clerk of the senate delivers the reso-
lution in favour of the debtors to the state,
endorsed, "assented to with the proposed
amendment," which amendment was read and
assented to. The bill for the benefit and re-
lief of William Harrison, of Jas. of Talbot
county, endorsed, "will not pass." The
supplement to the act to lay out a road from
Wm. Sinclair's plantation to Vaughan's
mine run and gun-powder mills, and from
thence to the owl branch; and the bill to
correct a mistake in the record therein men-
tioned, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered
to be engrossed. And the additional sup-
plement to the act to regulate and discipline
the militia of this state, endorsed, "will pass
with the proposed amendments," which
amendments were read.

The house proceeded to the consideration
of the preamble and resolutions relative to
the war, and on motion by Mr. Lewis Duvall,
the question was put, That the words "and
New Jersey" be inserted after the words
Rhode-Island in the fifth resolution? Deter-
mined in the negative, yeas 25, nays 46.

On motion by Mr. Davis, the question was
put, that the fifth resolution be stricken out?
Determined in the negative, yeas 22, nays
40.

On motion by Mr. Emerson, the names of
Rogers and Rapp were inserted in the last
resolution after the name of Jones.

The question was then put, That the house
adopt the preamble and resolutions? Resolv-
ed in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 21.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question
was put, That the report in part of the com-
mittee of grievances and courts of justice be
made the order of the day for to-morrow?
yeas 29, nays 29. The house being equally
divided, it was determined in the negative by
the Speaker.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, the question
was put, That the said report be made the
order of the day for Saturday? Resolved in
the affirmative.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a further addi-
tional supplement to an act to regulate and di-
scipline the militia of this State.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25.

The house met. Present as on yesterday,
except Mr. Wm. B. Williams and Mr.
Stonestreet. The proceedings of yesterday
were read.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the house
reconsidered the bill for the valuation of real
and personal property in the several counties
of this State.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton, the ques-
tion was put, That the name of Anthony Ban-
ning be stricken out and the name of Joseph
Martin inserted? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the names of
John Stewart and Thomas Williams were
stricken out and the names of William Cot-
man and John Dashiell, of Jesse, inserted.

On motion by Mr. Delaplane, the name of
Jacob Ketchetner was stricken out, and the
name of Henry Steiner inserted.

The question was then put, Shall the said
bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Marriatt delivers a bill to authorize
and empower Baruch Fowler of A. A. coun-
ty, to convey and receive a conveyance of
certain lands therein mentioned. Mr. Kil-
gour a bill for the encouragement of Lanca-
ster schools in the several counties of this
State, Severally read.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

Mr. Bowles delivers a bill to continue in
force the acts of assembly which would ex-
pire with the present session. Read.

The house resumed the consideration of the
report of the committee of grievances and
courts of justice, and after sometime spent
in reading the depositions relative thereto,
the house

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

The house met. Present the same mem-
bers as on yesterday. The proceedings of yester-
day were read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the reso-
lution in favour of the Examiner General,
endorsed, "assented to." The resolution re-
lative to an order of the court of appeals for
the Eastern Shore, endorsed, "dissented from."

The bill for the relief of James Patton, of
Talbot county, endorsed, "will not pass."

And the bill to lay out and open a road in
Anne-Arundel county; the bill annulling the
marriage of Vincent P. Taylor, and Eliza-
beth his wife; the bill for the relief of An-
drew Porter Evans, a purchaser of confiscated
property; the bill respecting certain land cer-
tificates in Washington county. The bill to
stop a public road in Prince-George's county;
the bill for the relief of George Michael
Conrad of Frederick county; the supple-
ment to an act passed at November session
seventeen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, An
act respecting the roads in Somerset and
Worcester counties; the supplement to an
act authorizing the levy court of Prince-
George's county to open a road in said coun-
ty; the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Pe-
ters of Prince-George's county; the bill to
make public a road in Queen-Anne's county,
and the bill to sell part of the real estate of
Nicholas Carroll late of the city of Annapo-
lis deceased, severally endorsed, "will pass."

Ordered to be engrossed. Also the supple-
ment to an act to extend M'Elderry-street in
the eastern precincts of Baltimore; the bill
to make public an old road leading from
South River Church to intersect the Anna-
polis road to West River, and the bill for the
relief of Debby Ann McCoy an infant, of
A. A. county, severally endorsed, "will pass."

Ordered to be engrossed. The bill for the
benefit of James Mary, Lucretia and John
Stevens Gouty of Caroline county, and
the bill for the relief of Charles Thomp-
son of Dorchester county, severally endorsed,
"will pass with the proposed amendments,"
which amendments were read, assented to,
and the bills ordered to be engrossed. Also

the relief of Alice Craycroft. The Supple-
ment to the act to incorporate a company for
erecting a bridge over Great Choptank river,
at or near Dover Ferry. The bill for the
benefit of Matilda Turner, of the city of
Baltimore. The bill for the benefit of Moses
Grier, of Worcester county. The bill to au-
thorize the levy court of Baltimore county,
to assess and levy on the assessable property of
said county, a sum of money to build a
bridge over the White Marsh Run, &c. The
bill for the benefit of the Presbyterian Con-
gregation of Queen-Anne's and Caroline
counties. The bill for the benefit of Mar-
garet Lamb, of the city of Annapolis. The
bill authorizing an appropriation for the peni-
tentiary of this state, and the bill for the re-
lief of Samuel W. Beck, of P. G. county,
severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to
be engrossed. The bill for draining a branch
or Swamp called Bee Tree Swamp, lying in
Caroline county, endorsed, "will pass with
the proposed amendment;" which amendment
was read. The bill to alter, change and abo-
lish, all such parts of the constitution and
form of government as relate to the time
and manner of electing the senate of this
state, and the manner of filling up vacan-
cies in that body. The bill to ascertain
the allowance of jurors in certain cases. The
bill directing the clerks of county courts and
the sheriffs of the several counties of this
state, to transmit annually to the clerk of the
House of Delegates, a statement of all the
public monies paid by them to the treasurers
of their respective shires. The supplement
to the act to establish pilots and regulate
their fees. The bill for the benefit of the
infant children of John Burgoine, severally
endorsed, "will not pass." Also a bill au-
thorizing James Sloan, sen. of the city of
Baltimore, as attorney for Doctor Joseph
Mackrill, to execute a deed to Edward Har-
ris for the lands therein mentioned, and a
bill for the relief of Peter G. Clarke, passed
by the senate December 28. Severally read.

The house proceeded to the consideration
of the report of the committee of grievan-
ces and courts of justice, relative to the late
mobs and riots in the city of Baltimore, and
after sometime spent in reading the depositions
relative thereto, the house

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

Mr. Bowles delivers a bill to continue in
force the acts of assembly which would ex-
pire with the present session. Read.

The house resumed the consideration of the
report of the committee of grievances and
courts of justice, and after sometime spent
in reading the depositions relative thereto,
the house

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

A supplement to the act for extending and opening Holiday-street, in the city of Baltimore, passed by the senate Dec. 29; which was read.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice relative to the late Mobs and Riots in the city of Baltimore, and after sometime spent in reading the depositions taken before the committee, the house adjourned until 5 o'clock, P. M.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relating to the election districts in Worcester county, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county, and the bill to alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the bill to authorize William Courts, of Charles county, to remove and bring into this State certain negroes, and the bill to establish a Bank in the city of Baltimore, to be called the City Bank of Baltimore, severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, and after sometime spent therein, the house adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Randall delivers a supplement to the act to incorporate certain persons in every christian church or congregation in this State. Read.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Benjamin Harwood, relative to the resolution authorizing him to transfer 30,000 dollars of the six per cent stock, to the president and directors of the Potomack Company. Read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of Samuel Moale, endorsed, "dissented from." The resolutions relative to the treasurer of the eastern shore. The resolution relative to chancellor Kilty's Report of British Statutes. The resolution in favour of John Kean, jun. late sheriff of Harford county; and the resolution in favour of Sedgwick James, of Harford county, severally endorsed, "assented to." The bill for the benefit of the infant children of William Ringgold, late of Kent county, deceased. The bill to make public an old road leading from John Stump's Rock Run Mill, in Harford county. The bill for the benefit of Ann Matilda Hebb. The bill to extend the same constitutional privileges to all persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath as are now enjoyed by the religious societies called Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers, and Nicolites or New Quakers, and to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant thereto; and the bill to authorize Baruch Fowler, of A. A. county, to convey and to receive a conveyance of certain lands therein mentioned. Severally endorsed, "will not pass." And the bill to repeal so much of the laws of this State as require property qualification in jurors, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, and on motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, That the following words be stricken out:—"The weight of character, the necessary concomitant of wealth and political standing in society, was not generally brought into action to allay the excited feelings of the city; but on the other hand, a belief was impressed that Mr. Hanson and his immediate political friends, were enemies to the country; that his visit to Baltimore was the consequence of an arrangement to instigate and drag on the citizens; that they were murderers; that they would avail themselves of a constitutional right to change the venue to an adjoining county, and thus escape the punishment due to their crimes?" Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house concur in the first part of the report containing the narrative of events? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow—

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blackstone, Canfield, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Dorsey, Parnham, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Banning, Serib, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, John Stewart, Lecompte, Griffith, Evans, Lusby, Callis, Davis, Delaplane, Young, Hughes, Abram Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, McCulloch, Robinson, 36.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. C. Hall, Marriott, Belt, Wm. Hall, Z. Duvall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Randall, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Forward, of Wm. Forward of Jacob, Bond, Donaldson, Barney, 20.

The question was then put, That the house concur in so much of the report as relates to the conduct of Edward Johnston, Esq. mayor

of the city of Baltimore? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 30, nays 20.

The question was then put, That the house concur in so much of the report as relates to the conduct of Brigadier-General Stricker, on the 27th July, in the orders which he issued to Major Barney? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 35, nays 20.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the following words be stricken out:—"instead of preferring a dignified stand, such as became a soldier, he conducted himself as?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 22.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the following words be inserted in the place of those stricken out:—"he attempted by conciliation and persuasion to induce them to disperse, which had the effect?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house concur in so much of the report as relates to the conduct of Major Barney? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 33, nays 19.

The question was then put, That the house concur in so much of the report as relates to the conduct of brigadier-general Stricker on the 28th of July? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 35, nays 20.

The question was then put, That the House concur in so much of the report as relates to the conduct of John Montgomery, Esquire, the Attorney General of the State of Maryland? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 35, nays 20.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That the further report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message accompanying the bill, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State, and have receded from our disagreement to the 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th amendments, and assented to them. The additional amendments to the bill proposed by your House, cannot receive our concurrence, because the Senate conceives that the house of delegates cannot, consistently with parliamentary usages and the long established practice of this Legislature, recede from, or insert on, its own amendment with an amendment, or amend its own amendment. Read.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met.

The bill for the encouragement of Lancaster Schools in the several counties of this State, was read the second time, and, on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, That the same be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

The House met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and county of Baltimore, and on motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the following words be stricken out of the eighth section, "shall be levied and paid as heretofore in the manner prescribed by the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting the punishment of criminals, passed at Nov. session, 1793," and that the following words be inserted in their place "shall be paid out of the treasury of the western shore?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 24, nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Plater, the question was put, That the amendment last inserted be stricken out, and that the following be inserted after the words chief justice, "shall be paid out of the treasury of the western shore, and the salary of the said associates shall be levied and paid as heretofore in the manner prescribed by the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting the punishment of criminals, passed at Nov. session, 1793?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill having been read throughout, and further amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 32, nays 19.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favor of Benjamin McNeil, endorsed, "dissented from." The resolution relative to certain officers of the navy of the United States. The resolutions in favor of Nicholas Milburn, William Bruce, and Thomas S. Brewer, endorsed, "assented to." And the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Chaires, endorsed, "will not pass."

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the additional report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, and on motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, That the following words be stricken out, viz. "That he frequently used violent and insulting language to the protection of the law, and to depress the exertions of those

who laboured to allay the infuriated temper of the turbulent, and to divert the assassins from the consummation of their savage designs?" Determined in the negative, yeas 18, nays 34.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the word "and" in the last line but one of the report be stricken out and the words "which terminated in" inserted? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house concur in the report? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 35, nays 18.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace, passed by the senate, Dec. 31. And the bill to establish a bank in the city of Baltimore, to be called The City Bank of Baltimore, accompanied by the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have reconsidered the sixth amendment to the bill providing for the establishment of a bank in the city of Baltimore, to be called The City Bank of Baltimore, and have receded therefrom.

Which was read, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the following preamble and order were read:

Whereas the committee of grievances in their report on the investigation into the late riots in the city of Baltimore, have reported their belief that the evidence collected by them is so strong as to justify a well grounded opinion that Tobias E. Stansbury consented to, and countenanced, the completion of the horrid butcheries of the night of the 28th July last, and that the house of delegates of Maryland, are bound by every consideration of justice and expediency to adopt every constitutional means, with which it is invested, to bring the said Tobias E. Stansbury to a fair and impartial trial for his conduct in relation to the attack on the gaol, and the murder of general Langan: And whereas, the house of delegates have concurred in the said report: And whereas by the tenth section of the constitution and form of government, the house of delegates may enquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and offences, as the grand inquest of this State, and may commit any person for any crime to the public gaol, there to remain until discharged by due course of law; therefore, Ordered, That the speaker of the house of delegates of Maryland, issue his warrant for the apprehension and commitment of the said Tobias E. Stansbury to the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, in the words following:

To the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Whereas, certain persons, to the House of Delegates unknown, did, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of July, eighteen hundred and twelve, forcibly break open the gaol of Baltimore county, and feloniously murder James Mackubin Langan, who was confined therein: And whereas it appears to the house of Delegates, from the testimony of certain witnesses examined before them, as the grand inquest of this State, that Tobias E. Stansbury, a member from Baltimore county, was present abetting and encouraging the said persons to break the said gaol and commit the said murder; you are therefore commanded forthwith, to arrest the said Tobias E. Stansbury, and to deliver him to the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, who is hereby commanded to receive the said Tobias E. Stansbury into the public gaol of A. A. county, and him there safely keep, until discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this — day of — eighteen hundred and —.

Ordered, That the warrant issued as aforesaid be signed by the Speaker, as Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, and sealed with his private seal.

On motion, by Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That Messrs. Dorsey, Donaldson and Plater, be a committee to examine and report to this house precedents, if any, of any interposition by the house of delegates to bring to trial any persons charged by witnesses, on oath, before the house, with the commission of any offence against the State.

The house adjourns till 5 o'clock.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met.

Mr. Donaldson having requested to be excused from serving on the committee to examine and report precedents, Mr. Lecompte was appointed in his stead.

The message to the senate relative to an application of Jehu Chandler, in answer to one on that subject of the seventh of December was read the second time and agreed to.

The bill from the senate, to continue an act, entitled, An act to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and county of Baltimore, and the several supplements thereto, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 32.

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The house resumed the consideration of the further additional supplement to an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State, and on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be referred to the first day of August next? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Young, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate

We have receded from the first, second and third amendments, proposed by this house, to a bill which originated in your house, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of the State.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Whereas, a Resolution passed the Legislature on the fifteenth day of December, sixteen hundred and twelve, authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to loan fifty thousand dollars of the six per cent stock of the United States, to the President and Directors of the Potomack Company, upon their pledging the funds of said company; and whereas upon examination of the law incorporating said company, and the various stipulations thereto, there is no power vested in said company to make such pledge; therefore, Resolved, That so much of the said resolution as requires the President and Directors to pledge the funds of said corporation, be and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a bill to repeal an act to alter the time of the meeting of the court of appeals and for other purposes.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the preamble & order relative to the apprehension and commitment of Tobias E. Stansbury; and, on motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the preamble be ordered from the first word "whereas" be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 45, nays 11.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the following be adopted as a substitute:—"it appears to the house of delegates of Maryland, from the testimony of William R. Smith, Thomas Keil, Esq. Johnson, William Merryman, Abraham H. Johnson, John T. H. Worthington, William Gwynn, Robert Carey Long, John Wood and Isaac Dickson, that Tobias E. Stansbury, of Baltimore county, and a delegate from the present house of delegates, on the 28th day of July last, at the gaol of Baltimore county, so conducted himself as to give rise to a belief, that the said Tobias Stansbury did countenance and approve feloniously breaking into the gaol of Baltimore county, by sundry persons, (to whose names the house of delegates unknown) which terminated in the murder of General James M. Langan.

And whereas, it is an object of the utmost importance to the future tranquility of this State, that all such daring violations of the peace should be punished, and the duty of the house, whenever they have reason to believe that any offence against the law is committed to take such steps as will ensure a due investigation thereof by the interposition of the grand jury of the county where the offence was committed; therefore,

Ordered, That the attorney-general of Maryland be requested to cause subpoenas be issued for the above named witnesses, to testify to the grand jury in and for Baltimore county in the premises; and that the governor be requested to communicate a copy of the preceding preamble and order to the attorney-general of this State?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 29, nays 27.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 23.

The resolution authorizing the executive to have printed the testimony taken before a committee of grievances and courts of justice was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favor of John Norris, of Harford county, endorsed "dissented from." The resolution in favor of John Sullivan, endorsed "assented to." The bill for the relief of Henry King, and the bill to authorize a lottery for the use and benefit of the Washington free school in the city of Baltimore, severally endorsed, "will not pass." The bill for the removal of certain proceedings against General Henry Lee, of the city of Alexandria, from the county court of Baltimore county to the county court of Montgomery county, and for other purposes; the bill authorizing Robert Welch, of New, former collector of A. A. County to complete his collection; the further supplement to the bill authorizing the

game in Cumberland, in Allegany county, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the bill for the relief

William Smith, and Baltimore, endorsed, "poled amendments;" read, assented to, and engrossed.

The house adjourned.

The house met.

The Speaker laid before the house from the Treasurer, Shore, notifying his account.

Adjourned.

5 o'clock.

The house met.

We know not what system of falsehoods which has already tended to mislead and people of Maryland to the general assent which the democratic lifts of electioneering individuals, who for filled upon the treasury all the aid of their abolition in the ruinous contest, we are at this doubt employ every appointed ambition, suggest, to produce, fugal sentiments of their return to office.

In this cause we are disappointed men—advocates of mobs, ment we can easily and their contemplated fate in the new-year with the falsehoods: We would, against this (yest the fate of the boy in even should he speak

Jehu says, "when the Mr. Crabb, to commit prison for trial as an of Gen. Langan, a spirit in which several of files partook. And tantly charged Mr. guilty of murder, upon was called to order by

house, before the speaker the first in case, is fa this proposition, that the chair—The debate a motion made by M out all that part of the the committee of grie the belief of the house Mr. Stansbury, in matory language at a fence of the assassins tended, that the evi house did not justify t belief. Mr. Kilgour dence irretrievably indu that in his opinion it to be a murderer. U called to order by the interposition of any n untrue that the order referred to a committee A committee was orig dents—This they did, subjoined report:

The committee to order of the House of and report precedents. That your committee the voter and proceed

sembly, find, that in the memorial of a cer complaining of an ille day citizens of Baltimore residence, the House resolution censuring the executive declaring all affiliation mending the said G of the judiciary & ex upon a complaint ma two American citizens a French vessel called was referred to the co who ordered the Serge his race and demand, mitted are unable to r dents. All which is l

By order,

JOHN S.

We perfectly agree this is a novel case, we believe were ever scenes similar to those present. They few had been trampled upon wantonly destroyed, by an organized band of the proper au derers of the old, General Langan, had with scarcely the and that many who authority connived at This the mass of testi mitted will plainly th was founded the

ports without the

present the same in the proceedings of the

the consideration of the militia of this State. Mr. Bayly, the question of the first day of August, the affirmative.

Young, the following agreed to, and sent to the

from the first, second and third of this month, and in your house, and the valuation of real and personal property of the several counties of the

Mr. Bowles, the following assented to, and sent to the

the day of December, twelve, authorizing the Eastern Shore to loan of the six per cent of the President and Potomac Company, and of said company; and the various

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the day of December, twelve, authorizing the Eastern Shore to loan of the six per cent of the President and Potomac Company, and of said company; and the various

William Smith, and others, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourn till 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The house met.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer, (elect) of the Eastern Shore, notifying his acceptance of his appointment.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

We know not which most to admire, the system of falsehood and misrepresentation which has already sprung into existence, intended to mislead and excite distrust in the people of Maryland against their delegates to the general assembly, or the zeal with which the democratic printers have entered the lists of electioneering. A set of individuals, who for several years have subsisted upon the treasury of the State, and lent all the aid of their abilities to involve the nation in the ruinous contest in which, unfortunately, we are at this time engaged, will no doubt employ every artifice, which either disappointed ambition, hatred, or interest, can suggest, to produce a change in the political sentiments of the people, favourable to their return to office.

In this cause we may expect the Maryland Republican and Baltimore Whig, will stand conspicuous. The one backed by a host of disappointed men—the other conducted by advocates of mobs. From their commencement we can easily anticipate the extent of their contemplated fabrications. Jehu offered in the new-year with the following catalogue of falsehoods: We would caution him, particularly, against this system, lest he should share the fate of the boy in the stable to be doubted even should he speak the truth. First then, Jehu says, "when the order was proposed by Mr. Crabb, to commit Mr. Stansbury to prison for trial as an accessory to the murder of Gen. Langan, a spirited debate took place, in which several of the members on both sides partook. And that Mr. Kilgour maliciously charged Mr. Stansbury with being guilty of murder, upon which, he believed, he was called to order by several members of the house, before the speaker interposed. This, in the first instance, is false—for it was not upon this proposition that Mr. Kilgour addressed the chair. The debate arose in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Donaldson to strike out all that part of the additional report of the committee of grievances, which declared the belief of the house to be the intention of Mr. Stansbury, in making use of the inflammatory language at the gall, and in presence of the assassins! Mr. Donaldson contended, that the evidence collected by the house did not justify the indulgence of such a belief. Mr. Kilgour replied, that the evidence irresistibly induced such a belief, and that in his opinion it proved Mr. Stansbury to be a murderer. Upon this he was twice called to order by the speaker, without the interposition of any member. It is likewise untrue that the order of Mr. Crabb was referred to a committee to report precedents. A committee was originated to report precedents—This they did, as will appear by the subjoined report:

The committee to whom was referred the order of the House of Delegates to examine and report precedents, beg leave to report. That your committee upon examination of the votes and proceedings of the general assembly, find, that in the year 1777, upon the memorial of a certain William Goddard, complaining of an illegal association of sundry citizens of Baltimore to expel him from his residence, the House of Delegates adopted a resolution, censuring such associations, requiring the executive to issue a proclamation declaring all associations unlawful, and recommending the said Goddard to the protection of the judiciary & executive. That in 1804, upon a complaint made to the House, that two American citizens were detained on board a French vessel called the President, the same was referred to the committee of grievances, who ordered the Sergeant at Arms to go with his mace and demand, the men. The committee are unable to refer to any other precedents. All which is submitted,

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, jun. clk.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Jehu, that this is a novel case, for no other legislature we believe were ever compelled to investigate scenes similar to those which devolved on the present. They saw the rights of individuals had been trampled under foot, their property wantonly destroyed, and themselves mangled by an organized banditti, without the interference of the proper authority. That the murderers of the old, the venerable, the gallant General Langan, had been acquitted by a jury, with scarcely the semblance of a trial; and that many who were placed high in authority connived at the horrid transaction. This the mass of testimony that has been exhibited will plainly show. Upon this testimony

the senate delivers the report of John Norris, of Baltimore, "dissented from." The report of John Sullivan, endorsed. The bill for the relief of the city of Baltimore, and the bill to authorize a new and benefit of the city of Baltimore, "will not pass." The bill of certain proceedings against Lee, of the city of Alexandria, county court of Baltimore, for other purposes; the bill of Mr. Welch, of New, former of the County to complete his further supplement to the bill authorizing a

tee—This the annexed certificate will prove to be a direct and palpable falsehood.

We did approve of and assent to the report submitted by Clement Dorley, Esquire, as chairman of the committee of grievances, and requested him to deliver the same in. It is false that either of us ever contemplated to submit any other.

Benj. W. Lecompte, Thomas Bayly, G. N. Cousin, E. N. Hambleton.

It is not recollected that but two instances occurred in the house during the discussion of either report, in which Mr. Donaldson, who was very ardent in every thing connected with the justification of the persons implicated by the report, attempted to shew that it was unsupported by evidence. One case has been already mentioned, that of Mr. Stansbury. The other was as to that part of the report in which it was stated "That the weight of character was not generally brought into action to allay the feelings of the mob, but that on the other hand a belief was impressed that Mr. Hanlon and others were murderers," &c. He next would attempt to excite alarm, by a false statement of the expense which the State has been at in this investigation. He has no hesitation in saying it will cost the State from 10 to 15,000 dollars!! But this, good people of Maryland, is only a new-year's trick he wishes to play upon you. The official report of the committee shews the expense to have been no more than \$784 60 cents.

REPORT.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Delegates the committee of claims have carefully examined into the expenses incurred by the committee of grievances and courts of justice, charged with the examination into the causes of the late mobs and riots in the city of Baltimore, and find, there is allowed on the journal of accounts

To witnesses summoned by said committee, \$ 562 00
To Job Fowler, for house rent, 33 00
Sergeant at arms for serving process 34 00
Clerk for issuing summonses 39 60
For printing 56 00
Door-keeper to committee 60 00

Total amount \$ 784 60

By order, Benj. W. Lecompte, Clerk.

But now comes the level cut of all. That he Jehu was illegally deprived of the profits of printing. But to this part of the subject we shall say but very little as we intend in our next to insert the full report of the committee upon Jehu's claims.

Comparative view of the expense of the last year and the present.

Journal of Accounts for November session 1811, \$ 33,216 12

June session, 4,678 82

Total \$ 37,894 94

Journal of Accounts for November session 1812, \$ 30,359 22

\$ 7,535 70

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

"My thoughts, I must confess, are turn'd on peace."

It ought to be the wish of every man who is at all acquainted with the disastrous consequences incident to a feebly conducted war, that a speedy termination of the present one may take place. But it seems that our national honour is tarnished, and that before we can be respected among nations, we must wipe off the ignominious stain. To effect this, an invasion or the pillage of a country, said to have injured us, is attempted. The conquest of which is unattainable so long as our resources continue circumscribed. Previous to commencing hostilities we should have provided every thing needful. Government, however, fancied that the subjugation of Canada was certain, and therefore commenced her operations against it, without furnishing herself with the necessary means for conducting them. 'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange, that she should have such a fancy. For an old woman in the experiment of castle-building never entertained a more foolish one. The nation were little aware of the vicissitudes that awaited them, or they would not prematurely have declared war. The existing system of measures is calculated to produce the most ruinous effects. Our discomfitures are thickening upon us. It is time to extricate ourselves from the embarrassments with which we are encompassed. We ought to employ the physical force of the union to avert them. If it be the determination of the executive to carry on the war let it be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, the sinews of government should be stretched. But I am apprehensive they are nearly paralyzed. The war party pretend ignorance of this, for their ejaculation is "our voice is still for war;" not so with the peace men, for they greet our ears with the welcome sound of "our thoughts are turn'd on peace." It was impolitic to resort to hostile measures until suitable preparations for aggression were made. Instead of which they were entered into at a period when the country was totally unprepared for military operations; consequently we have to regret

and treasure. Who can view, with unconcern, the deplorable condition of our country. Our recent defeats plainly shew that we are incapable of annoying the enemy by land. On the ocean we have had success; there trophies have been obtained, and Hull, Jones, & Decatur, deserve the plaudits of every good and amiable citizen.

LUCIUS.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

RETURNS COMPLETE.

Dist.	Republican.	Federal.
1*	Ebenezer Sage	Benj. B. Blydenburgh
2	John Lefferts, jr.	Peter A. Jay
		Egbert Benfon
3	Peter De Noyelles	Jotham Post, jr.
4		Thomas J. Oakley
5		Thomas P. Grosvenor
6	Jonathan Fisk	
7	Ab'm Halsebrook	
8		Samuel Sherwood
9		John Lovett
10		Hosea Moffitt
11	John W. Taylor	
12		Zebulon Shepherd
13		Eliza I. Winter
14		Alexander Boyd
15		Jacob Markell
		William Dawle
16		Joel Thompson
17		Morris S. Miller
18		William S. Smith
19		Moss Kent
20	Daniel Avery	James Geddes
	Oliver C. Cornstock	
21		Samuel M. Hopkins
		Nath'l W. Howell.

* Election contested.

Thus it appears that this State will be represented in the 13th congress, by 19 federalists and 8 republicans, or 21 of the former and 6 of the latter, as the case may be determined in the 1st district. Among the federalists are more of distinguished talents than that party has had in Congress from this State at any former period.

[Columbian.]

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston Jamaica, to his friends in this town, dated Nov. 9, 1812.

"I could write you much respecting the Spanish Maine, but you may perhaps be in possession of information from that quarter long before this will reach you—MIRANDA has turned traitor to the cause of the independents, and has since been apprehended and sent to old Spain to await his fate—it seems his object was gain. The Viceroy of the province of Mexico, for some reason or other ordered every 3th man in a city, (which was composed of 40,000 inhabitants) to be put to death. The consequence was that a large and powerful army composed of Spaniards, Indians and some Americans (Independents) swore revenge, stole a march upon the Viceroy and was near taking his person, but he escaped. They took 5000 of his troops, forced them to lay down their arms, marched them out 6 miles, and shot every soul of them. I can only add, that it is my firm belief that the whole Spanish Maine will declare themselves independent of the mother country, Carthagenia is already in the possession of the Independents, and is no inconsiderable place. There must be much blood shed ere the banners of a republic shall wave as free as they have done at that once happy country N. America.

"Of Jamaica, I have not room to say much, it has been and is still very sickly throughout the Island, and in many instances proves mortal. We have had a tremendous hurricane here which did much damage to the shipping, plantations injured and several lives lost. About 14000 bbls. Flour was brought into this port, prizes to some of the majesty's cruisers. They had licences to proceed to Cadiz, but the government here have ordered the property to be sold, (not including the vessels) what will be the result to the shippers I cannot say, but I think their case desperate. There is 1 or 2 vessels from Bolton one of which is the barque Morning Star, Winflow, she was homeward bound with wines, &c.

CURIOUS SETTLEMENT OF OFFICIAL CHARGES.

From the Buffalo Gazette of December 15.

DUEL!

[The challenge, we understand, was given by General Smyth.] A meeting took place between General Smyth and General Porter, yesterday afternoon on Grand Island, in pursuance of previous arrangements.

They met at Dayton's tavern, and crossed the river with their friends and surgeons—both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and unconcern—a shot was exchanged in an intrepid and firm manner as possible, by each gentleman and without effect. It was then represented by General Smyth's second, that General Porter must now be convinced that the charge of cowardice against General

Porter were the result of irritation, and were intended as provocatives, from having been assailed by gen. Porter, and that he knew nothing derogatory to gen. Porter's character as a gentleman and officer.

The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received.

We congratulate the friends of these gentlemen upon the fortunate termination of a difference, arising from too much precipitation, but which has been adjusted in a manner so honourable to both.

WM. H. WINDER, SAML. ANGUS.

Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1812.

ODDENSURGH, Dec. 13.

To day about 11 o'clock a flag of truce crossed over to Prescott, the commandant at that place told col. Benedict that on the 28th ult. 400 of our troops crossed in Canada at Chippeway. An action took place in which 100 of our troops were killed. All the officers in a British company were killed, and the company taken prisoners. British reinforcements arriving our troops withdrew in good order, taking the prisoners with them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Generosity of American Tars.

In the action between the United States and Macedonian, one of the carpenter's crew was killed, and left three children at the mercy of the world and a worthless mother who had abandoned them. Yesterday the father of the deceased went on board the frigate to claim the property and wages of his son, when an enquiry into the circumstance of the family took place, and a plan was agreed upon by the seamen for the relief of the orphans and two dollars a piece immediately subscribed amounting to about eight hundred dollars for the maintenance and education of the bereaved infants, to be placed in the hands of suitable trustees for the purpose.

We understand that, in pursuance of what he has for sometime past contemplated, the hon. PAUL HAMILTON has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Died—In this city, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the venerable JOHN SMITH, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania aged about 74 years.

Suddenly, on the 19th inst. at his country residence, WM. LOUGHTON SMITH, of South Carolina. The regret of all patriots must follow him to the grave.

[Nat. Intel.]

William Bates,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Now occupies the office formerly occupied by Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire.
Annapolis, Jan. 7th, 1813.

NEW TAVERN,

ON THE ROAD TO BALTIMORE.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends & the public generally, that he has opened a tavern on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, at the place known by the name of PORTER'S BRANCH, being just half way between the two Cities: the improvements are entirely new and commodious, and well calculated for the accommodation of travellers. And having furnished himself with the best of liquors, every description, as well as every other article in his line, he flatters himself he will receive a share of public patronage, as no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. Private dinners for select parties can be had at the shortest notice. The tavern being situated in a part of the country well calculated to give amusement to gentlemen disposed to amuse themselves by fox hunting, during the seasons, they are informed that they can be accommodated with every thing in his line at the shortest notice.

January 7, 1813. John Welch, 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of January instant, at the Tavern of James Hunter, in the city of Annapolis,

Several Negroes.

Belonging to the estate of Robert Welch, of Jno. late of the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit: Two Negro Men, one about nineteen and the other about twenty-five years of age. Also two Negro Women, one about fifty years and the other about twenty-two years of age, with two children. Also three Negro Girls, one six years old, one twelve years old, and the other sixteen years old. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale. The same will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until the whole are sold.

Benjamin Welch, Executor.
January 7, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, on the 23d day of January, 1813, and the several supplements thereto.

January 7, 1813. William Foxcroft.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1813.

No. 3444]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1813.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Speaker, for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

On motion by Mr. Dorley, the following preamble and order were read and adopted: Whereas, the people of Maryland have a right to know in what manner, and for what objects, the revenue of the State is expended; Therefore, Ordered, That the committee of claims be requested to report to this house what expenses have been incurred under an order of the house of delegates, charging the committee of grievances and courts of justice to inquire into the recent riots in the City of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Plater, the following preamble and resolution were read and assented to.

Whereas, it appears from the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the state of the records of the court of chancery, that but few of the papers were recorded for a considerable time preceding the death of Samuel H. Howard, and none since the appointment of Nicholas Brewer, the present register; and it appears it has been the inviolable custom after decrees to charge suitors with fees of recording.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and are hereby authorized, upon the refusal of the said Nicholas Brewer and the representatives of the said Samuel H. Howard, to complete the said records, to direct the attorney general to institute suits on the bonds given by them as registers of the court of chancery, for the faithful discharge of their duties, to recover the amount of the penalties of said bonds to be applied towards the expense of bringing up the said records by any person to be appointed by the executive.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favor of Joshua Powers; the resolution in favor of Elijah Smith, of Dorchester county; and the resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, severally endorsed, "dissented from."

The resolution relative to the address of Neale H. Shaw; the resolution in favor of Cornelius Mills and Henry Thompson; the resolution in favor of Charles Williams and Jesse Bullock; the resolution in favor of Hugh Lynch; the resolution in favor of Jesse Thompson; the resolution in favor of Thomas Carney; the resolution for printing the testimony taken before the committee of grievances and courts of justice; and the resolution in favor of Jehu Chandler, severally endorsed, "assented to."

Also the bill to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the bill to make valid a deed from Thos. W. Calk to Lambert Vezay for a tract of land called Wheeler's Point, lying in Cecil county; and the bill to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and county of Baltimore, severally endorsed, "will not pass."

On motion by Mr. Bowles, the following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate

We have finished the business before us, and are prepared to close the session. We have appointed Messrs. Grabame and Bowles, on the part of this house, to join gentlemen that may be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the Governor, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber to sign and seal the laws according to the constitution of this State.

The clerk of the senate delivers the engrossed bills from 24 to 119, endorsed, "read and assented to." The bill for the payment of the journal of accounts, endorsed, "will pass." The journal of accounts, endorsed, "assented to." The bill to repeal an act, to alter the times of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, endorsed, "will not pass." Also the resolution in favor of Robert Crouch & William Grace, endorsed, "dissented from." The resolution in favor of John Thompson, of Kent county; the resolution in favor of Alexander Johnson, sheriff of Charles county; the resolution in favor of John Keen, jun. late sheriff of Harford

county; the resolution in favor of Jehu Chandler; the resolution in favor of Isaac Dickson; John T. H. Worthington and John Schuter, severally endorsed, "assented to." Also the resolution relative to the president and directors of the Potomac Company, endorsed, "dissented from."

And a bill to continue certain acts of assembly, passed by the senate, Jan. 2; which was read.

Adjourned till 4 o'clock.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

The clerk of the senate delivers the engrossed bills from 120 to 128 inclusive, from 140 to 156 inclusive, and from 157 to 179 inclusive endorsed, "read and assented to." Also the engrossed bills from 129 to 139 inclusive, and the engrossed bills 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191 and 194, severally endorsed, "assented to;" which were read, assented to, & returned to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolutions in favor of John Branson, John Bolton, James Brown, John Grabame and others, William B. Barney, James Nowell and Jonathan Tutwiler, George Abbott, Rezin Simpson, Jesse Wright, John Hill, John Reid, Thomas Clinton, Joshua Rutledge, Thomas Cahoe, Thomas Elliott, Archibald Johnson, Elijah Langford, Neal Peacock, John Davis, Leonard Watkins, Ingram Cann, Charles Richardson, James Clarke, William Harper, Solomon Harris, William Vaughan, Edward Gerrish and Jacob Allen, Samuel McConnell, Neale Jones, James Semmes, William Hillman, Michael O'Connor, and Thomas Simpson, severally endorsed, "assented to." The resolutions relative to the records of the court of chancery; the resolutions in favor of Moses Grier, Andrew Craven, John Burns, Thomas Holland, William Layman, John Eoffett, Solomon Jones, Nathaniel B. Magruder, John Williams, Josias Alvey, and Anthony Davis, James Hewitt, and Henry Harris, severally endorsed, "dissented from."

The bill from the senate to continue certain acts of assembly was read the second time and the question put shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative—yeas 9, nays 40.

The clerk of the senate delivers the engrossed bills No. 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 192 and 193, endorsed, "assented to." The bill to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the following messages.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates

We have received your message of the 31st Dec. 1812, relating to the memorial of Jehu Chandler, and while we re-affirm the right and privilege of this body, as claimed and exercised in their message of the 7th Dec. 1812, it would be unbecoming the respect which the senate owes to itself, to animadvert on the unparliamentary language in which your message is expressed.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates

We have received your message proposing to close the session, to which we accede. We have nominated Mr. Brown and Mr. N. Williams, to join the gentlemen named in your message, to wait on his excellency the Governor, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber at seven o'clock this evening, to sign and seal the laws, and we propose to adjourn to the 1st Monday of December next.

Which were severally read.

Also the resolutions relative to the authority of the general government to order out the militia, endorsed, "unanimously dissented from." And the resolution in favor of Robert Crouch, endorsed, "assented to."

Messrs. Stephen and McCreery, from the Senate, inform the Speaker that the Governor is attending in the Senate to sign and seal the engrossed bills, and request his attendance, with that of the members of this house, for that purpose.

The Speaker left the chair, attended by the members of this house went to the senate, and there presented the following engrossed bills to the Governor, who signed the same, and affixed the great seal thereto in the presence of both houses:

No. 1. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

2. An act to open a road from New-Town to Buckey's-Town, and thence into the turnpike road at New-Market.

3. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Washington county to appoint commissioners to alter, straighten, open and amend, a road therein mentioned.

4. An act authorizing the levy court of Washington county to open a road in said county.

5. A Supplement to an act to lay out and open a road in Frederick county, passed November session, eighteen hundred and nine.

6. An act to lay out and open a road in Cecil county.

7. An act for the relief of Henry Crofts, of the city of Baltimore.

8. An act authorizing William Merryman, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection, and for other purposes.

9. An act to correct a mistake in the act of assembly therein mentioned.

10. An act for the benefit of John Pointer, of Worcester county.

11. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Anne Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of Keziah Hughes.

12. A Further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester and Somerset, passed in seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and the several supplements thereto, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

13. An act for the relief of John Fackarson, of Dorchester county.

14. An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Frederick county.

15. An act for the relief of Aquila Beall, of Prince-George's county.

16. An act authorizing Charles L. Snyder to remove his negroes from the State of Virginia into this State.

17. An act for the relief of John Tobin, of the city of Baltimore.

18. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county a sum of money to build a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder river, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven.

19. An act to change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Cecil county, and for other purposes.

20. An act for the relief of John Mitchell, sen. and Richard Dove, of Prince George's county.

21. An act to change and alter the names of Henry Cochran, of the city of Baltimore, to Henry Cochran Irvine, and of Charlotte Cochran of the city of Baltimore, to Charlotte Cochran Irvine.

22. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act granting a loan of money to the trustees of Charlotte Hall school.

23. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to facilitate the draining of land in the several counties therein mentioned.

24. An act authorizing John Crefwell, late sheriff and collector of Cecil county, to complete his collections.

25. An act for the benefit of Thomas Colfien, of Dorchester county.

26. An act for the relief of Polly Holland, of the city of Annapolis.

27. An act to confirm the Liberty road as now opened through Baltimore county.

28. An act to discontinue the road therein mentioned.

29. An act for the relief of William Priestly, of the city of Annapolis.

30. An act to lay out and straighten a road in Baltimore county.

31. An act authorizing Ezra Mants, late sheriff of Frederick county, to complete his collection.

32. An act to regulate the fees or the register of the court of chancery.

33. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to empower Rebecca Candler and John Candler, administrators of William Candler, late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, to collect fees and county tax put into his hands for collection during his lifetime.

34. An act for extending Green-street in the city of Baltimore.

35. An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

36. An act for the benefit of Cornelius Ennis, John Hancock and Charity Tarr, of Worcester county.

37. An act to lay out and make public a road in Somerset county.

38. An act for the benefit of Thomas Edmondson, of Dorchester county.

39. An act for the relief of Anne Onions of Prince-George's county.

40. An act to provide for opening an alley from Holliday-street to North street, in the city of Baltimore.

41. An act to alter and change the name of Theodore Gunby, of Somerset county, to that of Theodore Gunby Dashiell.

42. An act to confirm an old road in Worcester county.

43. An act to correct a mistake in a deed therein mentioned.

44. An act to change the name of Crefwell's Ferry, in Cecil county.

45. An act authorizing Matthias Dashiell, late sheriff of Somerset county, to complete his collection.

46. An act authorizing Joseph Gough, late sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, to complete his collections.

47. An act to lay out and open a road in Cecil county.

48. An act making public a certain road in Harford county, and vacating the roads therein mentioned.

49. An act to establish a public road in Prince-George's county.

50. An act to revive an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, through Harman's Gap, to Hagar's-Town, in Washington county.

51. An act to lay out, open and amend, a road in Cecil county.

52. A Further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for opening a certain road in Baltimore county therein mentioned.

53. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out and make a public road in Baltimore county, passed the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and eight.

54. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to confirm a road in Harford and Baltimore counties therein mentioned.

55. An act to make valid the proceedings of the levy court of Somerset county relative to the sale of certain lots of ground.

56. An act for the support of Stephen Caywood, of Montgomery county.

57. An act to prevent trespasses in Allegany county.

58. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

59. An act to authorize a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money to make a turnpike road from Frederick town to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes.

60. An act for the benefit of John Allen, of Cecil county.

61. An act for the support of Henry Leek of Montgomery county.

62. A Further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river at Chester town.

63. An act to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Cecil county.

64. An act authorizing Levin Derickson, late sheriff and collector of Worcester county to complete his collection.

65. An act for the benefit of Tabitha Harison and Leah Tarr, of Worcester county.

66. An act for the benefit of Jesse Moffett (a minor), of Kent county.

67. An act authorizing and directing the levy court of Harford county to assess and levy a sum of money for the erection of a room for the reception and safe keeping of criminals in said county.

68. A Further additional supplement to an act to direct descents.

69. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of building a Carpenters Hall in the city of Baltimore.

70. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of Ezekiel Waters.

71. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for opening a road from Western Port, on George's creek, to Savage river, in Allegany county.

72. An act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county.

73. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a lot of ground in Cox's Town in Baltimore county, and to erect a building thereon, to be used as a School house and Meeting house.

74. An act to lay out a public road from M'Shane's or Taylor's Ferry, on the Potomac, to Crampton's Gap on the fourth mountain, in Washington county.

75. An act to lay out and open a road in Cecil county.

76. A Further supplement to an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, An act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

77. A Further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

78. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the city of Baltimore.

79. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in this State, and for other purposes.

80. An act to incorporate a company under the name of The Managers and Directors of the Elkton Library Company.

81. An act authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to build a church in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.

(See last page.)

land, sc.

petition, of Joseph of Jeremiah C. Sim county, deceased, it is required by law, their claims against the same be published in the said Gazette, at the rate of six successive copies, Reg. Wills A. A. county.

VE NOTICE.

Anne-Arundel county, phans court of Anne-nd, letters of administration of Jeremiah C. Sim county, deceased. All the said deceased, with the same, with the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise benefit of the said estate this 24th day of No-

Harrison, Admr.

CE.

obtained letters of ad-estate of Captain Anne-Arundel county, ns having claims against used to present the same, settlement, and all pre-estate to make immedi-

Denny, Admr's.

ICE.

gives notice, that he in-Arundel county court, or thereof, in the recess of the act for the relief of the said deceased, passed November, several supplements thereto.

John O'Hara.

ICE.

of Anne-Arundel county th of January next, in the said county, and settle the accounts of the said deceased, and the Supervisors of lay and proportion the

By order

Chk. L. C. A. A. C.

ICE.

warded a hunting ei-trespassing in any way belonging to John P. Meek and Joshua Linthicum, in the possession of Jo-will be dealt with accord-

Joshua Linthicum.

3w.

TO SELL,

young negro men,

a male child. They will in the state, for cash. Ap-

Joseph G. Harrison,

county.

3w.

CHRONICLE,

EW OF HISTORY, PO-LITERATURE.

ND DOMESTIC.

ie of Baltimore, assisted by

en of letters.

devoted to the following

History of Europe—2. A

of the United States, with

important proceedings—

3. Public Documents—

4. Notable Occurrences—

5. Persons distinguished in

the history of the United

States—6. Literature, fo-

l. Essays on Miscellaneous

Disquisitions—7. Statistical Re-

searches—8. To be published in

received by Geo. Shaw

county Court, September

rm, 1812.

the judges of Anne-Arundel

in writing of JOSEPH P.

county, praying the benefit

of sundry insolvent debtors.

Session, eighteen hundred

supplements thereto, upon

in the said act, and the sup-

schedule of his property, and

rs, on oath, as far as he can

ther with the assent of more

in value to his obtaining

act, being annexed by com-

and court being satisfied by

that he has resided in the

period of two years immedi-

application, and that he has

of his intention to make

ordered and adjudged that

the said act, by causing a copy of this

in the Maryland Gazette, once

the said county court,

before the said county court,

city of Annapolis, on the said

le of recommending

and to show cause, if any they

Joseph P. Pearce shall not

said act and its supplements,

WM. S. GREEN, Ck.

3m

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, JAN. 6.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing corvette built ship Thomas, capt. Hilliard, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been obligingly furnished by capt. H. with a regular file of the London Morning Chronicle, to the 13th November inclusive, from which the following important articles are copied.

LONDON, NOV. 10.

Extract from the report of Count Wittgenstein to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotsk, 20th of October, 1812.

"After a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotsk, with the corps entrusted to my command.

"On the 6th inst. I directed lieutenant general Prince Jasczevich, to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of the village Guravitchne, whilst lieutenant general Count Stringell, continued his march this way on the left bank of the Dwina.

"The enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody, it began at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted till night. I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his intrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake any thing, because I waited for the attack of lieutenant general Count Stringell, on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly. He drove the enemy from the village Belonia, and pursued him towards Polotsk. I received this intelligence a little before dark, and, in order to profit of the situation in which the enemy found himself, I attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at 5 o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchment, to which successful lieutenant general Count Stringell's movement greatly contributed.

"The enemy then threw himself into the town which is surrounded by a double pallisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides, from behind the pallisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advanced guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of major generals Platoff and Diebitch, and the other under the command of colonel Riediger, of the Grodno regiment of Hussars. Lieutenant general Casanove, as soon as he perceived his troops were close before Polotsk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marched with them into the town. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried.

"The loss of the enemy must be extraordinarily great, for all the places of action are covered with dead bodies, and according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employed the whole of the preceding day in carrying wounded men to the other side. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, is himself wounded in the leg.

"We have taken prisoners 45 staff and superior officers, and 2,000 rank and file; among the former, there are two colonels. We have also taken one piece of cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions in the magazine, which the enemy had not time to destroy.

"The enemy's loss would have been much greater if the lieutenant general Count Stringell had been able to follow him to Polotsk, but to his great mortification, he was stopped by the intervention of superior force five versts from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable. Of the generals are wounded major general Balk, in the head, prince Libirakoi and Harman, who have slight contusions. Colonel Rote, of the 26th Gagers, severely wounded in the leg, and the gentleman of the bed-chamber, Mordvino, a commander in the First Petersburg militia, has lost his leg by a cannon shot.

"I can say nothing further of your imperial majesty's troops, than that they have fought with the greatest possible valor; that the First Petersburg militia upon its arrival in my camp, was distributed in the different regiments, and to the delight of every body, these warriors have fought with such good will and courage, that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old soldiers; and they have distinguished themselves in a particular manner in columns, with the bayonet, under the direction of their brave leader, senator Bibikoff. We have few killed, but many wounded, and the more from its having been almost impossible to keep the men back in column, from their eagerness to throw themselves into the enemy's batteries and lines.

"There is also a report of the 21st October, by lieutenant general Count Stringell, detailing the particulars of his engagement with the corps of MacDonald, on the left bank of the Dwina, having fallen in with the enemy on the 7th near the river Uchatch. He drove them in concert with Count Wittgenstein within four versts of Polotsk, at the same time that Count Wittgenstein stormed that place. The extreme darkness of the night prevented

further proceedings; without counting killed or wounded, lieutenant general Stringell made one colonel, one staff officer, 37 other officers, and 500 non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners. The lieutenant general speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exertions of major general Phlox."

The above intelligence will be received throughout Europe with the most lively interest. We have several particulars to add to the account in the Gazette. In a reconnaissance after the entrance into Moscow, General Winzingerode was unfortunately made prisoner, together with a number of his staff. His loss will be severely felt by the Russians. Prince Poniatowski was killed. It is believed that Buonaparte himself was with Murat's advanced guard at the action of the 18th—so at least some of the prisoners have reported, and that he was proceeding in great haste to Warsaw. The French army had commenced its march in four columns, with the intention of reaching Smolensk, when the advanced guard was attacked by Kutusow. The rear guard left in Moscow was very insignificant, and accordingly we see, that in the Russian account it is not stated that any resistance was made to the entry of general Winzingerode.

These accounts unequivocally prove the necessity that the French felt themselves under of removing from the defolation of Moscow. The last Paris Journals stated, that they had received letters from Moscow, dated the 18th ultimo, at which time all was well. This was evidently false, for before that day the greatest part of the army must have left it. However the French may attempt to lessen the importance of these battles, they cannot deny the fact of their having lost Moscow and Polotsk. It may be expected that a battle will be fought at Smolensk, the issue of which will decide the fate of the French army in Russia. If defeated they can only hope to be able to take up strong positions in Poland.

PARIS, OCT. 31.

Twenty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

MOSCOW, OCT. 14.

General Baron Dalgons has marched upon Dmitriow. The king of Naples is with the advanced guard upon the Nara, in presence of the enemy, who are occupied in recruiting their army, by completing it from the militia. The weather is very fine. The first snow fell yesterday. In 20 days, it will be necessary we should be in winter quarters.

The troops which Russia had in Moldavia, have joined General Tormasow. Those from Finland have been disembarked at Riga. They marched out & attacked the 10th corps: they have been beaten & 3,000 men were made prisoners. We have not yet the official account of this brilliant affair which does so much honor to general D'York.

All our wounded have been removed to Smolensk, Minsk, and Mohilow. A great number have been restored to health, and have rejoined their corps.

A great many private letters, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, make us well acquainted with the situation of the empire. The project of burning Moscow having been kept secret, the greater part of the nobles and private individuals had removed nothing.

The engineers have taken a plan of the city, in which those houses are marked which were saved from the flames. It results, that we did not succeed in saving more than the tenth part of the town; the other nine-tenths exist no longer.

Nov. 4.

On the 16th of last month his Catholic Majesty set out from Valencia to march to Madrid at the head of the army of the centre, and of that of the south, commanded by the Duke of Dalmatia.

Letters from Viterbia, say, that the soldiers of the French army on their entrance into Burgos, carried in triumph Gen. Dubreton, who had so vigorously defended the castle of Burgos, against Wellington, in admiration of his fine defence.

Nov. 5.

We have this day received letters from Moscow, dated Oct. 18. The emperor still continues at that city, and to enjoy the best state of health. His majesty was constantly employed with the details of the military administration. The weather still continues very fine.

November 13.

We understand it to be opinion of well informed men, that the great road to Smolensk is closed upon the enemy, by the junction of the right wing of Winzingerode and the left of Kutusow, and we fear further, that to reinforce that body, the whole of the disposable Cossacks, under Gen. Platoff, had proceeded to that situation.

Altona newspapers of the 30th arrived from Heligoland, state that great alarm prevailed in Warsaw, on account of the advance of the Russians in the rear of the French. The barriers had been shot, and a Proclamation issued to quiet the minds of the people, by Count Stanislaus Potocki, the President.

Gen. Sarrazin, who lately left this country for Heligoland, has hired a vessel at that place, for which the captain receives 150*l* to land him in Sweden.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1813.

The Gazette, it is expected, in the course of a few weeks, will be issued on a new and enlarged plan. Gentlemen who have kindly charged themselves with subscription papers will be pleased to return them as early as practicable.

The Editor would suggest to those of his Old Subscribers, who request their names to be erased from the list, the necessity of settling up Arrearages.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace Jno. Welch of Benj. Samuel Harrison, of Larkin Hammond

Richard Gerard Hopkins of

Thomas Tongue Richard

Charles A. Warfield Vachel Warfield

William Steuart Rich. Hall of Edw'd.

Richard Merriken Rich'd. Loocherman

Charles Waters Baruch Fowler

Benjamin Allein John Linstead

Henry Childs Philip W. Thomas

Edw'd. Hall of Isaac William Alexander

Gideon White Capt. Thomas Hood

Charles Steuart Samuel Ridgely of

Isaac Dorsey Charles

Henry Woodward Samuel Owings of

Augustine Gambrell Richard

Joseph Sands Francis T. Clements

John S. Belt William Sanders

Joseph Watkins Joseph Evans

Thomas Sellman Rezin Estep

Richard Mackubin Thomas H. Dorsey

Thos Worthington Jr Edward Pue

Thomas Norris Samuel Brown of

Oliver Cromwell Samuel

James Saunders Wm. Harwood of Rd

Joseph Harwood Nich. Merriweather

Lancelot Warfield Walter Brooke

Nicholas Watkins of Basil Brown

Thomas Charles Fox

John Brice, senior Wm. P. Matthews

Samuel Howard Henry Evans

Samuel Charles D. Warfield

Archibald Dorsey Larkin Dorsey

Philemon L. Chew William Duvall

Thomas T. Simmons Edward Warfield

Samuel Gott Louis Gassaway

Abner Linthicum Allen Dorsey

Henry Deaver Ebenezer Thomas

Caleb Poe Dr. Matthias Ham-

Caleb Dorsey mond

James P. Soper

Anderson Warfield

Thomas Griffith

James Mackubin

Horatio Ridout

William Brogden

Thomas Snowden

Henry Wayman

Col. Richard Dorsey

Joseph N. Stockett

Henry Maynardier

Brice J. Worthington

Joseph McCeney

John Johns

Richard Owings sen.

Charles S. Ridgely

Levy Court.

William Steuart

Col. Richard Dorsey

Jacob Franklin, jun.

Isaac Dorsey

Thomas H. Dorsey

Nich. Worthington

of Thomas

Henry Evans

Orphans Court.

James Mackubin

Leonard Sellman

Brice J. Worthington

For the Maryland Gazette.

The American nation should ever retain in

remembrance the brilliant victories that

have been recently achieved by our country-

men on the ocean. For seldom have we

heard of a greater display of nautical valour

than that already evinced in the conduct of

the triumvirate and their gallant comrades.

"They have fought a good fight" and merit,

for their illustrious exploits, the warmest eulo-

gism that can be bestowed on so worthy a

fraternity. The scene they have acted on the

vast national stage is eminently dignified, and

it is to their courage and dexterity that we

are indebted for such glorious achievements

as the conquests of the Guerriere, Macedoni-

an, &c.

When we behold the splendid actions of

our heroic marine band, it is much to be

lamented that our navy is small, and we feel

it incumbent on us to urge the necessity of

augmenting it as speedily as possible.

The power against whom we have waged

war is formidable, and possesses the means of

materially injuring us. Lord Coke, some-

where says "That the English fleet amongst

the ships of other nations, are like lions a-

mongst silly beasts, or falcons amongst fearful

fowl." But the reverse is true as regards

our navy. For we have been enough to

convince us that we are not inferior to that

nation in naval tactics, of which she herself

must be fully satisfied.

Had our maritime armament been gradu-

ally increasing from the year eighteen hundred;

we might at this critical crisis of our affairs

be enabled to distress the enemy greatly at

sea. On that element we have succeeded be-

yond our most sanguine expectations, con-

sidering the diminutiveness of our navy. Our

means of defence on the ocean have been

woefully neglected, and we shall have reason

perhaps when too late to regret our supine-

ness in this respect. A government that has

for its superfluity, liberty, should maintain, for the lawful protection of commerce, as well as the safety of the country, an effective naval force.

A Friend to the Navy.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Seldom has any Congress been in a worse predicament than the present. When meeting, there appeared some objects of great import to accomplish; but by what means to bring about plans necessary to put them in execution, seemed a grand desideratum with the democratic party. They had declared war, but found, after nearly a year's experience, an Army could not be raised to carry it on. This, then, was the first object which seemed to require attention. But a small part of the 25,000 men, who were to make a conquest of Canada, had been raised, and that few scattered from one extreme of the country to the other. To remove all obstacles to enlistment, and to raise a force with as much facility as possible, Mr. William brought forward some propositions, as obvious in their nature as they would have been admirable in practice had they been adopted. Even democrats shuddered at that proposition to frigate with mischief, should ever be made subjects of deliberative discussion. Accordingly they were rejected. What to amend all the claims which the father has to the duty and affections of his child, to seduce the ward from his guardian, to dissolve the obligations of master and servant, to release the debtor and let loose upon society a host of vagabonds? These were propositions which might have suited the dark divans of oriental barbarism, but not a legislature of an enlightened country. Men, however, must be had. To entice them into their service, great temptations have been offered in wages and bounty than was ever before known in a country. To obtain money to make good these engagements was another object of consideration. A fine opportunity now offered itself in the merchants' bonds. But here again democracy was staggered; to rob a merchant of property which had escaped the boisterous tempests of the ocean, and to capture of enemies, and which had been reported under faith of the government, seemed too unjust for men endowed with principle. But this doctrine had likewise its advocates and no doubt, but for the opposing eloquence of Quincy, Cheves, and a few others, a fortune would have taken place. With me like these, when doctrines so pregnant with evil were advanced, party considerations could have no weight. But there are men among them who would stick at nothing to gain a favorite point, and urge on the president in the war which has already heaped such disgrace upon the country. They adhere to him with the devotedness of a mullahman's faith, but few, however, lend him the aid of their physical means to accomplish his mighty projects. They, like the fiery malist, and many with as good sense, keep themselves aloof from danger, with an idle expectation that by continual barking, the foe at length may be frightened into submission! As well might they attempt to arrest the thunderbolt in its course, or quench the lightning in its ignition, as to think that man, independent man, may be conquered by wind-guns laden with paper shot. In our populous cities may be met at the corner of every street, warriors of imagination, whose bosoms glow with desire to be enrolled with the Philips and Alexanders of Macedon, and like them to be wading to conquest and glory. But while they make professions, and be thought patriots, while they can harangue with the eloquence of grog-shop politicians, and be looked on by the rabble as prodigies of wisdom, we may expect to see them on the shores of the St. Lawrence, or scaling the battlements of Quebec. Yes, they would be thought cooing with the immortal favour of his country, but never make any sacrifices to the public weal. Who then are these patriots in profession? These whifkey pot orators? Generally those who are loudst in their vociferations against the torques who established freedom upon this side the Atlantic; those most prolific in abuse against the immortal Washington; the foam and refuse of mankind, who were vomited on our shores by the terrible eruptions of Europe. Men of no principle. Such are the willing tools of intriguing demagogues, and with such men, despots have waded through blood to thrones. But without harrowing up the imagination with anticipated evils, let us go back to that memorable period when the first bulletin of Hull issued from Detroit. He is the man who backed in the smiles of executive patronage and confidence, and with two thousand men was to drive all Canada before him; his proclamation announced his approach; and as this mighty Don had told them that his was but the van of a numerous army, the poor inhabitants in this unpopular part of the country lay down their arms, expecting soon to see American soldiers swarming like Egypt's frogs upon their coast. Soon however he retreats; is pursued and taken. The general, to exculpate himself, magnifies the force of his enemy, and like Falstaff, magnifies one into seven buckram men. Could we expect any thing more from a braggadocio? But these are the favorites at court, they who dance attendance at the levees, and

inspire the confidence of the palace.

After finding it impossible sufficient for the reduction of the treasury to a state of ruin, the blood of many millions of property, for the sake of a few millions in Congress, it is fair to relinquish the war as a ruinous measure, and propose over. But here we shall land just from. After embarking in ways appeared visionary, the despair of the laurels they would seem to be attentive. An attempt to prosecute the means to carry it into within their reach, would this, then, seems to be the with our national rulers, to ride operates on, the one the other—Disgrace is a cruel and an inevitable consequence in the predicament they are keep up the appearance of they can mature a plan for however, before they sue for well to concentrate the venient point, and possess territory they have lost. American, true to the intention of his country, would acclamations of joy.

From the Portsmouth

TO THE MEN OF

Your government, although

then devoted to gunboats

been forced by him who

about your necks, to draw

for redress of injuries on

valour has been conspicuous

on has been unfortunate, I

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graceful surrender has lost

Another has been defeated

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brave and so am I. They

they will not.—Will you

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in which I, and my sile-

troops are about to engage

of Banker Hill, of Ben-

Detroit and Queensdown

talked twelve long years

of, and your readiness to

to the altar of Mars! I

yourself under my con-

lead you to "immortality"

lieve me, I glory in the

a battle in every well-

deep midnight draws her

the land—when heaven is

midst descending snow an-

is the time when I delight

long battalions, and turn-

ch by ruthless deeds! W

shall be safe. Not a Cana-

matron, shall be hurt. I

fore.

The present is the hour

is the age of heroes. Th

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A Friend to the Navy.

Maryland Gazette.

Congress been in a world
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these are the favorites at court
attendance at the levee, and

inspire the confidence of the little tenant of
the palace.

After finding it impossible to raise an army
sufficient for the reduction of Canada, after re-
ducing the treasury to a state of beggary, after
spilling the blood of many citizens, and wait-
ing millions of property, some of the leading
demons in Congress, it is said, are now willing
to relinquish the war as a ruinous and impolitic
measure, and propose overtures of peace—
But here we shall land just where we started
from. After embarking in a cause which al-
ways appeared visionary, these pilots of state
despair of the laurels they were to gather from
the rugged heights of Abraham. To retract
would seem to be attended with disgrace.—
An attempt to prosecute a measure, when
the means to carry it into execution are not
within their reach, would seem madness; if
this, then, seems to be the grand desideratum
with our national rulers, to know what to do.
Pride operates on the one hand, necessity on
the other—Disgrace is a concomitant of both
and an inevitable consequence. This, then,
is the predicament they are in.—They wish to
keep up the appearance of hostilities, until
they can mature a plan for retreat.—Perhaps,
however, before they sue for peace, it would
be well to concentrate the army at some con-
venient point, and pollsters themselves of the
territory they have lost. This done, every
American, true to the interests and independ-
ence of his country, would hail peace with
acclamations of joy.

From the Portsmouth Oracle. TO THE MEN OF FREDONIA.

Your government, although above all o-
thers devoted to gunboats and economy, have
been forced by him who twined the knot a-
bout your necks, to draw the sword and rely
for redress of injuries on the—pen. That
redress has been conspicuous. But the nation
has been unfortunate, hitherto, in the se-
lection of some who have directed it. A dis-
graceful surrender has lost you one army.—
Another has been defeated and taken. The
cause of these miscarriages is apparent—I
was not there.—The commanders were pop-
ular men, but "deficient alike of theory and
experience" in the art of war. But I have
theory and experience. And had not the gov-
ernment been blinded by having a Gun-boat
in one eye, and a Proclamation in t'other
it would have seen and appointed ME to com-
mand in the outfit.—But government has
discovered genius, wit and worth before it
was too late. In a few days I shall plant the
Fredonian standard in Canada! My troops are
here and so am I. They will conquer or
they will not.—Will you stand with your arms
folded, and look on the interesting struggle
in which I, and my silent, obedient, steady
troops are about to engage? You have heard
of Banker Hill, of Bennington, Saratoga, of
Detroit and Queenstown. Have you not
talked twelve long years, of your devotion
of, and your readiness to sacrifice your lives
to the altar of Mars! Arouse, then; put
yourselves under my command, and I will
lead you to "immortality and fame." Be-
lieve me, I glory in the tented field. I snuff
a battle in every wellborn breeze.—When
deep midnight draws her fable curtain round
the land—when heaven is wrapt in clouds—
midst descending snow and hail—then, then
in the time when I delight to draw out my
long battalions, and tarnish ungathered lau-
rels by ruthless deeds! Where I command, all
shall be safe. Not a Canadian child, maid or
matron, shall be hurt. If I conquer, 'tis to
live.

The present is the hour of renown. This
is the age of heroes. Theory and experience
are with ME. Laurels tarnished and ungar-
thered, are strewn thick beneath the proud
walls of Quebec. Would you not like to
pick them up, and deck your brows with
them? Would you not like to visit the tomb
of Montgomery, and take possession of the
place where he lies? If so, come on. Fame
is yours. If you do not, you will regret it;
and then the tear will roll down your cheek,
in mournful murmurs to your quivering chins.
Advance to our aid. I will wait for you.
I cannot name the day of my PLANTING.
But come on; and when you arrive you will
be here! Come in fives, halves, quarters
and eighths. I will put you together as you
arrive, and organize you for a short tour.
Ride to this place, and fend back your horses.
You will have no need of them to carry you
back again. I shall provide you with a char-
iot of fame, to be drawn by all the Gulls
that can be collected by Proclamation. Will
not this induce you to come on? If you
have any hesitations, any painful forebod-
ings respecting the issue—go to your glass and
drink deep of patriotic spirit, and then let
me for this place before the beligerent in-
fluence shall have time to evaporate. But remem-
ber, that every man who accompanies us, places
himself under my command, and shall submit
to the salutary restraints of being killed in
bloody battle.

JONATHAN WINDMILL,
Brigadier General.
Camp near Proclamation Green,
Nov. 30th, 1812.

William Bates,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Now occupies the office formerly occu-
pied by Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for
stock in The City Bank of Baltimore, will
be opened for 1,300 shares for Anne-Ar-
undel county, on the first Monday in March,
at Mr. William Brewer's tavern in Anna-
polis.

January 14, 1813.

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & WEEMS

Being anxious to settle up the books of their
late business, once more earnestly request all per-
sons indebted to them, either by note or open ac-
count, to settle the same with Ridgely and Wendell
on or before the 20th of February next, as further
indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse to
comply with the above request may expect suits
to be brought against them for the money.

Jan. 14, 1813.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis,
January 1, 1813.

John S. Allen. Nicholas Baldwin, Conn Brown,
Monsieur Coselle, William Chambers, John Cox,
Clement Dorsey, George F. Dick, Amos Delworth
John B. Davis, Monsieur Demorant, George Dav-
is George Everson (2), Benjamin Franklin
Richard Gray, (2), Sarah Hall Messrs Hartford &
Stephen, Richd. Hall, of Ewd Dr. Edward Har-
ris, Mary Hall. Stephen Johnson, Anne Jones,
Andrew H. Kleinschmidt, Henry Kildier, Adam
Knott, Mary Keating, Wm Kilty, John Love,
Wm. Lovering, Wm Meador, Chas. McCoy,
Horatio McElerny, Wm Nichols, John Polk,
Noble Palmer, Samuel Riley (2), Caleb Read,
Wm R. S. Walter Simpson, David Shults Gar-
rett Tracey, John Tillott, Peter White, Capt
James White, Jas. W. Walsh, Richd. P. Wa-
thers, Annapolis.

Thos. Bicknell, (2), John Bennett, Snell Bridge
Richard Conner (2), Rev. John W. Compton,
Augustine Gambrell, The Clerk to the Commis-
sioners of the Tax A. A. County, Capt. John
Hall Richard Kerby Stephen Lee, The Rec-
tor of St. Anne's Parish, The Rev. Wm. Nind,
Westmoreland, Oliver Norris, Queen-Caroline
Parish, Gassaway Middle (2), Eliza Penington,
Fort Severn, Nathan Porter John D. Summers,
Fort Madison, Anne-Arundel county.

John Monroe, P. M.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the re-
cess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associ-
ate judge for the third judicial district of Mary-
land, by petition in writing of BENJAMIN LUSBY
of said county, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said ads, a schedule of his property,
and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he
can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition;
and having satisfied me that he has resided in the
state of Maryland for two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application; having also
stated that he is in confinement for debt, and
having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do here-
by order and adjudge, that the person of the said
Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement,
& that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted
in the Maryland Gazette for three months suc-
cessively before the third Monday in April next,
to give notice to his creditors to appear before the
county court of said county on the said third
Monday of April next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew
cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin
Lusby should not have the benefit of said ads as
prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh
day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

WANTED.

A person to undertake the making of
COPPERAS: Any one competent to the
work, on a large scale, may be accommo-
dated with a valuable situation. Apply to
the Editor.

Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1813.

NEW TAVERN, ON THE ROAD TO BALTIMORE.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform
his friends & the public generally, that he has
opened a tavern on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore,
at the place known by the name of PORTER'S
BRANCH, being just half way between the two
Cities; the improvements are entirely new and
commodious; and well calculated for the accom-
modation of travellers. And having furnished
himself with the best of liquors, of every descrip-
tion, as well as every other article in his line, he
flatters himself he will receive a share of public pa-
tronage, as no exertion shall be wanting on his
part to give general satisfaction. Private dinners
for select parties can be had at the shortest notice.
The tavern, being situated in a part of the country
well calculated to give amusement to gentlemen
disposed to amuse themselves by fox hunting,
during the seasons, they are informed that they
can be accommodated with every thing in his line
at the shortest notice.

January 7, 1813.

For Sale

A Negro Woman, aged 32, with four
Children, three girls and a boy, the eldest
daughter nine years of age, the second
four, the boy's age seven. Enquire at the
Gazette Office.

October 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or
some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of
said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November
session, 1805, and the several supplements there-
to.

January 7, 1813.

William Foxcroft.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of
Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will ex-
pose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of
January instant, at the Tavern of James Hun-
ter, in the city of Annapolis,

Several Negroes,

Belonging to the estate of Robert Welch, of Jno.
lave of the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit:
Two Negro Men, one about nineteen and the
other about twenty-five years of age. Also two
Negro Women, one about fifty years and the
other about twenty-two years of age, with two
children. Also three Negro Girls, one six years
old, one twelve years old, and the other sixteen
years old. The foregoing property will be sold on
a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with good and sufficient security, with
interest from the day of sale. The same will
commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until the
whole are sold.

Benjamin Welch, Executor.
January 7, 1813.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now re-
side, containing about six hundred and sixty
acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a
healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of
wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar:
it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and
about four acres in clover. This land lies within
two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles
from Pig Point, and about the same distance
from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit pur-
chasers, if desired. For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.

Samuel Harrison.
Sept. 24, 1812.

20,000 Dollars—Cash

Now on foot in the Potomack and Shenan-
doah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of	\$ 20,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
7 do.	1,000
12 do.	500
30 do.	100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$ 15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.
Besides a vast number of small prizes, and
not near 112 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$ 9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
Book-seller, George-town.
Who sold a great part of the Capital Pri-
zes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly
attended to. Prize Tickets in this and
other Lotteries taken in payment for tick-
ets. All lottery information gratis.
December 10, 1812.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received at her shop in Church-
street, Annapolis, a few dozen well
selected Baltimore made Ladies
dress and undress

X Shoes and Slippers,
With a few Rand Morocco and Calf ditto.
All of which she will dispose of on the
most reduced Baltimore retail prices

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county
will meet on the eighteenth of January next, in the
City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts
of the Inspectors of Tobacco and Supervisors of
the public roads, and to lay and proportion the
Levy on the said county. By order
Wm. S. Green, Clk. L. C. A. A. C.

Livery Stables.

THE subscriber having his Stables in
good order for the reception of Horses re-
spectfully solicits the favors of the Public.
The utmost attention will be paid to horses
entrusted to his care.

NEHEMIAH HOLLAND.

B. He is likewise prepared to carry
expresses to any part of the state at the
shortest notice, with despatch. N. H.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of
Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, Having become a Candidate
for the Office of Sheriff at the next Elec-
torial period, have thought proper to give
this early notice of my intention to do so.
On this occasion I earnestly solicit the
support of my fellow-citizens: Should my
efforts be crowned with success, it would
be the object of my care to discharge the
duties that would devolve on me with jus-
tice and humanity.

REZIN SPURRIER.
Annapolis, October 8, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting ei-
ther with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way
whatever, on the lands belonging to John P. Meek-
ins, John Linthicum, and Joshua Linthicum, in
South River Neck, now in the possession of Jo-
shua Linthicum, as they will be dealt with accord-
ing to law.

Dec. 24 Joshua Linthicum.
3w.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN

The MARYLAND GAZETTE having near-
ly completed an age of 70 years, the Editor
proposes, in the course of a few weeks, to
publish it on a Larger and Improved Plan.

The advantages of a Journal printed at
the seat of the State Government, are so
evident that they scarcely demand a notice.

In addition to the Debates of Congress,
the Editor will have it frequently in his
power to give interest to his columns by
sketches of the proceedings and debates of
the State Legislature; which, if not re-
ported with stenographical accuracy, shall
at least be found faithful in substance.
He proposes also, occasionally, to give
Abstracts of the Proceedings in our Su-
perior Courts of Judicature; and, when
the importance of the subject will justify
it, Reports of the Arguments of Counsel,
and the Opinions of the Court.

In the subject of Politics he has indeed
hitherto taken little concern; not that he
feared to express his opinions, but believ-
ing that the defence of correct principles
required not his feeble aid, he left it (and
as some may think wisely) to more able
advocates. Submitting, however, to the
opinions of those on whose friendly zeal
and better judgment he could rely, he has
determined to give his paper a decided
political character. He is not unmindful
of the difficulties of the undertaking; he
is well aware that they, who do not bow
down to the golden Image, must be con-
tented to be charged with heresies—to
have their motives misrepresented—their
faith doubted, and themselves threatened
with Fire and Faggots, or "Hemp and
Confiscation!" as it is too often, unfortu-
nately, the lot of those who undertake the
thankless task of observing and explaining
the aspects of the times; who foretell
dangers, and call for preparation, to be
heard with impatience, and generally with
suspicion. He has seen a spirit of intol-
erance displayed even on the floor of Con-
gress, and in the Ministerial Cabinet and
Presses, which requires of the minority,
not only that they patiently submit to the
measures of government, however oppres-
sive or ruinous, but that they subscribe to
the infallibility of the men in power. As
it is his determination not to submit to such
a species of Tyranny, he will speak freely
of Public Men and Measures.

Whilst he feels a confidence, almost
amounting to reverence, in the orthodoxy
of that political faith which WASHINGTON
thought the truly Catholic, he will never
assail the motives of those who may differ
with him, unless palpably and flagrantly
impure; he will endeavour to have charity
for the uncharitable, and to tolerate the
intolerant. The freedom of opinion he
esteems the highest privilege of freemen;
but the freedom to disseminate falsehood,
licentiousness and malignity, without re-
straint, is the unhappy and dangerous
freedom of political reprobates.

Such is the office which the Editor has
undertaken, and such the principles by
which he will be guided, he will endeavour
to execute it faithfully, uninfluenced by
personal consideration, in the firm reliance
that the cause of truth and correct policy
must ultimately triumph.

CONDITIONS.

The Maryland Gazette will be publish-
ed twice a week during the Session of the
Legislature, and once a week the residue
of the year.

It shall be neatly and correctly printed
on a super-royal sheet, at Three Dollars
per annum—Payable in Advance.

Wanted

TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR.

A NEGRO WOMAN,
who understands House Work, for which
a liberal price will be given. Inquire at
this Office.
Sept. 17.

82. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act declaring what shall be evidence in certain cases therein mentioned.

83. An act for the benefit of the heirs of James Wilton, late of Somerset county, deceased.

84. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake Bay.

85. An act for the relief of Samuel Kerr, of Kent county.

86. An act for the relief of John Bullen, of Talbot county.

87. An act annulling the marriage of Elijah Shay and Rose Shay, of Somerset county.

88. An act to lay out and open a road in Talbot county.

89. An act to incorporate a company in the city of Baltimore, entitled, The United Hose and Suction Engine Company.

90. An act for the relief of George P. Stevenson.

91. An act for the benefit of Mary Still, Esther Still, and Edith Still, of Caroline county.

92. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington and George-town, passed at November session 1803.

93. An act for the relief of Robert Bruff.

94. An act to provide for taking special bail in actions of trespass *quare clausum fregit*.

95. An act for the relief of Rachel Roberts, of the city of Annapolis.

96. An act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to remit a part of the money paid by James Fletcher for the materials of the old court house of said county.

97. An act to authorize and direct the sheriff of Montgomery county to execute a deed or deeds therein mentioned.

98. An act for the relief of John Messler and David Rinehart, trustees of James Farquhar, of Frederick county.

99. An act for the relief and benefit of Sarah Stinchcomb.

100. An act authorizing Benjamin Leitch, former collector of Calvert county, to complete his collection.

101. An act to alter and amend a certain road in Harford county.

102. An act authorizing the levy court of Cecil county to open a road in said county.

103. An act to lay out a road from Robert Wilton's tavern on the Old York road.

104. An act for the relief of Nancy Rouse, of Caroline county.

105. An act to lay out and make public a road in Kent county.

106. An act authorizing John Newton, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester county, to complete his collection.

107. An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Talbot county.

108. An act for the relief of Abraham Broom, of Talbot county.

109. An act for the benefit of John, James, William and Ann Elizabeth Johnson, heirs and devisees of Barnett Johnson, and Benjamin Rigdon, of Harford county.

110. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for building a Malonic Hall in the city of Baltimore, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

111. An act for the relief of Henry Sprague, now of the city of Baltimore.

112. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

113. An act to authorize the levy court of Washington county to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

114. An act to make public a road from Hancock, in Washington county, to Cumberland in Allegany county, and for other purposes.

115. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Joshua Fleming, late of Worcester county, deceased.

116. An act to repeal an act therein mentioned.

117. An act annulling the marriage of Robert Offley, and Sarah his wife, of Queen-Anne's county.

118. An act for opening and extending Aisquith-street in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.

119. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the opening of Bridge-street in the eastern precincts of the city of Baltimore.

120. An act to extend Forrest and Goodman-streets, southerly, from the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

121. An act for opening & extending Low-street in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.

122. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for building a new gaol in Baltimore county.

123. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Cambridge Academy.

124. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to appoint commissioners to grade and level the several squares, streets, lanes and alleys in the precincts of Baltimore west of Jones's Falls.

125. An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing the Lutheran church in Middle-town in Frederick county.

126. An act to correct a mistake in the record therein mentioned.

127. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out a road from William Sink-clair's plantation to Vaughan's Mine Run and Gunpowder Mills, and from thence to the Owl Branch.

128. An additional supplement to a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State.

129. An act to confirm an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

130. An act annulling the marriage of Jerome Buonaparte, and Elizabeth Buonaparte, of the city of Baltimore.

131. An act authorizing Thomas Saulsbury, late sheriff and collector of Caroline county, to complete his collection.

132. An act to alter the time of holding Baltimore county court.

133. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Elkton to Christiana bridge.

134. An act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes.

135. An act recognizing the coin of the United States and the value of foreign coins as established by the acts of the congress of the United States.

136. An act for the improvement of the Baltimore theatre.

137. An act for the relief of James Fennell.

138. An act relating to the governor and council of this State.

139. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to grant a public road and confirm the same in the upper part of Queen-Anne's county.

140. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Great Choptank River, at or near Dover Ferry.

141. An act for the benefit of Matilda Turner, of the city of Baltimore.

142. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to change the name of George-town Cross Roads, in Kent county.

143. An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Sufquehanna, at or near Rock Run.

144. An act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county.

145. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein.

146. An act to lay out and open a road in Baltimore county.

147. An act for the benefit of Margaret Lamb, of the city of Annapolis.

148. An act authorizing an appropriation for the penitentiary of this State.

149. A Supplement to revive, amend and continue, an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the District of Columbia, where it crosses the post road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, through Montgomery and Frederick counties, to Frederick-town.

150. An act for the support of William M. Chaney, of Anne-Arundel county.

151. An act for the relief of Alice Graycroft.

152. An act to establish and confirm the Falls turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Richard Caton's Lime Kiln.

153. An act for the relief of Samuel W. Beck, of Prince-George's county.

154. An act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county a sum of money to build a bridge over the White Marsh Run, in Baltimore county, on the road leading from Belle-Air to the city of Baltimore.

155. An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian Congregation of Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties.

156. An act for the benefit of Moses Grier, of Worcester county.

157. An act for draining a branch of Swamp called Bee Tree Swamp, lying in Worcester county.

158. An act vesting the property therein mentioned in certain trustees for the use and benefit of the Society of Friends or people called Quakers, constituting the monthly meeting of Baltimore for the eastern district, in the city of Baltimore.

159. An act for founding an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of The University of Maryland.

160. An act to sell part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased.

161. An act to make public a road in Queen-Anne's county.

162. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Peters, of Prince-George's county.

163. A Supplement to an act passed at November session seventeen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, An act respecting the roads in Somerset and Worcester counties.

164. An act for the relief of George Michael Conradt, of Frederick county.

165. An act to stop a public road in Prince George's county.

166. An act respecting certain land certificates in Washington county.

167. An act for the relief of Andrew Porter Evans, a purchaser of confiscated property.

168. An act annulling the marriage of Vincent P. Taylor, and Elizabeth, his wife.

169. An act to lay out and open a road in Anne-Arundel county.

170. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act authorizing the levy court of Prince-Georges county, to open a road in said county.

171. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to extend M^dElderry street, in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.

172. An act for the relief of Debby Ann McCoy, an infant, of Anne-Arundel county.

173. An act to make public an old road leading from South river church to intersect the Annapolis road to West river.

174. An act for the relief of Charles Thompson, of Dorchester county.

175. An act for the benefit of James Gouty, Mary Gouty, Lucretia Gouty, and John Stevens Gouty, orphan children of Zachariah Gouty, late of Caroline county, deceased.

176. An act to lay out a road in Baltimore county.

177. An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

178. An act to repeal so much of the laws of this State as requires property qualification in jurors.

179. An act to authorize William Courts, of Charles county, to remove and bring into this State certain negroes.

180. An act to establish a Bank in the city of Baltimore to be called The City Bank of Baltimore.

181. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents.

182. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a Fire Engine in Cumberland in Allegany county.

183. An act authorizing Robert Welch, of Benjamin, former collector of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collection.

184. An act for the removal of certain proceedings against General Henry Lee, of the city of Alexandria, from the county court of Baltimore county, to the county court of Montgomery county, and for other purposes.

185. An act for the relief of William Smith and others, of the city of Baltimore.

186. An act for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Chelly and Henrietta Chelly, late of Calvert county, deceased.

187. An act authorizing James Sloan, sen. of the city of Baltimore, as attorney for doctor Joseph Mackrill, to execute a deed to Edward Harris for the lands therein mentioned.

188. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for extending and uniting Holliday-street in the city of Baltimore.

189. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Havre de Grace.

190. An act for the relief of Peter G. Clarke.

191. An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State.

192. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

193. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

194. An act providing for the appointment of Bailiffs, for the city of Baltimore.

195. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

The Speaker, with the rest of the members, returned and resumed the chair.

The House adjourns until the first Monday in October next.

UPTON S. REID, Clk.

For Sale,
3X LIGHT AND FAITHFUL BUILT
Travelling GIG,
With PLATED HARNESS—both equally as good as new. Inquire of the Printer.
December 31.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Danzy Brown, of said county, praying for the relief of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Danzy Brown be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Danzy Brown should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

I WISH TO SELL,
2 or 3 likely young negro women,
Two of them have each a male child. They will be sold low, to persons in the state, for cash. Apply to
Joseph G. Harrison,
Near Friendship, A. A. county.
December 3.

THE CHRONICLE,
OR,
AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND LITERATURE. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
By JOHN E. HALL, late of Baltimore, assisted by several men of letters.
This work will be devoted to the following subjects: 1. An Annual History of Europe—2. A Congressional History of the United States, with occasional notices of important proceedings in the State Legislature—3. Public Documents—4. A Register of Remarkable Occurrences—5. Biographical Sketches of persons distinguished at the Bar or in the Pulpit, in the Closet or the Field—6. Proceedings of learned Societies, at home and abroad—7. An Annual History of Literature, foreign and domestic—8. Essays on Miscellaneous Topics and Poetical Effusions—9. Statistical Reports.
Price six dollars per annum—To be published in four quarterly numbers.
Subscriptions received by Geo. Sharpe & Co.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain ROBERT DENNY, 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, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
Augusta Denny, Admr.
December 31.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, in some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.
John O'Hara, Jr.
December 3.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.
ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH PEARCE, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements as prayed.
Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Dec. 31, 1812.

Augustus Uz,
Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of
Colouring and Ornamenting Walls,
either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and durability given.
October 8.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS
Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly-yearly, for the undrawn amount of principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1841; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.
Albert Gallatin.
Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET.
Price—Two Dollars.
From the N. Y. Evening Post.
In the year 1801, the first of their abundance, to give those faithful servants of the nation, and obtain individuals an uncommon facility.
"Jehurun waxed fat and was not enough to be free as the earth, it was not enough to be rich, it was not enough to be powerful, it was not enough to be wise, it was not enough to be a nation, and obtain individuals an uncommon facility.
No, all this was nothing. A full, smooth rapid stream, enough to be the envy of the portion of the globe, and to vine and under his own figs, present and fearless of the curse of war, of pestilence swept with their destructive inhabitants of other clime.
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TO SELL,
young negro
men,
a male child. They will
in the state, for cash. Ap-
Joseph G. Harrison,
county.

IRONICLE,
OR,
NEW OF HISTORY, PO-
LITERATURE,
AND DOMESTIC.
of Baltimore, assisted by
men of letters.

devoted to the following
History of Europe—2. A
of the United States, with
important proceedings in
Public Documents—3. Bio-
graphical Occurrences—4. Bio-
persons distinguished at the
in the Closet of the Field-
Societies, at home and
History of Literature, for
Essays on Miscellaneous
diffusions—5. Statistical Re-
annum—To be published in
received by Geo. Sharpe

NOTICE.
having obtained letters of ad-
personal estate of Captain
of Anne-Arundel county,
persons having claims against
deceased to present the same
for settlement, and all per-
said estate to make imma-

NOTICE.
reby gives notice, that he is
Anne-Arundel county court,
thereof, in the record of
benefit of the ad for the relief
debtors, passed November
several supplements thereto
John O'Hara,
Esq.

County Court, September
term, 1812.

the judges of Anne-Arundel
in writing of Joseph P.
county, praying the benefit
of sundry insolvent debtors
Session, eighteen hundred
eral supplements thereto, upon
in the said act, and the
schedule of his property, and
ers, on oath, as far as he can
either with the assent of
them in value to his obtaining
act, being annexed to his said
court being satisfied by the
that he has resided in the
period of two years immed-
application, and that he has
notice of his intention to make
ordered and adjudged that the
ree, by causing a copy of the
in the Maryland Gazette, once
successive months, before the
April next, give notice to his
before the said county court,
city of Annapolis, on the said
of recommending a trustee
and to shew cause, if any they
Joseph P. Pearce shall make
said act and its supplements.

WM. S. GREEN, Ck.

ustus Uz,
informs the Citizens of
the earnest solicitations of un-
stable inhabitants he has made
is now enabled, to devote his
benefit and gratification, with
mode of

Ornamenting Walls,
of paper hangings, or otherwise
useful invention is too generally
the Union to need any further
tions, in writing, left at Mr.
point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's
rough specimen of the work
be strictly attended to, and all
on respecting expenses and du-

14

OF OLD SIX PER
DEFERRED STOCKS
act of Congress, entitled, "An
subscription for the old six per
stocks, and providing for the
same," passed on the 6th day of
will be opened on the first day
at the Treasury, and at the
and will continue open till the
next, for receiving subscrip-
per cent and deferred stocks, in-
duced by the said act. New cer-
ificates from the first day of the
subscription shall be made, at
er centum per annum, payable
for the unredeemed amount of
old six per cent and deferred
be subscribed, will be issued at
the Loan Office respectively
ck subscribed may at the time
the new stock will be redeemable
of the United States at any time
of December, 1824; but no re-
be made except for the whole
ack standing at the time, to the
prior, on the books of the treas-
missioners of loans respectively,
least six months previous public
ended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin,
Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth YEAR.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1813.

No. 3446]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

In the year 1801, the American people
fired with a dull monotonous prosperity, and
fick of their abundance, turned away in dis-
gust from those faithful servants whose prudence,
forethought and honesty had made them respect-
table as a nation, and obtained for them as
individuals an uncommon portion of earthly
felicity.

"Jethurum waxed fat and kicked"—It was
not enough to be free as the air of Heaven;
it was not enough to be respected by the na-
tions of the earth; it was not enough to roll
in wealth and to progress towards greatness
with a full, smooth rapid current; it was not
enough to be the envy of man in every other
portion of the globe, and to sit under his own
vine and under his own fig tree, enjoying the
present and fearless of the future, while the
curse of war, of pestilence, or of famine,
swept with their destructive beams over the
inhabitants of other climes.

No, all this was nothing; for the Philo-
sophic Jefferson assured Jethurum that his hap-
piness was a specious dream, that he was float-
ing on the calm of despotism in which he
would soon sink to rise no more; that he must
immediately seek on the tempestuous sea of
liberty to regain and preserve his lost rights.

What a strange compound of credulity and
obstinacy is man? while in the full enjoyment
of blessings, which no people since the crea-
tion had tasted in such overflowing measure,
the inhabitants of this land were persuaded
by demagogues to believe that they were
wretchedly oppressed; that their liberties were
in danger; that the great and good men who
had braved death in every form and risked ev-
ery evil to establish those liberties on a per-
manent foundation had, on the brink of the
grave, formed a plan for their destruction;
that Washington, Jay, Adams, Hamilton,
Madison, Ames, and the best and worthiest
men in the country, were in the pay of a for-
eign government conspiring against their hap-
piness, and that the curse and scum of the na-
tion, the Jeffersons, the Gallatins, the Gal-
landers, the Duanees, and their vile and aban-
doned associates, had discovered the plot, and
were entitled for the disclosure to their grati-
tude and confidence.

A Christian people who could elevate to the
highest action a philosopher whose religious
creed might be accommodated to the abomina-
tions of Pagan idolatry, but could never have
communion with the pure and self denying
precepts of the gospel; who could run mad
after a moralist whose practical expositions are
at war with the common safety of the human
species—who could dignify with the epithet
of "virtuous" the wretch who paid the assas-
sins of character for slandering a Washington,
would have no trifling reason to expect evil
and anticipate calamity.

The effects of federal policy, however, still
continued to advance, for a short period after
the elevation of Mr. Jefferson, the prosperity
of the nation.

While any part of the treasure accumulat-
ed by their predecessors remained, the Gene-
ral swelled his annual reports of millions in
the treasury by the sale of every thing which
could be turned into money—with a parade
and ostentation by which a generous man
would have felt himself disgraced, and with a
deceitfulness which an honest man would have
spurned, he claimed all the merit of a prosper-
ity which was fast hastening to a close—It
was the natural, and in some respects neces-
sary result of those prudent political combinations
which had been in operation some time before
the country was cursed by his experiments.

The effects of a contrary system were not
immediately apparent. The ebb and flow of
nations, like the tides of the ocean, cannot
suddenly be arrested. But the deluge which
swells the rivers, sweeping in its course the
peaceful hamlet, and spreading universal
desolation and dismay, was at last arrested
and turned them—Every thing takes the downward
course, and each moment brings along some
mark of its wretched fury. Now a bridge
which had lately united opposite shores and
perhaps reconciled contending interests—now
the ruins of a cottage, in which peaceful and
happy industry found the gratification of all
its wants and of half its wishes, and perhaps
a little further the floating and lifeless remains
of its late contented inhabitants—All is chang-
ed! The lowing herds, the whistling ploughboy,
the hum of business, and the cheerful song of
industry, have given place to ruined villages,
desolated fields, to a frightful silence—
All is changed indeed!

If a hurricane had swept over our beloved
country from each extremity, its devastations

dreadful as it might have been, would have
fallen short, far short of that awful waste and
miserable to which the measures of foolish and
wicked rulers have reduced us. No longer
is the boastful comparison officially brought
forward by the Genevan—"Thus and thus
it was in federal times, see the difference and
applaud my great financial talents!" is no longer
the language of his reports. Those ef-
fects of prudence, skill, and a wise foresight
by which cunning concealed want of talent,
have been swept away by wasteful economy
and ridiculous experiments. The merchants
of this nation, through whom alone the gov-
ernment can ever collect its revenue, and
who have even thrown themselves forward in
its support, have been ruined by its hatred of
their prosperity, they are now but little bet-
ter than a set of bankrupts. Perhaps hardly
one of twenty of those, whose intelligence,
skill and enterprise did honor to the country,
at the baleful period of Jefferson's election,
who were then surrounded by happy families
and blessed with the greatest abundance have
survived through the disastrous years which
have followed, and of the few that remain their
feeble and sickly countenance give warning of
the pestilential atmosphere in which they have
been enveloped. The happiness and peace
and honor of the nation have been sacrificed
by a strange coincidence of views between its
rulers and the great enemy of human hap-
piness—the usurper of the throne of the Capits.
An unambitious people, ignorant of the arts
of war, and unprepared to meet its horrors,
and desirous of maintaining the relations of peace
with all the world, are suddenly plunged into
a contest with the only nation of the earth
which could possibly injure them; with that
nation too with whom it should have been their
wish, as it certainly was their interest, to cul-
tivate the most intimate connections, whose
wants and whose superfluities were exactly
the reverse of our own, and with whom it
was therefore in every point of view most im-
portant to maintain a good understanding.—
The fairy scenes of peace have vanished; we
hear on every side the noise of war, its groans
and cries are fit music for the gloomy soul of the
iron king, but they grate harshly on our ears.
Its alarms thicken around us, and a little mo-
ment may bring it at our doors. No longer
is the tale of thousands slaughtered on the
fields of battle listened to with the ears
of a cold and speculative curiosity. An in-
terest, a dreadful interest, now arrests the at-
tention, and makes each little incident of im-
portance, while we seek to realize the awful
horrors of a scene which may soon become all
our own.

War, at all times a curse, and under the
most promising circumstances pregnant with
unimagined evils, to the American people,
and at this present moment, is big with cal-
amity, and comes upon them like the light-
ning of heaven, which can neither be avoid-
ed nor repelled.

At one extremity of the land, the wretch-
ed African, who has been scourged and tor-
tured and trampled into the very dust by those
advocates of equal rights, whose vain and
empty declamations, like the Syren's song,
have captivated, ensnared, and ruined their
country, rises like a giant from his slumbers,
and threatens to retaliate upon his proud op-
pressor a portion of the misery he has so long
been made to suffer. At the other extremity
a nation of freemen, rude as the winds which
bind their fions in chains, and wild as their
own forest untracked by the foot of man,
armed and protected, and led on by the dis-
ciplined bands of the experienced officers of our
marital toe, have already annihilated two ar-
mies arrayed against them for conquest under
the American Eagle.—The savage hordes
which lie scattered through the immense wil-
dernesses of the west, have united their num-
erous tribes against us, and are carrying destruc-
tion and death in their most horrid form a-
mongst the unprotected population of the na-
tional suburbs. If the scalping knife and to-
mahawk, and all the horrid circumstance of
savage warfare, had not been arrested and
withheld by the hand of a generous enemy;
if his own forbearance had not refused to be-
nefit by the blunders of ignorance and the
wicked negligence of a corrupt, intriguing,
feeble cabinet, out of pity to the wretched
victims of its blind and wicked policy, the
blood which has been drawn in partial streams
from the extremities, would have rushed in
torrents from the heart; the alarm which
now drives in the outposts, would have spread
consternation through the camp.

On the sea board too, which for more than
1300 miles is lined with defenceless cities,
where the riches of the nation are gathered
up; whose inhabitants love the arts of peace
and dread the strife of blood; the profligate
negligence of wicked rulers has abandoned all
to the mere mercy of the enemy, who at any
moment he pleases can enter our harbors, and
is only restrained by his own humanity from
setting fire to our habitations and converting
the shores of former prosperity into heaps of
ruins—whose thousand ships have swept and

ry from the ocean, and now hold its sove-
reignty against a world in arms.

Like the wretched mariner who has intau-
tiously ventured into the verge of those cir-
cles of death which surround the Norwegian
Maelfstrom, and with folded arms yields him-
self the unresisting victim of a fate which he
cannot escape! Unhappy America is carried
along by the current of her destiny towards
the horrid gulf which threatens to entomb
the hopes of her children, the dear bought
purchase of her sages and her heroes. When
the moment arrives in which self deception
can no longer be practised, and the mental
vision becomes cleared to the full perception
of the fate that awaits her, what will then a-
vail her cries and her tears and her late repen-
tance.

What a strange compound of credulity and
obstinacy is man; he can be persuaded to
cast from him the cup of blessings to turn
with angry pride from the friend who boun-
tified him, and warus because he loves him, and
would cheerfully shed his blood in his defence.
He can abandon the wife of his bosom, the
mother of his children, and with cold un-
concern witness the pangs which distract her
at his unfaithfulness; but he clings to the
hollow-hearted prostitute who flatters his pas-
sions while she ruins his hopes—he hangs up-
on the words of the artful demagogue who
amuses him with shadows while she runs
away with the most important realities. At
first sight all this seems very strange. That
man should be so easily persuaded to give up
peace and happiness and ease; the blessings
of a quiet life here, and the prospects and
promises of a benign religion hereafter, and
that he should hug disease, and poverty, and
misery to his bosom, that he should become
enamoured of war and bloodshed and set
down contented with the present wretchedness
and future horrors of profligate enjoyment,
seems indeed not easy to be accounted for—
But when we consider that man is led by his
passions more than by his understanding,
that the unlimited indulgence of the passions
debases the moral senses, and that in propor-
tion as the one or the other give the rules
and form the habits of life, man progresses in
intellectual and moral improvement, is raised
above this world and prepared for a better;
or sinks below the level of his species, and is
affiliated to the brutes in his appetites and
pleasures; we at once perceive, that in reflect-
ing the good and in choosing the evil, in giv-
ing up the greater to obtain the less, in hat-
ing his friends who oppose and restrain, and in
loving his enemies who flatter, deceive and
ruin him, man follows the usual bent and ineli-
nation of his character. It is his nature.
But if to do evil be his nature and character,
to suffer for that evil is his just destiny. If
he refuse the lessons of wisdom and experi-
ence; if he turn from the voice of warning,
regardless of the admonitions of parental ten-
derness, or of friendly solicitude; if he
throw the reins on the neck of his lusts, and
furiously drive over the most sacred principles,
trampling under foot the best men and the
most awful obligations, what can be expected
but the curse of a just God, in bringing to
pass upon so much folly and wickedness all
their dreadful effects and consequences; for
in the political and moral, as in the natu-
ral world, there is a chain of causes and
effects, which as certainly follow each other
as summer and winter, feed time and har-
vest.

The phenomena of the present day are in-
deed calculated to fill with dismay the bosom
of the patriot, and portend to the real friend
of man in every clime the disappointment of
his hopes in the destruction of transatlantic
liberty. The fate of the United States at
no very remote period is destined to afford a
another proof that men are too corrupt to en-
dure free governments; and to form a me-
morable admonition to posterity in addition to
all those that now mark with lines of mourn-
ing and of blood the page of history. "They
are destined to become the prey of abandon-
ed villains and to suffer all the evils which
folly, and selfishness, and profligacy can in-
flict; to endure all the horrors of foreign
and civil wars, and to see that freedom of
which they once had indeed cause to boast,
whose boundaries were co-extensive with in-
dividual safety and happiness, plundered by
designing demagogues, narrowed continually
by intrigue and corruption, and at last, bro-
ken down by ambition, supported, perhaps,
by foreign mercenaries."

As surely as the nation turned away from
office and from confidence the good men who
had conducted it to prosperity—As surely as
the nation placed in office and confidence
wicked men, who acknowledged no other re-
ligion than the gratification of their passions,
and no other tie than self-interest—As surely
as the consequence has already been the loss
of honour, the loss of wealth, the loss of
commerce, the loss of peace, the deteriora-
tion of real property, ruined merchants, an
empty treasury—an increasing public debt,
the certainty of enormous taxes, large and

increasing military establishments. A con-
gress whole duty consists in a blind submissi-
on to the executive will, who have already
established rules for debate which entirely
destroy the liberty of speech; and have placed
in the hands of the executive a sum of mo-
ney large enough to corrupt and silence the
press. As surely as the peace and honour
and prosperity of the nation have been com-
mitted to executive discretion and have been
betrayed—so surely is the time at hand
when the men of property, of character, of
families throughout the country, who have
been heretofore acting under the blindness of
an interested policy and carelessly adventur-
ing the best hopes of posterity to promote
their own little views, will most bitterly la-
ment, in their own sufferings, in the wretch-
edness of their families, and perhaps, in the
loss of every thing dear to them as citizens,
and as men, their wickedness and their folly.
AN AMERICAN.

From the United States Gazette.

AMERICAN NAVY.

The navy, aye, the navy, our democrats
contend is the god of their idolatry. We are
led to speculate a little on this wonderful re-
volution in their opinions. How does it hap-
pen in the nature of things that this es-
tablishment which they have exhauled language
to find opprobrious epithets for, becomes all
at once an object of their reverence? Why
do we hear nothing more of gun-boats, tor-
pedoes, and other sea monsters? We will ex-
plain this seeming phenomenon. Be it known
then, that when war was first declared against
Britain, our wise rulers had no more idea of
success by the means of a navy, than they
had of attacking England by the means of
balloons. Canada, Canada, was their object,
it was the burthen of all their songs, and the
theme of all their panegyrics. That country
was ripe for revolt; and the mere ceremony
of declaring war was to put us into complete
possession. In the meantime patriotic meet-
ings were held to stimulate congress on to a
declaration of war, in which Canada was
stormed and taken and reduced to a colony
by resolutions. At length the happy and
desirable moment arrived—war was declared,
and what was the consequence? One army
sent on this victorious expedition was suffered
to return on parole. A detachment of an-
other turned hog drivers, and afterwards quietly
went into winter quarters. This intelli-
gence came peal after peal on the ears of
administration, and every despatch was symp-
tomatic of disgrace and defeat. What, in
such an event was to be done? Why, it was
to call these unfortunate generals tomes and
federalists in the first instance. And it did
happen that every one of these generals of
Mr. Madison's appointment, was a good de-
mocrat before defeat, and a tory immediately
afterwards. His success or misfortune deter-
mined the character of his political princi-
ples in the eyes of our immaculate patriots.
Administration were thus put to their wit's
end, not knowing what to do. They were
considering in what new way they should lay
their own disgraces and discomfures at the
doors of the federal party, when they heard
of the capture of the Guerriere by Hull, of
the Frolick by Jones, and of the Macedoni-
an by Decatur, all found and well seasoned
federalists. They were men notoriously such;
but to applaud how was the only alternative
left. Administration immediately turned to all
their former positions and principles, and
swore that nothing could be done without a
navy, and roar most heartily their plaudits
on the heroes of the deep. Little or nothing
is said of the capture of Canada by our brag-
gadocio generals; they are left to their pro-
clamations of conquests and to their actual
defeats, but the navy, yes, the navy must
be immediately augmented.

If we are asked what has wrought this
strange profectyrism all at once? we answer,
Hull, Jones and Decatur, have done the bu-
siness. Administration are obliged to follow
the public impulse and sensibility excited by
these wicked federalists to screen them from the
disgrace of their own acts, and to bury all
memory of Canada under the ocean. What
the federal editors have been attempting to per-
suade our cabinet to do for twelve long years
without effect, a few broadsides from Hull,
Jones and Decatur, have accomplished. It
is hoped that administration will forgive them
for being federalists, since they have brought
over that body to their way of thinking.

It is a little singular that our government
after bungling, botching and patching up the
constitution for 12 years; after having loaded
the federalists with every species of abuse are
compelled to maintain a *Union of property*
to settle down on federal principles at last.
No alternative now remains for them but
to abuse the federalists, and to follow their
policy.

We beg pardon, however, for saying that
the whole of this desirable change has been
effected by our naval heroes; the patri-
otic electricity that has been communicated

turns out on examination to be both of the positive and negative kind. The positive electricity was occasioned by the thunders of our navy; the negative was occasioned by the proclamation victories of gen. Braggadocio. He co-operated with Hull, Jones and Decatur in bringing about a recurrence to federal measures by his negative triumphs.

He fairly told us that his laurels were un-gathered, and now the whole nation echoes the same sentiment. Thus between the positive triumphs of caps, Hull Decatur and Jones, and the negative triumphs of gen. Brag, we are in hopes that the nation will return to a better mode of thinking and acting.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1813.

FIRE.

On Wednesday night the 13th inst. the Stable and Corn-House of Mr. Frederick Mackubin, on the north side of Severn, were entirely consumed, supposed by design. Ten Horses were burnt in the stable, and about one hundred and fifty barrels of corn in the corn-house. A Negro Woman has been committed to Jail in this City on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this diabolical act.

From the speeches of several members of congress, we should naturally be led to suppose that the whole host of democrats had combined against Mr. Quincy. While he generously offers himself a victim to prevent the ruin of his country, and portrays the folly of the leading characteristics of the administration, they are aiming all the thunderbolts of their malignity at him. Knowing that he is principled against duelling, every opportunity is sought to insult him. These he seldom ever notices, but passes them over in silent contempt, as objects too unworthy his notice, considering the interests of his country, and the happiness of his fellow-citizens, as alone sufficient to engage his attention. He has ever been uniform in opposing whatever he conscientiously believed would militate against either the honour or happiness of his country; and his speeches will be read long after the scurrilous abuse of his opponents shall have been forgotten. His voice was raised against the embargo, together with all the restrictions upon commerce, which spread a gloom over the country, and impoverished thousands of our industrious countrymen, as it now is against the war, with all its concomitant evils. Not long since Mr. Williams, who is so fertile in imagination, and fond of drawing to his assistance the "red artillery of heaven," attacked this devoted patriot in a strain of rhodomontade that would have better suited a riotous assemblage of infernals than a legislative body. Lately Mr. Speaker Clay, who for some time has been whetting his appetite for revenge, descended from the dignity of a legislator, and commenced a furious onset with a vocabulary of abusive epithets, that "caps the climax." Yet all this does not shake the firmness of the statesman, whose political conduct is shielded by virtue, and whose private life is an example to the christian.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A man, when he enters into a state of society, is supposed to sacrifice or give up to the community some portion of natural rights, to acquire protection and security for the remainder; and it is expected, of him to render his assistance in the adoption of those laws, by which his conduct thereafter is to be regulated. Nature has formed him a social intelligent being, and endowed him with those ennobling attributes of the mind, which qualify him for the discharge of those duties that may devolve upon him in his progress through life. Consequently he is altogether inexorable if he suffer his talents to lie dormant, or pervert them, when employed, to the worst of purposes, as is the case with some men, who instead of affording examples of rectitude for the imitation of the unlettered though upright individual, exhibit in their own uncomely demeanour specimens of turpitude.

I must here remark, that too much regard cannot be paid to the formation of the morals of the illiterate, for when they once become so iniquitous as to set the laws at defiance, nothing but confusion is the result. If the people be depraved, the government cannot be otherwise than corrupt. It is a trite adage, that "The tree is known by its fruit." In like manner can we distinguish the government by the people. When the latter are disposed to pursue the dictates of a malevolent disposition, there are scarcely any bounds to their rapacity. They are like a fire brand which threatens immediate destruction to every thing that may be exposed to its ravages.

As soon as the populace assume to themselves the uncontrolled power of preventing persons exercising their lawful avocations, we may, without hesitation, pronounce that government weak which is incapable of restraining such an usurpation of dominion.

A mob is the most pernicious weed that can be permitted to flourish in a field of liberty. It is the deadly poison upon a free

government, and fixes barrenness on all within its pestilential vapour. It is a world of finfol continents, and being the growth of various climes, when once it gathers its hoard of collected vengeance, destroys like the prowling lion of the desert, its harmless unrelenting victim. It diffuses throughout the body politic, the most noxious pestilence, and hurls, as with the besom of desolation, whatever comes within its vortex. The vulture, conscience, may gnaw its liver, but like that of Tityus it will grow again, if not torn out.

Already have we experienced the direful calamities incidental to the ferocious virulence of an exterminating rabble. To prevent their future attempts to interrupt a citizen in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights, by the destruction of his property the protecting hand of government should be raised. For what security is there to the property of an individual if the mob is to govern.

The liberty of the press, that glorious privilege of freemen, has been violently assailed. It, however, manfully sustained the reiterated shocks of those who were desirous of prostrating it. To attempt the destruction of it by resorting to murder and assassination, is an indelible stigma upon the reputation of those who encouraged the mob to proceed to such abominable outrages. The conduct of the Spartan Band can only be obnoxious in the eyes of discontented demagogues. Every man has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public—to prohibit this is to subvert the freedom of the press—but if he publish what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must abide the consequences of his own temerity. The liberty of the press is a blessing to any country where that liberty is not abused; but better is it to be without its benefits, than to be cursed with its licentiousness. For when it degenerates into the latter, the press is in a deplorable condition indeed. Nothing of an inflammatory nature should be permitted to issue from it, for we should be studious to avoid the promulgating of what may have a tendency to create civil broils or disturbances in a state.

JUNIUS.

MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH

On the bill for the augmentation of the army.

[Reported for the United States Gazette.]

MR. QUINCY said that he had some opinions upon the bill, which he wished to offer in full, though he should fail, he feared, from the want of health. The bill, he observed, proposed to augment the army by 20,000 men. This extension, if granted, would raise the army to 55,000. It had been stated on that floor by the committee of foreign relations, that the existing military establishment would answer all the purposes of internal national service, and that this new army, of 20,000 men, was intended for the invasion of Canada. As this was the avowed purpose of the bill, he would bring it into distinct considerations. The invasion and conquest of Canada as it was desirable in itself, and as it might be made conducive to the attainment of peace. He directed himself to his political friends and to his political opponents (for there were men on both sides who so fully disbelieved that this was the object, and flattered their good hearts that it was a mere threat thrown out to aid negotiation) and he bid them beware how they acted upon that erroneous imagination. Who ever conceived that the measure was projected as a means of peace, or for any thing but an invasion of Canada, or that the war would not be continued, was grossly deceived. He warned his political opponents, who, though with upright views, submit to the dictates of the cabinet, to recollect what their past experience must have shown them. That no proposition which was likely to be obnoxious to public censure—no dose which was likely to create nausea, or to sour the popularity of the government, ever was administered by them, but some under operator was employed to suggest that there was some other object in it than the true one, and to assure those whose stomachs turned at it, that it was not what they thought it. Of this sort was the assurance given on the introduction of the embargo law, which was intended to operate inimically to G. Britain; but its advocates came there and urged that it was merely intended to save the essential resources of the country. And in like manner the incipient steps to this war were glossed over by an assurance that Mr. Foster had instructions which would enable administration to settle all differences with him. And the vast military establishments desired are said to be only a grand scheme of pacification.

His political friends too, Mr. Q. appealed to in a warning voice. Too apt to rely on their own wisdom, they maintained that it could not be; it was impossible administration could meditate the taking of Canada. Where were the men? where was the money? The eastern states would be disgusted; common sense and common prudence forbid it; and therefore, no project was left to be expected. But that was the very reason, he said, why he thought it more likely to be suggested and adopted by the cabinet; and paradoxical and anomalous as it might seem, the reason why it was more likely to succeed too. Out of twenty illustrations to which he could resort, he would select only two upon

the subject. When the war came under consideration, no one believed that it was really a war for the conquest of Canada, or that our cabinet could seriously contemplate a war against Great Britain any more than they could against China. A nation in the enjoyment of more than thirty years peace, to encounter one in the full prosecution of a war already of twenty years duration. A nation without resources; without an army; without a navy; without military force, science, habits or discipline, to go to war with the most rich and powerful nation upon earth, which, without raising one additional soldier or sailor, or equipping one additional ship, could carry havoc and desolation over our shore and into our cities. Even now many were pretty nearly in the same condition of mind as the gentleman of Pennsylvania, who insisted that the existence of a declaration of war was all a federal falsehood—plagued with common sense and prudence, they could not believe the invasion of Canada possible, or that whatever hostile intention we might have to Great Britain, we could deliberately go to war with it on a race of inoffensive colonists with whom the people of our nation was on terms of friendly intercourse, in the habit of mutual interchange of acts of neighborhood—connecting themselves by marriage with each other, with so many inducements of head and of heart to avoid hostilities. It could not be believed. It could not be imagined, that exclusive of these considerations we could think of going with a raw undisciplined militia against a country defended by at least twelve thousand regular veteran troops besides its militia; and to march into it, inviting treason by proclamation, in a quarter too, where such a system could be resorted to upon us with the most terrible effect, seemed to be beyond the range of possibility. It never enters into their heads that all this was connected with the choice of electors for the next president, and that the invasion of Canada was only another mode of carrying on the election. But now all was revealed. Now it was a clear as day, proved to demonstration that the country may be disgraced, and yet the cabinet honoured—that the country may be ruined, yet those who hold its destinies be happy.

Mr. Q. here reverted to an expression of his, viz. that paradoxical as it might appear, a measure was the more likely to succeed for being contradictory to common sense and common prudence. He said that there was something in flagrant audacity more likely to accomplish certain purposes than either strength or genius—and he who regarded of shame understood what never was thought of before, or before undertaken, was most likely to accomplish it. The project now in the contemplation of the government he thought of this kind, and quite likely to succeed. It was feasible—an army of 50,000 men might be obtained, he did believe—Money might and would be got by loan—and then such an army having a proper leader, animated by a conviction of its own strength, and of the danger of flinching, would not fail to get what they demanded, if not by the votes of this house, by the bayonet. Mr. Quincy therefore warned them to see the business as it really was, a scheme of invasion which, as the French Emperor once said about ships and colonies—So his friends in the American cabinet—

Here he was called to order by a member.

The Speaker spoke, but we know not what specifically was said by him, or by the member who called Mr. Quincy to order—we imagined at the time it related to taking down Mr. Quincy's words from that gentleman's reply, in which he said he was desirous to be responsible for every word he said, and then repeated them; insisting that it was right to call nations at peace with us, and indeed all as one in alliance our friends, and spoke of their public relations—he had a right to do so, and therefore he would say what he had before attempted to say; "a scheme of invasion, of which as the French Emperor said about ships and colonies, so his friends, the American cabinet, may say of Canada, that they were entering into a scope of policy." "I will tell gentlemen (continued Mr. Q.) that no government ever yet was injured by false insinuations. The sting of sarcasm, and the strength of satire consist in the truth of the remarks."

Considering then the object of the bill to be what it was called, a mean, for taking Canada, Mr. Q. said he would view it in three distinct points.

1st. The invasion on its own merits.
2d. As a mean for the attainment of peace.
3d. As a mean for the advancement of the local views of the continent.

As to the first point, he said, he was not uttering his own opinion only, but the confirmed sentiments of the people in his portion of the Union, that THE INVASION OF CANADA WAS CRUEL, WANTON, senseless AND WICKED. He was not, as might be understood by gentlemen, one of those new politicians recently produced, who worshipped in the temples where Condorcet was priest, and Machiavel was god, who considered that the end justified the means—that the least possible good to oneself was a sufficient cause for doing great evil to others—could believe that for the offences of a people three thousand miles distant we were justified in visiting with fire and sword an innocent, unoffending people

who were tied to us by acts of friendly intercourse and neighborhood. What, though the invasion of Canada would produce a good effect on the conduct of the British cabinet—that there was no plunder to invite no glory to be obtained. It would not av—To such politicians, principle, feeling, piety, justice, were nothing—revenge was everything.

Mr. Q. said that he knew of no legitimate basis of political, but the moral duties spring from which to draw conclusions, respecting either but from the nature of the relations existing among them, would be said that the war gave a right to take the property of the hostile nation, and that the dependencies and colonies being subjects their property was liable. But there were other relations, he said, which deserved attention. The relations which nature had established between the U. S. and those colonies. Antecedent to this war, there subsisted between Canada and the U. States an intercourse of the most amicable and interesting nature. The people on both sides of the Lawrence were but as one family, though living separately, in the constant reciprocation of friendly and tender offices—they even intermarried with each other. As enemies they had been so, (they were in fact till the Seven millions of people had nothing to apprehend from not half a million. Plunder was not to be had there—and glory!—Sure there could be no glory! Seven millions conquering 500,000. A giant crushing a pigmy. The giant who could glory in such a triumph must have a pigmy spirit indeed! No was this all. It could not in any material degree affect Great Britain to our advantage on the contrary, the invasion, so far from having a favorable, had a most insupportable effect. It was the invasion of Canada that gave new strength to the British ministers at the late election. The British people were willing to take ground with America on principles, but when they saw that we gratified at the first opportunity to carry the war among their harmless colonists, sympathizing with them on the side of the latter, as might be expected. But all these considerations were lost upon our cabinet. Ever before the war was declared, our army was marched against the Canadians. And it was not owing to our government, or their advocates in that house, that at the moment Mr. Q. was speaking, the bones of the Canadians were not mixed with the ashes of their habitations. "Since the invasion of the buccaners (said Mr. Q.) there is nothing in history like this war. The disgrace of our armies is celebrated glory compared to the disgrace reflected on our country by this invasion: Yet it is called a war for glory! Glory! Yes, such glory as that of the tyger when it tears the bowels from the lamb, filling the wilderness with its savage roars. The glory of Zengis Khan without his greatness. The glory of Buonaparte." Far from me and mine, and far from my country (continued Mr. Q.) be such glory.

Fame is no plant of mortal soil,

Nor in the glistening foil

Set off to the world, nor in broad rumor lies,
But lives and spreads aloft to those pure eyes
And perfect witness of all judging Jove,
When he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of such a fame as this be my country's meed.

Mr. Quincy said, that not only all the duties, so far as they have relation to that people, but that we owe ourselves, our fellow-citizens, and our constitution, suggested that we are the very last people on the face of the earth that should call together and embody the vagabonds of the country, and put them under that dangerous class of men "the choice spirits." Did the house learn nothing from history. Did it not tell them with manifold proofs thick set through its pages, that armies when placed under such men, when they come to know their strength, and to understand the power men derive from acting in concert, and feeling the comforts of a life of useless indolence, come to be disarmed, and so to sink into insignificance, will never consult old spinners, and weavers, the plodding creatures of thought and labour and principle, but will take counsel from their leader what they shall next do. "Remember," said Mr. Q. "remember, I warn you, he who plants the American standard on the walls of Quebec, plants it for himself, and will parcel it out into dukedoms and seignories and counties, to his followers. When I contemplate the character and consequences of the measure, it is a solace to me under my regrets that my section of the Union has no hand in it—that it abhors and chews it—that we have done our utmost to drive the guilty authors of it from their seats—that our hands are not embroiled in blood—and that the souls sent to their untimely reckoning by the recent measures have not to accuse or bear witness against us before the judgment seat of heaven." This way of thinking, Mr. Q. said, was not peculiar to him, but was the opinion of all the moral sense and of nine tenths of the intelligence of the section from which he came. Some who are here, said he, from that quarter; some of the household troops who lounge for what they can pick up about the government houses

will say differently, those who with their families live a part of the treasury; those on elemosynary, ill purchased the palace; and wonder at get judgments, and wonder at all wonder how they them these creatures will tell you I describe are not the sentiments of New-England. But the elections! In Massachusetts against whom there was a being friendly to the cause, was put out in favour of another stamp. Sir, I have the question with men of all ages and parties in Massachusetts over the plough, and on twenty, thirty, fifty acre measures have uniformly been to "They have asked simply, "Is it for land? Is it for land? There is none there. We have more than is good for us? If territory, there must only to keep it; and there standing army here to water are judicious, honest, patriotic if it were requisite, and duty went along with the of a horn; but the same indifference they were a banjo; because they with the mode of carrying the conclusion of Mr. Q. that the invasion of Canada brought fire and sword, unoffending people; it could produce no immediate, as to this country, enters a syllem, which can never be closed, and the will be the conquerors picked, because it is perverted and beneficence of God to fellow creatures.

On the 2d point, viz. as a mean for terminating the war, that this was grounded on the fact that it would operate as a solace to the frailties of the cabinet. As to the feasibility of the measure, we had the means to do it. It was a war for glory! Glory! Yes, such glory as that of the tyger when it tears the bowels from the lamb, filling the wilderness with its savage roars. The glory of Zengis Khan without his greatness. The glory of Buonaparte." Far from me and mine, and far from my country (continued Mr. Q.) be such glory.

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from that quarter, some
troops who lounge for
out the government bou-

will say differently, those who come here and
with their families live at such upon the
brist of the treasury; toad eaters, who live
on alms, and ill purchased courtesy, upon
the palace; and wonder at the fine lights,
get judgments, and wonder at the fine lights,
and fine rooms, and fine company, and moll
of all wonder how they themselves got there;
these creatures will tell you no; that such as
I describe are not the sentiments of the peo-
ple of New-England. But I say, "look at
the elections! In Massachusetts an individ-
al against whom there was no objection but
his being friendly to the cabinet and its sys-
tem, was put out in favour of a man of a
another stamp. Sir, I have conversed upon
the question with men of all ranks, condi-
tions and parties in Massachusetts: men hang-
ing over the plough, and on the spade; the
twenty, thirty, fifty acre men, and their an-
cestors have uniformly been to the same effect.
They have asked simply, "What is the in-
terest for? Is it for land? We have enough.
Plunder? There is none there. New States?
We have more than is good for us. Territo-
ry? If territory, there must be a standing
army to keep it; and there must be another
standing army here to watch that. These
are judicious, honest, patriotic, sober men,
who if it were requisite, and their sense of
duty went along with the war, would
stand the standard of their country at the
sinking of a horn; but heard yours with
the same indifference they would a Jew harp
or a banjo; because they were disgusted
with the mode of carrying on the war."
The conclusion of Mr. Q. then on this point
was, that the invasion of Canada was cruel,
it brought fire and sword among an inno-
cent, unoffending people; wanton, because
it could produce no imaginable good;
senseless, as to this country, because it com-
menced a system, which when once begun,
can never be closed, and the army of inva-
sion will be the conquerors of home; and
wicked, because it is perverting the blessings
and beneficence of God to the ruin of his
lowly creatures.

On the 2d point, viz. as the measure was
mean of terminating the war: Mr. Q.
said, that this was grounded on the expecta-
tion that it would operate on G. Britain by
its As to the feasibility of conquest, he
would say nothing further than that he ad-
mitted we had the means; but if Great-
Britain saw that this was a threat we meant
to execute, and was sure that the conquest of
Canada could be effected: just in proportion
as she was sure of that, in that proportion
was there the less chance of her coming to
an accommodation. Young politicians in
the house, with the pin feathers yet unshod,
and the shell sticking upon them; perfectly
belonged, though they had cackled on the
floor of congress, who form such extravagant
and ignorant opinions of a very proud na-
tion the last of all in the world to
be intimidated, should be informed that the
all which above all others the history of Eng-
land most incontrovertibly established, is, that
she always sacrifices the present to the future,
that she always meets danger half way; and
that she yields nothing to menaces. This
was the basis of her power and greatness.
This, how little is ever known upon the floor
of congress, was well known by our cabinet,
and well made use of to their purposes;
and that ground the present measure, like the
attack on Canada, was not to make peace,
but to enforce war. Mr. Q. said he meant
to judge truly, but it was his privilege and
duty, as a public man, to expose the bad
principles of the cabinet. In this case the
principle and the practice was that there was
an attempt to negotiate which was not pre-
ceded by some subtlety to prevent its success
and looking at their reasons it was this: The
way that party threw out their opponents
and got into power, was by associating them
with political prejudices in favour of Great-
Britain. In circulating those prejudices lay
the whole strength of the administration.
For this reason they never will let any topic
connected with that subject be fairly weighed.
They are against Britain to bear
opposition; circulating these antipathies
and keeping them alive, being the whole ob-
ject of their policy; for this the treaty of
1804 was rejected; for this the treaty of
1807 was rejected; for this the embargo was
put; and for this the treasury was squeezed
for 100,000 dollars to Henry, in order to aid
the executive at the eve of an election, and
to secure his own election to the chief mag-
istracy by circulating that infamous calum-
ny. These British antipathies were to the
President and his friends what water is to the
state of the Tub, was to him beef, mutton,
veal, pudding, tarts, and collards.
From the rejection of the treaty of 1804
and American cabinets conceived previous to
negotiation to adopt some plan to prevent
success. It recommended the noninter-
ference merely to preclude negotiation; the
consequence was, that G. Britain would not
succeed till it was suspended; a treaty then
was made, and that treaty was rejected; then
had recourse to embargo; then came the
argument with Erskine, in order to gain
sanction for the new President, without
sinking the young man whether he had
merits for the purpose. But there was
much worse and provoking outrage prac-
tised to inflame G. Britain, an attempt
to the British king; an attempt such as

gentlemen do not bear from each other; no
less than an assertion that the British mon-
arch did not know what was his own honour
so well as Mr. Madison truly; and this Mr.
Smith, the secretary of state, honestly avow-
ed afterwards was put in by Mr. Madison
himself, and put in with the sole view to
keep irritation alive.

If there was any thing to which man could be
solemnly pledged, the President was pledged, both
as a magistrate and a gentleman, that the Berlin
and Milan decrees were repealed on the 1st Nov-
ember 1810—On that assertion of his, the renewed hos-
tility to Great Britain was founded; and yet, be-
hold! when that hostility was commenced, Napo-
leon declared that the conditions he stipulated be-
ing complied with by that hostility, then, for the
first time, and not till then, viz. in March 1811,
the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed. Mr.
Madison said in his message, that in the repeal
there was something very objectionable. It was
time for him to say and to think so, when the
French Emperor therein gave him the lie direct.
As soon as the American cabinet found that there
was a mistake, they ought to have met Great-Bri-
tain half way in an accommodation. If they had
a real wish for peace, they would have done so,
and agreed to a cessation of hostilities, instead of
which, when the Governor of Canada proposed
an armistice, he sent the whole force of the army
against that country, and did every thing to in-
volve the country in ruin, havoc and desolation.
This disclosed a disposition out of the ordinary
course of animosity, and if it were not too la-
mentable to be treated with levity, might be com-
pared to the disposition ascribed to the giant in
the children's old play—
Fee, faw, fum,
I smell the blood of a British man,
Be he alive, or be he dead,
I will have some.
Unanimity had been spoken of—If by union
was meant concert in the conquest of Canada, for
one would never unite—it would be treachery to
his country. If one dollar was the offering, he
would have upon him the guilt of it. But if gov-
ernment would limit the army, stop this bill
and its threats, they should have his support. He
knew there were those who were ready to open
upon him with the old stale cry of British con-
nection. It was not egotism to speak of what
belonged to his country. It would ill become a
man whose family had been two centuries settled
in the state and whose interest, connections and
affections were exclusively American, to shrink
from his duty for the yelpings of those blood-
hound mongrels who were kept in pay to hunt
down all who opposed the court—a pack of man-
ny hounds of recent importations—their backs
still wet with the stripes of European castigation,
and their necks marked with the check collar—
"No," (exclaimed Mr. Q.) may Heaven so deal
with me as I am faithful to my country, and may
a just judgment fall on me if I fail to bring to the
public tribunal, those who are bringing that
country to ruin." Of the men who compose the
American cabinet, Mr. Q. said he knew but lit-
tle, and that little did not make him ambitious to
know more—not duty obliged him to look into
the construction of it—Doing so he found that
the destinies of the country had for twelve years
been exclusively wielded by three individuals, two
Virginians & one foreigner. Out of 28 years of our
government's existence, Virginians had for 24
been presidents—to perpetuate that power in the
state was the object—James the 1st was a long
time ago as secure of being appointed for a second
four years as the prince regent of England to the
throne of his father; and by a similar plan of
intrigue the succession is already fixed on for
James the second.

With his election the bill before the house was
connected. Mr. Q. would show that the bill was
not what it pretended to be but something else.
There was a great army to be raised by a great
loan. It was natural then to inquire to whom
that army was to be commanded? The answer
distinctly was, by the man who was destined for
the next Presidency. If personal considerations
governed him, Mr. Q. said, this was not the time
to develop his machinations; but it was
his duty to show how we were moving on by
degrees to standing army, despotism. From
documents he read he showed that the firm
laid plan of the cabinet of THREE was, to
place one of themselves in the command of
the army. And he appealed to every honest
man in the house, whether they could match
from history the pace of our state managers,
or whether such a rapid progress of ambition
had ever been developed, as in this free re-
public, a cabinet of only three men, raising
an army of 55,000 men, and placing one of
themselves at the head of it.

For what he had said, Mr. Q. said, he would
be responsible to his state and constituents.
If they were content to be subject to men
they knew nothing about, he had not to ac-
cuse himself of want of effort to save them.
If by the machinations of ambitious wicked
men, his children should become slaves, and
be yoked with a negro to the carriage of some
Southern despot, they should at least have the
consolation to say—"our father is guiltless."

New mode of Privateering.
The following letter was communicated in a
letter just received from Charleston, S. C.
"The privateer R— arrived here a few
days since with 250,000 specie which they
said they had taken out of a prize, and great
were rejoicings on the occasion. But alas!
the rejoicings were of short duration. The
Captain and all the crew are now in prison on
a charge of piracy and murder. It is al-
leged that they boarded a Spanish ship, killed
part of her crew, and plundered her of all
her specie, amounting to the sum above men-
tioned."
[N. York Ev. Post.]

WANTED
A YOUTH of about 16 or 17 years of
age, who writes a good hand and under-
stands Arithmetic, to attend in a Store.—
Inquire at the Gazette Office.
Jan. 21.

JONATHAN HUTTON,
SENSIBLE of the liberal encouragement which
he has received since his commencement of
Coach Making
In this city, returns unfeigned thanks to his pa-
trons, who he hopes will continue their favours.
At the same time wishes to inform them, that
having employed a person brought up to the
Harness Making
Business, he intends carrying on the same in all
its various branches.
N. B. A convenient, light RIDING GIG, for
sale or hire
Annapolis, Corn-Hill Street, }
January 21, 1813. } cow3

Public Sale:
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of
Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose
to sale, at his dwelling house, on Friday the 29th
inst a part of the personal estate of Gassaway
Rawlings, deceased, consisting of Sheep, Oxen,
Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and
Kitchen furniture of every description, &c. Sale
to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will
be made known on the day of sale
Samuel Maccubbin,
Executor with will annexed.
January 21

Negroes for Sale.
At 11 o'clock on Monday the 8th of February,
if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,
I will expose to Public Sale, at the dwelling
house of John Smith, in the Swamp of West
River, Anne Arundel county,
A FAMILY OF NEGROES
Of the very best dispositions, the mother, between
35 and 40 years of age a very able hand with
an axe, a spade, or a plow, or at domestic work;
her daughter about 17; three sons, handsome
boys, 7, 8 and 9 years old, and a child at the
breast. They are to be sold for cash, to satisfy a
debt due from said Smith to the heirs of John
Galloway, guaranteed by the subscriber. The
purchaser will be required to give his bond that
they shall not be sold out of this state, or district
of Columbia, for five years subsequent to the
sale
John C. Weems.
West River, Jan. 21, 1813. 3w.

In Council,
January 18th, 1813.
BY a resolve of the Legislature, at its last ses-
sion, the executive as requested to have printed,
on the most reasonable terms, all the testimony
taken before the Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice, relative to the late mobs and
riots in the city of Baltimore.
The Executive will receive proposals for
publishing said testimony, in pamphlet form. The
proposals must state on what terms the work will
be undertaken, and by what time the work can be
completed. By order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
ON application to me, the subscriber, in the re-
cess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associ-
ate judge of the third judicial district of Mary-
land, by petition in writing of GEORGE W.
PARKER, of said county, praying for the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent de-
btors, and the several supplements thereto, on the
terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his
property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, be-
ing annexed to his petition, and having satisfied
me that he has resided two years in the state of
Maryland immediately preceding the time of his
application, having also stated in his petition
that he is in confinement for debt, and having
prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby
order and adjudge, that the person of George W.
Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and
by causing a copy of this order to be published in
the Maryland Gazette for three months successively,
before the fourth Monday, in April next, to
give notice to his creditors, to appear before the
county court of said county, on the said fourth
Monday of April next, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for their benefit, and to
show cause, if any they have, why the said George
W. Parker should not have the benefit of the
acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th
day of January, 1813.
Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.
ON application to me, the subscriber, in the re-
cess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associ-
ate judge of the third judicial district of Mary-
land, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES
of said county, praying the benefit of an act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session, eighteen hundred and five, and
the several supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said acts, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as
he can ascertain them, being annexed to his peti-
tion; and the said William Barnes having satisfied
me by competent testimony that he has resided in
the state of Maryland for the period of two
years immediately preceding this his application,
and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county
having certified that the said petitioner is now
in his custody for debt only, and the said William
Barnes having given sufficient security for his per-
sonal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court,
to answer such allegations as may be made against
him by his creditors: I do therefore order and ad-
judge that the said William Barnes be discharged
from his imprisonment, and that he (by caus-
ing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of
the public news papers in the city of Annapolis,
every week for three months successively, before
the third Monday in April next,) give notice to
his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel
county court on the said third Monday in April
next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the pur-
pose of recommending a trustee for their benefit,
and to show cause, if any they have, why the
said William Barnes should not have the benefit
of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given
under my hand this 26th day of August, 1813.
Richard Ridgely.

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Thirty Blue Cloth
Jackets,
Thirty pair Panta-
loons,
Thirty pair Shoes,
Thirty pair Stock-
ings,
And Thirty Cotton
Shirts.
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1813.

State of Maryland, sc.
On application, by petition, of Samuel
Maccubbin, executor of the last will and testament
of Gassaway Rawlings, 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
Republican and 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 testamen-
tary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased, are here-
by warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th
day of October next; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 5th day of January,
1813.
Samuel Maccubbin,
Executor with will annexed.

State of Maryland, sc.
ON application by petition of Thomas Selman,
administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law for the creditors to
bring in the 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 adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the nec-
essary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or
before the 25th day of May next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day
of January, 1813.
Thomas Selman, Adm'r.
6w.

Sarah Ann Waters,
Has just received at her shop in Church-
street, Annapolis, a few dozen well
selected Baltimore made Ladies
dress and undress
Shoes and Slippers,
With a few Rand Morocco and Calf ditto
All of which she will dispose of on the
most reduced Baltimore retail prices

Livery Stables.
THE subscriber having his Stables in
good order for the reception of Horses re-
spectfully solicits the favors of the Public.
The utmost attention will be paid to horses
entrusted to his care.
NEHEMIAH HOLLAND.
He is likewise prepared to carry
expresses to any part of the state at the
shortest notice, with despatch. N. H.

To the Voters
Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of
Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,
Having become a Candidate
for the Office of Sheriff at the next Elec-
torial period, have thought proper to give
this early notice of my intention to do so.
On this occasion I earnestly solicit the
support of my fellow-citizens: Should my
efforts be crowned with success, it would
be the object of my care to discharge the
duties that would devolve on me with jus-
tice and humanity.
REZIN SPURRIER.
Annapolis, October 8, 1812. 3m.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned from hunting ei-
ther with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way
whatever, on the lands belonging to John P. Meek-
ins, John Linthicum, and Joshua Linthicum, in
South River Neck, now in the possession of Jo-
shua Linthicum, as they will be dealt with accord-
ing to law
Dec 24. Joshua Linthicum.
3w.

For Sale,
A LIGHT AND FAITHFUL BUILT
Travelling GIG,
With PLATED HARNESS—both equally
good as new. Inquire of the Printer
December 31.

Wanted
TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR,
A NEGRO WOMAN,
who understands House Work, for which
a liberal price will be given. Inquire at
this Office.

From the London Courier of Nov. 12.

We yesterday had the happiness of communicating to the public, the glorious success of the Russians, success not confined to one spot not the result of one operation—but success in every quarter and in every movement—on the Moskwa, the Dniepr, and the Styra—at Moscow, at Polotsk, and near Majaik.

It is not a little difficult for the mind to compose itself to soon after the arrival of such welcome news, as to trace the steps which have led to events of such decisive importance. The feelings are hurried away—we cannot stop to look back. We dwell with delight upon the present, and we anticipate all the consequences that are likely to ensue from this wonderful turn in the tide of human affairs. Little more than a month has elapsed since we saw the conqueror enter Moscow, after having cut his way to it through fire and slaughter and blood. And now we find him flying from it in disgrace and dismay, assailed by the rigours of the climate on the one hand, and attacked by the hardy inhabitants on the other. Little more than a month has elapsed since he promised his soldiers rest from their fatigues, plenty after privation, good winter quarters, and a speedy and glorious peace; and now he is forced to turn his back upon Moscow, and oblige his soldiers to encounter the rigours of a winter's march in search of other quarters! None of the promises he made them have been fulfilled—none of the pledges he held out have been redeemed. The peace which he offered has been indignantly rejected—the resistance that was to be feeble and of short duration, has become fierce and obstinate—he has roused a whole nation, fired every army, and every heart against him. His name no longer inspires terror—his troops are no longer invincible. The dismay he expected to inspire is felt only by his own army, and his own ambitious projects, let us hope, have received a signal and irrecoverable blow.

This necessity of evacuating Moscow, and of evacuating it after the snow had begun to fall, and the winter had set in, never could have entered into Buonaparte's calculation. He conceived that having got possession of that city, he had got the heart of the Russian empire—that the body would have been paralytic and panic-struck—that overtures for peace would be immediately accepted; that the winter would be pleasantly passed in the ancient capital of the Caesars, and that spring would return him to Paris in triumph and glory; peace concluded, his dominion extended, the Emperor of Russia degraded to the vassal state of the Emperor of Austria, and his power and his will obeyed as implicitly at Petersburg as at Paris.

In this war he pursued the same system he invariably adopted with such success in all his former wars. He rolled on his main force to the principal object of attack, without being solicitous about his rear or his flanks. He thought that if he beat the main army opposed to him, he should have nothing else to apprehend, and that supplies and good quarters would be the inevitable consequence of his success. But in this instance, his calculations and his system failed. The inhabitants made the country a desert as he advanced. Moscow opened her gates only to give him possession of a pile of ruins, and the army opposed to him, instead of retreating with rapidity before him, closed in upon him on every side. He called reinforcements to his aid from all quarters, he sent fresh orders to his vassal sovereigns, he imposed a fresh blood tribute upon France, he brought up his reserves—and here we should not do justice to Russia if we did not fix our attention upon the mighty means he had to resist. In no war has Buonaparte ever had such an army; it was all Europe almost against one power—the mighty population of France, the population of Austria, of Prussia, of Italy, of the Netherlands, of every petty Sovereign and State in Germany—all were at his disposal.

Nothing could have been more judicious than all the operations of the Russian Generals since Buonaparte got to Moscow. Every chance seems to have been calculated; there has been nothing rash, nothing precipitate—no unnecessary waste of blood and life. Without hazarding general battles they kept the enemy in check at every point. At Riga they awaited Macdonald's army. Wittgenstein in the mean time kept Oudinot occupied at Polotsk, Winzingerode hovered on the northern roads from Moscow, DoUarow harassed the main route, and Kutulow, with the chief army, kept a firm position to the south of Moscow. Mean time the necessities of the enemy increased as the winter approached. Bodies of 6 and 7000 men were sent to procure supplies, and they failed. It was the circumstance of the impossibility of remaining at Moscow, we suppose, that induced Buonaparte to call up Victor from Smolensk, for the purpose of joining Murat, and enabling him to retreat with a force that should awe the Russians, and prevent them from making any attack upon him. Kutulow foresaw this movement, and with admirable promptitude and skill, attacked Murat before Victor could join him, or Buonaparte support him with the main body of his army. Murat had 45,000 men. Of the result of the attack upon him we have already informed. Nothing is

said of Buonaparte himself in the despatches from the Russian Generals, but we conclude that after Murat was beaten he left Moscow with the main body of his army. For if he had not left it, Winzingerode would not have been able to enter it with such little resistance as he appears to have met with. What route Buonaparte has taken, whether he meditates an attack upon Kutulow, or means to pursue his course as fast as possible to the Nieman perhaps to the Vistula, we are uninformed. That he has any thoughts, as some suppose, of marching to Petersburg, we do not believe. We should have heard of him on the Twer road.

The affair at Polotsk was a most brilliant one, and it appears from the Extraordinary Gazette, that not only Gen. Wittgenstein beat Govion St. Cyr's corps, but that Macdonald's corps received a similar beating from Lieut. Gen. Steinheil.

William Bates, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Now occupies the office formerly occupied by Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire.

20,000 Dollars—Cash

Now afloat in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of	\$ 20,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
7 do.	1,000
12 do.	500
30 do.	100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of	\$ 15,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
8 do.	1,000
8 do.	500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$ 9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town. Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets. All lottery information gratis. December 10, 1812.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of January instant, at the Tavern of James Hunter, in the city of Annapolis,

Several Negroes,

Belonging to the estate of Robert Welch, of Jno. late of the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit: Two Negro Men, one about nineteen and the other about twenty-five years of age. Also two Negro Women, one about fifty years and the other about twenty-two years of age, with two children. Also three Negro Girls, one six years old, one twelve years old, and the other sixteen years old. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale. The same will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until the whole are sold.

Benjamin Welch, Executor. January 1813.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers; if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison. Sept. 24, 1812.

Anne Arundel County, se.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Danay Brown, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said act; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Danay Brown be discharged; and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Danay Brown should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in The City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1,200 shares for Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in March, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern in Annapolis.

January 14, 1813.

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & WEEMS

Being anxious to settle up the books of their late business, once more earnestly request all persons indebted to them, either by note or open account, to settle the same with Ridgely and Pindell on or before the 20th of February next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse to comply with the above request may expect suits to be brought against them for the money.

Jan. 14, 1813.

31.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, January 1, 1813.

John S. Allen. Nichs. Baldwin, Conn Brown, Monsieur Coselle, William Chambers, John Cox, Clement Dorey, George F. Dick, Amos Delworth, John B. Davis, Monsieur Demorant, George Davis, George Eveson (2), Benjamin Franklin, Richard Gray, (2), Sarah Hall, Messrs Harford & Stephen, Richd Hall of Ewd. Dr. Edward Harris, Mary Hall, Stephen Johnson, Anne Jones, Andrew H. Kleinschmidt, Henry Kildier, Adam Knott, Mary Keating, Wm Kilty, John Love, Wm. Lovering, Wm. Meador, Chas. McCoy, Horatio M'Eldesty, Wm Nichols, John Polk, Noble Palmer, Samuel Riley (2), Caleb Read, Wm. R. S. Walter Simpson, David Shults, Garrett Tracey, John Tillott, Peter White, Capt. James White, Jas. W. Walsh, Richd. P. Weather, Annapolis. Thos. Bicknell, (2), John Bennett, Snell Bridge, Richard Conner (2), Rev. John W. Compton, Augustine Gambrell, The Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax A. A. County. Capt. John Hall, Richard Kerby, Stephen Lee, The Rector of St. Ann's Parish, The Rev. Wm. Nind, Westmoreland, Oliver Norris, Queen-Caroline Parish, Gassaway, Middle (2), Elisha Penington, Fort Severn, Nathan Porter, John D. Summers, Fort Madison, Anne Arundel county. John Monroe, P. M.

Anne Arundel County, se.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of BENJAMIN LUSBY of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

WANTED.

A person to undertake the making of COPERAS: Any one competent to the work, on a large scale, may be accommodated with a valuable situation. Apply to the Editor. Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1813.

NEW TAVERN,

ON THE ROAD TO BALTIMORE.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends & the public generally, that he has opened a tavern on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, at the place known by the name of PORTER'S BRANCH, being just half way between the two Cities; the improvements are entirely new and commodious, and well calculated for the accommodation of travellers. And having furnished himself with the best of liquors, of every description, as well as every other article in his line, he flatters himself he will receive a share of public patronage, as no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. Private dinners for select parties can be had at the shortest notice. The tavern being situated in a part of the country well calculated to give amusement to gentlemen disposed to amuse themselves by fox hunting, during the seasons, they are informed that they can be accommodated with every thing in his line at the shortest notice.

January 7, 1813.

John Welch.

For Sale

A Negro Woman, aged 32, with four Children, three girls and a boy, the eldest daughter nine years of age, the second four, the boy's age seven. Enquire at the Gazette Office. October 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.

William Focrest.

I WISH TO SELL, 2 or 3 likely young Negro WOMEN,

Two of them have each a male child. They be sold low to persons in the state, for cash, apply to Joseph G. Harrison, late of Baltimore, near Friendship, A. A. county. December 3.

THE CHRONICLE,

OR,
AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF HISTORY,
LITICS AND LITERATURE,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

By JOHN E. HALL, late of Baltimore, assistant several men of letters.

This work will be devoted to the following subjects: 1. An Annual History of Europe—2. Congressional History of the United States, occasional notices of important proceedings of the State Legislature—3. Public Documents—4. A Register of Remarkable Occurrences—5. Graphical Sketches of persons distinguished in the Bar or in the Pulpit, in the Closet or the Field—6. Proceedings of learned Societies, at home and abroad—7. An Annual History of Literature, reign and domestic—8. Essays on Miscellaneous Topics and Poetical Effusions—9. Statistical ports.

Price six dollars per annum—To be published four quarterly numbers.

Subscriptions received by Geo. S. & Co.

NOTICE.

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

Augusta Denny, adm Decem. 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice, that tends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.

John O'Hall December 3.

Anne Arundel County Court, Sept Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH PEARCE, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, the terms mentioned in the said act, and the petitions thereto, a schedule of his property, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by the petition and the assent of the creditors, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the given due public notice of his intention: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall have the benefit of said act and its supplements as prayed.

Test. WM. S. GREEN, C. Dec. 31, 1812.

Augustus Uz,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has arranged, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, in his new and elegant mode of

Colouring and Ornamenting Walls, either in imitation of paper hangings, or other. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Pat. Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the may be seen,) will be strictly attended to, as necessary information respecting expenses and reliability given.

October 8.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCK.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the 1st day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving applications of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, for the unredeemed amount principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued by the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively, where the old stock subscribed may be taken up. The new stock will be returned at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time of the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissions of loans respectively, until after at least six months previous notice of such intended reimbursement.

Adm. Gallat. Department, Sept. 10, 1812.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Thursday Evening, Jan. 21.

LATE AND MOST IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

This morning arrived at this port, the *Brig Marion*, from London, which place she left the 10th of December, and sailed from the Downs on the 14th. She has brought highly interesting London papers to the evening of the 10th; extracts follow. It will be seen that Buonaparte's army has been nearly if not quite destroyed in its retreat. Capt. Eldridge brings important despatches from Russia handed him by Mr. Brady in London.

The late report of the loss of 42,000 Frenchmen in one body is confirmed. Intercepted letters from Eugene Napoleon represent his distress and sacrifices as almost incalculable. "400 horses," he says, perished yesterday, today, probably we shall lose double the number. Whole trains have perished in the harness at once."

It is impracticable to give even a detail of the astonishing events that crowd our papers. They present a picture that makes one shudder as it is beheld. The example of such an immense army so soon reduced to every extremity, and of such a flight, has never been seen since the memory of man. Pursued by an active, numerous and continually increasing ever vigilant enemy, nothing short of a miracle can save it from utter extinction.—We adopt the language of the English Morning Post and say, "The consummation for which we have so long panted, may therefore, now be considered as achieved. The horde of human victims which have been hired out to Buonaparte by their brutal sovereigns, for the undisguised object of massacring the inhabitants of Russia, (because they would not shut their ports against England as we have done) may now be considered as annihilated; and in this awful scene may be viewed the exhibition of the Divine vengeance, at length, overtaking the murderers and oppressors of their fellow creatures, constituting forever, a most tremendous example of the justice of Heaven in punishing the most infamous invader and oppressor that ever tyrannized over or trampled on the rights of mankind."

A division has been taken in Parliament affording the Opposition an opportunity to try their strength, and the relative numbers were only 19 to 129.

[Evening Post.]

LONDON, Dec. 1.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

House of Lords, Nov. 30.

This day the business of the session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after 2 o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the House, attended by the Great Officers of State, &c. when the Members of the House of Commons being called in His Royal Highness was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you, at the opening of this Parliament, the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the diminution of the hopes, which I have most anxiously entertained of his recovery.

The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the course of the present year.

The valour and intrepidity displayed by his Majesty's forces, and those of his allies in the Peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the Southern Provinces of that Kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the allied forces; these efforts of the enemy have nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which must materially contribute to extend the resources, and facilitate the exertions, of the Spanish nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the Continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the Peninsula, but the best interests of His Majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between His Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French Government, assisted by its allies, and by the Tributary States dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of falling admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance; by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects; and by the gallantry, firmness and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of His Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian empire.

The proofs of confidence which I have received from His Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of lending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and His Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian government to offensive operations, a measure which combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the Councils of his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country; and from the disposition which had been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wild and benevolent of Parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the state equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions, will not, I am persuaded, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of his Majesty's subjects.

The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances, which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to His Majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from His Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose, in one quarter, have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries, but until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords and gentlemen,

The approaching expiration of the charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India.

DECEMBER 7.
OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Rear admiral Hope, has transmitted to Mr. Croker the following translation of two Russian bulletins, dated St. Petersburg, 9th and 11th of Nov. together with an extract of a letter received at Gortenberg, from his excellency count Rosen, governor of that place, dated Stockholm, Nov. 19. The rear admiral had not received any accounts officially.

Rear admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Croker, under date of the 24th November, that the whole Russian fleet, of about 20 ships of the line, had passed the Belt in safety—and capt. Drury, the bearer of the dispatches, reports, that they were standing into Hawke Roads when he failed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

General Wittgenstein reports to his Majesty October 31:

"After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinheil's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts in prisoners to 100 staff officers (among whom are five colonels) and 6000 privates, 9 pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments—90 powder wagons, and a great number of gun-carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy.

"Their loss in killed, must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road is covered with dead bodies, so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed; besides this I had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the grand army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army which is commanded by gen. Le Grand, St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of his wound."

NOVEMBER 11.

After Moscow was retaken by the Russians, under gen. Winzingerode's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Berowik, thinking, as it proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces of Russia. Gen. Kutulow entirely counteracted this plan by a series of attacks, which took place on the 24th of October, at Maloyaroslavitz.—This little town was taken & retaken eight different times—at last, the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of sixteen pieces of cannon.

Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in the same road. To conceal as much as possible his retreat, he ordered one corps to march to Medyne, as if he had intended to march round the Russian left wing—during this time the guards, with the greatest part of the army marched towards Mojaik.

As soon as gen. Kutulow was apprised of this, he broke up with his whole army and followed the enemy.

The Russian advanced guard under Platow, overtook the French army on the 11th of Nov, near Polotsk, not far from Grodno, and took from them 2 colours and 24 pieces of cannon.

The 3d Nov. gen. Miloradowitch, supported by Platow, attacked several French corps near Viasna, commanded by the vice-king of Italy, Davoust, and Ney—these corps were completely defeated, and lost one colonel, 3 cannon and 2000 prisoners, amongst whom is general Pettien.

The whole road to Mojaik is covered with ammunition wagons and dead horses. The French army retreats daily upwards of thirty wersts.

Admiral Tschitenakoff's advanced guard under gen. Tchaplitz, entered Slonim on the 21st October, and took gen. Kanopka, with the whole of the 3 Ulian regiments of guards prisoners. Col. Tchernikoff, with a detached corps, has advanced near Warlaw. A corps belonging to general Wittgenstein's army has entered Witepsk.

Extract of a letter from Count Rosen, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.

"Two combined armies arrived to-night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Victor and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Buonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack gen. Bennigsen, but he was driven back, Buonaparte then attacked Kutulow in person, with great desperation, near Mayolaroskavitz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kalouga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters, as near Galicia as possible; he had therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads and the dreadful want the French are in, gave Kutulow time to come up with them near Viasna, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle Buonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with 6000 men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by gen. Oertel's detachment, which obliged him to return; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten, and obliged to fall back on the grand army."

"He has now in front of him Tormazow's, Tschichagoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear, Prince Kutulow, with 150,000 men."

The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 30 pieces of cannon, and 3700 prisoners.

DECEMBER 10.

SECOND EDITION.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

Gottenburg, Dec. 8.

During the retreat of the French, gen. Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tschichagoff have joined.

Kutulow with his general army is at Koloota.

Smolensk is completely surrounded.

THIRD EDITION.

Sun Office, half past 3 o'clock.

We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburg to the 30th Nov. No dispatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description—Gen. Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces cannon at the passage of the Dniper below Smolensk.

A corps of 2,000 men under the command of gen. Angereau, brother to the marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Dennew.

The last accounts from Kutulow were dated the 13th Nov. at Lobkovo, forty wersts to the southward of Smolensk. Nothing at that time was known of Buonaparte.

A manifesto is said to have been issued at St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor Alexander solemnly retracts all former acknowledgments of Buonaparte as Emperor of France, and once more declares, that he will never conclude a peace with France while that villain is acknowledged as her ruler.

DECEMBER 9.

It appears that the Russians, by a stretch of military frenzy, for it might be deemed barbarous to call it policy, have, if not completely defeated, given a fatal blow to the military prowess of the French army; and by one desperate project, the object of Napoleon, dexterous as he is in military skill, was manifestly overturned, and he in his turn has been compelled to reverse his usual system of tactics, and adopt the Russian plan of retreating and destroying.

During his destructive retreat from Moscow to Smolensk, it appears that the hardy Russians, inspired by the auspicious change which the burning of Moscow had made in the features of the campaign, brought all their collective force into action; and hovered on the rear with desperate fury, sending detachments to annoy the enemy in their retreat, destroying the roads, and pulling down the bridges, in order to retard their progress till the frost set in, which they have accomplished.

Government has ordered ten new frigates to be immediately built of fir timber, for the American seas, to be ready for sea in twelve months.

The Rover gun brig has captured and sent into Plymouth, the U. S. brig *Essex*, which left New-York for Bordeaux on the 6th Nov.

TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN & RUSSIA.

Art. 1. There shall be between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, their heirs and successors, and between their kingdoms and subjects respectively, a firm true and inviolable peace, and a sincere and perfect union and amity; so that from this moment, all subjects of disagreement that may have subsisted between them, shall cease.

2. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on each side, on the footing of the most favoured nations.

3. If, in the re-estimation of the present re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the two countries, any power whatsoever making war upon his Imperial Majesty or His Britannic Majesty, the two contracting Sovereigns agree to act in support of each other, for the due maintenance and security of their respective kingdoms.

4. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment as soon as possible, with respect to all matters which may concern their eventual interest, political as well as commercial.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

And for the due performance of the same, we sign, in virtue of full powers, and have signed the present treaty of peace, and have therefore affixed our seals.

Done at Orebro, on the 6th (18th) July, 1812.

SUCHTELEN, (L. S.)

PAUL BARON DE NICOLA.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L. S.)

After sufficiently examining the articles of the present treaty of peace, we approve of the same, which we now confirm, and by these presents most solemnly ratify, in all its tenor; promising, on our Imperial part, for us and our successors, to observe and execute inviolably, every thing that has been mentioned and repeated in the said treaty of peace. In witness whereof we have signed with our own hands this

imperial ratification, and have thereto

signed the seal of our Empire.

Done at Kamennoi Oboz, the 13th August, 1812, and the twelfth year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

(Counter-signed) Count ROMANZOW.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1813.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE is the first commenced on the plan which has for some time past been contemplated. It may, perhaps, be expected, that should be given why it did not appear at the time proposed, but simply to assure that the arrangements for its publication were not so far advanced as to be sooner made, the Editor himself will be considered a sufficient apology.

It is something with a Novel, to be with a Book, whenever it is introduced into the world an introduction. It is expected, will accompany it by way of explaining its principles, and making known the designs of the Editor. Author.—To do either in the present case would be superfluous, because they are too well known to need any further explanation.—In conducting this paper on the plan which is now commenced, no rash or inconsiderate promises will be made, lest it should be the mortification of the Editor to raise expectations which he would find himself necessarily obliged to disappoint. It will be his constant aim, however, as far as his industry can have any effect to sustain for this paper an honourable rank among the political Journals of the day, how far his exertions may conduce towards this object is left to a candid and enlightened public to judge.

He takes this opportunity of acknowledging his gratitude for the patronage received, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit its continuance.

The Editor respectfully solicits the aid of Gentlemen of political and literary acquirements: For their convenience a Communication Box has been fitted up under the south-east window of the Office.

By the last information from Europe given in our preceding columns, it appears that Buonaparte's army has been very much cut up by the Russians, and that it was not expected he would be able to make good his retreat into Poland. Great distress has prevailed in his ranks; numbers of horses have perished for want of forage, and his army has been reduced to extreme want from the scarcity of provisions. This mode of Achilles has experienced that he is invulnerable, and that he has met in the Russians a foe determined to preserve their country or perish in its ruins. It must be a great gratification to every friend of humanity to hear that the scourge of Europe, and enemy of the whole civilized world, is at length checked in his career. Perhaps, should he be able finally to return, his operations will have been so cooled down by the reverse of fortune, Mr. Madison dares to urge against him the claims of the United States. But, if what is reported be correct, he will be in a situation to meet such demands that has heretofore been, for he does not dare to urge against him the claims of the United States. But, if what is reported be correct, he will be in a situation to meet such demands that has heretofore been, for he does not dare to urge against him the claims of the United States.

In calling to mind some of the events of the last year, we can form some idea of those which are to happen in the present. It was asserted with the greatest assurance, twelve months ago, by the wisest of the day, that in six months from the declaration of war, we should have possession of all the British territories on this continent. So false were they of success, that it was believed an army would be immediately raised among the brave of our citizens, ready to march to any point where the enemy might be annoyed; and that the Canadians at the sight of our banners would lay down their arms and beg mercy.—Events however, have happened contrary to all these expectations. 33,000 men which were to be raised, have not the slightest reason to believe that one half of the number have been enlisted.—Indeed it is scarcely

possible for them to muster 6000 of them from a continent to the other.—To this failure be attributed the language of the great mass of the people, or their want of patriotism, or the administration in a way, of which many frequent stated such brave and cold climes of the north died away in reflecting on the privations naturally incident on a military life.—However beneficial it may at first appear to politicians, however necessary it may have required it, yet it is for which it was declared. It is then probable under the circumstances, that its continuance is more popular as to induce them to embark in it with more vigour. It is certain in a degree of inconsistency in the people, to which it is difficult to believe they had been no doubt in time the contemplated might be raised, it may with propriety be said to result from the fact, which are to be raised for twelve months all the elements hanging in it is probable that this is a bodied and disciplined in the conquest of the country the term of the enormous upon them in wages, bounty to be totally lost, without the contemplated object. A very short time, within 1000 raw, untrained troops, the country from Orleans to the Atlantic to the time will be required to discipline these det will not pretend to say; it is we should naturally conclude it could not be done, a campaign to any advantage commencement of the war it is well known that the climate commences with in November. Thus the pays its soldiers 160 and they leave the service of the year, and Canada still in possession.—This looks like all the schemes which have been the administration of money upon gun boats, torpedoes, and other contrivances, till the treasury has been exhausted of mendicant distresses, says Gallatin, must be the present year; no doubt the necessity of taxation.

For the Maryland Gazette. Some of our patriotic friends have lately been employed in raising taxes which the people are often told of the government that kingdom. That a grievously oppressive tax, no man can enter, has heretofore been our attempt from heavy taxes, to be our endeavour to the cause of the war. England have heavy taxes because of the war engaged; and it may be, that the government will find it as difficult as England, to carry on a long large sums of money new and burthened on the very men who support the tax. It is compelled to the continuance of a war, inevitably subject to the exactions. Do the America wish to be taxed, and to be loaded with the weight of which they must stagger, if not let them write for war, and let them do whatever war men let them remove for taxes, for loans, and for the purchase of their brothers, which of the enemy or the war.

Our campaign is ended, and we are left with a small army, which is a small part of the army which we have taken place in

