

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.
The increasing prevalence of the odious and pernicious vice of drunkenness, which is manifested by daily observation, is truly alarming, and cannot but prove to the virtuous part of the community a source of the most painful regret and melancholy reflection. With a view of showing the enormity of this vice, and with a faint hope that it may meet the attention of some unfortunate victim of inebriety, and arrest him in his swift progress to destruction, I have selected, from The Churchman's Magazine, an address on the subject, which I beg the favour of you to publish.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Address from a Clergyman, on Drunkenness.

Inebriation is the use of spirituous liquors to excess, whereby men become deprived of their reason, and, of consequence, their capacity to discharge their duty to God, themselves, and their fellow creatures. There are various degrees of this vice, and it may be observed, different species of it; for men may be intoxicated also, with the love of riches, honor, guilty pleasures, anger, pride, malice, hatred and revenge; and it is not uncommon to behold the unhappy effects of such intoxication, especially those which proceed from anger.

Drunkenness is opposite to sobriety and temperance, which are repeatedly enjoined on us by divine authority. St. Peter, for instance, exhorts us to "add to our faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity." "The grace of God," saith St. Paul, "that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men, teaching us to deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world." And "let us walk honestly," saith this Apostle, "as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in chambering and wantonness."

How explicitly is this sin forbidden? "Woe unto him," saith a prophet, "that giveth his neighbour drink! that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also!" "Take heed to yourselves," saith our Saviour, "lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness and the cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares." "And be not drunken with wine," saith an Apostle, "wherein excess; but be ye filled with the spirit!"

The causes of inebriation are various. It may be remarked, that it is not natural to men; some abhor it; we have no innate thirst for it, and it is unknown to many nations. Mankind, generally, become attached to it by degrees, and by means of evil company. So true it is, that "evil communication corrupts good manners."

This vice is attended with numerous unhappy consequences. It is not only disgusting to heaven, but as hath been noticed, how doth it disqualify men for the worship and service of God, and also the enjoyment of him! How doth it incapacitate them to be of utility either in Church or state, and occasion them to be not only an incumbrance, but as pests to society! How reproachful is this evil to Christianity! How degrading to human nature! How injurious to our bodies! how productive of sickness, pains, and death! Doth it not often dissipate our property, and clothe us with rage? Doth it not consume our time; render us truly contemptible; subject us to worldly shame and punishment? Doth it not lead to many vices; pollute the soul; destroy in us all sense of religion; and, frequently, occasion an entire inattention to all the means of grace? What discord, distress and unhappiness doth it cause in families! And when this vice is indulged by the sex, how odious doth it render them! Doth it not often deprive them of their prudence and delicacy; rob them of their modesty and virtue; occasion husbands to grieve; daughters to blush?—The ill effects, indeed, of inebriation, are innumerable. It shall only be further observed, that finally, it will exclude us the kingdom of heaven. "Be not deceived," saith St. Paul, "neither thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revellers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." How incapable, indeed, would be a drunkard, a person immersed in sensuality, stupified by liquor, to enjoy the pure, the rational, and sublime delights of heaven! Totally depraved, heated by spirits, he seems to be fit only for the infernal regions!

How prevalent is the crime of intoxication! Is it not committed by some of every character; learned and unlearned; rich and poor; bond and free; young and old; male and female, and even (it is mentioned with inexpressible sorrow) by clergy as well as laity! And this too, openly, without reserve, without shame! Not so was it in the days of the Apostles! "They who were drunken," says an Apostle, "were drunken in the night!" Drunkards were then ashamed to show their faces in open day; consequently, they regarded drunkenness to be disgraceful! How much the reverse is it in this age of mental improvement and polished manners!

Reader! Suffer it to be enquired—Art thou chargeable with this vice? If thus, what is thy character? Perhaps thou art a magistrate? No longer disgrace thy country and thine

office! No longer corrupt others by thy evil example!

It may be thou art a father of a family! Venerable name! Once thou wast revered for thy industry, economy, and virtues! Thy "hand of diligence began to make thee rich!" Order, decorum, peace, prosperity, dwelt in thy habitation! How is the scene changed! Forbear the inebriating draught! This is enjoined thee by wisdom, by virtue, by interest, and by the wife of thy bosom! O! let her not weep; let her not plead with thee in vain! Regard her peace, her felicity! Compassionate thy children! Thou art their father! To thee God hath ordained they should look for support, for counsel, for example! To them be not a curse, instead of a blessing! Take pity also on thyself; regard thy reputation; thy happiness in this world, and also in the world to come!

It is possible, thou art a wife!—Wit, beauty, virtue, every amiable temper, every desirable accomplishment; the most engaging manners, were thine! Thou wast the pride of thy sex; the delight of thy friends; the joy of thine husband; an happy example for the imitation of thy daughters!—But how art thou fallen! how degraded! How dost thou afflict the husband of thy love! How art thou pitted, avoided by thy friends! How dost thou pain thy amiable daughters! They blush for their mother; they strive, but in vain, to conceal her intemperance and folly from the world! (Unhappy daughters! Who but must weep for you; deplore your state!) What infamy and wretchedness attend thyself!—And will thou still persevere in so disgraceful, so destructive a practice? Art thou totally devoid of sensibility? Hast thou remaining no sense of duty nor honor? No regard for the felicity of thyself nor others?—Be entreated, madam, without delay, to "revertence thyself;" that others may again revere, admire, and love thee! That thou mayest again do honor to thy sex; give joy to thine husband, be the delight of thy children!

But perhaps thou art a son, an only son of thy widowed mother! On thy education she has bestowed almost the whole of the portion left for her support! On thee she gazed with rapture!—"Providence," she cried, "hath taken from me the husband of my love!" Worthy man! My greatest earthly joy! From thee I parted! Painful was the separation! I murmured not! "Heaven's will be done," I said! And thou, O my much loved daughter! for thee I mourned when thou wast torn from me by the hand of death! Distress is mine! But still kind heaven, reserves for me some consolation! It is thee, my son, the image of thy father! Thou wilt bear his name with honor! Thou wilt solace me through life, and support me in my declining years!—Fond, but vain expectation! Unhappy mother! But move unhappy son! Return, haste to comfort thy parent! Dry up her tears! Remember the example of thy virtuous father! Remember thy God of goodness—even now "in the days of thy youth."

It is not impossible but thou art a preacher of righteousness; "a man of God,"—and yet ungodly—a DRUNKARD!—Good God! is it thus?—Does such a character exist, of all others the most disgraceful? Dear Sir, awake! Open your eyes! Reflect a moment! What hast thou done? What art thou doing? What is thy state? Happy would it have been for thee; happy for religion, if thou "hadst not been born," or not intruded thyself into the priesthood, unless thou shalt repent!—No longer suffer "the name of Christ to be blasphemed through you!" What an example to thy flock! How able to instruct, to reclaim the vicious and intemperate! "Thou that teachest another, teachest not thyself?"—How wilt thou give an account of thy stewardship? How wilt thou be terrified when the blood of souls shall cry aloud to heaven for vengeance against thee? How wilt thou sustain the indignation of the Almighty? Cease, O cease, to be the scoff of the wicked; the grief of the righteous; to be a reproach to Christianity, an enemy to religion and thyself! Consider that thou standest on the precipice of eternal destruction! Attend, with seriousness, to the solemn declaration of the great Judge of quick and dead! "If that evil servant shall say in his heart, My Lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken; the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites; there shall he weeping and gnashing of teeth!" Happy is it, that persons of inebriation, of every description, may be restored to their country, their friends, their families, to enjoyment, to honor, to virtue, to the favor of heaven!—But let not their powers of reason be further debilitated by the force of evil habit! Let them deplore their past intemperance! With invincible fortitude, through divine aid, resolve to be temperate, to be righteous! to avoid even the very appearance of the evil that is attended with so many baleful consequences!

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.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription for the 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, for the unredeemed 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, 1824; 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.

22 X Albert Gallatin.
Treasury Department, Sept. 1812.

LANCASTER SCHOOL.

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to George-town for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing; previously to which further information will be given on the subject.

February 11. 3X

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, 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 administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1813.

6X Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
January 15, 1813.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application by petition in writing of JOSEPH P. 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 said 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 this 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 show 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.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, 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 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 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 personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers 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 purpose 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.

6 Richard Ridgely.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "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," and the act, entitled "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," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses,

viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackubin, Esquire, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to

Feb. 18. 2 James Williams.
8y.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring in the same legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to

2 Gustavus Warfield, Adm'r.
Charles A. Warfield, Sw.
Feb. 18.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs & George Shaw, conducted under the firm of Geo. Shaw & Co. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment to

GEORGE SHAW
Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1813.

SALE.

By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscribers will jointly offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THAT part of lot No. 37, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. John Childs to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq.

Samuel Ridout, Trustee of the part which belongs to Tasker's estate.
Richard T. Lowndes, Trustee of the part which belongs to Quynn's estate.
Feb. 18, 1813.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. See

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and fifty 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. The 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.

22 Samuel Harrison.
1812.

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, Adm'r.
December 31.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children: on application to the subscriber the terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one who can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement; but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of respectability, or otherwise it will be useless to apply. Characters, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.

Jan. 28. 3 Bennett Darnall.
1y.

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 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 notified 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. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Mackubin, 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st 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 Mackubin,
Executor with will annexed.
January 5, 1813.

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 petition for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.

William Tasker.
January 2, 1813. 3X

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CONGRESSIONAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. ROBERTS presented the petition of certain manufacturers of cloth, praying that additional duties may be laid on that article when imported. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. McKim presented the memorial of a committee of the citizens of Baltimore, in opposition to the bill reported by the committee of ways and means, for a partial suspension of the non-importation act. Referred to a committee of the whole house, to whom was referred the bill which it opposes.

Mr. TALLMAN, from the select committee, reported a bill authorizing the discharge of J. M. Masters from prison, confined for duties due the United States. Read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Rodman, Mr. Widgery, and Mr. Bacon, had leave of absence.

EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. Grundy, after some preliminary observations on the subject of providing the ways and means for prosecuting the war, and upholding the public credit, and shewing, that congress had not time, during the present session, to discuss and act upon the important measures involved in the question, moved the following:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the 13th congress, meet on the last Monday in May next, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing therefor.

Mr. Bibb was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that it lie on the table, observing, that if gentlemen would at once proceed to business, there was time enough to do much even in fifteen days. It was important, in his opinion, for the present congress to dispose of the great question presented to their consideration—He meant the partial suspension of the non-importation law.—Gentlemen should recollect that the next congress might possibly act differently from this—when it met, the members would not be so well organized for the business as this house.

Mr. Stow was opposed to the resolution from the great inconvenience it would occasion to members; the possible interruption it would cause in public (executive) business; and the necessity of immediately proceeding to the business before them.

Two or three other gentlemen spoke for and against the resolution, when Mr. RANDOLPH rose and said that he admired the candor, more than the address of the gentleman who opposed, and the gentleman who advocated the resolution; their disclosures were more broad and plain, than he could possibly have imagined. If he understood them right, and he believed it was impossible not to do so, the amount was this: that the elections in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee—Elections, the result of which would determine the political complexion of the next congress, not having taken place—(the election in one, and that the largest (Vir.) not being till April.) To avoid the double difficulty of giving offence to the orthodox supporters of the Continental credit system, and of leaving the public credit unsupported, it was proposed to evade alarming the people with internal taxes till those elections were over. This was what the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Roberts) called "putting off the evil day," while the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) it would seem, thinks that sufficient delay is the evil thereof.—A

Mr. R. as it is known, the suspension of taxes would have a very measure, which, on

the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury, the committee of ways and means had last session declared necessary; and for the execution of which, the gentlemen on the other side, and none more boldly than the honorable member from Tennessee, had "screwed their courage to the sticking place,"—nay, the very bill itself, which bears too strong marks of its putative parent, to be mistaken (on sale) are all proposed to be postponed till the Election is over. But no said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the next congress may not be so well organized—ORGANIZED! This must mean something—Not organized, as well as this, and therefore the hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania, thinks better to have it done by the present congress, who are sufficiently organized, and who have the will, as well as the power to lay taxes. "Can Americans," (said Mr. R.) "be imposed upon by so direct, so palpable, so contemptible a fetch as this?" If the public good requires it, sir, I should not be opposed to an early congress; but I will not agree to such a stratagem as this to enable me to hoard up a little treasure of popularity. I desire to meet the measure at once, and am willing to meet my constituents with it; but I never will consent to a measure, which, if there was no other objection to it, is liable to this, that as the hon. gentleman (from Mass.) said the other day, it looks one way, and rows another—so while it purports to be a postponement of a measure, for want of time to carry it now into effect its real intention is, and that intention is avowed by gentlemen, to put off the suspension of the non-importation act, and to postpone the laying of necessary taxes, till another congress will be called to support these men and their measures.

Mr. GRUNDY rose to justify, and complained that the hon. gentleman from Virginia had thrown out insinuations not warranted by his (Mr. Grundy's) expressions—He again declared his willingness to vote for the bill, but when it was considered that 2 months might produce important alterations in the foreign relations of the country, he thought it a good reason for an early session of congress.

Mr. RANDOLPH again rose for the purpose, he said, of saying, that he had made no insinuation or suggestion in relation to any gentleman, he had used their own words, he had taken their own declarations—there was no occasion for suggestions of his. The gentlemen had left him no room for implication; their disclosures had been too plain and express. As to the hon. gentleman's prefatory profession of a willingness to vote for a suspension of the non-importation law, Mr. R. could give it no credit for sincerity when it was accompanied with a resolution that virtually destroyed it; such vague declarations could not operate a purgative effect upon his motives, which had been sufficiently exposed by himself. And what had the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Roberts) said? Why, that the next congress would not be sufficiently drilled—organized, as he called it, to do the needful. "If, Mr. R. (said Mr. R.) I could now be surprised at anything that passes in this house, I should be shocked at such an open, audacious disclosure in the face of this nation, of whose perspicacity and intelligence, it is probable, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and Tennessee have perhaps more correct ideas than I have. A disclosure which I think the most barefaced, and an avowal the most disgraceful, insulting and disrespectful, that has ever been made on the floor, since I have had a seat upon it.

Mr. GROSVENOR said, that independently of the great personal inconvenience to the members, particularly the northern gentlemen, and the great expense which the public would incur by an early session of congress, he objected to the resolution, because it was this congress which had plunged the nation in the war, had incurred loans and various expenses necessary to carry it on—and they ought also to incur the responsibility of laying taxes.—There was something mean as well as dishonorable in shifting that responsibility to the shoulders of their successors.

Question for the resolution to lie on the table, lost 81 to 45.

The question then occurred on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. NELSON said, he was willing to take the responsibility of laying taxes and was far from being desirous to throw it on his successors—but he could see no necessity for doing so, there being time enough to pass the bills through the houses of the legislature; and he advised the doing it, in order to avoid the scoffs of opposition, and of the country, who, if taxation were postponed to the meeting of another congress, would say that the present were afraid to encounter it. He was pledged to support the war; and he would not now flinch from doing what was indispensably necessary to it.

Mr. RANDOLPH observed, that it had long been a received opinion among those who had studied the nature of that curious animal, man, that there was always time enough to do whatever men were heartily disposed to do—would any gentleman say, that he was willing to vote for taxes, and yet say there was not time, when he must know, that whenever the house is bent upon enacting a law, one day is sufficient to carry it through—it had often been done—it would often be done again—want of time therefore was only a pretext. Were want of time a sufficient plea, the next congress might say that one session was not enough, since this congress, though actually in session, for twelve months out of eighteen, had not sufficient time to pass the tax bills. No sir, (said Mr. R.) there never will be time till it answers the purposes of the party to find it. No man ever found time when he had a strong disinclination to act, and pretends for evading it. Did any man believe that with a view to its effects on the enemy, the postponement of the act for the non-importation law was of any consequence? Did gentlemen imagine that the delay from March to May, the delay of two months, or two years, weighed a feather in the policy of England, to whom a few years of war were nothing—a nation which was so habituated to war that it seemed to have become a part of her national condition?

Mr. RANDOLPH confessed, that the aspect which the nation presented, afforded him no delight in dwelling upon it; for if the house went on for another two years, as they had for the last two, he thought there was great danger to be apprehended that the government would dissolve in its own imbecility. Mr. R. wished to be distinctly understood; he hoped gentlemen would not misapprehend, or misconstrue his words; what was the fact? The 12th congress had placed the nation in war, authorized military and naval preparations, that would once have spread alarm through the country; sanctioned loans which once would have shocked the credibility of the blindest, and though they will have wars, navies, armies and loans unlimited, like mathematical lines produced on both ends, *ad infinitum*. Yet they refuse to supply the means of supporting them.—What language, (he asked) did this speak to the enemy? was it thus they hoped to produce peace? would it not as such be equivalent to a surrender, or to the protraction of a disastrous, disgraceful and imbecile war? No sir, the measure has but one real object; that of throwing from the shoulders of this house and of the executive, the responsibility attaching to both branches. Sensible as all must be of the weak and infatuated manner in which the war was conducted, he declared he would be among the last to yield to a disgraceful, or even dishonorable peace. He conjured gentlemen to lay aside the warmth and passion, which sometimes grows of the ardour of debate, and view in a calm and deliberate manner the situation to which they would reduce the executive. If he gave them a treaty which they were to tell him was disgraceful, and inconsistent with the lofty language they had held, he would answer,

"You have brought the nation into this evil, be the sin of all on your own heads."

Another consideration (Mr. R. said) had weight with him; another measure, not demanded by national honour or national interest, had been postponed, no doubt for the same motives—the Yazoo Claim Bill. He was unwilling to see congress meet, that those craving claimants, whose stomachs were stayed by the promise, that the house would at the next session glut their ravenous appetites with the property of the nation, to gratify the cupidity, or rather the knavery of their claims.

The question was then put on the passage of the resolution and determined—for the resolution 53, against it 70. It was consequently rejected.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

SUSPENSION OF THE NON-IMPORTATION LAW.

Mr. CHEVES moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for partially suspending the non-importation law—for laying additional duties, and for other purposes—Mr. Seybert with a view to try whether the house would now consider the question, moved for the yeas, and noes—negated. The question was then put and determined—yeas 45, noes 28.

The honourable Mr. Nelson took the chair.

Mr. CHEVES rose and advocated the bill under consideration, not because he approved of its principles or provisions, but because the measure was made necessary by the situation of the country. An animated debate took place, supported by Messrs. Cheves, Bibb, Wright, Boyd, Porter, and Roberts, when with a view to try the principle, Mr. Wright moved to strike out the 1st section—carried, yeas 63, noes 23. The second, third, and fourth sections being connected with the first, fall of course with that section.

The committee then rose, and on the Speaker having resumed the chair, reported the bill as amended. Mr. Bibb moved that the question of concurrence should be taken by yeas and noes—carried—yeas 79, noes 24.

The 5th section embracing a subject distinct from the other provisions of the bill was then read, and is as follows:

"Sec. V. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any judge or court of the United States, to order the restoration and delivery of any goods, wares and merchandise, the importation of which is, or may be prohibited by law, and which shall accordingly thereto; have been seized or libelled on account of such importation, to any person or persons claiming the same. But such goods, wares and merchandise, shall remain in the custody of the proper officer until final condemnation or acquittal, unless they be directed to be sold by order of the proper court."

Mr. Key opposed this section, and Mr. Nelson defended it—when Mr. McKim moved that the house should adjourn, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of examining more attentively the principle contained in the fifth section—which motion prevailed and the house adjourned till Monday.

MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH.

FEBRUARY 12, 1813.

The bill "for the Regulation of Seamen on board the public vessels and in the merchant service of the United States," being on its final passage.

Mr. QUINCY (of Massachusetts) said, that he should submit a very few remarks in illustration of the grounds of his vote—that it was his original intention not to have made any; and he should not have deviated from that purpose, were it not that the charge of inconsistency had been carefully and repeatedly inculcated, as lying against those on his side of the house, who should vote in opposition to the proposed bill.

It had been said that this was our policy, that it was what we had recommended, that we were pledged to support the bill, what we had pre-

viously stated as the cause of a national duty on this subject.—He said, he was induced to rise on another account—he was about to differ in vote from very many, perhaps, from a majority of those, with whom it was his happiness on other occasions, to coincide; he thought, therefore, he owed it in some degree to himself to show that the grounds of his vote were neither light, nor trivial; that they were such as he was both willing to explain and able to defend.

Mr. Q. said, that the provisions contained in the bill, so far from constituting a project, which those on his side of the house had ever advocated, and on that account were pledged, under the terrors of a charge of inconsistency, to support; that it was a project, which no man, on any side, of any house—which no man in this nation, had ever advocated, or had even conceived as a serious scheme of practical policy, until it burst, upon the astonished vision, from the gentleman of Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy). For his own part he had never heard it, until that day, he would not say even proposed as a serious purpose, but not even suggested as one of the dreams of the imagination.

Mr. Q. said, that he had heard of the wisdom of giving preferences to native, over foreign seamen—that he had heard of excluding British seamen—that he had heard, of virtually excluding foreign seamen, in general, from our service, by certain gradual and temperate regulations, which should give the merchant an opportunity to supply the deficiency such exclusion would produce, by an increased stock of native seamen, which such encouragement would create. Of all this he had heard. For the wisdom of such a system of regulations, he and his friends had contended. But never did he hear of such a proposition as that contained in this bill. Never had he heard of the total and absolute exclusion of the seamen of all foreign nations at a blow—never, that such exclusion was to be proffered by way of temptation to the caprice, or interests of other governments, and to take place or not, according to the cool calculations, they might make at their leisure, concerning their policy, or interest—never that the number of American citizens employed abroad, was so great, and their absence so injurious to us, that it was the part of national policy to bribe foreign nations to drive them back again to the American shores, by proffering to every foreign government, in case they would do it, to reciprocate the same favour towards such foreign governments, by driving their subjects out of their employ. Such are the provisions of this bill! In their nature they are novel, unanticipated and never imagined. Whatever may be their merit or demerit, there is not a man, in this nation, who is not free to accept, or free to reject them. No man can be pledged to support a system, which he had never advocated; never contemplated, nor as a practical measure, ever conceived. Thus much, Mr. Q. said, he thought it necessary to say with respect to the charge of inconsistency which had been insinuated against those, who might oppose this bill, on his side of the house.

Mr. Q. said, that it was very likely that in a general argument having relation to a modification of the employment of seamen, with reference to the particular state of things, existing between us and G. Britain, or having in view a gradual reduction of the number of foreign seamen, in our service, by establishing certain wise preferences, in favour of native seamen, that some general expressions may have been used, which might give a colour to the opinion that an ultimate exclusion of foreigners, from our employment, was contemplated. I doubt, said he, if this is the case. But, certainly, it was never proposed or conceived that this should be done by a new regulation, on reciprocating, with the driving away condition of their—Whatever any project, has ever been or by any of the whom I have associated in

the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury, the committee of ways and means had last session declared necessary; and for the execution of which, the gentlemen on the other side, and none more boldly than the honorable member from Tennessee, had "screwed their courage to the sticking place,"—nay, the very bill itself, which bears too strong marks of its putative parent, to be mistaken (on sale) are all proposed to be postponed till the Election is over. But no said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the next congress may not be so well organized—ORGANIZED! This must mean something—Not organized, as well as this, and therefore the hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania, thinks better to have it done by the present congress, who are sufficiently organized, and who have the will, as well as the power to lay taxes. "Can Americans," (said Mr. R.) "be imposed upon by so direct, so palpable, so contemptible a fetch as this?" If the public good requires it, sir, I should not be opposed to an early congress; but I will not agree to such a stratagem as this to enable me to hoard up a little treasure of popularity. I desire to meet the measure at once, and am willing to meet my constituents with it; but I never will consent to a measure, which, if there was no other objection to it, is liable to this, that as the hon. gentleman (from Mass.) said the other day, it looks one way, and rows another—so while it purports to be a postponement of a measure, for want of time to carry it now into effect its real intention is, and that intention is avowed by gentlemen, to put off the suspension of the non-importation act, and to postpone the laying of necessary taxes, till another congress will be called to support these men and their measures.

Mr. GRUNDY rose to justify, and complained that the hon. gentleman from Virginia had thrown out insinuations not warranted by his (Mr. Grundy's) expressions—He again declared his willingness to vote for the bill, but when it was considered that 2 months might produce important alterations in the foreign relations of the country, he thought it a good reason for an early session of congress.

Mr. RANDOLPH again rose for the purpose, he said, of saying, that he had made no insinuation or suggestion in relation to any gentleman, he had used their own words, he had taken their own declarations—there was no occasion for suggestions of his. The gentlemen had left him no room for implication; their disclosures had been too plain and express. As to the hon. gentleman's prefatory profession of a willingness to vote for a suspension of the non-importation law, Mr. R. could give it no credit for sincerity when it was accompanied with a resolution that virtually destroyed it; such vague declarations could not operate a purgative effect upon his motives, which had been sufficiently exposed by himself. And what had the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Roberts) said? Why, that the next congress would not be sufficiently drilled—organized, as he called it, to do the needful. "If, Mr. R. (said Mr. R.) I could now be surprised at anything that passes in this house, I should be shocked at such an open, audacious disclosure in the face of this nation, of whose perspicacity and intelligence, it is probable, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and Tennessee have perhaps more correct ideas than I have. A disclosure which I think the most barefaced, and an avowal the most disgraceful, insulting and disrespectful, that has ever been made on the floor, since I have had a seat upon it.

Mr. GROSVENOR said, that independently of the great personal inconvenience to the members, particularly the northern gentlemen, and the great expense which the public would incur by an early session of congress, he objected to the resolution, because it was this congress which had plunged the nation in the war, had incurred loans and various expenses necessary to carry it on—and they ought also to incur the responsibility of laying taxes.—There was something mean as well as dishonorable in shifting that responsibility to the shoulders of their successors.

Question for the resolution to lie on the table, lost 81 to 45.

The question then occurred on the passage of the resolution.

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always had in view one or other of two objects; and were regulated by one or other of two principles. The extreme importance to G. Britain of her seamen, and the great temptation, which the comparatively great rate of wages in this country, aided by the similarity of our habits and character, held out to her seamen, seemed to constitute a state of things, out of which resulted an obligation upon the U. S. to limit the injury thus incidentally done to her, by some regulation, either directly excluding her subjects, or at least diminishing the temptation which the condition of things in this country, offered to the cupidity of her seamen. Thus doing her least injury, she would have less reason to complain; and less justification for a resort to the exercise of her claim of impressment. This, it was contended, would be a precursor of relief from that suffering. At least that it was our duty to make trial of this policy previous to a war on that account. Such was the principle and policy of the gentlemen on his side of the house, in this aspect of the question. There was another principle of policy, which this embarrassment of our relations with G. Britain suggested. The thoughts of reflecting men were drawn to consider the basis, on which the interests of navigation rested; and it began to be seen, and was contended, that by a gradual and systematic exclusion of foreign seamen the condition of our maritime affairs would be improved, by a service, exclusively, or in a great measure, composed of native citizens. Beyond the limitation resulting from these two principles, and having relation to these two objects, no proposition was ever seriously suggested. It never was heard or thought, that the U. S. were losers by the employment of foreign seamen. It was never heard that we could be gainers by a system of reciprocal provisions, which, adopted on some sudden suggestion, should force home the few native citizens of ours which were in the employ of foreign nations, and force away the multitudes of foreign subjects, which were confessedly and notoriously in our employ.

There is something said Mr. Q. in a strange and mysterious in the manner in which this bill is made to pass through this house. Never did any bill meet with so many counter-currents and repugnant eddies in its course. Yet, it holds its way, notwithstanding, and seems to be facilitated rather than obstructed, by circumstances, apparently so inauspicious. On the other side of the house it is advocated as a measure of permanent policy. On this side as a temporary expedient. There it is carefully and systematically denied to have any pacific intention. Here, it is, as carefully and systematically inculcated as a measure of a certain pacific result. At one moment it is asserted to be an independent regulation yielding nothing to G. Britain. At the next it is said to be proffering her so much, that if she fail to accept the proposition, all hearts and hands must without fail unite in the war. By this sort of vacillating, accommodating argument, every species of political party seems to be fascinated; and made to concur in the immediate object. We for peace. They for war. We pulling one way. They another. We looking north. They south. We east. They west. All give the machine the same direction. By the exertions of all, the passage of the bill is facilitated.

Considering the character of the political fathers of this bill, and their known interests and connexions, its principle is not less suspicious, than its parliamentary course is mysterious. During the whole extent of their political lives, the friends of this proposition, for a total exclusion of foreign seamen, have maintained the right and the interests of the U. S. to employ them in the fullest and most unlimited extent. And now, in a breath, at a thought, without any previous warning, they turn round and propose to exclude them altogether! Can any man have faith, in the sincerity of those who advocate so extravagant a proposition, in face of all their previous theories and professions? Can any man who knows the nature of this country, and the comparative population believe in it? Sir, what are the United States in respect to their population? Are they a composite character? Are they a heterogeneous people? We all spring out of the same earth. Does each of us bear the marks of another earth?

Sir, the fact is altogether the reverse. The column of our American state is neither composed of flint, or of granite, but rather of a sort of pudding stone; of a casual collection of distinct individuals, aggregated together, with no selection in the particulars, and little strength in the cement. In a nation thus constituted, it is now seriously proposed, as it is pretended, to turn all foreigners from its sea service, and to form, by a sort of parliamentary magic, in a moment, a new marine of pure and exclusive native citizens. Let who will believe in this project, I do not. Considering the quarter from which it comes, I believe as little in its sincerity, as I do in its practicability.

Sir, if I wished to press far into the discussion of this bill, which I do not, I would ask, what has become of that great doctrine of the right of expatriation, so obtrusively and clamorously maintained, from the first establishment of our national government down to the present day, by the patrons and authors of this bill, their friends and supporters? Are all those choice topics of declamation to be abandoned? Are they forgotten by gentlemen on the other side of the house? If they are, will they be forgotten by this people? This bill proceeds upon the principle, that the right of expatriation does not exist in the subjects of foreign governments. For if it does exist, then, such foreign government has no right to reclaim them, and we have no right to drive them home. The bill abjures this right of expatriation; and in doing this, cuts up by the roots not only the claim of the individuals whom it contemplates to force back to the service of their respective sovereigns, but also your whole right to protect, beyond the limits of your local jurisdiction, even your naturalized citizens. For, if the right of expatriation do not exist, then every foreigner, in taking upon himself the obligations of allegiance to this country, does it subject to the inalienable principle of native allegiance which this bill admits to exist. So that it recognizes the justice of the claim of foreign sovereigns to their original subjects, as well those who are naturalized, as those who are not. I wish to be understood as making no objection on this account—I ask only, where is the consistency of it? I see the effects of this bill too plainly, not to be satisfied that it does not abandon the projects for which the clamour about the right of expatriation was originally raised. It varies the means, without losing sight of the end. It is, however, most extraordinary, that men, who have been all their lives long, perfect knight errants, in favour of distressed foreigners, who have set their spears in their rests, and gone tilting all over the world in defence of oppressed humanity; who have been inviting it to our shores with both hands, should turn round at once, and pretend to be about to send them all home again, and leave them to the mercy of ancient systems and of their former masters.

But this is not all. This great right of expatriation, which the advocates of this bill and their political friends have been maintaining these 20 years, in favour of all the world, is now denied by the bill to exist, even in our own citizens. The reciprocity of the bill consists in this, that these our citizens should be forced home, according to the obligations of their natural allegiance! For on this principle alone, have we a right to claim their return. Thus strange and mysterious is both the character and parliamentary course of this bill.

Mr. Q. said that his first objection to the bill, considered in the light in which it had been placed by its advocates, as a measure of permanent policy, was, that its provisions were unnatural. By which he meant, that they were irreconcilable with the known nature and habits and prejudices of the great majority of the people of this country. These had always been accustomed to the employment of foreigners in their sea service and been taught to view it in a favourable light. Now, although it might be wise to counteract these prejudices and to change these habits, yet this could not be done suddenly, nor by virtue of mere law. It must be done gradually, and as it were insensibly, by such systematic, temperate regulations, from which no great temporary embarrassment should result, and which would make the community more ready to co-operate with the general policy. Nothing violent, could be permanent. And consider-

ing the previous practice and prejudices of the community, nothing was ever more violently repugnant to both than the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Quincy said that another objection was, that the bill proceeded upon the assumption of a state of things, as a fact which was notoriously false. The only possible ground, upon which a proposition, such as that contained in this bill could be made to all the nations of the world, must be that of interest. We would offer to drive their subjects out of our employ, on the proposed condition, that they should drive our citizens out of theirs, only on the principle, that, in the present existing reciprocity of service we were losers and they gainers. Now, who believes that this is the case? Who ever heard that their employment of our citizens was an injury? The particular circumstances of the British nation, and the temptation which employment, in our marine and merchant service, offered to her seamen, was a cause of embarrassment with her, which, in relation to that nation, it was important to obviate. But G. Britain out of the question, and the employment of the mariners of other nations is highly useful and important to us, and particularly is it important if we are about to set ourselves seriously to drive from our employ British seamen.

Mr. Quincy said that the nature of the arguments, which had been urged in support of the bill, and the particular character of the support it had received, was another objection. The particular argument in favor of the bill had been vacillating from one principle to another. It was uncertain, as to its tendency, and plainly a game of expedients; and not the foundation of any enlarged system of policy. Plain good intention is easily discerned. It is indirect and steady, in all its movements. Its object is distinct and its course towards it certain. In this way confidence is inspired. But who can have confidence in a measure which, in its nature, contravenes all the previously declared maxims of its advocates, relative to the subject; & which on one hand is supported as a measure of war, and on the other as a measure of peace; in the house as yielding nothing to Great Britain, and out of it, as yielding every thing? It is impossible—good never did proceed from a contrivance of this motley, non-descript character.

Had the proposition contained in this bill, been adopted in a time of peace, had it been temperate in its character, had it reference to any distinct interest, by which it was modelled, its effects must have been, in the highest degree, salutary. In such a course adopted under such auspices, Great Britain would have seen a wise intelligence operating, on which she might have calculated. But what calculation can be made on the provisions of this bill? Will that nation, or any other, credit that the U. States are seriously intending to drive all but native and naturalized seamen out of their employ? Or, if such be our intention, will it not be viewed, as it is, as a temporary expedient, having reference to particular exigencies; and which will be abandoned as soon as the present end is answered.

I know it is said, that the generalization of this bill is a mere cover to conceal its true nature, which it is pretended, out of doors, is that of a proffer to Great Britain, and that foreign nations will not reciprocate. For my part, I shall wonder, indeed if they do not. For Great Britain excepted, there is not an European nation, as I believe, which would not be gainers, and in the same proportion would the United States be losers, by the reciprocity.

As a system of general policy, then, the provisions of the bill are illusive. It remains to be considered what efficacy the bill will have in the attainment of peace, so anxiously and so justly desired by the people of the United States. It is said to be an instrument of peace. It is, in my apprehension, altogether the reverse. It has not that tendency; nor do I believe it introduced with that intention. I give entire credit to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) when he says, it is not a measure of peace. It has not that intention. I ask this question Mr. Speaker: Suppose an agent of yours has full powers to negotiate upon any subject; and he should come to you and ask a limitation of those powers—what reason can he have? Plainly but one, he means to have a justification, in his hand, in case he refuses certain terms of

settlement, which may be offered. Having full powers to do his best, if he reject any offers, the responsibility rests upon himself. But if he have terms and conditions specified by which he is to govern himself, then he is justified in refusing any proposition, not fairly included within the terms of limitation.

This is precisely the situation of the president of the United States, and this, as I conceive, is the exact bearing of this project.

It is foreseen that negotiation of some kind will soon be inevitable. The president of the United States has full power to negotiate, upon this subject, under the provisions of the constitution. His business, and his duty, are to exercise his entire powers free and full, as that instrument has granted them, and make the best arrangement he can. His duty then, is to come to the senate, and, if necessary, to the house—and say, "these are the best terms I can make; ratify, or reject them according to your sense of public duty. I have done my duty. It remains for you to do yours."

This is the plain and the only constitutional course. The provisions of the bill reverse the whole order of proceedings. It causes the legislature to present an ultimatum to G. Britain; to which, if she does not accede, the president throws the responsibility of continuing the war upon congress, who have thus limited the general authority of the constitution. It is in vain to say that the provisions of this bill are not, in effect, a limitation of the treaty-making power of the executive. In the nature of things it must be so. It is so undeniably upon the grounds, on which rests the very argument on which it is maintained that this bill is necessary. The reason for passing this bill is that as the subject must require legislative interposition, it is necessary that the president of the United States should know to what point the legislature will advance in such settlement; and that without such previous declaration of the legislature, that foreign nations can have no confidence in any treaties, which may be made since the legislature are not bound to enact the requisite provisions. It is, then, apparent that if this bill be necessary to give confidence in any treaty which shall go thus far, that a treaty can be entitled no confidence, which should go farther. In other words, beyond the limits of our law, the treaty-making power cannot advance.

One of two things is inevitable. Either the terms of the bill are more than Great Britain will require from us—or they are less. If they are more, we have shown our whole hand, and cannot hope for anything better than our own voluntary terms. If they are less negotiation is hopeless. The president of the U. States will never dare to go beyond what this bill authorizes, when it is said that to go as far as this it is necessary that such a bill should pass. In this lies the mischief of this bill. It offers, in effect, as our ultimatum terms which Great Britain has rejected, over and over again. It proffers terms, apparently, but not really, reciprocal. When rejected by her, as they will be, the executive has obtained an apology for continuing the war, and the opportunity to cast the responsibility of its continuance upon congress.

Mr. Q. said, that to show how utterly destitute of all reciprocity, even in terms, its provisions were, he would only refer to a single circumstance. By the first section, we require Great Britain to permit us to retain, in our own employment all her native citizens, whom we have naturalized or who have declared or shall declare before a treaty is made, their intention to become naturalized. In the eighth section, which contains the pretended reciprocating proposition, we require Great Britain to prohibit her employment all naturalized citizens of the United States, without exception of those naturalized, or those voluntarily resident! The very class of her citizens which we claim the right of keeping, is the very class of our citizens which we demand of her to restore. And this is called reciprocal! These are the terms to which G. Britain does not accede, all Americans are for ever after bound to unite heart and hand in the war! For my part, I consider it said Mr. Q. as no pacific measure. Its true purpose is to give a peace aspect to the time—to clear the atmosphere, for a moment, so that the money-judges may be made to bite sharp at the treasury hook. He said that he viewed it as a scheme calculated to deceive the people—to buoy them up with false hopes, when

the real intention was to continue the war. Under this belief it should have no support from him.

Mr. Q. concluded by apologizing for the desultory manner in which he had treated the project—that he had gone farther into its examination than he had at first intended; his chief motive in rising having been to repel the charge of inconsistency; and to make such an explanation of his vote, when he was about to differ from many of his political friends, as might show the true principles upon which it proceeded.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1814.

THE ALARM.

This is a subject which, for the honor of our City, we would gladly have passed unnoticed, had not some splenetic soul given currency to a report that the Citizens generally had been put in great bodily fear by the appearance of the British Squadron in the Bay. It has been a great misfortune to this City, since the declaration of war, to have those within who on the slightest occasions have excited alarms, and caused much trepidation, among certain of our good citizens. Alarms since that period have been no uncommon things, for we have often magnified vessels of small dimensions into war-ships of the largest size. When it was known that the Chesapeake was in a state of rigorous blockade, every Craft, of whatever description, that happened to pass up or down the Bay, was eyed with the greatest attention, and new fears were excited. In this state of mind, it may be easily supposed, that any thing wearing an uncommon appearance would necessarily give rise to a variety of conjectures, and perhaps be productive of "worse dread alarms." A few days since a small vessel was discovered a few miles below the city, which was thought by some to look more than commonly suspicious, and with the aid of good glasses some of our citizens could make nothing more nor less of her than a Ketch, sent up to reconnoitre from the squadron below. What strengthened the suspicion was, that some person in the morning had represented the whole Chesapeake fleet to be within a short distance of the city, and that an immediate attack might be expected. Every eye was looking with the keenest attention for the squadron—and at length, by the assistance of magnifying glasses placed upon a very lofty dome, a speck became discernible in the horizon. Upon making this discovery some mounted their Bluebellies & some their Rosinantes, and down they went, post-haste, to meet the enemy. Every information only strengthened the belief that they were approaching so much so, that some of our good folks procured vehicles to remove their families, and others began to pack up their most valuable materials, waiting with solicitude the moment when the city should be bombarded. In this state of trepidation, a gentleman of note writes to his friend in a neighbouring city, and in the glowing colourings of exaggeration, which is so peculiarly the offspring of his fertile genius and poetic imagination, describes our situation as awful—not so much that an attack was apprehended, but that Admiral Warren's fleet was just off the entrance of the harbour. Flocks crowded to read this letter, and it was confidently believed, upon the writer's report, that Annapolis was in the most imminent danger. All disquietude was hushed in the evening, and the City once more assumed a state of tranquillity, by this supposed Ketch coming to anchor in the harbour, and proving her national character. What had been so often and clearly made manifest to be a Tender from the squadron, was at length discovered to be a Yankee schooner, such as is usually laden with New-England produce, instead of munitions of war. But what has become of the speck which appeared in the sky, and was auxiliary in producing the perturbation which for a time agitated the city, we do not know. We sincerely hope, for the future, that this gentleman will employ his time better than by trumpeting abroad such unfounded reports. Persons culpable of such acts not only excite the ridicule of others, but often produce serious inconvenience to the citizens. Should danger actually threaten, the services of such epistolary writers would be of infinitely more value with muskets on their shoulders than in circulating idle rumours to frighten silly old women and children. This, indeed, is too ridiculous a subject to be treated in a serious manner; therefore we will conclude by advising those who bluster daily about the insolence of the foe, at the corners of the streets and in public places, and manufacture thunderbolts of vengeance, to stand their ground in the event of necessity, and not be the first to scamper away like sheep at the sight of a wolf.

It is somewhat surprising, that since the British squadron has been lying so quietly in the mouth of the Chesapeake, this modern Archimedes should have let slip an opportunity of immortalizing himself, by producing the destructive effects of his submarine battery. When he might have paddled along, and

been covered by the watery element, and Sir John Bull unseen, we have heard his name once mentioned, his torpedoes. Now is the time to try the experiment. When we are blocking up our largest Bay with our commerce, and holding the North in terror, it is altogether a thought of as the only effect of driving them from our coast, that the torpedoes should not be feared, that all the means of defence are about to expire together. That this is a great philosophical noddle, which has immense advantages to the eternal renown to the inventory, the same fate with the "newspaper" is to be regretted; for it certainly is at one time as if we were jogging a quicker pace in the high road of progress than any other nation was to proceed. What of an enemy's left remaining by the broad mouth of a gun-boat, it was confidently would be blown sky-high out of a kind of artificial volcanic eruption of combustible materials secretly and seriously constructed machine, and in secret manner to the bottom of the sea. Perhaps, however, it has been this submarine navigation, as with nations which have raised the curtain of genius, to be produced all than they are capable of being the country. But we hope this case with Fulton's machine, at that time the British navy, swimming about so peaceably, will be made to feel the effects of combustion. If he is ambitious of a scroll of worthies as a consequence, we cannot but hope that the thunder, with which he effort, he will soon drive a son of an Englishman from our coast, and their "floating dragons" will be on the sea.

The democrats surely have a knack of turning every action performed since the commencement of the war to their advantage, and pompously assume credit to themselves. Every achievement, whether performed by a federalist or democrat, will be declared to be the effect of their favouring arm. Sooner is a defeat or disaster announced, than by the conversion of truth, and the turning of an eye, the most favourable shadow of a trial, is attributed to them. No matter whether the efficiency of courage, military incapacity in their ranks, that misfortune befall the effect is the same, and political alight of hand, the same, discarded general upon the federalists. When any necessity for subterfuge has one ready at hand, they have one ready at hand, and now necessary to the rights of a commercial people to their former professions, could have ever been, or fostered with more. But notwithstanding all this, at all acquainted with the progress of the Federal country, know what to put on these declamations, glance over the speeches, come at once upon the sentiments of the whole people, it is necessary to a sagaciousness with which government moves, an extraordinary manufactured. If distressed for money, it is the failure of the opposition of federalists cannot be recruited, it is because they are in line, which any favorite scheme, or report to the effect of a federalist, is to be exposed.

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GAZETTE.

MARCH 4, 1813.

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The democrats surely have a wonder
ful knack of turning every meritorious
action performed since the commence
ment of the war to their own advan
age, and pompously assuming all the
credit to themselves. Every gallant
achievement, whether performed by a
federalist or democrat, without hesi
tation is declared to be the immediate
effect of their favouring auspices. But
sooner is a defeat or disaster to the
army announced, than by the strangest
reversion of truth, and in the twink
ling of an eye, the most flaming Jaco
bin is transformed into a federalist,
and without a shadow of mercy, or the
semblance of a trial, is stigmatized as a
traitor. No matter whether it be from
inefficiency of courage, military skill, or
other incapacity in their favorite gene
rals, that misfortune befalls the army,
the effect is the same, and by a kind of
political alight of hand, the poor, unfor
tunate, discarded general, is saddled
upon the federalists. Whenever there
is any necessity for subterfuge, they al
ways have one ready at hand. To hear
them declaim on the advantages of a
navy, as now necessary to protect the
rights of a commercial people, a stran
ger to their former professions would
be readily drawn into a belief that no
thing could have ever been nearer their
hearts, or fostered with more care than
the navy had hitherto been.

But notwithstanding all this gabble,
none at all acquainted with the origin
and progress of the French party in
this country, know what construction
to put on these declamations. It is but
a glance over the speeches of some of
their great political preachers of '96, and
we come at once upon the doctrine and
sentiments of the whole party. When
it is necessary to apologize for the
aggressiveness with which the wheels of
government move, an excuse is always
ready manufactured. If the president
distressed for money, and cannot
procure it, the failure is attributed to
the opposition of federalists. If an ar
my cannot be recruited agreeable to
his wishes, it is because the federalists
oppose them. In fine, whatever failure
or any favorite scheme of adminis
tration, democrats invariably trace it
to the opposition of the federalists.
If a federal state does not
expand nearly a mil

lion of dollars in building and equipping
an armament for the general govern
ment, immediately a hue and cry is
raised from one end of the country to
the other, about "federal consistency."
Men who have no voice in the measures
of government, who are not treated
with decency in the public councils of
the nation, become all at once charge
able with every disgrace that has been
heaped upon her, without even the pri
vilege of sharing in the occasional tri
umphs of the navy, which it has been
their constant aim to increase and sup
port!! This is modern democracy
with a vengeance.

It would be well for these gentlemen
to retrace their steps, to analyze their
principles, and see how easily contradi
ctions (if the expression may be used)
have been amalgamated to suit conve
nience, or enable them, to swim with
the current of any times. Were they
to do this, their mouths must remain
for ever sealed respecting consistency
or inconsistency. Never was such shuf
fling, turning, shifting and twisting,
ever before known in any country, not
even in the declining state of the most
absurd despotisms. It is easy to fathom
their designs; and every one who has
had an opportunity of acquiring a know
ledge of the leading characteristics of
modern democracy, and remains yet
uninfected, must turn from it with dis
gust—For,

It is "a monster of so frightful mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Now that war has been declared, we
are told that it is the duty of every
good citizen to give to it his support
and approbation. Before it took place,
it seems to be admitted that the people
might be allowed to question, if not its
justice, at least its expediency, and to
endeavour by all fair and correct means
to avert its horrors. But a declaration
of hostilities having been made, its ene
mies are in duty bound to become its
sworn and everlasting friends, and now
to doubt either the propriety of going
to war, or the wisdom with which it is
conducted, is proof strong and positive
of being in the pay of the enemy.

Men, however, of plain honest minds,
who read the constitution, and suppose
that from that alone, they can judge of
the duties which in a state of war the
citizen owes to his country, startle at
this new fangled doctrine. They cannot
discover in the constitution, and are
therefore loth to admit, that a state of
war is of necessity a state of slavery;
that it abridges any of their political
rights, and more especially takes from
them the invaluable privileges of speak
ing or writing whatever in their con
sciences they believe to be true.

Men of reading and reflection, too,
have been taught to believe, that in a
time of war, above all others, the na
tion ought to be awake and watchful—
that wars, in addition to all their hor
rors and calamities, afford the best op
portunities to men fond of power, (and
alas! who is not fond of power?) to en
croach upon the rights of the citizen,
and to convert a free government into a
despotism. With so many officers
obedient to his mandates, and so many
appointments in his gift, it will always
happen that the chief magistrate of this
country will have a host of sycophants
blindly devoted to his views, and the
loud and boisterous supporters of his
administration. No matter how weak
the policy, how wicked the plans of the
"powers that be," the minions of the
court will even be its advocates, and
with these men any opposition, from
whatever cause it may spring, and how
ever well grounded its complaints, will
be treated as the result of disaffection
to the country.

In every age the patriots who have
endeavored to rescue their country
from slavery, have been loaded with
abuse, and the abettors of tyranny have
assumed to themselves the title of the
people's exclusive friends. But if this
be the case in the times of peace and
tranquillity, how much more danger to
our liberties is to be apprehended while
the nation is engaged in war. The
passions of the multitude are then arti
ficially excited by their rulers. The host
of officers and dependants is greatly in
creased. Every effort is made (and too
often with success,) to identify the ad
ministration and its plans with the
country, and all opposition with the
cause of the enemy. Whenever this has
happened, the people have prepared for
themselves the chains which are to be
fastened around them.

Those, however, who love their country
better than the wages of its rulers,
who have no view but to preserve its
liberties, are not to be deterred by me
anages and abuse from discharging the
duty which in times of peril and alarm
are due from them to the nation; re
gardless of calumny, they will unde
voted to awaken the people to a sense of
their danger, and whether headed or
not, will continue to warn them of the
fate which awaits them.

Before the patriot can be induced to
join in approbation of this war, he must
be satisfied that it is unavoidable, that
this appeal to arms, this invitation to
slaughter, was urged by the most im
perious motives. Before he can be in
duced to confide in the men who under
take it, he must be satisfied that they are
equal to the conduct of it. To him it
will not be sufficient to be told, that
from the enemy we had received inju
ries which remain undressed, and
therefore the enemy had no cause to
complain. For a declaration of war,
and all that havoc and destruction
which may follow in its train, its authors
and approvers are responsible to their
country and their God; and awful is
that responsibility if it has not been un
dertaken from the most urgent cause,
after every necessary preparation, and
with every prospect of obtaining by it
benefits sufficient to overbalance all its
calamities.

The evils of this war are already
great, and as yet no benefits have re
sulted to the nation from it. Can any
result, upon which the most sanguine
dare to calculate, compensate the nation
for the sufferings and losses to which it
has already submitted—the distress, the
ruin and butchery of its citizens.—
We are boasting that Canada will be
ours—that we shall wrest from the
enemy a part of his possessions.—
Let it be remembered, that the prophe
cy which predicted this, predicted before
the war that the very first campaign would
make us masters of this country. In
their predictions, therefore, what con
fidence is to be placed? Their first
campaign has ended, and has ended
with disgrace to its authors. Instead of
wresting from the enemy his territory,
we find him in possession of our own—
Detroit, heretofore thought of so much
value to us, has been in the peaceable
possession of the British six months,
and in place of marching a competent
force to recover it, the grand armies of
the nation have been amusing themselves
in an attempt to cross over to Queen's
town.

But what if the conquest of Canada
was certain? Let it be supposed, that
our new armies will be led as certain
ly to victory as many of them will be
to death—will increase of territory
compensate a free nation, already ex
tensive, for the loss of many of its ci
tizens, or the violation of its commer
cial rights? Will it be any consolation
to our seamen, cruelly impressed into
the British service, to know that their
own government has already made
slaves of a whole country of English
subjects, while at the same time it has
made no advance towards the obtention
of their liberty?

Let the rulers of this land answer it
to their country—let those who blindly
advocate the war, answer it to their con
sciences, are we justified by the acts of
violence and outrage of which the com
manders of British vessels have been
guilty, in waging war against and re
ducing to subjection the people of Ca
nada? What benefit can possibly result
to us from the conquest of the innocent
and peaceable inhabitants of an adjoining
territory? It is to no purpose to say,
they are our enemies, because they will
ask who made them so? Was it not our
own act? Have we any evidence of
their enmity except that which a decla
ration of war issued by ourselves fur
nishes? Have we a right by any law
human or divine to subdue a people who
have never done us wrong, or wished
us ill, because we have thought proper
to declare them our enemies, not only
without their consent but against their
interests and wishes? Do the wrongs
which we have received from the mother
country give us a right to wreak our
vengeance upon the colonies? Is this,
in truth, to be a war not in defence
of our rights, but of wanton aggression
upon our neighbours—not to benefit our
selves, but to destroy them?—A state
of hostility by which nothing is to be
gained, but merely an experiment, such
can do the other most harm. It is true
that a nation may sometimes be autho
rized to carry its arms into an unoffen
ding province of its enemy.—But let it
be remembered, that this can only be
in its own defence, and not for purposes
of plunder and conquest. With all our
pretended abhorrence for monarchies
and crowned heads, we seem quite re
ady to copy them in their crimes, and to
attempt whatever in the wantonness of
power they have committed. Because, for
the sake of aggrandizement or plunder,
they have been accustomed to carry war
and destruction into the territories of
their neighbors, it seems to be thought
that the same right must belong to
us, and that our republican presi
dent is at full liberty to be guilty of the
same enormities. It is entirely for
gotten, that in governments which sup
pose the governors to be every thing,
and the people nothing, it is for that
very reason, that the life of the sub
ject is at the entire disposal of his prince,
and may be sacrificed whenever his
pleasure or ambition shall require the
sacrifice.—We profess ourselves to be
the champions of liberty, and equal
rights, and proclaim that every nation
has a right to live under whatever gov
ernment it may choose, and yet we
claim a right to reduce to our own do
minion men against whom we have no
complaint, unless we choose to complain
that the Canadians will not turn traitors
and accept of the terms kindly offered
to them by the great general Hull. The
supporters of war are bound to show,
by argument and not by abuse, that

we are really able to make slaves
of the Canadians; and further, that we
have a right to do it.—Having done
this, they must also prove to us that the
conquest of Canada is worth all of the
blood and treasure it will cost us.—Un
til they have satisfactorily established
all this, they cannot ask to be aided in
this war of their making by the yeo
manry of the country.

Let them further remember, that
some proof may reasonably be asked
of their sincerity. Do they really
believe this to be a just and necessary
war? If they do, patriotism requires
that they should make some sacrifice
towards its prosecution. It is a circum
stance which affords no evidence of their
sincerity, that they seem the most re
luctant people in the nation to give any
real aid. If they are required to be
come soldiers (and soldiers are certainly
wanted) why it is more convenient
to remain at home, though they think
it most strange that the people will not
take the bounty money.

Does the administration require mo
ney? Yes, its demands are most urgent;
but the men who have pledged their
whole fortunes, as well as their lives,
can find other uses for their money, tho
they are ready to insist that federal
mon ought to come forward and empty
their purses into the national treasury.
It is time, high time, that these "giant
in promises" should begin to fulfil the
many promises which they have given
to the administration. Were they re
ally serious when they gave them and
offered to sacrifice life and property
in support of Mr. Madison's war? If they
were, why are they slow to answer his
demands? why will they make no sa
crifice in support of the war, which
they are so loud in applauding? Let
those, whom they may concern, answer
these questions at their leisure; but un
til they have answered them, let them
cease to reproach for their conduct others
who, not believing the war to be either
necessary or expedient, refuse to lend
their aid towards its prosecution, tho
in doing this they support the war as
much as the men who are its warmest
advocates.

A FREEMAN.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 27.
Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Win
chester, now a prisoner of war, to
the Secretary of War.

Malden, Jan. 23d, 1813.

SIR—A detachment from the left
wing of the North-Western Army,
under my command, at French-Town
on the River Raisin, was attacked on
the 22d inst. by a force greatly
superior in number; aided by several
pieces of artillery. The action
commented at the dawn of day; the
picket guards were driven in; and
a heavy fire opened on the whole line,
by which a part thereof was thrown
into disorder; and, being ordered to
retire a small distance, in order to
form on more advantageous ground,
I found the enemy doubling our left
flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained
for some time; at length borne down
by pumbers, the few of us that re
mained with the party that retired
from the lines, submitted. The re
mainder of our force, in number a
bout four hundred, continued to de
fend themselves with great gallantry
in an unequal contest against small
arms and artillery, until I was
brought in as a prisoner to that part
of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood
that our troops were defending them
selves in a state of desperation, and
was informed by the commanding of
ficer of the enemy, that he would
afford them an opportunity of sur
rendering themselves prisoners of
war; to which I acceded. I was
the more ready to make the sur
render from being assured, that un
less done quickly, the buildings ad
jacent would be immediately set on
fire and that no responsibility would
be taken for the conduct of the sa
vages, who were then assembled in
great numbers.

In this critical situation, being
desirous to preserve the lives of a
number of our brave fellows, who
still held out, I sent a flag to them,
and agreed with the commanding of
ficer of the enemy, that they should
be surrendered prisoners of war, on
condition of being protected from
the savages, allowed to retain their
private property, and having their
side arms returned to them. It is
impossible for me to ascertain, with
certainty the loss we have sustained
in this action, from the impractica
bility of knowing the number who
have made their escape.

Thirty-five officers and about four
hundred and eighty-seven non-com
missioned officers and privates are
prisoners of war. A list of the
names of the officers is herewith en
closed to you. Our loss in killed is
considerable.

However unfortunate may seem
the affair of yesterday, I am flattered
by a belief, that no material re
tor is chargeable upon myself, and

that still less censure is deserved by
the troops I had the honor of com
manding.

With the exception of that por
tion of our force which was thrown
into disorder, no troops have ever
behaved with more determined in
trepidity.

I have the honor to be, with high
respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES WINCHESTER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,
Hon. Secretary of War.

A list of officers taken at French-Town
Jan. 22d, 1813.

James Winchester, Brig. Gen.
William Lewis, Lieut. Colonel
James Overton, jun. Aid-de Camp
George Madison, Major
James Garrard, jun. B. Inspector
John McCalla, Adjutant
Pollard Keen, Quarter-Master
John Todd, Surgeon.

CAPTAINS.

Richard Hightower, John Hamilton,
Bland W. Ballard, Saml. L. Williams,
Coatman Cholier, Uriah Sabrie,
Henry James, Richard Bledsoe,
Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS.

Caleb Holder, Ashton Ganard,
Byran Rule, Wm. Moore,
Wm. M. McGuire, John Higgins.

ENSIGNS.

Lynden Comstock, James Mundy,
Wm. O. Butler, James Herron,
Thomas Chin, Wm. Nash,
Jos. Harrow, Jos. Mooring,
John W. Nash, Wm. Fleet,
John Botts, George Cardwell.
Total 35, prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners
in their possession, which I have re
ason to hope will be given up to Colonel
Proctor at Sandwich.

JAMES WINCHESTER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court
of chancery, of Maryland, will be
exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday
the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next
fair day thereafter, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of
the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased,
in and to the following tracts or parcels
of land, to wit: Good Luck, part of
His Lordship's Favour, and part of
Clare's Hundreds, or such parts there
of, whereof Richard Ward died seized.
This land lies in Calvert county, on the
head waters of Fishing creek, within
one mile of the bay, contains about 138
acres, with a great proportion of ex
cellent meadow land already prepared,
and much more may be made at a small
expense. There are on this land a
good comfortable dwelling-house, and
every other necessary out-house, a
good tobacco-house, and an excellent
apple orchard, with a great proportion
of woodland and some valuable timber,
particularly ash. Those inclined to pur
chase are invited to view the premises.
The terms of sale are, that the purcha
ser or purchasers shall give bond with
security, to be approved by the trustee,
for the payment of the purchase money,
with interest, within twelve months
from the day of sale, and on the ratifi
cation of the sale by the chancellor and
on the payment of the whole purchase
money, and not before, the trustee will
convey to the purchaser or purchasers,
his, her or their heirs, the land to him,
her or them sold, free and clear from
all claims whatever of the heirs of the
said Richard Ward, deceased, and of
each and every of them.

PETER EMERSON, Trustee.
March 4, 1813.

The subscriber

WANTS TO PURCHASE

100 Good Locust Posts,
not less than 7 feet long, to square
5 inches at the smallest end; likewise
400 Sawed Chesnut Rails
3 inches by 4 and 10 feet long. A libe
ral price will be given for them deliv
ered at Annapolis.

JOHN SHAW.
March 4, 1813.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for
stock in the City Bank of Baltimore,
will be opened for 1200 shares for Cal
vert county, on the first Monday in
April, at Prince-Frederick-town, in said
county.

March 4.

NOTICE.

To Owners and Shippers of Tobacco

from Taylor's Landing Ware-House.
The outage on each hoghead is one
dollar for the first year, and four cents
per month on each hoghead till de
manded; therefore, it is expected that
the outage and rent will be sent with
the notes (and orders when demanded),
as no hoghead will be delivered with
out the charges being paid.

DAVID STUART, Inspector
at Taylor's Landing Ware-house.

N. B. I will sell at public sale four
valuable YOUNG NEGROES, three
men and a girl: the eldest man 20; the
youngest 12. For terms apply to the
subscriber living near Queen-Anne's
Anne Arundel county. D. S.
March 4.

THE MONITOR.

"If ye were of the world, the world would love you; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

The spirit of the world and the spirit of the Gospel are diametrically opposite. Hence the principles of strict godliness meet the most violent opposition from all those whose lives testify that they live for this world only. Liberal minded Christians as they are called, are much caressed by the world. But what is this liberality? It consists in yielding somewhat of the purity of our principles, and accommodating our conduct to suit the humor of the times. This time-serving spirit is perfectly agreeable to the world and men of this cast are applauded, because their conduct does in no way reproach the vices of fashion and folly but rather seems to license a departure from the strictness of the Gospel precepts. But when a person feeling the force of solemn engagements dares to bear open testimony against the prevailing vices of the age, all mouths are open against him, and the names of enthusiast, bigot and the like, are profusely poured upon him. The right of private opinion which it should seem every man might be allowed to exercise is denied him, and the maxims of the world, not those of religion, are set up as the standard of right and wrong.

Circumstances which occur every day evince the truth of these assertions, are so many glaring proofs of the wickedness of men's hearts, and that disposition which all naturally possess of excusing sin, and of calling evil good, and good evil, putting darkness for light, and light for darkness. The hard speeches made against pious people on account of their strictness can be traced to no other cause than the enmity of heart against the truth itself. While professing Christians are willing to go in the way of the multitude they are well received, but the moment they attempt to stem the current of popular opinion, they lose the good opinion of men of the world, and their liberty is judged by others consciences. This enmity of the world against the purity of the Gospels is a decisive proof of the reality of religion, and an evidence may hence be gathered of our own interest in the new covenant, "If ye were of the world the world would love you." When therefore we glide along smoothly and find all our principles and practice perfectly agreeable to the world we may well doubt whether we ourselves have even been "chosen out of the world."

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & 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 cent per annum, payable quarterly, for the undepreciated 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, 1814, 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.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of Joseph P. 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 petition 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 said 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 this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive weeks, 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 benefit of said act and its supplements should not be granted to him.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Lancaster School.

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to Georgetown for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing, previously to which further information will be given on the subject.

February 11.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, 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 administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
January 21. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Samuel Macculbin, 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 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 Macculbin,
Executor with will annexed.
January 21. 6w.

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 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 oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; 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 personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers 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 purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew 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, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

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 Big Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1812. Samuel Harrison.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called *Nagle's Purchase*, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called *Hall's Parcel*, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called *Hendall's Purchase*, and of *Gray's Dispute*, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Magdohy River.

JOHN GIBSON,
Magdohy, 17th, Feb. 1813. 110A.

In Council,

Annapolis, February 20, 1813.
Ordered, That the Resolution in favor of Debtors to the State, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, be published once in each week, for three weeks, in *The Maryland Gazette*, *The Federal Republican*, *The Federal Gazette*, *The American*, *The People's Monitor*, *Millsheimer's German Paper*, *Frederick-Town Herald*, *Hager's Town Gazette*, and *Maryland Herald*—And that the Debtors be notified, that unless the terms of said Resolution be complied with on or before the first day of May next, the law will be put in force against them.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

December 16, 1812.
RESOLVED, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this State, where judgments have been obtained, and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt, for which an indulgence is prayed, is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent interest and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors until the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen: And the said debtors to the state, against whom judgments are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent interest, are hereby released upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen; provided, that any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid, shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

By order, Upton S. Reid, Clk.

By the Senate, Dec. 18, 1812: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.

By the Senate, Dec. 24, 1812: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children: on application to the subscriber the terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be useless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of veracity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply; characters, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.

Bennett Darnall.

Jan. 28. 6w.

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 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.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills
for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration; with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benedict Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas R. Cross, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Patriotic Naval Print.

Original to be seen at the Merchants Coffee House.

The publisher devotes half the profits of this Print as a contribution for the Widows and Orphans of those brave Tars who fall in defence of their country.

Description of the Print.

A majestic figure of an American sailor at the moment of taking his farewell look of his native city—The view is a highly picturesque representation of a Naval Port.

The beautiful Frigate United States as ready for sailing, the signal is up, and the last boat approaching the wharf.

Subscriptions will be received by the Publisher, CHAS. P. HARRISON, No. 40, north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

It is intended that subscriptions shall be received also by the different respectable Booksellers and Editors throughout the U. States. The Print is in a state of forwardness, and shall be executed in the most elegant and masterly style. As soon as the etching alone is done, an impression of it shall be forwarded to the different gentlemen who take subscription, that they and the public in their respective neighborhoods, may form an idea of the design, and of what the subject will appear when finished by the engraving, and displayed with all the advantages of appropriate coloring. The price will be plain dots. 2 50, and printed in colors dots 5.

Editors of newspapers, who are disposed to aid the fund projected for the widows and orphans of the defenders of the country, will undoubtedly be pleased to give this notice occasional insertion.—The names of the subscribers will be printed in a handsome form accompanied with a suitable inscription in order that posterity may possess a record of the sailors friends and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the present time in America.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2

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 GEORGE W. PARKER, 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, being 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 recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the act 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 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 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, and 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 shew 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.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of A. A. county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Friday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, near Rawlings Tavern, on West River.

All the personal estate of Benjamin Deford late of A. A. county deceased, consisting of two negro women and children, five horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, &c. Terms of sale, for all sums over ten dollars six months credit will be given, all under that sum the cash to be paid—Band, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

WILLIAM URQUHART, Adm.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

W. M. URQUHART, Adm.
Feb. 18. 3w.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. JOHN W. CONNOR, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
Feb. 18. 3.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal each part of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled, "An act to 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," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; Millsheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-Town Herald, Frederick-town; Hager's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hager's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such confirmation, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal all parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying its alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petition appearing reasonable, therefore

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts; and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such confirmation, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses

viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackintosh Esquire, both situated on the front of the docks, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Dr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to

James Williams.

Feb. 18. 3

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, late obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring in the same legally authenticated, according to law, those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment to

Gustavus Warfield,
Charles A. Warfield.

(VOL. L.A.)

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, A.

Printed by Thomas Jefferson

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

(TRANSLATIONS)

PARIS.

CONSERVATIVE

Sitting of January

(No. 1.)

Copy of a letter from Col.

Mason to the minister

relations.

BERLIN, 1st. 7A

BY LORD.

An aid-de-camp of the

Tarant has reached me,

by the Prince of Neuchâ

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It is, in fine, surpris

on this occasion the King

fastened anew his attac

THE MONITOR.

"If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

The spirit of the world and the spirit of the Gospel are diametrically opposite. Hence the principles of strict godliness meet the most violent opposition from all those whose lives testify that they live for this world only. Liberal minded Christians as they are called, are much caressed by the world. But what is this liberality? It consists in yielding somewhat of the purity of our principles, and accommodating our conduct to suit the humor of the times. This time-serving spirit is perfectly agreeable to the world and men of this cast are applauded, because their conduct does in no way reproach the vices of fashion and folly but rather seems to license a departure from the strictness of the Gospel precepts. But when a person feeling the force of solemn engagements dares to bear open testimony against the prevailing vices of the age, all mouths are open against him, and the names of enthusiast, bigot and the like, are profusely poured upon him. The right of private opinion which it should seem every man might be allowed to exercise is denied him, and the maxims of the world, not those of religion, are set up as the standard of right and wrong.

Circumstances which occur every day evince the truth of these assertions, are so many glaring proofs of the wickedness of men's hearts, and that disposition which all naturally possess of excusing sin, and of calling evil good, and good evil, putting darkness for light, and light for darkness. The hard speeches made against pious people on account of their strictness can be traced to no other cause than the enmity of heart against the truth itself. While professing Christians are willing to go in the way of the multitude they are well received, but the moment they attempt to stem the current of popular opinion, they lose the good opinion of men of the world, and their liberty is judged by others consciences. This enmity of the world against the purity of the Gospels is a decisive proof of the reality of religion, and an evidence may hence be gathered of our own interest in the new covenant. "If ye were of the world the world would love his own." When therefore we glide along smoothly and find all our principles and practice perfectly agreeable to the world we may well doubt whether we ourselves have even been "chosen out of the world."

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & 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, for the unexpired 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 when 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, 1814; 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.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH P. 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 said 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 this 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 show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN, Ck.
Dec. 31, 1812.

Lancaster School.

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to George-town for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing, previously to which further information will be given on the subject.

February 11.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, 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 their claims against the said deceased, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills
for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
January 21.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Macculbin, 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 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 Macculbin,
Executor with will annexed.
January 21.

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 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 mentioned in the 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 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 personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers 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 purpose 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, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

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, five miles from Big Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 27, 1812. Samuel Harrison.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called *Neale's Purchase*, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called *Hall's Parcel*, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called *Hendall's Purchase*, and of *Gray's Dispute*, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Magothy River.

JOHN GIBSON.
Magothy, 17th, Feb. 1813.

In Council,

Annapolis, February 20, 1813.

Ordered, That the Resolution in favor of Debtors to the State, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, be published once in each week, for three weeks; in *The Maryland Gazette*, *The Federal Republican*, *The People's Monitor*, *Melshimer's German Paper*, *Frederick-Town Herald*, *Hager's Town Gazette*, and *Maryland Herald*—And that the Debtors be notified, that unless the terms of said Resolution be complied with on or before the first day of May next, the law will be put in force against them.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Ck.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

December 16, 1812.

RESOLVED, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this State, where judgments have been obtained, and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt, for which an indulgence is prayed, is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent interest and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors until the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen: And the said debtors to the state, against whom judgments are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent interest, are hereby released from nine per cent of the said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen; provided, that any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid, shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

By order, Upton S. Reid, Ck.

By the Senate, Dec. 18, 1812: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, Thos. Rogers, Ck.

By the Senate, Dec. 24, 1812: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, Thos. Rogers, Ck.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children: on application to the subscriber terms will be made known. I want a seller, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of veracity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply; characters, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.

Bennett Darnall.
Jan. 28.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomac 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 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.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills
for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benedict Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas R. Cross, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Patriotic Naval Print.

Original to be seen at the Merchants Coffee House.

The publisher devotes half the profits of this Print as a contribution for the Widows and Orphans of those brave Tars who fall in defence of their country.

Description of the Print.

A majestic figure of an American sailor at the moment of taking his farewell look of his native city—The view is a highly picturesque representation of a Naval Port. The beautiful Frigate United States is ready for sailing, the signal is up, and the last boat approaching the wharf.

Subscriptions will be received by the Publisher, GRAS, P. HARRISON, No. 40, north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

It is intended that subscriptions shall be received also by the different respectable Book-sellers and Editors throughout the U States. The Print is in a state of forwardness, and shall be executed in the most elegant and masterly style. As soon as the etching alone is done, an impression of it shall be forwarded to the different gentlemen who take subscriptions, that they and the public in their respective neighborhoods, may form an idea of the design, and of what the subject will appear when finished by the engraving, and displayed with all the advantages of appropriate coloring. The price will be plain dols. 2 50, and printed in colors dols. 4.

Editors of newspapers, who are disposed to aid the fund projected for the widows and orphans of the defenders of the country, will undoubtedly be pleased to give this notice occasional insertion.—The names of the subscribers will be printed in a handsome form accompanied with a suitable inscription in order that posterity may possess a record of the sailors friends and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the present time in America.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2

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 GEORGE W. PARKER, 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 acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being 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 recommending 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 said act 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 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 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 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, and 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.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of A. A. county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Friday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, near Rawlings' Tavern, on West River.

All the personal estate of Benjamin Deford late of A. A. county deceased, consisting of two negro women and children, five horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, &c. Terms of sale, for all sums over ten dollars six months credit will be given, all under that sum the cash to be paid—Bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

WILLIAM URQUHART, Adm.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

WM. URQUHART, Adm.
Feb. 18.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. JOHN W. CONYERS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
Feb. 18.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "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," and the act, entitled, "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," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American; Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Eastern; the Federal Republican, George-town; the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hager's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hager's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

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.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses,

viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackubin Esquire, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to

Feb. 18. 3 James Williams.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring in the same legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to

Gustavus Warfield, Adm'r.
Charles A. Warfield.

Feb. 18. 3X

(VOL. LXX.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[TRANSLATIONS.]

PARIS.

CONSERVATIVE SE

Sitting of January

(No. 1.)

Copy of a letter from Count

Marston to the minister

relations.

BERLIN, 1st. JAN.

MY LORD,

An aid-de-camp of the

Tarent has reached me, d

by the Prince of Neuchâ

brings me the enclosed de

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Castiglione, in company

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1813.

No. 71

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

PARIS, JAN. 9.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of January 10.

(No. 1.)

Copy of a letter from Count de St. Marsan to the minister of foreign relations.

BERLIN, 1st. JAN. 1813.

MY LORD,

An aid-de-camp of the duke de Tarente has reached me, despatched by the Prince of Neuchâtel. He brings me the enclosed despatch of the major-general, with the documents which accompany it.

The whole reached me when I was at the quarters of marshal duke of Castiglione, in company with the chancellor Baron of Hardenberg, the count of Narbonne and the prince of Hatzfeld.

The Baron of Hardenberg appeared irritated: He went immediately to the King, who had just returned to town. It is affirmed that the King has dismissed general d'York, ordered him to be arrested, and given the command to General Kleist—also to recall the troops (although there is but little probability of their being recovered) and to enjoin them to submit to the orders of the King of Naples; to enclose all the orders to that Prince; to publish to the French army at Potsdam, in Silesia, in the newspapers, an order of the day in consequence thereof.

It is, in fine, affirmed, that on this occasion the King publicly manifested anew his attachment to the cause of his imperial and royal majesty, and his indignation at what has just occurred.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

The Count St. MARSAN,

(No. II.)

Letter from the Duc de Tarente to the Prince major-general.

TILSIT, 31st DEC. 1812.

MY LORD,

After an expectation of four days attended with grievous uneasiness, of which a part of the Prussians were witness, in regard to the fate of the rear-guard, which, from Mittau, followed me a march distance, I am apprised, by a letter from gen. d'York, that he has himself disposed of the Prussian corps.

I herewith subjoin a copy of that letter, upon which I do not permit myself to make any observations.—It will excite the indignation of all men of honor.

Gen. Massenbach, who was here with me, with two batteries, six battalions (infantry) and six squadrons (cavalry) went off this morning, without my orders, to recross the Niemen. He is gone to join gen. d'York; and has thus left us in front of the enemy.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

(No. III.)

Letter from Gen. d'York to marshal duke Tarente.

TAURGOGEN, DEC. 30.

MY LORD,

After very painful marches, I found it impossible to proceed without being attacked and cut off on my flanks and in my rear. This has delayed the junction with your excellency; and having to choose between two alternatives, either to lose the greater part of my troops and all the means which afforded me subsistence, or to save the whole, I thought my duty to enter into an agreement, wherein it is stipulated that the Prussian troops will be assembled at a certain district in eastern Prussia, which by the retreat of the French army, has fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The Prussian troops will form a corps, and will not act in a manner to either party. E-

vents, subsequent to negotiations which are to take place between the belligerent powers, will decide their fate.

I hasten to inform your excellency of a step to which I was forced by important circumstances.

Whatever may be the judgment of the world in regard to my conduct, I feel very little uneasiness. My duty towards my troops, and the most mature deliberation, dictated me; motives the most pure, whatever may be their appearance, guide me.

In making to you this declaration, my lord, I acquit myself of all obligations towards you; and beg you will accept the assurances of the most profound respect with which I am, &c.

(Signed)

D'YORCK.

Conformable to copy.

(Signed)

M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

(No. IV.)

Letter from lieut. gen. Massenbach to marshal duke of Tarente.

MY LORD,

The letter of gen. d'York must already have apprised your excellency that my last step was prescribed to me, and that I shall not be able to effect any change; the precautionary measure which your excellency caused to be adopted this night, induces me to suspect that you wished, perhaps, to withhold me by force, or else to disarm my troops.

I was necessitated to make use of the means in my power to join my troops, agreeably to the stipulation which the general commanding had signed, and to the instructions he gave me this morning.

Your excellency will pardon me for not going myself to inform you of the event; it saved me from a sensation which would have been very painful to my heart; for the sentiments of respect and esteem which I have for the person of your excellency, which I shall preserve to the end of my days, would have prevented me from executing my duty.

Dec. 31st, 1812.

(Signed)

Lt. Gen. MASSENBACH.

A true copy—Test.

(Signed)

M. D. of Tarente, MACDONALD.

After the reading of this report, the councillors of state presented a project of the Senatus Consultum (see the sitting of the 11th)—and Count St. Jean d'Angely stated its motives.

Extract from the records of the Conservative Senate, Monday, January 11, 1813.

The Conservative Senate re-united to the number of Members prescribed by the 90th article of the act of the constitution of the 13th Dec. 1779, saw the project of the Senatus Consultum digested in the form prescribed by the 57th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th August, 1802.

After hearing the motives of said project, the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special commissioners named at the sitting of yesterday:

It was decreed—

Art. 1. That 350,000 men be placed at the dispositions of the ministers of war—to wit:

1st. 100,000 men composing the hundred cohorts of the national guards.

2d. 100,000 of the conscriptions of 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, taken from amongst those who had not been called, to form a part of the active army.

3d. 150,000 men of the conscription of the year 1814.

Art. II. In conformity to the preceding article, the first mentioned hundred cohorts shall cease to form part of the national guard, and shall be embodied in the active army.

Men who are not married before the publication of the present Senatus Consultum, cannot be designed to make part of the levy of conscripts made in the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812.

The 150,000 men of the conscription of 1814, shall be levied in the course of the year, at any time appointed by the minister of war.

III. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a messenger to his majesty the emperor and king.

(Signed) CAMBACERES, Count de Beaumont, Count de l'Apparent.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

Our monarch has expressed the strongest indignation at the unreasonable conduct of gen. d'York, the afflicting intelligence of which he received yesterday. His majesty has issued the following orders:

That all means be employed to seize gen. d'York, and bring him to Berlin, in order that he may be tried and punished according to the enormity of his crime.

Gen. Kleist is appointed lieutenant-general, to command the Prussian quota, in the place of General d'York.

He will adopt all necessary measures to recall the troops, and place them under the orders of the King of Naples, and lead them wherever that Prince, shall think proper to appoint.

M. de Natzmer, aid-de-camp to the King, set off this morning for Königsberg, with a letter, wherein his majesty, after declaring his non-ratification of the stipulation of general d'York, invites the King of Naples to give his orders to Lt. gen. Kleist, and to inform maj. de Natzmer thereof, in order that he may make known to the Prussian troops the will of their sovereign.

An order of the day will be published in all the states of his Prussian majesty, and the king of Naples will be solicited to order a similar publication to be made amongst the French army, to give greater publicity to the disavowal of the king, and the expression of his indignation.

It is said, that Prince Hatzfeld will set off immediately for Paris, as bearer to his majesty the Emperor, of the expression of the sentiments of the King.

The following is the agreement made between Gen. d'York and the enemy.

CONVENTION.

This day, the undersigned, commander in chief of the auxiliary Prussian corps, Lt. gen. D'York, on the one part, and the quarter-master-general of the Russian imperial army under the orders of count Wittgenstein, maj. gen. Diebitch, on the other; after mature deliberation, agreed to the following convention:

Art. 1. The Prussian corps shall occupy the interior of the Prussian territory, along the frontier line from Memel and Nimmietat, as far as the road from Woinuta to Tilsit. From Tilsit, the road leading by Schillapischkeu and Melancke, as far as Labian, including the towns they reach, shall fix the extent of country, said Russian corps is to occupy. This territory shall be limited on the other side by the Curriek Half; and the whole extent of this territory shall be considered neutral so long as it is occupied by the Prussian troops. It is well understood that the Russian troops shall enjoy the freedom of going and coming on the high roads, but they cannot be permitted to fix their quarters in the towns of their vicinity.

2. The Prussian troops shall observe a strict neutrality in the district allotted to them in the first article, until the arrival of orders from his majesty the king of Prussia; but they are bound, in case his majesty should order them to rejoin the French imperial troops, not to take up arms against the Russian army for the space of two months from the date hereof.

3. In case either the king of Prussia, or the emperor of Russia should refuse to ratify the present convention, the Prussian corps shall be at liberty to go wherever the orders of their king shall call them.

4. All stragglers found on the great road to Mittau, as well as all articles appertaining to the army, shall be restored to the Prussian corps. The supplies and the train of said corps shall be permitted to pass the Russian army without interruption, on their way to rejoin at Königsberg or further, the Prussian army.

5. In case the orders of general D'York should reach Lt. gen. Massenbach in season, the troops under

the latter shall be included in the present convention.

6. All prisoners that may be taken by the Russian troops under maj. gen. Diebitch from the troops of maj. gen. Massenbach, shall in like manner be comprised in this convention.

7. The Prussian corps shall reserve to itself the power of keeping every thing belonging to their supplies, whether in provinces occupied by Russian troops or not.

The above convention was read, signed and sealed, with the private seals of the undersigned.

Done at the mill of Poaschenu, the 18th, (30th) Dec.

(Signed) D'YORCK, Lt. gen. in the Prussian service.

(Signed) DIEBITSCH, Maj. gen. in the Russian service.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 26.

We are told that capt. Allen had a London paper of the 26th Dec. which he gave to the boarding officer of a frigate by which he was spoken soon after he left Lisbon. This paper it is said, contained an account of the surrender to the Russians of Buonaparte's army of the North, under Oudinot and Ney. The former with 24,000, and the latter with 16,000 men. It was also rumoured that Buonaparte was 5 days in a forest surrounded by the Cosacs, and finally made his escape with a small guard of well mounted officers.

Lord Wellington had arrived at Lisbon from Cadiz.

It was rumoured at Lisbon, that the ship Powhattan from Bourdeaux for this port, had been captured after being 3 days out, and carried into Portsmouth, (E.) Before the Powhattan sailed Madam Moreau had been put on board by the officers of police, and ordered for this country; but after the vessel had dropped down the river, she being in a low state of health, was permitted to land for the purpose of visiting the south of France.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

MARCH 1.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the ship Fingal, in 43 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th Jan.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 11th of January and Lloyd's List to the 8th inclusive.

In these papers we find the account of the capture of the Macedonian frigate and sloop of war Frolick.

It was also stated in our papers, that the emperor Napoleon was in Paris, and that the remnant of his army, excepting a few of the general officers, had been compelled to surrender to the Russians in the neighbourhood of Wilna.

Our papers also state, that 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, and 5 bomb vessels, are instantly to proceed to the coast of America to join the enemy's squadron now on our coast.

The cartel ship Pennsylvania, was to sail immediately for Philadelphia, from England.

The cartel ship Minerva, captain Williams, had arrived at Liverpool, and was to sail for N. York on the 20th of Jan.

The Fingal has brought despatches for government, and nearly 4,000 letters.

A London paper of the 10th of Jan. contains an important declaration of his R. H. the Prince Regent, relative to the American declaration of war.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A report has reached this country from the opposite coast that the remains of the French army had surrendered upon capitulation to the Russian generals Wittgenstein and Tschitschagoff. They had been so completely hemmed in on all sides, by their active and vigilant enemy, that they had no alternative left. Their supplies were totally exhausted and their officers of all ranks had for several days prior to their surrender, deserted from them by dozens at a time. It is added, however, that the officers who remained in charge of the troops had the address to procure better terms for themselves than those which were granted to the corps of Davoust and Ney.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec. The election for president was not then closed.

A squadron consisting of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, (races) and 5 bomb vessels will instantly proceed to the coast of America, to bombard some of the principal ports. The division of this formidable expedition which is fitting out at Plymouth, consists among others of Tiger, Queen, and Abercrombie, men of war, and they will take on board the fine battalion of marines, commanded by major Williams, and recently on service with Sir Home Popham.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavours of the prince regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the U. States having unfortunately failed, his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war in which the government of the U. States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to G. Britain; that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American government will not deny.

His royal highness does not however mean to rest on the favourable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that G. Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of forbearance and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

(Here the declaration enters into an historical account of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and other hostile measures of France towards neutrals, the retaliatory orders in council of G. Britain, the consequent embargo, non-intercourse & non-importation acts of the American Congress, and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subjects between G. Britain and America, the particulars of all which have been long before the public. The declaration then continues:)

The American government, before they received information of the course adopted by the British government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing letters of marque, notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the French Minister of foreign affairs letter of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan decrees, as fundamental laws of the French empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all states. From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon G. Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American government to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American congress at the same time passed a law prohibiting all intercourse with G. Britain, of such a tenor as deprived the executive government, according to the president's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states, so far at least as concerned

(See last page.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

By letters received from New York, we learn, that Lord Cathcart's dispatches to the 22d December had been received, containing Prince Kutusoff's official reports to the 14th December. He states, that 20,000 of Buonaparte's forces were captured at Beresina, and 7,000 between that place and Wilna. He further reports, that the remainder of the French army reached Wilna December 10th, where the Russians, arriving about the same time, took 14,000 prisoners, together with all the magazines. Buonaparte's own effects and several state papers were taken on the road to Wilna. Returns have been made to the Russian war-office at St. Petersburg, of 146,000 men prisoners, 1,600 officers, and 45 generals. From 700 to 1000 pieces of cannon have also been taken. The killed and wounded amount to 200,000. The total of the French forces destroyed by this campaign in Russia, is stated, from the same official authority to have been 400,000 men.

From the accounts which have reached this country from Europe, it can hardly be expected that Buonaparte will be able to collect a sufficient force to make a campaign in Russia the ensuing summer. If we were to judge from reports, we should rather suspect that instead of carrying desolation by fire and sword into other countries, he would soon be compelled to place himself in an attitude of defence.

From the last despatches of Cathcart, founded on the official returns of Kutusoff into the war office of St. Petersburg, the French army must have been totally destroyed; and rumours are afloat that the Prussians are now ready to make common cause with the Russians. If any reliance is to be placed on these reports, which we believe there is every reason to be, it is probable that the vassal kingdoms of Europe will soon shake off their fetters, and once more assume their independence. Guided by a narrow policy in the beginning, these nations saw the evils that were coming like a flood upon them, yet made no efforts for security, until all resistance was ineffectual. One after another was cut off and parcelled out to the tyrant's myrmidons, until the whole continent had well-nigh fallen a prey to his insatiate rapacity. The sword suspended over their heads awoke them to silence under the galling yoke of despotic slavery, and they had apparently become reconciled to their condition. But the redeeming spirit which has attended the Russian banners may again animate those subjugated powers to assert their sovereignty and independence. This may, perhaps, be looked upon as idle speculation—But it may be fairly presumed, that nothing less than the splendour of Buonaparte's power has kept them in subjection, and when this in any degree loses its charm, they will seize the first favourable opportunity to throw aside the yoke. What then should hinder at this time, when his veteran legions have been all destroyed, and his munitions of war fallen into other hands, that they should unite with the Russians and make a stand against that domination which threatened to become universal? That this will be their course is not at all improbable, for several reports seem to hint at a northern confederacy, and when once it is begun, there is no doubt it will spread with great rapidity.

Should this be the case, affairs in Europe would assume an interesting aspect, and conduce greatly to the advantage of this country.

If Mr. Madison had ever been accused of plagiarism, we should certainly suspect he had borrowed some considerable part of his late inaugural speech from the Duke of Bassano's report. When delineating the character of the British nation there appears such a congeniality of ideas, and similarity of style, between them, that one would almost think they had consulted each others opinion before writing. Mr.

Madison must have composed his speech at some very unhappy time, perhaps immediately after being apprised of Winchester's defeat, or he never could have been influenced by so wretched a temper as evidently dictated this effusion. We publish it to day to gratify the curiosity of our readers, & not that we expect them to derive any instruction from it, for the whole is as uninteresting as a "twice told tale." His disciples profess to admire it for its conciseness, perspicuity, and elegance of diction, but it appears to possess but one quality which merits applause, and that is its brevity.

It appears that Congress has adjourned after a tedious session of four or five months, in which the most important measures have been laid over, not for further consideration, but from motives of the most pitiful policy, beneath the regard of statesmen or patriots. That the national legislature, at a time when the country is involved in a war with a most powerful nation, should idle away their time in doing worse than nothing, might strike us with wonder and astonishment, did we not know of what stuff the men were made to whose hands the destinies of the country are unhappily committed. What opinions must the people entertain of their rulers, when they discover them, in times of the most imminent danger and inquietude, disregarding the public necessities, and studious only of their continuance in power. We see an American Congress, composed of those very men who hypocritically style themselves the servants of the people, and profess such an unremitted attachment to their interests, wantonly sacrificing those very interests, and for what? to insure their own re-election. Does any man doubt it? let him read the history of the last six months. Is any man so credulous as to believe that we are to depend on treasury bills and loans as permanent sources of finance—If he does, his credulity has its source in something worse than idolatry. An empty treasury, suspended commerce, impending invasion, wavering councils, and a feeble administration, are no evidences of public prosperity or public confidence. What then must such a state of things lead to?—Taxation and public distress. The exchequer bills will be waste paper; the loans must fail; the imposts are dried up, and money must be had.—To what then can we resort?—TAXES, TAXES—TAXES—and although the inordinate love of ill-acquired popularity may induce our state jugglers to keep them behind the curtain until the latest period, common sense tells us the time must arrive. Let the southern elections pass by and we shall see the fruits of a summer session.

In another part of our paper, it will be seen, that very serious apprehensions are entertained for the situation of our forces at Sackett's Harbour. It would not occasion surprise to hear, by the next mail, that the whole of our Fleet, together with the army, at that place, was either in the hands of the enemy or totally destroyed. No doubt Gen. Dearborn considered their situation as peculiarly critical, or he never would have sent an officer to the different editors of papers at Albany with a request that they would delay publishing any account of it for several days. We could sincerely wish there was no ground for alarm from this quarter, but they are of such a character that we expect the destruction of this place may soon be added to the catalogue of disasters which have attended an unnecessary and impolitic war.

COMMUNICATED.

Our Geneva Secretary of the Treasury, it appears, is again about to open his loan books. Our banks are the places at which the patriotic contributions of our good democrats will be received, if perchance they should be better disposed to aid the administration this year than they were the last. But Mr. Gallatin no doubt expects very considerable help from the Banks themselves; and perhaps some of the directors of those institutions may again be ready to apply funds committed to them for a different purpose, to the prosecution of this war. This subject may well deserve the seri-

ous consideration of stockholders. Are they willing that their funds should be invested in a capital, which has already depreciated, and will no doubt depreciate still more?—For this conduct no apology is to be found in the wants of administration, or the patriotism of the Board of Directors. With their own men may be as liberal and patriotic as they please, and after the solemn pledges which have been given to administration as well as life, in support of the war, it is not very clearly perceived how these men who have talked thus can refuse them money, tho' some loss may be the consequence of lending it. The directors of banks may if they choose it, be of the number of those who make sacrifices, provided that they take the money out of their private purses, and not out of the vaults of their banks. But the funds of the monied institutions are to be so managed as may best promote the interest of the stockholders; and if the directors consider themselves at liberty to deal in the public debt, they would be bound to purchase the stock already in market, and which may be bought at a discount, rather than to buy of the administration at par; at least, one would suppose so, if the oath of a director means any thing. It is true, that the banks of this state, were by a law passed just before the war, authorized to loan to government. This law, however, amounts to nothing at all. The legislature had no right to give to the directors a power to employ the capital of the banking institutions in this way.—They were appointed by the stockholders, to employ their money in the way authorized by the original charter, and without the consent of the stockholders could no more lend it to the administration, than to pocket it themselves, if the legislature would have the goodness to pass a law authorizing them so to do.

A STOCKHOLDER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Besides being authorised to borrow sixteen millions of dollars, upon whatever terms the president in his wisdom may think proper to offer, he has authority to issue paper money, by the name of exchequer bills, to the amount of five, possibly of ten millions of dollars. The large amount of this loan, at a time too, when our coffers are empty, and no revenue expected, may reasonably excite considerable alarm. At one single session, the administration is empowered to borrow dollars, in number three times as great as the whole people, men, women and children, in the United States. How much may be borrowed at future sessions, and to what amount the debt of the nation may be increased before the end of this ruinous and destructive war, it is impossible to conjecture. Still more let it be remembered, that the expenses of the war are not to be judged of by the sums of money authorized to be borrowed. Many of the soldiers in service have not received their pay—contracts have been entered into for articles necessary for the army, without funds to discharge them, and in addition to all the loans, there will remain a vast mass of debt for which no provision has been made, but which must ultimately be paid by the people. How near we already are to a depreciated paper currency, which may again be purchased at a few shillings in the pound, it is not for us to determine.

These exchequer bills, however, will be found a very convenient contrivance for a government whose credit is low. Men who will not lend money at any premium which the administration dare to give, may yet be induced to purchase those bills, as they may be sold at an enormous discount, and yet the people be never able to detect it. For example, in exchange for articles of clothing and provisions for the army, they may be taken at par, which will enable the administration to boast of the favorable terms upon which they have been disposed of, while the articles purchased may be fixed at double price, so that in truth, the bills which we are induced to believe sold at par, were disposed of at a discount of fifty per cent. This may enable us to account for this new mode of raising money. For if the administration was resolved not to pay more than six or eight per cent. why should the old and constitutional mode of borrowing money be departed from, in order to substitute this new, and in this country, unheard of contrivance, for propping the credit of administration.

It indeed, the mode was in no other respect exceptionable, it ought to have been rejected upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. The congress is authorized to borrow money because the power is expressly given. But what article confers the power of issuing paper money? Surely there is none which by the most tortured construction, can give such a power. Upon this subject we are not at liberty to indulge in conjecture. It cannot even be supposed that this was an undesigned omission. A proposition to give to congress this power, was made in the general convention, gave rise to a very warm and animated debate, and was ultimately rejected by a considerable majority. The power was refused expressly upon the ground, that it was a dangerous power, and why it was so, every man may determine who recollects the fate of the paper emissions by congress, during the revolutionary war. Mr. Madison was a member of the convention which rejected this proposition, and may be

able to recollect the vote which he gave upon it. And yet while the journals of this convention, are within the reach of our president, he gives his sanction to a bill in direct violation of the constitution.

Let it then be recollected, that the law being unconstitutional, the people are not bound to pay one cent of Mr. Gallatin's exchequer bills, and surely ought not to pay them, until it can be satisfactorily proved that the U. States received a full and valuable consideration for them. Is it to be imagined, that this paper will be taken at par by any man who recollects or has heard of the rapidity with which similar emissions depreciated during our revolution? Speculators may deal in them at the commencement, if in the manner before mentioned they can get them at a reduced price, because they may calculate upon being able afterwards, to impose them at their nominal value upon some credulous fools.

AN AMERICAN.

From the Essex Patriot.

Presidential power.—If ever an individual might be trusted with unlimited power, President Washington was the man. Yet so jealous were the people of their liberties, so tenacious of an exact conformity to the spirit and even the letter of the Constitution, and so fearful that the executive should acquire an undue weight in the body politic, that even Washington was watched with an eye of suspicion. Every thing which was not expressly authorised by the constitution or laws of the Union, was deemed an arbitrary assumption of power; and he who would attempt to extend the presidential prerogative, was looked upon as a *tyrant* or *royalist*.

What would have been said of the federal party if in the days of Washington's administration he had been empowered by law to borrow sixteen millions of dollars in one year, without limiting the interest, and to pay his agents for negotiating this loan forty thousand dollars? What would have been the feelings of republicanism, if an army of fifty-five thousand men had been raised; twenty-five thousand of whom were to be officered by the commander in chief without the advice or consent of the Senate? And lastly, how would those who charged Washington with *peculation* of the public money, because he in one quarter of the year, anticipated a trifle of his salary, which fell due in the next quarter; how would they have been astonished and confounded, if one hundred thousand dollars had annually been placed at the disposal of the president for secret service money without being in any way responsible to the public for its application? Republicans of New-Jersey, stop a moment, and reflect upon this alarming growth of presidential power! and ask yourselves, what will be the end of these things? With such means of corruption; with an army of 55,000 men, and officers of his own creating, what might not an ambitious and enterprising President accomplish! We have declared war against G. Britain in order to repress her arbitrary power and rapacity; but remember our greatest danger may possibly arise from a *corrupt legislature, a standing army, and an ambitious President*.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1813.

At 12 o'clock this day, JAMES MADISON, the President of the United States elect having attended at the Capitol for the purpose of taking the Oath of Office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion the following

SPEECH.

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country, heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it.—The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favourably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and feel less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smiles of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment without presumption, when we reflect on the characteristics by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the U. States, until it had been long made on them, in reality though not in name; until arguments and exposures had been exhausted; until a positive declaration had been received, that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until this appeal could no

longer be delayed, when, casting down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and its political institutions; and either perpetrating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining by most costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an important class of citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers, on the element common to all; and to violate the sacred title, which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government, and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not deaf to the sympathies of human nature. As the war was just in its origin and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honor, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these nations; and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy?

They have retained as prisoners of war citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without restraints to the United States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honorable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only of permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre, but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them to their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them in further contempt of the modes of honorable warfare supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disguise our political society, to dismember our confederated Republic. Happily, like others these will recoil on the authors; but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate; and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder as proceeding from a government which founded the very war, which it has been so long engaged, against the disorganizing and insurrectionary policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part, the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress.—The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprised of the reasonable terms on which it would be sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue. Our nation is, in number more than half that of the British Isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous, and an intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessities, the arts, and the comforts of life. A general prosperity

exists in the public countenance. The means employed by the cabinet to undermine it, have not on themselves; have given national facilities a more rapid impetus; and draining of the precious metals from circulation and British vaults poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious omen, that an unavailing should have found this security for the contributions to support it. When the voice called for war, all knew that it would not be carried on, in the period which it might and the patriotism, the good and the mainly spirit of our citizens, are pledged cheerfulness with which they wear each his share of the burden. To render the war and its success sure, animating systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our now may long preserve one from the necessity of resort to them. Already have the exploits of our naval and army proved to the world our industry to maintain our rights, and the reputation of arms has been thrown under the other, preserving a heroic enterprise assure us, nothing is wanting to correct triumphs there also, but discipline and habits which are progress.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 11.

The captain of the Swedish frigate arrived from Gottenburg, informs, that on the 1st was boarded by an officer from the fleet of 7 sail of the line, under command of admiral, bound to the Chesapeake, arrived we have a London paper of the 28th January, one day later received; but it contains nothing.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, Saturday.

A Dragon, at Greenbush, on his quarters last night, exposed by a sentinel killed by a shot. Albany is all in confusion, as has arrived from Col. Gen. Dearborn started from a coach and four, and from the Greenbush, to about 300, commenced there place to-morrow morning. Prevost has adjourned his force to Kingston. A moment is certainly about to arrive.

This moment forty sail of ships in stages from New York to Sackett's Harbour.

Extract of another letter, to the Editors of the Albany Patriot. Two expresses arrived here from Plattsburg and Sackett's Harbour, at twelve o'clock, and set off for the latter place, gave orders for about 1000 men to follow him into the field. Sir Geo. Prevost is on and it is expected that he will attempt to burn our vessels, have carried off or destroyed public stores at Ogdensburg.

MARCH 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The latest news of the hour received the London political intelligence brought in by the mail of Thursday, and the pre-occupancy of the mind, not only from the more than a brief abstract of the success, but of the whole of his mail. He informs us, that the English is, "that the British cannon is to be heard in the American ports the ensuing week." "That in six months our flag will disappear from the sea."

There were lying in the harbor for sea, 19 sail of which are to be joined by 1000 sail of war and 1000 sail of privateers, well provided with the means of war, for the purpose of the American coast, and they had taken on board a quantity of shells for the purpose of attacking the British fleet, and that an attack on the British fleet was contemplated as soon as the season would permit. Several gun ships were on the coast, and several frigates, and several privateers. These are also several large vessels, each carrying 32 guns, and several smaller vessels, each carrying 16 guns. It was believed in England, that the British fleet would attempt to destroy our coast, and that the American fleet would attempt to destroy the British fleet.

It was believed in England, that the British fleet would attempt to destroy our coast, and that the American fleet would attempt to destroy the British fleet.

...the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid development; and drawing or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew, and still know that, without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense and the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To repel the war shots, and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds by the other, presaging flashes of electric enterprise assure us that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 4.

The captain of the Swedish ship Ann, arrived from Gottenburg, via the Downs, informs, that on the 27th Feb. he was boarded by an officer from a British fleet of 7 sail of the line and one frig. under command of adm'l Cockburn, bound to the Chesapeake. By this arrival we have a London paper of the 28th January, one day later than before received; but it contains nothing new.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, Saturday Feb. 28.

A Dragoon, at Greenbush, escaped on his quarters last night, and being seized by a sentinel killed him on the spot. Albany is all in confusion. An express has arrived from Col. Pike, but I cannot ascertain its contents. This morning Gen. Dearborn started for Sackett's harbor in a coach and four, and the troops stationed at Greenbush, amounting to about 300, commenced their march that place to-morrow morning. Governor Prevoist has adjourned the legislature of Canada, and has marched with his force to Kingston. Something moment is certainly about transpiring.

This moment forty sailors have arrived in stages from Newport, on their way to Sackett's Harbor.

Extract of another letter, same date.

Two expresses arrived here this morning from Plattsburg and Sackett's Harbor; and at twelve o'clock General Dearborn set off for the latter place. I gave orders for about 300 men to march to follow him immediately. I said Sir Geo. Prevost is at Kingston and it is expected that he will make an attempt to burn our vessels. The army have carried off or destroyed all the public stores at Ogdensburg.

MARCH 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The lateness of the hour at which I received the London papers and political intelligence brought by Captain Terry on Thursday evening, and the pre-occupation of our paper, prevented us not only from giving more than a brief abstract of the news success, but obliged us to omit the whole of his marine news. He informs us, that the voice of England is, "that the thunders of which cannon is to be heard in the American ports the ensuing summer." "That in six months the American flag will disappear from the sea."

There were lying in Portsmouth, ready for sea, 19 sail of the line, which are to be joined by several frigates, sloops of war and gun-brigs, well provided with the necessaries of war, for the purpose of blockading the American coast. It was said they had taken on board a great quantity of shells for bombarding, and that an attack on New-York was contemplated as soon as the winter season would permit.

Several gun ships were cutting up for frigates, and several large sailing buildings. These are intended to go alongside our frigates. There are also several large vessels ready to sail, each carrying 32 guns, and called privateers.

It was believed in England that an attempt to destroy our harbours and towns would take place. The American troops were sent into Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council.

JAMES T. HENRY, esq. Register of the Court of Chancery, vice Nicholas Barrow.

ROBERT H. COLEMAN, esq. of Talbot county, Senator of the U. S.

From the (Hull.) American.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Philadelphia, March 5—late at night.

"Open my letter to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence of the capture of the British frigate Castor, of 32 guns, by the Essex. This information was endorsed on the way bill of the Baltimore stage by Mr. Anderson, of Chester, who has received a letter from his son-in-law, Captain Porter. A large ship has arrived off Reddy Island supposed to be the Essex. It was announced to a crowded audience at the theatre by Mr. Wood, when every countenance demonstrated the most lively joy and exultation."

Another letter states that there were 150 killed and wounded on board the Castor.

It is reported that the Castor, not the Essex, has arrived off Reddy Island. [C. H. Book.]

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

NON-IMPORTATION.

By our Washington news, it appears that the bill for the repeal of the non-importation act, has passed the house as amended, and has gone up to the senate for concurrence. As the repeal of the non-importation act is a cabinet measure, and the government Gazette is now drilling the members of the legislature, in order to prepare them to act upon the bill once more; we should not be surprised if the expunged section should be restored in the senate, and the original bill should yet pass before the end of the session. The government must have money, and any measure, however objectionable, will be resorted to obtain it.

The following conversation we understand lately took place at Washington:

Member of C.—Mr. Secretary, is it absolutely necessary to raise the non-importation this session?

Secretary.—If you expect I shall find de money, you must provide some way to raise it. You pledge de impost to pay de old national debt.—You pledge it to pay de treasury notes.—You pledge it to pay de loan, and you pledge it to carry on de war; and at de same time you make one law dat destroy dat impost altogether.

Member.—Well if the non-importation is raised, will that bring money enough?

Sec.—I do not say it will—I know it will not. De taxes must be laid, and dat directly too, or you must not expect dat I can find de money to pay de armies, de navies, de interest of de loans, and great many appropriations beside, dat you have made de action.

Mem.—But will it be politic to lay the taxes?

Sec.—Politique! ah! dat one oder question. You ask me how we must get de money—you make de war—you raise grand armies—build great ships, appropriate thousands and tens of thousands, and now ask if it is politic to lay de taxes.—You should ask one such question two, three, four years ago, before you had pledged yourselves and de nation to carry on de war. If you will be one grand nation, and spend great deal of money, you must pay taxes, and de sooner you begin de better. Don't you see de expenses rolling up like one grand snow-ball, and not one single dollar in my house to melt dem down.—You must, I say again provide some way to raise de money, or you must stop making appropriations, and your war must cease for de want of l'argent. If you expect to carry on war without money, you must find one more able financier dan your humble servant.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated January 3d.

"Arrived at this port the ship Fair American, from Baltimore, who informs, that he fell in with the French frigate La Gloire off the south side of the Western Islands, who have overboard 1200 barrels of flour of the Fair American's cargo, the frigate had destroyed several American vessels. There was another French frigate cruising to the northward of the Islands."

Lord Wellington had left Cadiz for his army, having previously concerted measures for the regulation of the Spanish troops. He made a present of £. 100,000 sterling towards the payment of them. Lord Wel-

lington is to have the command of all the armies. In the Cortes, Jan. 22, a resolution was carried, 90 to 65, that "the tribunal of the Inquisition is incompatible with the constitution."

On receiving information of an Algerine frigate having been seen cruising at the entrance into the Straits, the captains of American licensed vessels at Gibraltar, had applied to the government for a convoy; which had been granted. [N. Y. Gazette.]

Billiard Table.

JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Annapolis, its vicinity, and his friends in particular, that he has again taken the Billiard Table at the City Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and at present by Mr. Isaac Parker.

He likewise returns his most unfeigned thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favours.

March 11.

3w.

Boarding House.

MRS. TUCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that she continues the Boarding House lately carried on by her husband, and formerly by Captain James Thomas—All those who favour her with their custom, may depend on her best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

March 11.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 20th of March, at the Indian Landing, part of the personal property of Jane Urquhart, deceased, consisting of one NEGRO BOY. The Terms of sale cash.

ANDERSON WARFIELD, Executor with the will annexed.

March 11.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in South River Neck, Saturday the 27th February, a negro fellow who calls himself THOMAS BROWN, about 43 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a bald place on the back part of his head; when spoken to has an impediment in his speech; and is much given to intoxication—Had on when he made his escape, a kersey round-about jacket and trousers, two osanburg shirts, old hat and shoes—he also took with him some shoemaker's tools. This fellow was originally from Benedict, Charles county, and may have gone thither as he has some connections in that neighbourhood, or probably to Alexandria, as he is there well acquainted. If taken ten miles from home ten dollars will be given, if 20 miles, 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 30 dollars, if 40 miles, 40 dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if brought home to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned harbouring said fellow, as the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

JOSEPH N. BREWER.

A. A. County, March 11. 1813.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shews his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

March 11.

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, Adm'r.

November 11.

NOTICE.

If all persons indebted to the late firm of Pinkney and Munroe and H. G. Munroe and Co. do not come forward and satisfactorily arrange their debts with the said firms before the 20th day of March next, suits will be commenced against every defaulter without respect to persons.

Jona. Pinkney, H. G. Munroe, Feb. 18.

In Council.

Annapolis, February 20, 1813.

Ordered, That the Resolutions on Favours of Debtors to the State, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, be published once in each week, for three weeks, in The Maryland Gazette, The Federal Republican, The American, The People's Monitor, Melshimer's German Paper, Fredericktown Herald, Hager's Town Gazette, and Maryland Herald—and that the Debtors be notified, that unless the terms of said Resolutions be complied with on or before the first day of May next, the law will be put in force against them.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES
December 16, 1812.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this State, where judgments have been obtained, and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt, for which an indulgence is prayed, is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent. interest and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors until the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen: And the said debtors to the state, against whom judgments are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent. interest, are hereby released from nine per cent. of the said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent. interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen; provided, that any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid, shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

By order, Upton S. Reid, Clk.

By the Senate, Dec. 18, 1812: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.

By the Senate, Dec. 24, 1812: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: God Luck, part of His Lordship's Favour, and part of Clare's Hundreds, or such parts thereof, whereof Richard Ward died seized. This land lies in Calvert county, on the head waters of Fishing creek, within one mile of the bay, contains about 138 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more may be made at a small expense. There are on this land a good comfortable dwelling-house, and every other necessary out-house, a good tobacco-house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of woodland and some valuable timber, particularly ash. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each and every of them.

PETER EMERSON, Trustee.

March 4, 1813.

The subscriber

WANTS TO PURCHASE

100 Good Locust Posts, not less than 7 feet long, to square 6 inches at the smallest end; likewise 400 Sawn Chesnut Rails 3 inches by 4 and 10 feet long. A liberal price will be given for them delivered at Annapolis.

JOHN SHAW.

March 4, 1813.

NOTICE.

To Owners and Shippers of Tobacco from Taylor's Landing Ware-House.

The outrage on each hoghead is one dollar for the first year, and four cents per month on each hoghead till demanded; therefore, it is expected that the outrage and rent will be sent with the notes (and orders when demanded), as no hoghead will be delivered without the charges being paid.

DAVID STUART, Inspector at Taylor's Landing Ware-house.

N. B. I will sell at private sale four valuable YOUNG NEGROES, three men and a girl, the eldest man 20; the youngest 12. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Queen Anne, Anne Arundel county.

March 4.

In Council.

Annapolis, January 15, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "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," and the act, entitled, "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," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, Georgetown; Melshimer's German Paper, and the Fredericktown Herald, Fredericktown; Hager's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hager's town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

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.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale & Hire.

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children: on application to the subscriber the terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a man that will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless so apply. He must also bring a character from a man of veracity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply a character, such as are usually brought, will not be attended to.

Bennett Darnall.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1200 shares for Calvert county, on the first Monday in April, at Prince-Frederick-town, in said county.

March 4.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. John W. COMPTON, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to.

Thomas Schenck, Adm'r.

(Continued from 1st page.)

their commercial intercourse, until Congress should re-assemble.

The president of the U. S. has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed, but on condition that G. Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his majesty; and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the legislature of the U. S. to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain. This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace.—An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his royal highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

The most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights, on which those orders and blockades were founded. Had the American government been sincere in representing the orders in council, as the only subject of difference between G. Britain and the U. States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected so soon as the revocation of these orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their letters of marque, and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers. But the conduct of the government of the U. S. by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations. The order in council of the 23d June being officially communicated in America, the government of the U. States saw nothing in the repeal of the orders in council, which should of itself restore peace, unless G. Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the government of the U. S. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but G. Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign state, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial G. Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment as a basis on which they treat. If the American government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations which may safely be accepted by G. Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them

to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two states might have to negotiate; it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American government; it has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the government of the U. S. with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships: But it cannot by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties as the British commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst the proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of the government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of G. Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His R. highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land. His royal highness can never admit that neutral trade with G. Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized. His royal highness can never admit that G. Britain can be debarred of its rights of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral. His royal highness can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted & hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, for the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey—it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the U. States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if, to this practice of the U. States, to harbor British seamen, be added their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of G. Britain, and to admit these several pretensions of the United States would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into

the other topics, which have been brought forward by the Government of the U. States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of the U. S. may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the U. States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses: provided the U. S. would act towards her & towards France, with real impartiality. The government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggressions, in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the government of the United States. It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the United States.—But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated in the Councils of the United States; their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people against the conduct of Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain! and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against G. Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the commercial treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States, the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbours subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet Decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the U. States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French Decrees—All these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the government of the United States only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

The disposition of the government of the United States—this complete subservency to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government.—Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the U. States were the last power, in which G. Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy, which the British Government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of her cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813.

Patriotic Naval Print.

Original to be seen at the Merchants Coffee House.

The publisher devotes half the profits of this Print as a contribution for the Widows and Orphans of those brave tars who fall in defence of their country.

Description of the Print.

A majestic figure of an American sailor at the moment of taking his farewell look of his native city.—The view is a highly picturesque representation of a Naval Port. The beautiful Frigate United States is ready for sailing, the signal is up; and the last boat approaching the wharf.

Subscriptions will be received by the Publisher, CHAS. P. HARRISON, No. 40, north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

It is intended that subscriptions shall be received also by the different respectable Booksellers and Editors throughout the U. States. The Print is in a state of forwardness, and shall be executed in the most elegant and masterly style. As soon as the etching alone is done, an impression of it shall be forwarded to the different gentlemen who take subscriptions, that they and the public in their respective neighborhoods, may form an idea of the design, and of what the subject will appear when finished by the engraving, and displayed with all the advantages of appropriate coloring. The price will be plain dols. 2 50, and printed colors dols. 5.

Editors of newspapers, who are disposed to aid the fund projected for the widows and orphans of the defenders of the country, will undoubtedly be pleased to give this notice occasional insertion.—The names of the subscribers will be printed in a handsome form accompanied with a suitable inscription in order that posterity may possess a record of the sailors friends and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the present time in America.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomac 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 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.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benedict Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas R. Cross, Adm. With the will annexed.

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 P. P. Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1812 Samuel Harrison.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hall's Parcel, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hendall's Purchase, and of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Magothy River.

JOHN GIBSON, Magothy, 17th, Feb. 1813. 410A.

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 William Barnes, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said petition, and the several supplements thereto, 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 said 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 this order to be published 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 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 Joseph P. Pearce should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

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 Benjamin Lundy, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said petition, and the several supplements thereto, 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 said 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 this order to be published 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 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 Lundy should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County Court, Session for Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of Joseph P. Pearce, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said petition, and the several supplements thereto, 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 said 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 this order to be published 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 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 Joseph P. Pearce should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Test. Dec. 31, 1812. J. S. GREEN, Clk.

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 George W. Parker, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said petition, and the several supplements thereto, 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 said 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 George W. Parker, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, before the fourth Monday of April next, 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 recommending 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 said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

One, two, or three.

Handsome Brick Houses,

via. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs; another the house lately the property of James Meskub. Requires, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to James Williams.

Feb. 18. 4

[VOL. LXX.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, of Maryland, exposed to Public Sale, on the 30th inst. if fair, if not fair day thereafter, on the ALL the right, title and heirs of Richard Ward, in and to the following tracts of land, to wit: Good Luck, His Lordship's Favour, and Clare's Hundreds, or such part thereof as Richard Ward of this land lies in Calvert county head waters of Fishing Creek one mile of the bay, contains acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already enclosed and much more may be made. There are on the good comfortable dwelling, every other necessary out good tobacco-house, and an apple orchard, with a great of woodland and some valuable particularly ash. Those incline phase are invited to view the Terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give security, to be approved by the court, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the payment of the whole money, and not before, the conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers, her or their heirs, the land or their sold, free and all claims whatever of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and every of them.

PETER EMERSON, March 4, 1813.

50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber South River Neck, Saturday, a negro fellow whose name is THOMAS BROWN, years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a bald place on top of his head; when speaking impediment in his speech much given to intoxication when he made his escape round-a-bout jacket and trousers, and old hat and shoes. He took with him some tools. This fellow was originally Benedict, Charles county, have gone thither as he has relations in that neighbourhood to Alexandria, as he is acquainted. If taken ten dollars will be paid, 22 years of age, 30 miles, 40 miles, 40 dollars, and the state, the above reward come to the subscriber. He is forewarned harbouring the law will be enforced on such offenders.

JOSEPH N. BRADLEY, A. A. County, March 11.

50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber 27th February, 1813, a North side of Severn river county, near A. A. man named David, a large beard and tall, 6 or 9 inches high, he is a large beard and tall, is apt to smile when he shows his teeth very much when he went away, a red trowsers of homespun k, among which there is a coat. It is probable about in the lower end of where he has an extensive and many relations. I lately purchased a river, living near Fries, who has relations in however takes up the above and brings him home in any goal so that I receive if in this county, 2 miles from home, 30 out of the state the above.

FREDERICK MARCH 11.

Public Sale

Will be exposed to public sale the 20th of March, 1813, being part of the personal estate of the deceased one NEGRO BOY, named ANDERSON WATSON, executor with the will of the said deceased.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1813.

No. 81

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, ALL the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: *Good Luck*, part of *His Lordship's Favour*, and part of *Clare's Hundreds*, or such parts thereof, whereof Richard Ward died seized. This land lies in Calvert county, on the head waters of Fishing creek, within one mile of the bay, contains about 138 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more may be made at a small expense. There are on this land a good comfortable dwelling-house, and every other necessary out-house, a good tobacco-house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of woodland and some valuable timber, particularly ash. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each and every of them.

PETER ELLERSON, Trustee.
March 4, 1813.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in South River Neck, Saturday the 27th February, a negro fellow who calls himself **THOMAS BROWN**, about 43 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a bald place on the back part of his head; when spoken to has an impediment in his speech; and is much given to intoxication—Had on when he made his escape, a kersey round-about jacket and trousers, two blue and white striped shirts, old hat and shoes—he also took with him some shoe-maker's tools. This fellow was originally from Benedict, Charles county, and may have gone thither as he has some connections in that neighbourhood, or probably to Alexandria, as he is there well acquainted. If taken ten miles from home ten dollars will be given, if 20 miles, 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 30 dollars, 40 miles, 40 dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if brought home to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned harbouring said fellow, or the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

JOSEPH N. BREWER.
A. A. County, March 11.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself **DAVID CALVERT**, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large teeth; is apt to smile when spoken to; shows his teeth very much. He had when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from thence lately purchased him of John Crivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any gaol so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if out of the state, 30 dollars, and out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.
March 11.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 20th of March, at the Indian Spring, part of the personal property of *Jane Uquhart*, deceased, consisting of one **NEGRO BOY**. The Terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each and every of them.

ANDERSON WARFIELD,
Executor with this will annexed.
March 11.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the Hebe, from the Downs, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 20th Jan. inclusive.

We learn, by one of the passengers in the Hebe, that a house was fitting up in London for an Austrian Ambassador.

HOSTILE FLEET.

The squadron for America sailed from Plymouth Jan. 18, to touch at Portsmouth.

The London Times, of Jan. 20, says—"Col. Barclay, the late British Consul-general at New-York, has taken his passage on board his majesty's ship *Valiant*, for Bermuda, whence he is to proceed to N. York, in order to hold, at that place, the office of general-superintendent for the exchange of prisoners.

The same paper says, "The declaration against America, has been printed in French and German. A number of copies have been sent to Lord Cathcart, and Mr. Thornton, at St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

The municipal corps of Paris, on the 12th of Jan. at a formal assemblage congratulates the Emperor on his return. One of the members addresses the assemblage, and observes: "Let the world perceive that your subjects will do more than is required of them—the enemy calculates on the losses which have been caused by the inclemency of the seasons alone: those losses are going to be repaired by your faithful subjects. The city of Paris (says the orator) offers a regiment of 500 horse!"

The mission of gen. Alexander Hope is directed to Eastern Prussia. The states of that country were about to assemble to shake off the yoke of Buonaparte.—The Russian army having possession of the country.

Fourteen of the Luddites, were executed at York, England, on the 16th of Jan. The Prince Regent had issued a proclamation of pardon to the rest of the Luddite criminals, on condition of their coming forward and making a voluntary confession of all their past guilt.

A Berlin article of the 2d of Jan. states that 10,000 French from the Duchy of Mecklenberg, would, in a few days pass through Stettin, for the grand army!

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Yesterday arrived another Gottenburg mail, bringing despatches from Lord Cathcart, 9 days later than the preceding, viz. to the 31st ult. It is expected that they will appear to-day in an extraordinary Gazette. Meanwhile, we lay before our readers the following official BULLETIN.

Government have received despatches from Lord Cathcart. They are dated at St. Petersburg on the 31st Dec.

The last despatches from the armies are dated on the 25th December.

Gen. count Wittgenstein, with his division of the army, and Platoff at the head of his cossacks, had passed through Kowno for Tilsit.

The enemy was driven from Kowno with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and 6,000 prisoners. The remains of that corps were dispersed.

Adm. Tchichagoff has marched on Chezno; he has completely cleared both banks of the river.

Gen. Tomazoff had marched on Grodno, where col. Davidoff established himself on the 20th.

The Austrians are rapidly retreating. Gen. Sacken is following them closely. He had passed through Slonim, and expected to take up his ground at Rugana on the 24th.

Large magazines of provisions have been found on both banks of the Niemen.

It is reported that a considerable body of Prussians have laid down their arms.

Marshal Macdonald was retiring by Tilsit, but from the line of pursuit adopted by the Russian armies great hopes were entertained that his division would be cut off.

* This must allude to the affair of Gen. D'York.

The Prussian peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they fall in with them!

Numbers of prisoners and cannon taken by the Russians up to the 25th Dec.

Generals	41
Officers	1,298
Non-commissioned officers	
and privates	167,510
Cannon	1,131

We give besides the official reports of adm. Tchichagoff, Dec. 11, and of the Marquis Pucci, Dec. 12, and the substance of the Emperor Alexander's proclamation, of the last mentioned date, calling out a new levy of 8 men in every 500, which it was calculated, would produce 300,000. Thus, in point of numbers, at least, the new army of Buonaparte is nearly matched. The Russian recruits, too, will be first in the field; and what sort of a match they may prove to the "Lads Paris" we can already judge by experience. Whilst we are talking of new levies, however, we must not forget the contingent of the municipality of Paris. These gentlemen have assembled, we believe for the first time politically, since the days of the Section of Quinze-Vingt, to express "their indignation," (which it seems, is the regular formula) at the conduct of gen. D'York, and to offer their beloved sovereign an aid towards carrying on the war. What is the result?

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. Against Platoff, and his multitudes of Cossacks, they send forth, or rather promise to send forth 500 horsemen.

The great event which we learn by the present mail is, the fate of the fugitives who escaped from Wilna to Kowno, only to be there entirely defeated. We calculated this body on Monday at 10,000 men. Of these we find that 6000 were taken, and the remainder dispersed in all directions bearing no longer any form or semblance of an organized force. Thus has the *coup de grace* been given to the grand army! We think it would be an act of charity in our government to make out an accurate statement of the gradual dissolution of this once celebrated body, and transmit it to the French coast. It would afford the people of that country some little clue for guessing what has become of their relatives; what chance those belonging to the respective corps had the facility of being made prisoners, or how soon they were released from the miseries of a protracted death on their terrible march. We learn that the poor wretches who did escape to Konigsberg were in plight shocking to behold, many with their noses, cheeks, ears, fingers or toes frozen off all in rags, and worn to the bone with fatigue and terror—more like speckles than men;—they without regard to rank, thankfully accepted a crust of straw for a bed, and dropped into their feverish slumbers at the first hovel which would afford them shelter. Most of the Marshals and other great men, seem to have been fortunate enough to escape like their master incognito, and like him perhaps in disguise; for it will be remembered, that the Russian account mentions his changing his clothes before he last galloped off from his soldiers towards Wilna.—One other trait of his character ought not to be lost.

"He has several times," says Ad. Tchichagoff, taken himself off, at the moment when the skirmishing commenced between my van-guard and his rear." These traits the historian will carefully select, when he comes to paint the Hero of the nineteenth Century." It must be owned, the Russian van-guard was very troublesome. In the pursuit from Bereazna, they did not lose sight of the French for a single moment, but drove them from their encampments, forced them to march by night, to fly in disorder, to drop down with faintness, to surrender in despair! Of Augereau's corps we hear nothing and almost begin to suspect that these 40,000 men (for so high were they stated by the *Moniteur*) existed chiefly in the writer's imagination. Perhaps, half that number may have been dispersed in Konigsberg, Dantzic, &c. The latest Got-

tenburg account places Murat at Elbing on the Vistula, with 14000 men. If this be true, they are probably part of the 11th corps. Whether Macdonald may be able to extricate himself seems very doubtful. We want a thirtieth Bulletin to explain all these matters.

The Russians entered Memel on the 27th ult. The Prussian inhabitants of that place and its neighborhood, no longer hesitate to communicate with Sweden, and the Baltic, and they transmit the intelligence of the Russian victories with such avidity, as to make it impossible to doubt their sincerity and good wishes for the success of the grand cause. In Memel itself there were on the 1st 8000 Russians, the inhabitants resigned their dwellings to them, and there subsisted the most perfect cordiality between the citizen and the soldier. The greater part of the Russians, however, had advanced towards Konigsburg, which some accounts stated them to have actually entered. Nay, it is even asserted, but perhaps prematurely, that they entered Dantzic. However this be, it seems certain, that Prussians neither can or will attempt to make much resistance to the advance of the conquerors. The king of Prussia it is said has left Berlin for Breslaw; so that the former place may possibly change its French Garrison for a Russian one. The downfall of the French usurpation meets with small commiseration. Even in Vienna the news is said to have been received with lively demonstrations of joy.—A Russian Embassy was proceeding towards that capital, and is even said to have reached it; and in spite of the assurances of the *Moniteur*, we are strongly inclined to believe, that the Prussians will turn out to be not the only people who will have claims to the "indignation" of the Jacobin Counts at the Thuilleries.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state complying with their resolution of the first instant.

JAS. MADISON.

March 3, 1813.

The secretary of state to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the first instant, has the honor to submit to the president the enclosed papers marked A and B.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

(A.)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq'r. to the Secretary of State,

dated Paris, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday to the duke of Bassano. The importance of the objects and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the propositions.

The result as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg, the 26th April, with orders to land a messenger in England with my dispatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait a return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq'r. to the duke of Bassano,

dated Paris, 1st May, 1812.

In the note I had the honour to address your excellency on the 10th November last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked.—The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your

excellency's late report to the Emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non application to the U. S. We know indeed that they do not apply to the U. States, because we do not suffer our flag to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the Emperor in the rule he meant to establish.—But it would have been well if your excellency had noticed their non application to the U. S. since his majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of prize causes, since Nov. 1810.

"It is much to be desired that the French Government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relates to the United States, to have ceased in November 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

"The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe,

dated Paris, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found from a pretty sharp conversation with the duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I dispatched the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, & the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you, I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said no, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin & Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the U. States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances: though the latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 10th May, 1812.

In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favour of American vessels.—You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge & the minister of the Finances wrote on the 25th Dec. 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure,

For the *Marble Gazette*.
THE HON. JOHN RANDOLPH.
The public attention has long since been attracted by the splendid exertions of this virtuous and enlightened statesman. To him America is indebted for some of those imperishable testimonials of talent and patriotism which will adorn the future pages of American history, and which posterity will be proud to place in competition with the records of Roman and Grecian virtue and genius. Mr. Randolph has ever been conspicuous for a jealous attachment to liberty. In early life he evinced this by his steady efforts to maintain the sovereignty of the state governments as far as was consistent with the union of the states. Indeed, so strong was his devotion to the cause of political liberty, that he entertained fearful apprehensions, even from men in whose integrity he reposed unlimited confidence. He was one of that school of politicians who trembled lest the general government should consolidate the several governments into one, or by encroachments render them nugatory to the ends for which they were instituted. Certain measures of the second president alarmed him for the safety of his favourite principle. They were too strong, in his opinion, to comport with the character of a government, whose basis was civil liberty, and whose end was to secure to each of its members as great an extent as was consistent with the preservation of society. These apprehensions, subsequent experience has proved to have been mere chimeras, idle fears. Yet as he had no sinister motives for his position, but was actuated by a predominant love of liberty, this circumstance serves to enhance him in the estimation of every reflecting mind, so far as moral principle is involved. His youth will be a full apology for the fallacy of those opinions. Governed by the same transcendent principle, he has for several years past been a leader in opposition. His importance and weight in the public estimate, his splendid talents and captivating eloquence, had made him the cynosure of his party in the congress of the U. States. His genius and consequence were fully appreciated by the friends and members of the new administration; but they were strangers to his moral virtues; to that high-minded and honourable integrity; that noble and distinguished patriotism; that nice and proud-spirited honour; that incorruptible principle and keen sensibility, which formed the heart of this man. Hence the unfortunate and misplaced confidence of a member of the then cabinet disclosed the character of the narrow, unprincipled, profligate, and crooked policy, which was to be pursued by the newly organized administration. "France wants money and must have it." This, like a talisman, dispelled the delusion he had been under with respect to the character of his political associates. He saw he had been striving for what, he supposed, the good of his country; whilst the heads of his party had only the pomp and emoluments of office at heart. Above all, he perceived a deception himself, he did not suspect it in others. To this cause, in conjunction with the gradual development of the abominable conspiracy which has been entered into against the dignity and happiness of this country, by those who were constituted its guardians, is owing the steady, and honourable, but hitherto ineffectual opposition, which has been maintained on the floor of congress by an upright and enlightened minority. In which constellation of luminous statesmen, Mr. Randolph is ever to be seen a star of the first magnitude. In vain, however, has he stemmed the torrent of corruption and popular delusion. The infatuation of our countrymen, not the least frightful omen of our ruin, is paramount to every effort—insensible alike to the effects of experience, as deaf to the suggestions of reason and prudence. All that man could do, has been done by the virtuous few of our national representation. All that they can effect, is to keep alive the sacred flame of patriotism in a few breasts. To protest against what they cannot hinder, and claim, on all occasions, those rights which they cannot by their own strength recover. When the spirit and character of a people are lost, or even greatly impaired, it requires not "capacity to conceive, nor persuasion to gain, nor eloquence to persuade, nor plausibility to seduce, nor courage to attempt," in order to effect their ruin. "The most ineapable, awkward, ungracious profligate and timorous wretches are sufficient for the work, if the people are accomplices." As it requires not talent to destroy liberty, when circumstances are favorable to its destruction, so it is almost impossible for talents however exalted, or virtue however pure, under such circumstances, to prevent the horrid and nefarious work from being accomplished. Had it been practicable, would the exertions of Randolph and Quincy, have effected so much to have been done, in order to that event. Would Randolph have thundered and lightened in vain in our councils? Would his eloquence, strong and forcible, and rapid and pungent have been lost on his hearers? But we must not be without its effects on the American people. The labours and oratorical productions of Mr. Randolph, will cause his tomb to be visited as a sacred relic, by the future patriots and orators of our country. Then will he be said, "Here rests a man, in whom

Virginia found an open and far-sighted representative, America a loyal son and enlightened statesman, liberty a fond admirer and intrepid defender, and suffering humanity all over the world, a sympathetic friend and able advocate."

COMMUNICATED.

When the war was declared we were told it was on account of the Orders in Council.—They, however, were repealed, and then, forsooth, it was not produced by the Orders in Council, but by the impressment of our seamen. This nobody believes to be the true reason.—A democratic member from one of the southern states has found out another reason for continuing the war, to wit—the disasters of the last campaign. He holds it "derogatory to the nation's honour to make any further advances at this time for a pacification, particularly while our arms remain in the degraded situation in which they were placed by last summer's campaign."

So then, good people, we are to continue this war so long as our democratic Generals Hull, Dearborn, Smyth, &c. will let the enemy whip them. Hear this good gentleman again—"I am for going on to a ten or twenty years war, if it should be at the expense of hundreds of millions of dollars, &c." This, indeed, is very consoling to a nation in such distress as this.—But if all this money is to be borrowed, and such a heavy debt incurred, may we venture to hope that it will be at a low interest? No, says the great Mr. Johnson from Kentucky, the administration must have, and will have, money, and if it cannot borrow at six it will borrow at sixteen per cent.—Delightful news to those who will have to pay the taxes.

ABSALOM.

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered to the United States and G. Britain, his mediation with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Dutschoff. This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to His Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious, to the U. States.

[Nat. Intel.]

The reported victory of capt. Porter turns out to be incorrect.—When it was received in this city, no person doubted its authenticity. We understand it originated in a mistake of a gentleman in Wilmington; on reading a Baltimore paper mentioning the reported capture of the *Acasta*. In extreme hurry he wrote a letter to the Postmaster at Chester, stating it as a fact, and the Postmaster naturally enough endorsed it on the Way-Bill.

[Phil. pap.]

Paying very dear for the Democratic Whistle!

FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

During the last session of congress the following enormous sums have been appropriated:

Civil department and Miscellaneous objects, *dolls.* 1,500,000
Military, including balances of unexpended appropriations, 21,500,000
Naval, including ships to be built, 8,500,000
Redemption of public debt, 8,000,000
Additional Naval Officers, 350,000
Officers & crews of frigates, 125,000

dolls. 39,975,000
As the present war will continue in all probability for 15 or twenty years, (unless the people should make an immediate change, and if they do not do it immediately, it will be put out of their power hereafter) nine hundred millions of dollars added to the above will be a comfortable addition to the present National Debt.

[Phil. pap.]

MONUMENT

To the memory of Gen. Washington.

The board of managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this city) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; such design model or plan to be submitted to the board on or before the 1st of January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, Secretary of the managers, and on

the first day of May following the board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention, that the Monument, whether sculptural, architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street. The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square.

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered—but it is hoped that the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow-citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models, or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution, will please to signify their intention at the same time.

* * * The Printers throughout the United States patronizing the arts of their country, are requested to give circulation to this notice.

The National Intelligencer says, the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, was "promptly received" by the President of the U. States.

OBITUARY—It is our painful duty to announce the premature death of Mr. THOMAS STANLEY. In the bloom of youth and in the full promise of excellence, he has been summoned to his Eternal home—not on the Couch of disease which soothing relatives attend, not "looking to Heaven from the death bed of fame"—but a Victim at the altar of Sanguinary Honor! The fatal catastrophe is understood to have arisen from an unfortunate controversy between the deceased and Mr. LEWIS D. HENRY. Formerly classmates at College, since connected by congenial pursuits, long friends and intimates, they were yet unable to adjust a recent misapprehension consistently with their notions of propriety. A meeting took place on Sunday last within the Borders of Virginia. The first discharge of the murderous weapons was instantly followed by the event—which has filled the breasts of many with the keenest anguish, and spread over our town one general gloom!

Mr. Stanley died in the 23d year of his age. He had passed through his Academical and Collegiate exercises with much advantage, was engaged in the study of the law, and expected in a few months to be called to the Bar. A mind acute and discriminating—a taste susceptible from nature and refined by culture—a deportment usually serious almost grave—a temper quick but affectionate, and a soul that towered above meanness and abhorred dishonour—these in the fond estimation of his friends were certain pledges not merely of eminence in his profession but of distinction as a Man. But these, all these have vanished "like the insubstantial fabric of a vision," and have left naught behind, but the lamentable reality of our loss! With feelings which defy controul we cannot but exclaim "May the God of Mercy be merciful to his Soul!"

[Newbern Feb. Rep.]

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated March 3, received in N. York. "We are anxiously expecting intelligence from Sackett's Harbour. The last report was, that 5000 British had commenced their march from Kingston, and proceeded 12 miles, and were within 14 miles. The militia were ordered for thirty miles round on Sunday last, since when we have received no intelligence." [Rome is 60 miles from Sackett's Harbour.]

The above is confirmed by a letter from a navy officer at Sackett's Harbour, under date of the 26th ult.

We hope (perhaps a vain expectation) to have an opportunity afforded us of laying before the public the French despatches which our illustrious president graciously descended to communicate. There has been all along the most mysterious, incomprehensible, and terrific secrecy observed on this point. Nothing but partial extracts, undeveloped in themselves, have been passing to and fro, and points of vital importance have been maintained or quietly and submissively surrendered up. Congress have been in session and amused with miserable extracts and pitiful details of unimportant communications, which

we solemnly believe to have been a mere cover and pretext to decoy attention and divert the public mind, while a dark and treacherous plot was going on. We state this fact, and challenge contradiction, that all of this correspondence hitherto communicated interesting to our right, has escaped in the first instance from the cabinet of the French minister himself. Degrading as it is to our national character, the fact must and shall be avowed, that an American who wishes to know the state of the relations between this country and France, must not look to the pages of the National Intelligencer, but to the *Moniteur* of Buonaparte. Napoleon conceives the business already done and he ventures now and then to afford us glimpses of light; but with our cabinet all has been darkness, silence, and suspicion. Can we believe in opposition to such facts that all is honesty and fair dealing? We hope, for the honor of our country, for the rights of ourselves and our posterity, that this mystery will ere long be unravelled. We hope if our posterity are to be slaves, that we may be allowed to instruct our children in time to renounce their republican manners, and to pay homage to Buonaparte.

[U. S. Gaz.]

British Official Account of Winchester's Defeat.

Adjutant General's Office,

Quebec, 8th Feb. 1813.

G. O.

His excellency the commander of the forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command another brilliant action achieved by the gallant division of the army at Detroit, under Col. Proctor.

Information having been received that an advanced corps of the army under Brig. Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1000 strong had entered and occupied French town, about 26 miles south of Detroit; Col. Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy by attacking this advanced corps before it could receive support from the forces on their march, under general Harrison.

At day break on the 22d January, Col. Proctor by a spirited and vigorous attack completely defeated gen. Winchester's division, with the loss of between 4 or 500 slain; for all who attempted to save themselves by flight were cut off by the Indian warriors.

About 400 of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows, but finding further resistance unavailing they surrendered themselves at discretion.

On this occasion the gallantry of Col. Proctor was most nobly displayed in his humane and unwearied exertions which succeeded in rescuing the vanquished from the revenge of the Indian warriors.

The prisoners at the close of the action, amounted to 1 general, 1 colonel, 1 staff, 1 major, 9 captains, 20 subalterns, 27 sergeants, and 435 rank and file; but the Indian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy with 500 hogs.—Col. Proctor reports in strong terms the gallantry displayed by all descriptions of troops and the able support received from Col. St. George and from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valor and steady discipline is above all praise.

The Indian Chief Round Head, with his band of warriors, rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct.

It is with regret that Col. Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded.

Officers Wounded.

Col. St. George 4 wounds, but not severely; capt. Tallon and Lt. Clamow, 41st reg't.—ensign Ker, R. N. F. L. reg't. dangerously—Lieuts. Rollet, Irwin, and midshipman Richardson, marine department—captain Mills, lieuts. McCormick, Gordon, and ensign Garvin, Essex militia.

G. O.

Major General Glasgow will direct a salute of 21 guns to be fired at 12 o'clock this day, on this glorious occasion.

(Signed)

EDW. BAYNES,
Adj't. Gen. No. 4

G. O.

The commander of the forces is pleased to appoint, 'til further orders or until the pleasure of his royal highness the prince regent is known,

Col. Vincent, 49th reg't. and col. Proctor, 41st reg't. to have the rank of brig. generals in Upper Canada.

Lieut. Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer to have the rank of col. in Kingston and the eastern district. Major M'Donnell, Glenary light infantry, to have the rank of lieut. col. in ditto.

UNION TAVERN,

ANNAPOLIS.

ISAAC PARKER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Union Tavern lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer.

He likewise returns to his friends and the public, his most unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received at his former stand, the Eagle Tavern, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favors.

N. B. All persons indebted to him at his former stand are requested to come forward and settle.

March 18.

Lancastrian School.

The Managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Lancastrian School will be opened for the reception of scholars, on Monday the 22d inst. Terms of tuition, 75 cents per month. Application for admission to be made to

GEORGE SHAW, Treasurer.

March 18.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a portion of public favour.

REZIN D. BALDWIN.

Annapolis, March 18. eow3.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

All that part of a tract of land called Norwood's Beall, now in the possession of Mr. John B. Weems.

This land is nearly adjoining to the city of Annapolis, and no part of it is more than a mile therefrom. A great portion lies on the waters of Severn River, which afford in their respective seasons a great abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the day of sale, when the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

March 18. 3w.

Lands for Sale.

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

NICHES. J. WATKINS.

P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises.

March 18. 15 July.

NOTICE.

Broke out of Anne Arundel county gaol, on Friday the 12th inst. at night, ZACHARIAH COLLINS, who was committed to his custody on the 25th day of December last, by Charles Waters, Esquire, a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, for "feloniously killing two beavers, on Thursday night the 17th December, 1812."

The said Zachariah Collins formerly resided on Magothy, on the North side of Severn. Whoever takes up the said Collins, and delivers him to the gaol of the county aforesaid, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, to be paid by me.

SOLOMON GROVES, Shff.

A. A. County. tf.

March 18.

Billiard Table.

JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Annapolis, its vicinity, and his friends in particular, that he has again taken the Billiard Table at the City Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and at present by Mr. Isaac Parker.

He likewise returns his most unfeigned thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favours.

March 11. 3w.

Boarding House.

MRS. TUCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that she continues the Boarding House lately carried on by her husband, and formerly by Captain James Thomas. All those who favour her with their custom, may depend on her best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.
A NARRATIVE
Of the conspiracy in Paris, on the
27th October last.

Gen. Mallet who had been a leader of the Chouans in la Vendee, entered after the peace concluded with his party, into the service of the First Consul, and was appointed commander of brigade, and afterwards general. He, however, soon became suspected, and was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of the Opera. He was disgraced & alternately confined in the prisons of the Temple of La Force and of Vincennes; but affecting madness, he was removed to St. Mande, where government maintain a hospital for the cure of mania. Every remedy which had for eighteen months been prescribed by his physicians, proving abortive, they pronounced him incurable. Having after some time, apparently recovered his serenity of mind, and no longer creating suspicion, he was indulged in a free range of the building—perceiving that he was no longer observed, he seized his opportunity to escape, and succeeded. He set off on foot at night for Paris, in search of an Abbe, his particular friend. On his way he met an old companion named Vateau, then a sergeant of the Emperor's guard, and prevailed on him to follow as far as the Abbe's—when arrived he announced to him that Buonaparte was dead, and that he was appointed by a Senatus Consultum, (previously counterfeited by the Abbe) Commander General in Chief of Paris and the Department of the Seine. That a great revolution had exploded, and that it was immediately necessary to prepare for it. He dressed up Vateau as his aid-de-camp; while he assumed the uniform of his new promotion, which had been previously obtained, besides many more intended for officers of superior rank;—horses were prepared, and they set out accompanied only by a servant of the Abbe, and reached Vincennes. Mallet asked for the officer of the fortress, commanded by a colonel of the 27th regiment, and thus addressed him:

"The tyrant is no more; *vive la Republique!* France is free, and the despotism abolished! Thousands of Frenchmen dragged from their families by the insatiable ambition of the Usurper, are returning home—The army of Spain is on its march to France, and a general armistice is proclaimed to our enemies in expectation of peace.

"To obtain this end, and insure tranquility to the commonwealth, the Senate has thought proper in its wisdom to adopt the most prompt and efficacious steps—consequently, it nominates a provisional directory of five members; Talleyrand, Fouché, Sieyès, Barthelemy, and Cambaceres, who are instantly to be installed in office, in conformity to the constitution of 1795.

"Gen. Moreau recalled from exile, is appointed generalissimo of the armies of the Republic.

"Gen. Lahorie, now confined in the prison of La Force, minister of the interior.

"Gen. Mallet, wholly charged with the execution of the present Senatus Consultum, general in chief of Paris and the Department of the Seine."

Mallet then inquiring with sternness of the astonished colonel, the strength of his troops, was told, that a great part were on duty in Paris, and that the remainder were barely necessary for the protection of his post—But how many effective men have you?—About 250—That is enough with the force I have distributed in Paris, to commence my operations. In a quarter of an hour the detachment was ready to march, accompanied by the officers on the spot, who volunteered their services. With whom Mallet proceeded to Savary's, the Duke of Rovigo. He dismissed the ministers guard, which dressed in white like himself, and belonging to the same regiment, were ordered to post themselves in a street of the suburbs of St. Antoine, until further orders. Ascending the apartment of the minister, who was preparing for bed, he had him arrested, bound and carried off. With his escort he hurried to the Hotel de la Force, shewed his Senatus Consultum to the officer of the guard and the goler, requiring the delivery of gen. Lahorie and officers confined with him. Lahorie starting from his bed, asked if death had been decreed against him by the tyrant—No general, the very reverse; read this. Mallet directing the goler to attend strictly to his orders, and to hold every dungeon

ready for the reception of prisoners who might be sent to him, delivered Savary into his custody, and departed with those he had liberated. The prisons re-echoed with shouts of liberty.

Arrived at Maret's, the Duke of Bassano, he arrested him, sent him to prison and installed La Horie in his place—he dismissed the guard and ordered it to the post assigned for the former. "I leave every one in office," (said La Horie) it was by compulsion you served a tyrant—you will with zeal serve the republic." He immediately ordered the secretaries and the principal clerks to make out their accounts and assist him in the duties of his office.

Mallet proceeded on to Paquier, an honest citizen of Brest, who had been made prefect of the Seine. He was from home—orders were immediately given to renew the guard permitting his return, but requiring his safekeeping.

Posting off to gen. Hullin, (commandant of Paris) Mallet ordered the guard together with his own to retire, and going up to the general, said, "I arrest you in the name of the Republic! Deliver up your sword! To the objections made by the general he produced his senatus consultum, which, however, gen. Hullin maintained did not appear to him satisfactory. Here replied Mallet is that which will dispel your doubts; drawing from his bosom a pistol, instead of the looked for document, he shot Hullin through the brain, closing the door after him, he joined his guard and forbade their permitting any one to enter or escape. With the remnant of his followers, he marched to *La place de Vendôme*. In consequence however of the bustle and explosion of the pistol in the house, some of the family taking the alarm, made their escape, and headed Mallet, in their flight to the *Etat Major*. Doucet who was the commander, had hastily summoned to his room all the adjutants and officers of his staff, whom he could collect. He met Mallet in his hall. What said the General are you still here? I am at my post. But I had given orders to arrest you. For what? There read your arrest. That moment Doucet, (a very athletic man) sprang upon him and confining his arms, by repeated calls drew down to his assistance his officers who with drawn swords unanimously exclaimed that he was a traitor, that the emperor was not dead, and the report a falsehood. "Soldiers!" cried they, "will you serve an impostor? tremble for yourselves!" The wavering soldiery paused, were gained over, and submitted. The unhappy Mallet was overpowered and secured. Proceeding directly to La Force, Savary, and the Duke of Bassano (Maret) were liberated. La Horie who had already despatched various couriers with his orders was arrested, and by dawn of day was dissipated an illusion that for a time seemed once more to promise France a glimpse of independence.

La Horie had already made heavy drafts on the imperial treasury and on all the public coffers. Orders had been transmitted along the road from Paris to Boulogne, directing the military to hold themselves in readiness to guard certain prisoners of state. Who were they? The Emperor himself, and the young King of Rome, who were intended to be sent to England.

The post which does not leave Paris till half past 2 o'clock, had been prepared to start by 8 o'clock in the morning. Upon searching the mail, it was discovered that the letters had been taken out and replaced with copies of senatus consultums, and printed proclamations to the several provinces.

Mallet throughout his trial persisted in declaring that the plan was entirely his own, that he knew no accomplices, and that all who were concerned with him he had deluded. He was asked what he thought of La Horie, the friend of gen. Moreau; his reply was, that he was as ignorant of his measures as the rest. That he had selected such soldiers as he knew to be disaffected to the tyrant, and had employed them as his instruments, certain of being abetted by them without the danger of being betrayed. Many, however, were sentenced to the scaffold, on the plea, that although the emperor were dead, the cry of the nation should still have been *Vive L'Empereur*, and not *Vive La Republique*, a crime of high treason, which must have been evident at the time to those who wilfully made themselves guilty of it. Eighteen persons were executed on the following day. On the succeeding days upwards of 1000 were arrested.

Mallet died with the utmost courage. He gave the signal to the platoon to fire which twice proved ineffectual; to the very last he maintained that Buonaparte was dead. Hullin died the third day after his wound. The Abbe was arrested and shot. Col. Raba, who was a member of the court martial that decreed the death of the Duke D'Enghien, wept the whole way to the place of execution, protesting his innocence and attachment to his dear imperial master. By order of the Empress his execution was suspended.

It is presumed that a great portion of the military and civil authorities would have engaged in the revolution, had the first attempts of the conspirators succeeded.

Notwithstanding the development and simplicity of its designs, this scheme was near obtaining complete success, and the ruinous fabric of tyrannical power, was on the eve of being subverted by a mere forgery; which proves that France is ready to burst asunder the iron yoke, beneath which the nation groans.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now on sale in the Potomac 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
3 do.	500

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

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES
Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
Book-seller, Georgetown.

14 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.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills
for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benedict Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.

Thomas R. Cross, Admr.
With the will annexed.

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.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called *Neale's Purchase*, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called *Hall's Parcel*, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called *Hendall's Purchase*, and of *Gray's Dispute*, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Magothy River.

JOHN GIBSON.
Magothy, 17th, Feb. 1813. 119A.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1200 shares for Calvert county, on the first Monday in April, at Prince-Frederick-town, in said county.

The subscriber

WANTS TO PURCHASE

100 Good Locust Posts,

not less than 7 feet long, to square 5 inches at the smallest end; likewise

400 Sawn Chesnut Rails

3 inches by 4 and 10 feet long. A liberal price will be given for them delivered at Annapolis.

JOHN SHAW.
March 17, 1813.

NOTICE.

To Owners and Shippers of Tobacco from Taylor's Landing Ware-House.

The outage on each hoghead is one dollar for the first year, and four cents per month on each hoghead till demanded; therefore, it is expected that the outage and rent will be sent with the notes (and orders when demanded,) as no hoghead will be delivered without the charges being paid.

DAVID STUART, Inspector at Taylor's Landing Ware-house.

N. B. I will sell at private sale four valuable YOUNG NEGROES, three men and a girl, the eldest man 20; the youngest 12. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county. D. S. March 4. 3X 3w.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled,

"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," and the act, entitled "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," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, Georgetown; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

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.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses,

viz. one this house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackintosh, Esquire, both situated on the front of the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the house at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parke as a Tavern, for terms apply to

James Williams, Esq.

Feb. 18. 5

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, 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 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 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 personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do then fore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers 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 purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew 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, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

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 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 satisfied 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 in April next, for the purpose of recommending 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 act as prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH P. 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 said 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 adjudge that the said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this 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.

WM S. GREEN, Ck.

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 GEORGE W. PARKER, 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, being 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, and 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 recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

VOL LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANN.

Price—Three Dollars per

Boarding Ho

MRS TUCK respectfully her friends and the public the Boarding House kept by her husband, and Captain James Thomas—A favour her with their custom on her best endeavours general satisfaction.

Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the of chancery, of Maryland exposed to Public Sale, on the 30th inst. if fair, if no fair day thereafter, on the

ALL the right, title and the heirs of Richard Ward in and to the following tract of land, to wit: Good Luck His Lordship's Favour, at Clare's Hundred, or such part thereof Richard Ward head waters of Fishing creek one mile of the bay, containing a great proportion of excellent meadow land already and much more may be made expense. There are on the good comfortable dwelling, every other necessary out good tobacco-house, and an apple orchard, with a great of woodland and some valuable particularly ash. Those incline chases are invited to view the The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give security, to be approved by the court, for the payment of the purchase with interest, within twelve from the day of sale, and on the payment of the whole the conveyance of the whole to the purchaser or his heirs, or their heirs, the said Richard Ward, deceased, and every of them.

PETER EMERSON,

Attest, 1813.

50 Dollars Rew

Ran away from the subscriber in South River Neck, Saturday, February, a negro fellow who self THOMAS BROWN, years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a bald place on top of his head; when spoken to, he gives an account of himself, and when he made his escape, round about jacket and trousers, and a hat and also took with him some shirts. This fellow was originally from the neighbourhood of Alexandria, as he is acquainted. If taken ten dollars will be given, if 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 40 dollars, and if 50 miles, 50 dollars, and if 60 miles, 60 dollars, and if 70 miles, 70 dollars, and if 80 miles, 80 dollars, and if 90 miles, 90 dollars, and if 100 miles, 100 dollars, and if 110 miles, 110 dollars, and if 120 miles, 120 dollars, and if 130 miles, 130 dollars, and if 140 miles, 140 dollars, and if 150 miles, 150 dollars, and if 160 miles, 160 dollars, and if 170 miles, 170 dollars, and if 180 miles, 180 dollars, and if 190 miles, 190 dollars, and if 200 miles, 200 dollars, and if 210 miles, 210 dollars, and if 220 miles, 220 dollars, and if 230 miles, 230 dollars, and if 240 miles, 240 dollars, and if 250 miles, 250 dollars, and if 260 miles, 260 dollars, and if 270 miles, 270 dollars, and if 280 miles, 280 dollars, and if 290 miles, 290 dollars, and if 300 miles, 300 dollars, and if 310 miles, 310 dollars, and if 320 miles, 320 dollars, and if 330 miles, 330 dollars, and if 340 miles, 340 dollars, and 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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXX.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1813.

No. 91

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Boarding House.

MRS. TUCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that she continues the Boarding House lately carried on by her husband, and formerly by Captain James Thomas—All those who favour her with their custom, may depend on her best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: *Good Luck*, part of *His Lordship's Favour*, and part of *Clare's Hundred*, or such parts thereof, whereof Richard Ward died seized. This land lies in Calvert county, on the head waters of Fishing creek, within one mile of the bay, contains about 138 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more may be made at a small expense. There are on this land a good comfortable dwelling-house, and every other necessary out-house, a good tobacco-house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of woodland and some valuable timber, particularly ash. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each and every of them.

PETER EMERSON, Trustee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in South River Neck, Saturday the 27th February, a negro fellow who calls himself THOMAS BROWN, about 43 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a bald place on the back part of his head; when spoken to has an impediment in his speech; and is much given to intoxication—Had on when he made his escape, a kersey round-a-bout jacket and trousers, two blue shirts, old hat and shoes—he also took with him some shoemaker's tools. This fellow was originally from Beesdott, Charles county, and may have gone thither as he has some connections in that neighbourhood, or probably to Alexandria, as he is there well acquainted. If taken ten miles from home ten dollars will be given, if 20 miles, 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 30 dollars, if 40 miles, 40 dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if brought home to the subscriber. All persons are forbidden harbouring said fellow, as the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

JOSEPH N. BREWER.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Annapolis county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large teeth; is apt to smile when spoken to, shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a red coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance, and many relations, and from time to time he visits them. He is a very good swimmer, and is a great runner. If taken in this county, 20 dollars, if out of the county, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUDIN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From late London Papers.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

GOTTENBURG MAIL.

Admiral Tschischagoff reports to His Imperial Majesty, under date of the 11th December, (N. S.) on his march, 20 versts from Wilna, as follows:—

"Since my report of the 17th (29th) of Nov. I have pursued the enemy with all possible speed, and allowed him no repose either by night or day. In the first days we were rather detained, by his having destroyed the bridges; but a few hours were sufficient for us to put them in repair again. I afterwards proceeded by forced marches; the van-guard did not lose sight of him for a single moment—drove him from several of his encampments—forced him to march by night, and took several cannon and some prisoners from him. From passing the Beresina as far as Wilna, we have taken 150 pieces of artillery, upwards of 700 boxes of cartridges, rammers, and so great a number of baggage wagons, that the road in several places is choked with them; we have likewise captured two standards, some generals and several thousand prisoners. His rear-guard has been attacked and cut up, so that he is flying in disorder and without any defence; the men drop down with faintness, and, thrown into despair, surrender themselves. The enemy's loss does not amount to less than 30,000 men. The roads are covered with their killed and wounded and men dying with the cold. Punishment follows so quick on these miscreants, that they fall victims to the flames in the dwellings to which they have set fire, and are frozen to death in the very houses which they have destroyed, by breaking the doors and windows.

"We have this day been carried into Wilna on their shoulders.

"They have not succeeded in carrying off any thing from thence. Exclusive of the 150 pieces of artillery aforesaid, a great number of cannon have fallen into our hands; all the magazines are full. Among the great number of sick and wounded are several generals; and among these, as I am informed, are Gens. Zejonezick and Lefebvre. My van-guard is pursuing then close at their heels.

"Lieut. General Tschaplitz has particularly distinguished himself, and by his rapid and incessant pursuit of the enemy, there never passes a day in which he does not come up with him two or three times, and force him to leave chests of cartridges behind him.

"One of Marshal Oudinot's Adjutants, who was left behind by the Marshall to wait for his rear-guard and to obtain information of the strength of the corps which was in pursuit of them, was made prisoner in Oaschnany; and as the rear-guard had mean while been made prisoners and cut up, this young man was most astonished when instead of their rear, he beheld our van-guard. He could not conceive how it came there.

"The prisoners confirm the intelligence that Napoleon is no longer able to conceal his difficult situation; that the whole army, sinking under their fatigues, are murmuring, and becoming dangerous to him. A few days ago we took a great number of his guards. I have had several times for my habitation the same house which had been only quitted a few hours previously, and he has several times taken himself off at the moment when the skirmishing commenced between my van-guard and his rear."

—*St. Petersburg Gazette*, Dec. 18.

The Adjutant General Marquis Paulucci informs his Imperial Majesty, under date the 12th December, from Riga, as follows:—

"Since my last most submissive report to your Majesty, no operations have taken place with the enemy excepting his having with small number attacked the advanced picket of the post stationed at Jungferhof, probably for the purpose of reconnoitring the situation there. No material alteration has taken place in the enemy's position.

"The head quarters of Marshal Macdonald still remain at Italien.

His army is 25 or 30,000 men strong.

"The General of division, Grand Jean, is at Nerf. His corps, which is composed of Bavarians and Poles, to the amount of ten battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery, is at Nerf, Pomedel, and other places in the adjacent country."

—*Petersburgh Gazette*, Dec. 7—18.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 12.

Intelligence from the army, which is published at the head-quarters, contains the following article, in addition to many others describing instances of heroism in the Russian armies.

"Whilst our armies continue to beat the enemy, the inhabitants of the several Governments are burning with desire to bring every thing in their power, as offerings to their native country. This noble feeling in their fellow-citizens animates the warriors with fresh courage, and they wish not to taste the sweets, until they have destroyed the insolent foe, who, by his invasion, has profaned the land of our fathers. This holy flame of love for our native country warms all ranks. We lately informed our countrymen and brethren of the manly efforts of our worthy peasantry towards the destruction of the enemy, we now consider it as a pleasing duty to lay the conduct of other ranks of people before the Public. The inhabitants of the towns of Thirsk and Kalouga have already, at sundry times, sent official persons from their body to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the armies, to render him their heartfelt acknowledgments. They, and the inhabitants of the Government of Rosan, have offered to deliver half pelisses for our warriors. Mr. Skarsinkski, a land owner, in the Government of Cherson, has, with the consent of his mother given 100 men out of 1,000 which is the population of their common estates, and none of whom are above 35 years of age; clothed and provided them with saddle horses, and has, besides, engaged to pay the common soldiers out of his own purse as long as the war continues; and, having put himself at their head has joined the active army.

—*(Petersburgh Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 16.

A Society of patriotic Ladies has been formed here under the patronage of her Majesty, the Empress Elizabeth Alexjevna, for the support of the families which have suffered by the war, and for the relief of the wives and children of those who are with the army. The Secretary of State, Prince A. N. Golezyn, having presented to his Imperial Majesty the plan of this society, he has been pleased to honor it with his most gracious approbation, as appears from the following letter addressed to those benevolent ladies by his Excellency Prince Golezyn:—

"Gracious Ladies—I have had the happiness of laying before his Majesty the Emperor the project of the benevolent institution, called the Patriotic Society of St. Petersburg Ladies, his Imperial Majesty, who has with peculiar satisfaction accepted this beneficial design, as a proof of his attention to this very benevolent institution, has been pleased to subscribe to it 50,000 rubles; and 10,000 rubles annually, to the same, as long the Society exists."—*(St. Petersburg Gazette*, Dec. 6—18.)

ROSTOK, NOV. 12.

On the 8th (20th) instant, two regiments of infantry, the 12th and 13th, passed through our town in ceremonial march, having arrived from the Dwina and going to Jaroslavl, to teach the regiments which are forming there from the new raised recruits their exercise. On the 9th (21st) instant, in the evening, the Oxenburgh regiment of Tartar cavalry arrived here, and, after having rested the 22d on the 23d proceeded from hence on the Jaroslavl road to Ustushe. This regiment consists of picked men, armed with sabres, pikes, and arrows. The inhabitants of this place received these warriors, marching against the enemy, with the greatest kindness, and every housekeeper endeavoured to

treat those who were quartered upon him to the best of his power.

[Same paper.]

The General Count Wittgenstein informs his Imperial Majesty, under date of 10th Dec. N. S. from the village Swiranka, as follows:—

The Adjutant-General Golenischew Kutusow, and Major General Borodino, who were sent by me with detachments of cavalry in pursuit of the enemy by different routes, have this day sent me the following information, viz: the first states, that in pursuing the Bavarians under the command of General Wrede, with his corps he has taken 126 staff and upper officers; and 2034 private prisoners; among these was a whole battalion which, when it found itself surrounded, was by the prudent measures of Col. Timinboen obliged to lay down its arms, without making the least resistance. The whole of the requisitions which the enemy had collected in the country was retaken by Adjutant-General Kutusow; some transports of which he had appropriated to the use of the troops, and the remainder he kept back, so that not the least means were left the enemy for their support.

Yesterday General Kutusow arrived at the Red House, (Tschernomir Dwer) not far from the village of Nemetschina, and a detachment of his forces under Lieut. Col. Tettenborn, this day entered the suburbs of Wilna. The enemy is leaving that city in the greatest disorder, and it may, therefore, be expected that our troops will take possession of it this evening. As the enemy does not at present halt at Wilna, even for a moment, I have directed Adj. General G. Kutusow to advance on the road to Kowno, and vigorously pursue him, in order to profit by the disorder of his retreat, and cause him as much damage as possible. My van-guard under the command of Major Gen. Wlasow, follows his steps to support him; and I myself shall march by Nemetschina.

The second reports, that he had made a considerable number of prisoners, and taken a part of their train of artillery on his march to Nemetschina, and in the town of Nemetschina itself. To this the major general Borsid adds, that Colonel Sochosane of the guards, who, according to my orders, had been detached by him to act on the enemy's flank, has this day entered the suburbs of Wilna. Having received intelligence that three battalions of armed men, collected in the provinces, were at Swenzany, he dispatched a part of his troops under Col. Gemyrop to take them himself with the rest continuing his march to Beresin.

Beside this, I have instructed him to discover the true movements of Macdonald—of all which I have most submissively, the happiness of rendering your Imperial Majesty information.

[*Petersburgh Gazette*, 6th (18th) Dec.]

FRENCH PAPERS.

VIENNA, JAN. 2.

A courier which arrived here yesterday, brought dispatches from Prince Schwartzenberg, dated Bialystock, December 24. According to these dispatches, the Austrian auxiliary corps, informed that the French had left Wilna, withdrew on the 14th, the parties which they had advanced to Nieswick, Sluzk, and Lubatsew, and from Slonim, took its direction towards the Niemen, in order to be able to march, according to circumstances, to Grodno or Bialystock. —[*Journal de l'Empire*, Jan. 13.]

JANUARY 3.

His Excellency Count Otto, ambassador from France, has frequent conferences with our Ministers. Our court always acts in concert with that of France, never was their connexion more intimate.

It is confirmed, that in many provinces of the Monarchy, considerable levies of horses will be made for France.

Several of our Generals employed in the interior have received orders to repair to the different corps of observation which we have on the frontiers. The Prince of Wiedronkel goes to Kaschau, in Upper Hungary. General Kager takes the command

of a division in the Banat. General Pilsnitzner goes to command another in Croatia. Field marshal Lieut. Zach, who during several campaigns in Italy, exercised the functions of the staff of the Army, has been appointed commandant of the forces of Olmutz, in Moravia.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine, has arrived here from Ofen (Buda).

According to the last accounts from Semlin, the arrangements between the Porte and Serbia are not yet published. The Serbian Deputies are still at the head-quarters of the Grand Visier to Schumla, & they frequently send couriers to Belgrade. We are assured, that there are still two points demanded by the Serbians to which the Grand Visier cannot consent, without being expressly authorised by the Grand Seigneur. He has sent off a courier to Constantinople, for instructions on this subject.

[*Gazette de France*, Jan. 14.]

OGDENSBURG, (N. Y.) MARCH 3.

The confusion produced by the taking of this place prevented our giving a detailed account in our last upon Ogdenburgh on the 22d ult. On the morning of that day the troops at Prescot, were (as they had been for several preceding mornings) paraded on the ice, and after going through a variety of evolutions, formed in two divisions—the right wing consisting of about 125 men, and the left wing of 4 or 500, in this order, they set out for Ogdenburgh, and proceeded half way across the river before it was believed they were in earnest. The right wing passed above the old barracks, and were met by Capt. Forsyth and were drove with very considerable loss; the left wing entered the town with little opposition—the cannon were soon taken, and turned against the old barracks, at which time a flag was sent to captain Forsyth demanding him in the most peremptory manner to surrender, which he indignantly refused to do. He however finding the enemy had got possession of the cannon, and had dispersed the troops in the village, prudently retreated up the St. Lawrence about four miles, and when crossed the country to the state road at Kellogg's, where he was joined by those who had escaped from the village.

This village was plundered, and many of the inhabitants was stripped of all their clothing, bedding, &c. Col. McDonald who commanded the expedition, could not in all cases prevent this unjustifiable practice, we believe he exerted himself as much as was in his power. Our loss was 5 killed and 10 wounded, the prisoners taken were 63, 18 or 20 of whom were enlisted soldiers, the remainder were inhabitants—from the best information we can collect the enemy had between 60 and 70 killed and wounded. Col. McDonald was wounded in the leg. The enemy employed themselves very industriously in removing the public stores, cannon, &c. and in the afternoon they retired to Prescot.

We are not able to give an exact account of the public property, we lament it was so vast an amount—the very valuable train of artillery taken is a serious loss, it consisted of 2 double fortified 12 pounders, 2 iron 9's, 2 brass 9's, 2 brass 6's, 2 iron 4's and 2 others, 12 in all; also about 1400 stand of arms, with accoutrements complete, a vast quantity of ammunition, 3 stands of colours, 300 tents, and a large quantity of camp equipage, together with a very considerable quantity of beef, pork, flour, &c. The arms and artillery principally belonged to this state.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 4.

A letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 28th, 1813, states that the Tennessee troops, and those under col. Smith, have returned from an expedition against the Indians, which they have defeated. They took from them 100 horses, and a great many cattle, and some prisoners, having killed 20, some say 30, and burnt the Lotchaway town, and several small Indian towns. Our loss is one killed and 7 wounded.

A gentleman from Camp Pinckney communicated the following:-

On Wednesday, 3d ulto the army left Camp Pinckney, and arrived at Painesville on the 9th. Surprised it, killed 13 Indians, wounded 7, and burnt the town. They then proceeded to Row-Legs-town, destroyed it; but neither killed nor took any Indians, it being abandoned before they arrived. The day following they returned to the first town they destroyed and encamped. There they were attacked by (it is supposed) 300 Indians and —; the action was kept up on both sides one hour and a half when the Indians — were charged and dispersed with considerable loss. The detachment destroyed about 350 houses, and took 300 horses, but owing to want of provender, about 150 of them perished on the way. All the Indian settlements are completely destroyed. The loss of our army was one killed and 7 wounded — some horses were lost and some killed.

This detachment, in the first action, was between 240 and 250 strong, consisting of Col. Williams's regiment from East Tennessee, and volunteers from this state; they were all mounted. On the day after the first engagement, they were reinforced by a detachment of regulars commanded by Col. Smith, which were the only troops of that description in the detachment.

On the 1st instant, arrived at this port the Portuguese brig Coracvens, of 16 guns, capt. Bernard de Santos, 46 days from Lisbon—he informs that an action had been fought on the frontiers of Portugal, between the British, under the command of Marshal Beresford, and the French army under Marshal Soult, in which the British and Portuguese were victorious—the ground was desperately contended for by both armies, and the French would have been the victors had not a reinforcement of the British arrived from Lord Wellington's army, which decided the contest—the loss of the British, &c. is said to be 7000 men, that of the French 15,000.

Gen. Beresford was shot through the body supposed dangerously.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

TAXATION.

One of the many difficulties which at this time staggers the ingenuity of administration, and which all their wisdom cannot surmount, is to hit upon a plan of raising a revenue which will not endanger their popularity. Various schemes have been suggested, and systems advanced, by the Genevan financier, yet none appears so devoid of that oppressive and burdensome aspect which usually excites fermentation among great land-holders and whiskey-distillers, as to be worthy their prudential consideration. The time is drawing nigh when they can no longer raise the necessary supplies to meet the expenses of government, without having recourse to the same odious exactions which brought them into power; for experience by this time must have convinced them, that dependence cannot be placed on borrowing, when no security is pledged for the payment of the sums borrowed. Here, then, is a national evil which cannot be avoided, without an abandonment of their favorite hostile measures. From the zeal which has been so profusely expressed by democrats in the public cause, and the patriotic professions so often made, it would be a fair presumption that they would undergo all the privations and burdens necessarily incident to the war, rather than relinquish it. This being taken for granted, let an equal scale of taxation be proposed, proportionate to the vices and follies of those whose agency has produced the evils which now depress this country, beginning with the president, and proceeding with every parasite and eyecup of administration. In a scale of this description would be united equity and justice—For those only who are the authors and abettors of mischief should be made answerable for its consequences. In making an arrangement of this kind, those who have raised their voices against the French policy, which unfortunately for us has been introduced into this country, would

escape the burdens which are consequent upon it. In the language of the poet:

"Virtue should go first free from new exactions; From vice and folly would raise large imposts."

Jefferson and Madison would, in such an event, be the principal sufferers, for they have been the fathers of that system which has steeped thousands in misery, and cast a gloom over the whole country. A scheme of taxation which we have here suggested, would operate only on that portion of the community who have strenuously advocated the war, and patriotically pledged their lives and fortunes for its support. This, then, could excite no clamour—and the wheels of government might move unobscured by any opposition of federalists. They would escape the impositions, and those only would be subjected to the burdens, who had foolishly and viciously brought them upon themselves. Little, however, can be expected from this quarter, for one set of men have involved the government in embarrassment, and another must be oppressed to relieve her from her difficulties. To afford as much relief however, as possible, it is incumbent on Madison to show a little of that liberality which distinguished the father of this country, and let his only remuneration for his services be the confidence of the people. Let all others, who hang upon the skirts of government, and batten on the emoluments of office, be guided by the same example, and let their reward be a consciousness of having performed their duty to their country. In imitation of the Hero of the revolution, let our brave generals and officers of the army, be rewarded with laurels, and by relinquishing their pay established by law, relieve the exigencies of government. Let all others who feed on the crumbs of the treasury, manifest the same disposition, and resolve at once to obtain an honourable support, without any aid from the public resources. Thus all the servants of the people, uniting and co-operating in the same liberal and disinterested system, might possibly keep up the credit of democracy.

In the various states of society, (says Gibbon) armies are recruited from very different motives—Barbarians are urged by the love of war; the citizens of a free republic may be prompted by a principle of duty; the subjects, or at least the nobles of a monarchy, are animated by a sentiment of honour, but the timid and luxurious inhabitants of a declining empire, must be allured into the service by the hopes of profit or compelled by the dread of punishment.

It may be a subject for speculation to inquire, what are the motives which lead the American citizen to the bloody field of battle. It can not be from the love of war, because it is a science of which he has no knowledge. It cannot be from the expectation of plunder, because the cold, inhospitable wilderness of the north, holds out no allurements of that sort. We should very much question whether he is animated by a sense of duty, or that the majority of them could assign any reason why they had taken up arms, other than they had been thrown out of employment, and the only resort left them was the army. How many may have been allured by the hopes of profit is unknown, but if any were buoyed up with such expectations, they will doubtless meet with disappointment; but there have been instances of enlistment to escape the dread of exemplary punishment. It is well known of what materials large armies are usually composed, and what power they put in the officers who command them. They are guided like a weather-cock at the will of their general—and there are few of such disinterested virtue that will not exercise power when put into their hands; to some illegal or selfish purpose. Washington was an exception—When he might have placed himself upon a throne, and had the American army to support him, there with the same god-like spirit which carried him through the storms of a revolution, he resigned his power into the hands of those who had bestowed it on him. Few can be trusted like this immortal warrior. Far different motives now call the soldier to the field; the contest was then for liberty, but now for conquest—The ranks were then filled with virtuous and patriotic characters; but we have no reason to believe that such is the case at present. Were the government to get in arrears with the army as they were at that time, some Newburg letters might kindle a commotion in the country which would extinguish republican liberty for aye!

Some account of a meeting called in this city a few days ago, for the purpose of deliberating on great and important affairs.

The meeting was called in somewhat a mysterious manner, for when the citizens assembled, no one appeared to know for what purpose they had been convened, or by whom. After some desultory conversation, it was thought proper to proceed to business, and a chairman and secretary were appointed. Some time elapsed before any propositions were made, and not until the chief speaker had been deputized by a caucus to address the chair, when he stepped forward with his usual importance and made what we may call a splendid oration. After a few sentences, those who had been drawn there by curiosity, were made acquainted with the ostensible object of the meeting—for the orator launched with a copious stream of hyperbolic metaphor, into the defenceless situation of our city. True, it is in a defenceless state, for the troops which had been stationed here for its security were long ago withdrawn, and the two forts erected here by the general government, left without troops sufficient to garrison one. This was nothing new, for it had often been a subject of remark; besides, the governor had written to the secretary at war, acquainting him with the apprehensions, that prevailed among the citizens, and the necessity of an additional force for security in the event of an attack. All this was well known, and it was thought by some who had not as yet penetrated the object of the meeting, that it was the intention of the speaker to have inveighed against the administration for having left us thus exposed, and the communications of the executive unnoticed. But this was not a part of his plan; the orator had other objects in view; he proceeded to state, that the enemy had been admitted into our harbour under the fatal disguise of cartels, and that they had employed themselves in examining the bank, treasury, and Stadt-house. Even if all this had been done, we would ask the gentleman by whose order and authority they had been admitted! If our harbour had been sounded, as he asserted, we would ask who was in fault for having suffered it, when the vessel is lying under the guns of the fort! If their curiosity had led them to view the principal public buildings in the city, there is nothing very wonderful and alarming in that; for it is a liberty every one takes when entering a strange place. Moreover, if the agent or captain of the flag vessel had entered the bank, their object, as we understand, was to exchange gold for paper, which the gentleman ought not to complain of, being himself a stockholder. A few more remarks of the same trifling nature as those we have noticed, composed the substance of his speech. After he had concluded, a committee was appointed to report a plan for defending the city, but what that was exactly we have never yet been able to ascertain. A committee was appointed to make collections among the citizens for the purpose of hiring or buying some old horses for the artillery, and carts for ammunition; as likewise committees to wait on the general and state governments for assistance. What success will attend their respective applications we do not know; but "their addressees" may perhaps obtain more for us than, under all circumstances, we could reasonably expect. An additional force is certainly required for the protection of the city, whenever it shall be attacked. Yet we should be perfectly willing to leave it with the executive of the state to decide, when it was necessary to make a general call on the militia, since we have been abandoned by the general government, and not interfere with the prerogative which has been guaranteed them by the constitution. We have been thus circumstantial in detailing the proceedings of this meeting, because we wish for very particular reasons, they should stand recorded, that they may be referred to with greater facility whenever an occasion hereafter requires.

COMMUNICATION.

The good people of our country begin at length to think seriously of the dangerous situation into which a wicked and precipitate declaration of war has brought us. Even the men who were so eager for war, and so thoroughly convinced but a few months since, that the English could do us no harm, the men who, when war was declared, could not refrain from shewing and publishing their joy, now think that no man can go to bed but in dread of a visit from at least fifty Englishmen, before his usual hour of rising. We are in danger, say they, and why are we not protected? Now good people, this is the very question that ought to have been asked when war was declared; and of the most ample protection being afforded to every part of the country, we ought to have been assured, before we ventured to express our excessive joy on the occasion of the war, or our approbation of the men who have plunged us into it. That it was the duty of Mr. Madison to have afforded us protection, all must admit. He is charged with the common defence, and in order to provide it, money and men as much and as many as may be wanted can be raised. He ought more especially to have provided all reasonable security to every part of

the union, before he wasted the resources of the country, in an idle and wicked endeavour to butcher or make slaves of the people of Canada, and thereby provoked the enemy to our own shores.

Now we best friends of the nation, tell us if we are not protected what is to be thought of your beloved president who has failed to afford protection to us? Or if he still be worthy of our implicit confidence, and we must still admire him, why then let us hear no more about the danger of the country, and let us all go to bed and make no noise.

If this same president who has bro't us into this war, and then left us to protect ourselves as well as we could, had chanced to have been a federalist, what fine pepper-hot town meeting speeches we should have had.

TIMOTHY.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Some people wonder how it happens, that when there exists so much danger, our good president seems so unwilling to take care of us. When the war was declared, and before it was possible that the seat of government could have been in any danger, (because at that time the enemy had not heard one word of the war) a regiment of regulars was sent for the protection of Annapolis, and its safety committed to an old, experienced and meritorious officer of the revolution. Then forsooth, much was found to be said in praise of "the powers that be;" and every man, woman and child, of the place, was bound to love and pray for the president.

It was confidently asserted by some among us, too, that this "war" which was to ruin other parts of the nation would make the fortunes of the people of Annapolis, so that, notwithstanding the distress and destruction to be gladdened, we were to rejoice and be glad, so much good was to be done for us.

Much about the time, however, that the enemy would hear of the declaration of war, those troops which were to protect our households were withdrawn, not for the protection of any other place, but as it was understood, to carry death, havoc and destruction, among the people of Canada: Mr. Madison could no longer leave his regulars for the protection of his rejoicing friends in Annapolis. The militia, however, was called for, and mangle any thing that might be found in the constitution to the contrary, the call was complied with. Because president Madison commanded it, three hundred and more of the militia of Maryland were dragged from their homes and their employments, to protect and defend the citizens of Annapolis, many of us may yet be able to recollect what sort of protectors these were like to prove, and what reliance could have been placed upon them in a moment of danger. Suffice it to say, that they were disbanded, not more to their own satisfaction, than to the general satisfaction of those whose property and lives they were to protect. When the order for their return to their own homes reached the city, none were heard to lament their departure, and the idea, that a parcel of raw militia men could be of any use to the place, except to disturb its quiet, and occasionally to plunder its inhabitants, was entertained by no one human being belonging to the town or its vicinity.

These militia folks were succeeded by volunteers, and of what use they might have been in an emergency it is useless to inquire, because much about the time that the enemy approached us, and blockaded our bay, it was the pleasure of the president to deprive the city of this protection. He has then withdrawn from the town, regulars, militia and volunteers—And yet there are some among us who can still believe that the president will not be wanting in his duty in this moment of alarm if not of actual danger: that he is mindful of his solemn obligation to provide for the common defence, and perhaps will be ready to furnish this city, the metropolis of the state, with as many troops as he has promised to one of the towns of the ancient dominion. Let those who think so continue to sleep sound.

A CITIZEN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH QUINCY. The solidity of talent and rectitude of judgment of this gentleman, would have distinguished him among his contemporaries, had he not been master of all the powers of a fine and rich imagination, and of a copious and masterly eloquence. The versatility of his genius impairs not its vigour, nor unites him for application to business. He has derived, on the contrary, every possible aid from a full and careful cultivation. His intellectual character is a combination of the most opposite qualities—a fancy rapid and brilliant as the lightning of Heaven, united to a judgment deliberate in forming its decisions, and in its results unerring as truth. "At one moment the logician and man of business, and at another the poet and orator."—On one occasion, pursuing his proposition through all its deductions, to a result evident to the plainest capacity, and on another combatting with the battery of a keen wit the follies of his antagonists. "Eloquence," (my lord Bolingbroke says,) "has claim to lead mankind, and gives a nobler superiority than power, that every donee may use, or fraud that every knave may employ."

But Jefferson and Madison would, in such an event, be the principal sufferers, for they have been the fathers of that system which has steeped thousands in misery, and cast a gloom over the whole country. A scheme of taxation which we have here suggested, would operate only on that portion of the community who have strenuously advocated the war, and patriotically pledged their lives and fortunes for its support. This, then, could excite no clamour—and the wheels of government might move unobscured by any opposition of federalists. They would escape the impositions, and those only would be subjected to the burdens, who had foolishly and viciously brought them upon themselves. Little, however, can be expected from this quarter, for one set of men have involved the government in embarrassment, and another must be oppressed to relieve her from her difficulties. To afford as much relief however, as possible, it is incumbent on Madison to show a little of that liberality which distinguished the father of this country, and let his only remuneration for his services be the confidence of the people. Let all others, who hang upon the skirts of government, and batten on the emoluments of office, be guided by the same example, and let their reward be a consciousness of having performed their duty to their country. In imitation of the Hero of the revolution, let our brave generals and officers of the army, be rewarded with laurels, and by relinquishing their pay established by law, relieve the exigencies of government. Let all others who feed on the crumbs of the treasury, manifest the same disposition, and resolve at once to obtain an honourable support, without any aid from the public resources. Thus all the servants of the people, uniting and co-operating in the same liberal and disinterested system, might possibly keep up the credit of democracy.

But a few years were sufficient, that in the name of liberty, the rules of republican France, were practiced the most horrible and tyrannical at home, and the most unprincipled projected, in relation to all the nations; among them, every government and state was the name of a republic. But the most detestable tyranny, by France, abated the zeal of a certain portion of American partisans for her cause when the government country, seized by a single tyrant, exhibited the most ferocious, bloody despotism that ever assailed a Christian world—A demonstration of the professions of liberty and republicanism, with which those Frenchmen filled the public ear, false and hollow. The real justice and liberty, the friends of mankind, must in such a tyranny, under every name, however exercised, whether by a few or by one. Why men hate England, and with probably surpassing their love may be accounted for; but tyrannical would require more illustration than time permits. Suffice it to this hatred on one hand, and obsequiousness on the other, contributed to preserve the power in their hands, effectually to settle of our difference. Britain. I should speak more fully if I said, that the scope given to those passions with the love of power, origin have aggravated and made those differences. I say for the course of their procedure to justify discerning, and prejudiced inquiries after it has been the inveterate detest of presidents Jefferson and not to make a general treatise on all the subjects in which G. Britain, on any treaty with her safety and independence still further, and add responsibility at the bar of truth. Mr. Jefferson please at the time—that amidst a profusion of professions towards G. I multiplied declarations of a desire to adjust all differences to that country and the U. S. when he had been long carrying negotiations for a general treaty and commerce with that nation in London, to the secretary of state, Mr. Madison, multiplied professions of friendship towards G. I. (in those words, or words of import) "that, in truth, we wish for any treaty with G. I. This shameful avowal of a policy appears to have taken place when he was already with his own favour, Monroe and Pinckney, will account for the rejection of his laying it before the senate. For, notwithstanding placed confidence of some, of others to his system, it was possible to have advised its rejection. Mr. Jefferson will know the difficulties attending the successful attempts, as well as the fruitless efforts of his own, to settle it by treaty—He will be highly pleased to learn, that G. B. have renounced their claim to a formal treaty stipulation, and relinquish the practice.

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.

LETTER I.

To the People of the United States.

Having it in contemplation public to express my sentiments on the enormous LOANS called for by our rulers, to enable them to prosecute the war against Britain; it seems proper to make some observations on the matter, for if it be just and necessary, the best efforts of every citizen should be used for its effectual support, and speedily and successfully; but if unjust and unnecessary, it is derogatory to the manly and virtuous spirit of the people, and it cannot be so strongly marked with terms of reproach.

MR. MADISON'S WAR.

Has been already examined, and its character delineated, by one of the ablest writers and best citizens of our country. It would be alike unnecessary and improper to travel over his ground.

There has long entertained the opinion, that the few men who for the last twelve years have moved all the springs of public action, directed all public measures—and aimed to fix the destinies of our country—intended to involve it in a war with Great Britain—to indulge their inveterate hatred of that country; to subvert the views of France, and to secure themselves in possession of power. For to the passions and prejudices of the people in favour of the French and against the English, which those men have zealously and perseveringly excited and cherished, they are deeply indebted for the power now in their hands. This is no true that for many years past their intrigues have deemed it sufficient to maintain him in the eyes of the people, to pronounce him a friend to G. Britain, and in their language of vulgar abuse a British Tory. And this is the lot of every independent citizen who expresses his abhorrence of the abominable acts of the French, and condemns the mischievous and unwarrantable measures of his own government.

While France assumed and bore the name of a Republic, professing the broadest principles of liberty; and unperceived as were most men (myself among the number) as to the nature of French liberty and French republicanism, the American friends of France had an apology for their French partialities; partialities for a "sister republic."

But a few years were sufficient to show, that in the name of liberty the rulers of republican France put in practice the most horrible and merciless tyranny at home, and the most ambitious and unprincipled projects of conquest, in relation to all the neighbouring nations; among them, overturning every government and state which bore the name of a republic. But this display of the most detestable tyranny and ambition by France, abated nothing in the zeal of a certain portion of her American partisans for her cause; not even when the government of that country, seized by a single tyrant, exhibited the most ferocious, cruel and bloody despotism that ever afflicted the Christian world—A demonstration that the professions of liberty and republicanism, with which those French partisans filled the public ear, were all false and hollow. The real lover of justice and liberty, the friend to the rights of mankind, must instinctively hate tyranny, under every form, and however exercised, whether by many, by a few or by one. Why the same men who hate England, and with a passion probably surpassing their love for France, may be accounted for; but the investigation would require more detail and illustration than time permits or the occasion requires. Suffice it to say, that this hatred on one hand, and love and subservency on the other, while they contributed to preserve the public power in their hands, effectually barred a settlement of our differences with G. Britain. I should speak more correctly if I said, that the scope and indulgence given to those passions, combined with the love of power, originated some, and have aggravated and maintained all those differences. I say further, that the course of their proceedings and their own official documents are sufficient to satisfy discerning, candid and unprejudiced inquirers after truth, that it has been the inveterate determination of presidents Jefferson and Madison, not to make a general treaty, comprehending all the subjects in question with G. Britain, on any terms compatible with her safety and independence. I go still further, and add, on my responsibility at the bar of truth—and, if Mr. Jefferson please at the bar of justice—that amidst a profusion of amicable professions towards G. Britain, and multiplied declarations of a sincere desire to adjust all differences between that country and the U. States; and when he had been long carrying on negotiations for a general treaty of amity and commerce with that nation, by his ministers in London, to whom by his secretary of state, Mr. Madison, those multiplied professions of friendship and amity were communicated; Mr. Jefferson avowed to one of his friends (in those words, or words of the same import) "that, in truth, he did not wish for any treaty with G. Britain." This shameful avowal of his Machiavellian policy appears to have been made about the time when he rejected the treaty which his own favourite ministers, Monroe and Pinkney, had negotiated with the British government; and will account for the rejections without his laying it before the senate for their advice. For, notwithstanding the ill placed confidence of some, and the denigration of others to his system of administration, it was possible the senate might have advised its ratification. Mr. Jefferson well knowing the insuperable difficulties attending the question of *impressions*, and the former unsuccessful attempts as well as the long and fruitless efforts of his own ministers, to settle it by treaty—it must have appeared to him highly probable, nay nearly certain, that G. Britain would refuse to recognize his claim of right, nor to assent to a formal treaty stipulation absolutely relinquishing the practice of *im-*

pressions, her own seamen from neutral merchant vessels on the high seas. Hence arises the presumption, that Mr. Jefferson made that relinquishment a *sin qua non* an indispensable condition, in any treaty to be negotiated with that country; because it would insure the gratification of his wish, "to have no treaty with England."

The British commissioners frankly told Monroe and Pinkney, that the board of admiralty, and the law officers of the crown, were united in the opinion, that the right in question (of taking British seamen from neutral merchant vessels) was well founded, and ought not to be relinquished; and that under such circumstances no ministry would venture to relinquish it, however pressing the emergency might be. With this knowledge of the fact and with the official document in his hand, Mr. Madison might very safely renew the warm professions of his predecessor and fellow laborer, of his sincere desire to adjust all differences, and to settle the terms of a friendly & commercial intercourse with G. Britain—without the hazard of being surprised into a treaty, while he continued to insist on the relinquishment of impressions of British seamen from American merchant vessels; a renunciation which he was morally certain would never be made; a renunciation which he now continues to insist on as the condition of peace, as it is the only remaining alleged cause or pretence for persisting in the war; which therefore must continue during the four coming years of Mr. Madison's presidency—unless the People, in the exercise of their rightful and constitutional powers, compel him to make peace.

With my personal knowledge of the characters and conduct of the men who for twelve years have directed and controlled the affairs of our country, and with the evidence existing of the real origin of the war—of which the alleged causes were but pretences—I have had no hesitation in pronouncing it an unnecessary, unjust and now especially a wanton and profligate war. With such views of the nature and origin of the war, it will be impossible for me, as a member of the national legislature to give my vote for men or money to continue it. We have seen that the men who declared the war—fearful of losing their popularity and of hazarding the re-election of Mr. Madison—last year refused to lay the taxes indispensably necessary to support it or even to pay the interest of the monies loaned for that purpose. Another session has passed away, and still no taxes have been laid—although taxes alone, and those heavy beyond all example can furnish funds equal to the redemption of the enormous public debt they have incurred and are incurring.

It is an acknowledged maxim, founded in reason and experience, that funds, actually provided for the reimbursement of public loans, are essential to the establishment and support of public credit. Those therefore who lend their money to the government without such funds and so without any security—acting with their eyes open—will merit no consideration hereafter. Will it be said that the faith of the U. States is pledged for the repayment of the loans? So was their faith pledged to redeem the continental money, which congress issued, to the amount of \$200,000,000 to carry on the war of our revolution—a just and necessary war: yet that pledge was never redeemed.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
March 8, 1813.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have received returns of 26,052 votes, in which Mr. Gilman has above 900 majority.

No doubt is entertained but that every branch of the government is completely regenerated. [Post. pap.]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We understand, that if the mediation of Russia is accepted by Great Britain, the negotiation may be transferred to St. Petersburg under Mr. John Quincy Adams on the part of the United States, and Lord Cathcart on that of Great Britain.—The negotiation will thus be conducted under the immediate eye of their common friend the Russian emperor.

Brig. Gen. Flournoy, of Georgia, is directed to take the command at New Orleans in lieu of Gen. Wilkinson.

A NIGHT OF ERRORS.

The cruiser, which is stated in the letters to the executive, to have encountered three of our gun-boats in Plank-tank, turns out to be the American privateer FOX. Fox as she is by name was not cunning enough to escape a brush with his own countrymen. Capt. Sinclair, the commandant of the Gun-boats who had first suspected her of being an American, was right at first and wrong afterwards.

GEN. HARRISON is in a very critical situation. An express who travelled with unexampled celerity, arrived yesterday forenoon from the seat of war, bringing information to government, that the British had received a reinforcement of 2200 men, and that they meant to attack General Harrison, with every prospect of success. With such an additional force to contend with, his chance of escape must be slender indeed. [Feb. Rep.]

The senate of Pennsylvania have passed a bill authorizing the governor, in case the government of the U. States should within the present year, issue proposals to obtain money on loan, to subscribe to said loan on behalf of this commonwealth, one million of dollars and making it the duty of the governor "to negotiate a loan or loans with any of the incorporated banks or other bodies politic, or individuals, within the commonwealth for such sum or sums, at an interest not exceeding six per cent, per annum, as may be necessary for enabling him to pay the amount subscribed by him to the loan of the U. States; the said loan or loans to be reimbursed within six years."

Now remember!—the governor is first required to subscribe one million to the U. S. loan; secondly, he is to negotiate a loan, to obtain on loan, as much as will enable him to *pay* one million of dollars as part of the United States loan, provided he can procure the said loan "at an interest not exceeding six per cent, per annum," and as this loan, thus loaned to the U. S. will yield an interest of seven per cent, per annum, the state of Pennsylvania will patriotically gain one per cent, per annum, on the said loan, without loaning any of its own money towards the loan of sixteen millions of dollars! Can our city Stock Brokers equal this? [Poulton.]

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 19.

We have no further certain information on the subject of the detachment sent off from general Harrison's army for the purpose of attempting the destruction of the British shipping at Malden, which marched, we believe, on the 25th ult. A report has reached the city in a letter from Buffalo, dated the 6th of March, of an express having brought information that general Harrison had retaken Detroit. We are inclined to disbelieve it, because we have never understood it to be his object at present to go there, and because it was not in the line of his operations at Malden, as we understand them.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Sinclair, dated U. States' schooner Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 11, 1813.

I was until the 10th inst. reaching the mouth of the Potomac, where I received direct information that the enemy were in Lynhaven Bay with 474's 5 frigates and some small vessels; and that 2 other frigates with 2 armed Baltimore built sch'rs and a sloop, were off New Point Light committing depredations in every inlet and on every bay craft they could come across. I immediately proceeded down the bay, and made a harbor under Gwynn's Island, the wind being a head and a prospect of bad weather. After having anchored in a line across the channel with two gun boats in company (the other not being able to fetch in had gone into Rappahannock) I was hailed from an armed schr. within us, to know who we were. I informed him, & upon requiring to know who he was, he went to quarters immediately and ordered my boat aboard him. I had anchored with springs upon our cables and our men at quarters. I ordered him to let me know who he was, and upon his insisting on my boats being sent to him, I fired a musket ahead of him, which he instantly returned with a broadside of round and grape shot with a constant fire of small arms. Being well assured from this conduct, that it was one of the enemy's sch'rs. I opened a fire on her from this vessel, and in 15 or 20 minutes silenced her. I now ceased firing and desired the nearest gun boat to hail him and know if he had struck to us, and who he was. He made no reply, but immediately renewed the action. I then ordered a general fire from all the vessels, and in about the same length of time silenced him a second time. He acted, upon our ceasing our fire, precisely as he had before done, and it was now half an hour before he was a third time silenced. Although his conduct did not deserve a third indulgence, yet humanity induced me to stop the effusion of blood which our well directed fire must evidently have caused on board his vessel. I was now in the act of sending an officer on board him to take possession, when I discovered he had made sail and was endeavouring to escape under cover of the darkness of the night. I immediately cut my cable and made sail after him; but after a running fight of half an hour and his great superiority of sailing and the extreme darkness of the night effected his escape. The last we saw of him he appeared to be on a wind

down the Bay. This procedure added to my other conduct, and in having 22-1 and informed by all the inhabitants of this place, anchored here just at night without showing any colors, confirms me in the opinion of his being one of their light cruizers. He has no doubt suffered severely in killed and wounded, as we were at all times in good grape and canister distance, and from the quantity of his bulwarks, which were floated on shore near where he lay, his hull must have been as much shattered, as we could see his rigging appeared to be, by the light from his guns.

Our damage has been very trifling, only one man severely wounded and our rigging a little cut. I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and crew of this vessel."

Extract of a letter from Lt. Sinclair, dated United States schooner Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 13.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have this day received information that the unknown vessel we engaged on 10th at night, and of which I gave you the particulars in my letter of the 11th, was his Britannic Majesty's schooner Lottery, and that she sunk that night before she could reach the Fleet at New Point-Comfort.

BARRADOES, JAN. 16.

The ship Ramoncita, Venables, of London, arrived at Demerara, on the 31st ult. and furnishes the following particulars of her having gallantly beaten off the American ship of war Hornet:

"Nov. 23, lat. 32, 18, N. long. 21 W. at half past 2 P. M. a sail was discovered on our starboard beam—at 3 found her to be a ship bearing towards us, under a heavy press of sail. We then bore on a wind, got ready for action, and continued on the same tack, in order to be convinced how she could sail with us; her superiority, however, was soon apparent. Being now within gun-shot we tacked and crossed him ahead.—Evening fast approaching, we tho't it prudent to show our colours, for the purpose of preventing any mistake in the dark, should the ships near each other. The enemy however, did not follow our example until we gave him a shot, when he hoisted British. By his superior sailing, he was soon after under our lee. He then hailed, and asked what ship ours was? We answered, H. B. M. armed ship Ramoncita; and enquired what ship that was? he replied, H. B. M. ship Indian; and desired to send my boat on board; receiving for answer, we should not until convinced he was British. He declared he would fire at us; to this we replied, if he did, we would return it. After a few minutes, he hailing again, we lowered our boat, and manned her with an officer and two of our weakest hands, sent her along side, and was almost immediately after returned with an officer from the ship. The gentleman was soon marched into the cabin, where we again enquired what ship it was? He however said that his captain had ordered him not to inform us. We then enquired what flag he sailed or fought under? and his reply was, they had British colors flying. We then informed him we were convinced he was an enemy, and therefore should detain him, and commence the action. On this, he cautioned us against commencing an action with a ship under British colors. We then proposed, that if we permitted his return, would he pledge his honor to send our boat and men back, with the information as to what ship it was? he answered he would. It was now 6 o'clock—and in about ten minutes, those we expected came, and it was then found, that it was the U. S. sloop of war HORNET with 22 long 24's and 18's, and 250 men, our officer having been permitted to examine the vessel. By our officer a message came, that if we did not strike immediately, he would sink us. By this time he hailed, and asked if we had struck? We answered we should convince him of the spirit of Britons so long as we had a man on board, and gave orders to fire; the enemy being nearly yard-arm and yard-arm. The broadside was soon returned and a most severe fire kept up on both sides for three hours and a quarter; when we found that all his guns but three, on the larboard side, were silenced; hitherto we had a windward position, but now the wind flew suddenly round on the starboard beam, which made us become the leewardmost ship; he soon bearing on our larboard side, and his yards nearly locked in our braces the action was renewed with great vigor, and continued above an hour and a quarter longer, when it was

evident, that we had also silenced the gun of the Hornet, as we saw, his then move away. On examining our brave crew, we found two men killed, and twelve wounded. The situation of our ship was very bad, having had two feet and a half of water in the hold from the commencement of the action, scarcely a shroud or back stay left to hold the masts, the yards without braces and the sails in a shattered condition; the main-top-gallant mast and yard shot away, and the main-mast severely wounded, a 24 lb. shot having passed through it; the mizen-top-mast likewise severely wounded, and much shattered in our hull.

[For the information of our readers, we will state facts relative to the above battle, and leave them to make their own comments. The vessel which engaged the Ramoncita, was no other than the privateer ship Alexander, Wellman, of Salem, mounting six 9's and ten six pounders and having at the time 150 souls on board; all told she fought the Ramoncita, 2 hours and three quarters, and but for a dark rainy and squally night, would no doubt have captured her. The Ramoncita, mounted twenty 9 and 12 pounders, and had nearly 100 men; she made her escape in the night, in a rainy squall.]

CHARITABLE SOCIETY'S

Lancasterian School.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Bassford, the teacher, the Lancasterian School could not be opened on Monday last, as was announced.—It will be opened on Monday the 29th inst. Terms of tuition 75 cents per month, and no expence will be incurred for books, the cards which are used in the school superceding the necessity of them. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer, or to two of the managers. March 25.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

22d March, 1813.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first, and payable on or after Monday the fifth of April next; to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney or by correct simple orders. By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier. March 25.

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.

The Volunteers and Draughts composing this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April 10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty.

The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the Volunteer infantry and cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service. The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake, and its tributary Rivers, on the Sea Board, will be on the alert to discover and repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy. By order, JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen. March 25.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have a power from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to settle the personal estate of Mrs. ASSEKATH WARFIELD, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them to Thomas Hall Dorsey for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment as above, who is authorised to settle the same. Given under our hands this 20th day of March 1813. LANCELOTT WARFIELD, THOMAS H. DORSEY. March 25.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, All that part of a tract of land called Norwood's Beall, now in the possession of Mr. John B. Weems. This land is nearly adjoining to the city of Annapolis, and no part of it is more than a mile therefrom. A great portion lies on the waters of Severn River, which afford in their respective seasons a great abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancery, which will be about five weeks from the day of sale, when the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning. JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

AN ACT

For the regulation of vessels on board the public and private vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid any naturalized citizens of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, or to a collector of the customs, a certified copy of the act, by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the United States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out, and, if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid, to the captain, master, or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted—That the President of the U. States be, and he hereby is authorized from time to time, to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid: Provided, That nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted—That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted—That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States) to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the U. States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted—That if any commander of a public vessel of the U. States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

AN ACT

For the regulation of vessels on board the public and private vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States, whilst in a foreign port or place, from receiving any American seamen in conformity to law, or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel, by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment as seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the U. S. have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States who have not become citizens or subjects of such nation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the U. States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall arrive in the U. States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided within the United States, without being, at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship, referred to in this act, or shall pass, utter or use, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a period not less than three nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within three years from the time of the forfeiture.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the H. of Rep.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Presd't of the Senate pro tem.
March 3, 1813.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE

Broke out of Anne-Arundel county jail, on Friday the 12th inst. at night, ZACHARIAH COLLINS, who was committed to my custody on the 23th day of December last, by Charles Waters, Esquire, a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, for "feloniously killing two hives, on Thursday night the 17th December, 1812."

The said Zachariah Collins formerly resided on Magdohy, on the North side of Severn. Whoever takes up the said Collins, and delivers him to the gaol of the county aforesaid, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, to be paid by me. SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff. A. A. County.

Lands for Sale

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 200 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and bounding on Deep Creek Magdohy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

NICHOLS J. WATKINS.
P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises.
March 18. 2 15 July.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomac 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.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benedict Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.
Thomas R. Cross, Admr. With the will annexed.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, consisting about six hundred and fifty 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.
Sept. 24, 1812. 27X
Amos Harrison, Jr.

City Bank of Baltimore.

Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1200 shares for Calvert county, on the first Monday in April, at Prince-Frederick-town, in said county.
March 4. 7X

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session, for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called Neale's Purchase, and the boundaries at the end of the second, ninth, and eleventh lines of the said land. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Halp's Parcel, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hendall's Purchase, and of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and on or near to Magdohy River.
JOHN GIBSON.
Magdohy, 17th, Feb. 1813. 119A.

NOTICE.

If all persons indebted to the late firm of Pinkney and Munroe and H. G. Munroe and Co. do not come forward and satisfactorily arrange their debts with the said firm before the 20th day of March next, suits will be commenced against every defaulter without respect to persons.
Jona. Pinkney,
H. G. Munroe,
Feb. 13. 4X

UNION TAVERN, ANNAPOLIS.

ISAAC PARKER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Union Tavern lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer. He likewise returns to his friends and the public, his most unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received at his former stand, the Eagle Tavern, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favors.
N. B. All persons indebted to him at his former stand are requested to come forward and settle.
March 18. 2

Billiard Table.

JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Annapolis, its vicinity, and his friends in particular, that he has again taken the Billiard Table at the City Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and at present by Mr. Isaac Parker. He likewise returns his most unfeigned thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of favors.
March 11. 3X 3w.

In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "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," and the act, entitled "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," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; the Melshimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

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.
Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Allegany county, for remedy whereof
Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate districts.
And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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.
Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth between them, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, therefore
Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seven hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth districts.
And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Sale, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Handsome Brick Houses, viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs; another that lately late the property of James Mackubin, Esquire, both situated on the banks of the dock, equal in situation to the houses at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker as a Tavern, for terms apply to James Williams.
Feb. 18. 6

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 JAMES P. PHAROS, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in 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, being annexed to his petition, and having been by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of seven years immediately preceding his application, having given public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said J. P. Pharos, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, 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 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 Lusk should not have the benefit of said act as passed, day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.

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 JAMES P. PHAROS, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in 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 petition being by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of seven years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said J. P. Pharos, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, 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 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 Lusk should not have the benefit of said act as passed, day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JAMES P. PHAROS, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in 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 petition being by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of seven years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said J. P. Pharos, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, 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 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 Lusk should not have the benefit of said act as passed, day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Test. J. S. GREEN, CLK.
Dec. 31, 1812.

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 JAMES P. PHAROS, of said county, praying for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being 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: It is hereby ordered and adjudged, 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 recommending 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 act as passed, day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.

The Committee to whom referred so much of His Excellency's message as relates to the success of the United States in the war with Great Britain, against the Government, and who are directed to report what measures are proper to be taken to ascertain the number of this Commonwealth, or detained by any foreign power, beg leave to submit the

REPORT:

Your Committee find, from a message of the President of the United States to Congress, that the alleged causes of hostilities against Great Britain have been removed by the repeal of the orders in council, & that the long cause of war against the British claim of the right to search her own subjects from their own subjects from their ships.

Your Committee, while they are with the highest satisfaction every other cause of hostilities thus removed, have perceived the deepest concern, that the treasure of the country should be expended in the prosecution of a war, the object of which never, till the present time, seems to have been consistent with the government of the United States, a necessary cause of war.

The U. States, it is argued in the war for the purpose of vindicating their honor. It therefore becomes deeply interesting inquiry whether their rights have been invaded, and their honor injured in a manner as to demand satisfaction by this last resort of a nation. If it should be that this is not the case, the principle which is the cause of the war against Britain, has been recognized and upon by France and other nations, without being considered as a cause of war, the enlightened people of Massachusetts as well as of the other part of the Union, will not, it is believed, be necessary that the war be continued for that object; not think it just for a nation to make war for the sake of one nation, what is not exalted of others, and others have never exacted of the Government of the United States, to whose reason and discretion is committed the declaring war, has thought it announce, that the principle still to be prosecuted for the purpose of compelling the assent of this claim of G. B. It is then more than ever that the people of this wealth, a portion of the United States, should bear a large share of the burdens and calamities should carefully inquire into the cause of the war, and the real of the injury for which they may be enabled to bear means which may be contributing to effect the duty of peace. Your Committee have thought it their duty, deliberately and dispassionately, to make this inquiry; and they have felt all the responsibility which must result from the welfare of our country, and the essential interests of this Commonwealth. With this view they have necessarily presented a detailed statement which will satisfy this house of a further and more than it has been