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### BIOGRAPHY

#### CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

Speak feelingly, yet temperately, of the merits of those who have bravely fought and gloriously fallen in the service of their country, is one of the most difficult tasks of the biographer. Filled with admiration for their valour, and sorrow for their fate, we feel the impotency of our gratitude, in being able to render such great sacrifices with nothing but empty applause. We are, therefore, to be hurried into a course of eulogium, which, however sincere and acknowledged at the time, may be regarded as extravagant by the dispassionate eye of after years.

We feel more particularly this difficulty, in undertaking to give the annals of one, whose excellent qualities and gallant deeds are still vivid in our recollection, and whose eminence and his exertions, in an extraordinary degree, the sympathies of his countrymen. Indeed, the popular career of this youthful hero has been so transient, yet dazzling, as almost to prevent sober investigation. Scarce had we ceased to rejoice in his victory, before we were called on to deplore his loss, and passing before the public eye like a star, just beaming on it for a moment, and falling in the midst of his brightness.

Captain James Lawrence was born on the 1st of October, 1781, at Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, he was the youngest son of John Lawrence, Esquire, an eminent lawyer at law of that place. Within a few weeks after his birth his mother died, and she was charged on him by her father, to whom he ever showed the warmest gratitude for the tender care they took of his infant years. He early evinced that excellence of heart by which he was characterised through life; he was a dutiful and affectionate child, mild in his disposition, and of the most gentle and engaging manners. He was scarce twelve years of age when he expressed a decided partiality for a seafaring life; but his father disapproving of it, and wishing him to prepare for the profession of the law, his strong sense of duty induced him to acquiesce. He went through the common branches of education at a grammar school, at Burlington, with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his tutors. The pecuniary misfortunes of his father prevented his receiving a finished education, and between the age of thirteen and sixteen he commenced the study of the law with his brother, the late John Lawrence, Esq., who then resided at Woodbury. He remained two years in this situation, vainly striving to accommodate himself to a pursuit wholly repugnant to his taste and inclinations. The dryness of statutes and reporters, and the technical rubbish and dull routine of a lawyer's office, were little calculated to please an imagination glowing with the adventures, the dangers and variety of the sea.

At length, his father being dead, and his strong predilection for the life of a sailor being increased by every attempt to curb it, his father yielded to his solicitations, and placed him under the care of Mr. Grinnock, at Burlington, to acquire the principles of navigation and naval tactics. He remained with him for three months, when, in the navy being generally considered one of the most distinguished gentlemen of the state, he went to the navy department, where, succeeding mail brought him a captain's warrant, and between the ages of 16 and 17 he entered the service of his country.

The first cruise was to the West Indies in the ship *Georges*, commanded by Capt. Thomas Tingey, and several subsequent cruises.

As no opportunity occurred to call forth particular services, but the attention and intelligence which he uniformly displayed in the discharge of his duties, the correctness of his deportment, and the civility of his manners, gained him the approbation of his commanders, and rendered him a favourite with his associates and inferiors.

When the war was declared against Tripoli, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and appointed to the command of the schooner *Enterprise*. While in this command he volunteered his services in the hazardous exploit of destroying the frigate *Philadelphia*, and accompanied Decatur as his first lieutenant. The brilliant success of that enterprise is well known; and for the gallantry and skill displayed on the occasion, Decatur was made post-captain, while Lawrence, in common with the other officers and crew, were voted by congress two months extra pay—a sordid and paltry reward, which he immediately declined.

The harbour of Tripoli appears to have been the school of naval heroes. In tracing the histories of those who have lately distinguished themselves, we are always led to the coast of Barbary as the field of their first experience and young achievements. The concentration of our little navy at this point, soon after its formation, has had a happy effect upon its character and fortunes. The officers were most of them young in years, and young in arms, full of life, and spirits, and enthusiasm. Such is the time to form generous impressions and strong attachments. It was there they grew together in habits of mutual confidence and friendship, and the noble emulation of so many young minds newly entering upon an adventurous profession, may be attributed to enterprising spirit and defiance of danger that has ever since distinguished our navy.

After continuing in the Mediterranean about three years and a half, Lawrence returned to the U. States with Commodore Preble, and was again sent out on that station, as commander of gun-boat No. 6, in which he remained for sixteen months. Since that time he has acted as first lieutenant of the Constitution, and as commander of the *Vixen*, *Wasp*, *Argus* and *Hornet*. In 1808 he was married to a daughter of Mr. Montauvert, a respectable merchant of New-York, to whom he made one of the kindest and most affectionate of husbands.

At the commencement of the present war he sailed in the *Hornet* sloop of war, as part of the squadron that cruised under Commodore Rodgers. While absent on this cruise lieutenant Morris was promoted to the rank of post-captain, for his bravery and skill as first lieutenant of the Constitution in her action with the *Guerrriere*. This appointment as it raised him two grades, and placed him over the heads of older officers, gave great offence to many of the navy, who could not brook that the regular rules of the service should be infringed. It was thought particularly unjust, assigning him rank above Lawrence, who had equally distinguished himself as first lieutenant of *Decatur*, in the destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia*, and who, at present was but master and commander.

On returning from his cruise Captain Lawrence, after consulting with Commodore Rodgers & Bainbridge, and with other experienced gentlemen of the navy, addressed a memorial to the senate, and a letter to the secretary of the navy, wherein, after the fullest acknowledgments of the great merits and services of Capt. Morris, he remonstrated in the most temperate and respectful, but firm and manly language, on the impropriety of his promotion, as being contrary to the rules of naval precedence, and particularly hard as respected himself. At the same time he frankly mentioned that he should be compelled, however reluctant, to leave the service, if this improperly obtained promotion was not rescinded.

The reply of the secretary was singularly brief; barely expressing that he thought proper to leave the service without a cause, the

would still remain heroes and patriots to support the honour of the flag. There was a sordid severity in this reply calculated to cut a man of feeling to the heart, and which ought not to have been provoked by the fair and candid remonstrance of Lawrence.

Where men are fighting for honour rather than profit, the utmost delicacy should be observed towards their high-toned feelings. Those complaints which spring from wounded pride, and the jealousy of station, should never be regarded lightly. The best soldiers are ever most tenacious of their rank; for it cannot be expected that they will hazards every thing for distinction, will be careless of it after it is attained. Fortunately, Lawrence had again departed on a cruise before this letter arrived, which otherwise might have driven from the service one of our most meritorious officers.

This second cruise was in company with Commodore Bainbridge, who commanded the Constitution. While cruising off the Brazil they fell in with the *Bonne Citoyenne*, a British ship of war, having on board a large amount of specie, and chased her into St. Salvador. Notwithstanding that she was a larger vessel and of greater force in guns and men, than the *Hornet*, yet Captain Lawrence sent a challenge to her commander, Captain Green, pledging his honour that neither the Constitution nor any other American vessel should interfere. Commodore Bainbridge made a similar pledge on his own part; but the British commander declined the combat, alleging that though perfectly satisfied the event of such a rencontre would be favourable to his ship, yet he was equally convinced that Commodore Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the paramount duty he owed his country as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship belonging to the very squadron under his orders, fall into the hands of the enemy.

To make him easy on this point, Commodore Bainbridge left the *Hornet* four days together off the harbour in which the *Bonne Citoyenne* laid, and from which she could discover that he was not within forty miles of it. He afterwards went into the harbour and remained there three days, where he might at any time have been detained 24 hours, at the request of Capt. Green, if disposed to combat the *Hornet*. At length the Constitution went off altogether, leaving Lawrence to blockade the *Bonne Citoyenne*, which he did for nearly a month. Captain G. not thinking proper to risk an encounter. It is possible, that having an important public trust in charge, and sailing under particular orders, he did not think himself authorised to depart from the purpose of his voyage, and risk his vessel in a contest for mere individual reputation. But if such were his reasons, he should have stated them when he refused to accept the challenge.

On the 24th of Jan. Capt. Lawrence was obliged to shift his cruising ground, by the arrival of the *Montagu* 74, which had sailed from Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the *Bonne Citoyenne*, and a British packet of 12 guns, which likewise lay at St. Salvador. At length, on the morning of the 24th Feb. when cruising off Demarara, the *Hornet* fell in with the British brig *Peacock*, Capt. Peake, a vessel of about equal force. The contest commenced within half pistol shot, and so tremendous was the fire of the Americans, that in less than 15 minutes the enemy surrendered, and made signal of distress, being in a sinking condition. Her mainmast shortly went by the board, and she was left such an absolute wreck, that notwithstanding every exertion was made to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be moved, she sunk with thirteen of her crew, and three brave Americans, who thus nobly perished in relieving a conquered foe. The lighter on board of the *Peacock* was very severe; among the slain was found the body of her commander, Capt. Peake. He was twice wounded in the course of the action, the last wound proved fatal. His body was wrapped in the flag of his

vessel, and laid in the cabin to sink with her, a splendid and sepulchral worthy so brave a sailor.

During the battle the British brig *L'Esperance*, mounting fifteen 32lb. carronades and a long 9's, lay at anchor about six miles in shore. Being apprehensive that she would best out to the assistance of her consort, the utmost exertions were made to put the *Hornet* in a situation for action, and in about three hours she was in complete preparation, but the enemy did not think proper to make an attack.

The conduct of Lawrence towards his prisoners was such, as we are proud to say, has uniformly characterised the officers of our navy. They have ever displayed the liberality and scrupulous delicacy of generous minds towards those whom the fortune of war has thrown in their power; and thus have won by their magnanimity those whom they have conquered by their valour. The officers of the *Peacock* were so affected by the treatment they received from Capt. Lawrence, that on their arrival at New-York they made a grateful acknowledgment in the public papers. To use their own expressive phrase, "they ceased to consider themselves prisoners."

Nor must we omit to mention a circumstance highly to the honour of the brave tars of the *Hornet*. Finding that the crew of the *Peacock* had lost all their clothing by the sudden sinking of the vessel, they made a subscription, and from their own wardrobes supplied each man with two shirts and a blue jacket and trousers. Such may rough sailors be made, when they have before them the example of high-minded men. They are beings of but little reflection, open to the impulse and excitement of the moment; and it depends in a great measure upon their officers, whether, under a Lawrence, they shall ennoble themselves by generous actions, or, under a Cockburn, be hurried away into scenes of unpremeditated atrocity.

On returning to this country Capt. Lawrence was received with great distinction and applause, and various public bodies conferred on him peculiar tokens of approbation. While absent the rank of post-captain had been conferred on him, and shortly after his return he received a letter from the secretary of the navy, offering him the command of the frigate *Constitution*, provided he applied for it, they being older officers. Captain Lawrence respectfully declined this conditional appointment, for satisfactory reasons, which he stated to the secretary. He then received an unconditional appointment to that frigate, and directions to superintend the navy-yard at New-York in the absence of Capt. Ludlow. The next day, to his great surprise and chagrin, he received counter orders, with instructions to take command of the frigate *Chesapeake* then lying at Boston, nearly ready for sea. This appointment was particularly disagreeable to him. He was prejudiced against the *Chesapeake*, both from her being considered the worst ship in our navy, and from having been in a manner disgraced in the affair with the *Leopard*. This last circumstance had acquired her the character of an unlucky ship—the worst of stigmas among sailors, who are devout believers in good and bad luck; and so detrimental was it to this vessel that it has been found difficult to recruit crews for her.

The extreme repugnance that Captain Lawrence felt to this appointment induced him to write to the secretary of the navy, requesting to be continued in the command of the *Hornet*. Besides, it was his wish to remain some short time in port, and enjoy a little repose in the bosom of his family; particularly as his wife was in that delicate situation that most calls forth the tenderness and solicitude of an affectionate husband. But though he wrote four letters successively to the secretary, he never received an answer, and was obliged reluctantly to acquiesce.

While lying in Boston roads, nearly ready for sea, the British frigate *Shannon* appeared off the har-

bour, and made signals expressive of a challenge. The brave Lawrence immediately determined on accepting it, though conscious at the time of the great disparity between the two ships. The *Shannon* was a prime vessel, equipped in an extraordinary manner, for the express purpose of combating advantageously one of our largest frigates. She had an unusually numerous crew of picked men, thoroughly disciplined and well officered. She was commanded by Captain Broke, one of the bravest and ablest officers in the service, who fought merely for reputation.

On the other hand, the *Chesapeake* was an indifferent ship; with a crew, a great part of whom were newly recruited and not brought into proper discipline. They were strangers to their commander, who had not had time to produce that perfect subordination, yet strong personal attachment, which he had the talent of creating wherever he commanded. His first lieutenant was sick on shore; the other officers, though meritorious, were young men; two of them mere acting lieutenants; most of them recently appointed to the ship, and unacquainted with the men. Those who are in the least informed in nautical affairs, must perceive the greatness of these disadvantages.

The most earnest endeavours were used by commodore Bainbridge and other gentlemen of nice honour and sound experience, to dissuade Captain Lawrence from what was considered a rash and unnecessary exposure. He felt and acknowledged the force of their reasons, but persisted in his determination. He was peculiarly situated; he had formerly challenged the *Bonne Citoyenne*, and should he decline a similar challenge it might subject him to sneers and misrepresentations. Among the other unfortunate circumstances that attended this ill-starred battle, was the delay of a written challenge from Captain Broke, which did not arrive until after Captain Lawrence had sailed. It is stated to have been couched in the most frank and courteous language; minutely detailing the force of his ship; and offering, if the *Chesapeake* should not be completely prepared to cruise off and on until such time as she made a specified signal of being ready for the conflict. It is to be deeply regretted that Captain Lawrence did not receive this gallant challenge, as it would have given him time to put his ship in order, and spared him the necessity of hurrying out in his unprepared condition, to so formal and momentous an encounter.

After getting the ship under way he called the crew together, and having ordered the white flag to be hoisted, bearing the motto, "Free trade and sailors' rights," he, according to custom, made them a short harangue. While he was speaking several murmurs were heard, and strong symptoms of dissatisfaction appeared in the manners & countenances of the crew. After he had finished, a scoundrel Portuguese, who was boatswain's mate, and acted as spokesman to the murmurers, replied to Captain Lawrence in an insolent manner, complaining, among other things, that they had not been paid their prize-money, which had been due for some time past.

The critical nature of the moment and his ignorance of the dispositions and character of his crew, would not allow Captain Lawrence to notice such a sordid and malicious conduct in the manner it deserved. He dared not thwart the humours of men over whose affections he had not had time to acquire any influence, and therefore ordered the purser to take them below and give them checks for their prize money, which was accordingly done.

We dwell on these particulars to show the disastrous and disheartening circumstances under which Captain Lawrence went forth to this battle—circumstances which shook even his calm and manly breast, and filled him with a despondency unusual to his nature. Justice to the memory of this invaluable officer requires that the disadvantages under which he fought should be made public.

The particulars of this action are chiefly given from a conversation with one of the officers of the *Chesapeake*, and we believe may be relied on as authentic.

(See last page.)



WASHINGTON, AUG. 12.  
Copy of a letter from Major General Harrison, to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Seneca Town,  
August 4, 1813.

In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honour to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the Lake shore, and had discovered the day before the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky Bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky 2 hours, before the advance consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gun-boats. The firing was partially answered by Maj. Croghan, having a 6-pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals during the 2d inst. until about half after 3 P. M. when, finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns, lieutenant Short headed the principal one composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st reg. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened, and a 6 pounder with an half load of powder and double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet poured destruction upon them and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired (after having suffered from the muskets of our men) to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarked them in boats, descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard of the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make light impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed that the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavour to overtake them, leaving Gens. McArthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians commanded by gen. Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to Gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to General McArthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction had returned; not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you Maj. Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by 36 hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be among the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just past his 21st year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gal-

lant uncle (General George R. Clark.)  
Capt. Hunter, of the 17th regiment, the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety, and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. Lieuts. Johnson and Bayler of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy will excite your indignation.—Major Chambers was sent by gen. Proctor, accompanied by col. Elliott, to demand the surrender of the Fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp.—The Major observed that gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of Regular Troops, and so many Indians whom it was impossible to controul; and if the Fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred.

Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of Major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it; and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first not received from Major Croghan. It was written before day: and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one lieutenant-colonel, one lieutenant and 25 privates: the number of prisoners, 1 sergeant and 25 privates—14 of them badly wounded; every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack that they should have lost less than one hundred. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to two hundred.—A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by 5 or 6 of that company and of the Pittsburg Blues who were accidentally in the fort, managed the six pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

N. B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

(Major Croghan's note.)  
(COPY.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 3, 1813.

Dear Sir,  
The enemy made an attempt to storm us last evening, but was repulsed with the loss of at least 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. One lieutenant colonel (lieut. col. Short) a major and a lieutenant with about 40 privates, are dead in our ditch. I have lost but one killed, and but few wounded. Further statements will be made you by the bearer.

GEO. CROGHAN, Maj.  
Comm'g. Ft. Sandusky.

N. B. Since writing the above, two soldiers of the 41st regiment have got in, who state that the enemy have retreated. In fact, one of their gun-boats is within three hundred yards of our works, said to be loaded with camp equipage, &c. which they in their hurry, have left.

GEO. CROGHAN.

From Gen. Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Seneca Town,  
5th Aug. 1813—6 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to enclose you Major Croghan's report of the attack upon his fort, which has this moment come to hand. Fortunately the mail has not closed.

With great respect,  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

(COPY.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy, amounting to at least 500 regulars and seven or eight hundred Indians, under the immediate command of General Proctor, made its appearance before this place, early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the General made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat

should I be disposed to make one, he sent Colonel Elliott, accompanied by Maj. Chambers, with a flag to demand the surrender of the fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the gun boat in the river, and from a 5 1-2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission throughout the night.

At an early hour the next morning, three sixes (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the pickets) began to play upon us but with little effect. About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns was concentrated against the north western angle of the fort, and became confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point, I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand, &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which the enemy, about 500, having formed in close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of Capt. Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north western angle, consisting of about 350 men, was so completely enveloped in smoke as not to be discovered until it had approached within 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch. Just at that moment a fire of grape was opened from our 6 pounder (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that direction) which, together with the musketry threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer) but without effect: My whole loss during the siege, was one killed and seven wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed one hundred and fifty; one Lieut. Colonel, a Lieutenant and fifty rank and file were found in and about the ditch dead or wounded.—Those of the remainder who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians. Seventy stand of arms, and several brace of pistols have been collected near the works. About three in the morning the enemy sailed down the river, leaving behind them a boat containing clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under my command for their gallantry and good conduct during their siege.

Yours with respect,  
(Signed) G. CROGHAN,  
Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. Com. L. S.

Commanding N. W. Army.  
[The number of men under command of Major Croghan, by whom the enemy were so gallantly repulsed, is not mentioned in the above official account, but by the following letter we learn it was only one hundred and sixty men.]  
Extract of a letter from Governor Huntington, to Gideon Granger, Esq. dated  
"Lower Sandusky, Aug. 4.  
"A little before sundown on the 2d inst. the British attempted to carry Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, by assault, and were repulsed with the loss of about 40 men killed in the ditch, among whom was a Lieut. Col. (Short) and several other officers. About the same number were supposed to be killed while advancing to the attack, besides Indians carried away during the action. Proctor and Elliott were there.—Their force estimated at about 400 in uniform, and as many Indians.—They retired taking their cannon in their boats. The garrison consisted of 160 men under the command of Major Croghan, and lost but one man killed and 4 or 5 wounded.—We have 25 of the enemy prisoners. The mail is waiting."

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship General Pike, at anchor off Niagara, Aug. 4, 1813.

After leaving Sackett's Harbour I stretched over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood on the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port till the evening of the 27th ult. On the 24th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sackett's Harbour, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven and ordered her to Sackett's Harbour. The Lady of the Lake I despatched to Fort George for guides for the head of the Lake.

Gen. Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions and stores at Burlington Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake, with guides, and Captain Crane's company of artillery, and Col. Scott who had very handsomely volunteered for the service. After conversing with Col. Scott upon the subject, it was thought advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before 6 o'clock the next morning, the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive at anchorage before the evening of the 29th.

We sent two parties on shore and surprised and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from 600 to 800 men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning and reconnoitred the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly entrenched, and his camp defended by about 8 pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery. We were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the bay with all the troops at the same time.

The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored in that harbour at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbour, landed the marines and soldiers under the command of Colonel Scott, without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store-house, 5 pieces of cannon, 11 boats and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all which were destroyed or brought away.

On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and public store-houses to be burnt; we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday. Between 4 and 500 men left York for the head of the Lake 2 days before we arrived there. Some few prisoners were taken, some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at Fort George.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1813.

MR. CHEVES.

"While the embargo, lately recommended by the President, was under discussion in the House of Representatives, (says the Spirit of '76) great exertions were made by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Duval, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mr. Hanson, to arrest its passage. When all expedients and arguments were likely to fail of their intended effect, as a last resort, application, by a respectable member, was made directly to the honorable Mr. Cheves, who had preserved through the debate an unbroken silence, to essay his might to strangle this apoplectic and frantic project. His reply was solemn and truly affecting.—Sir, I have no influence in this house. What little I might once have claimed is gone. I have dared to dissent from the course laid down for the government of the majority, and consequently have bartered for the privilege of thinking for myself, all right and share in prescribing the policy to be pursued. I perceive, and with pain make the confession, that these men, are so pre-terminated in their course as that the authority of an angel could not arrest the whirlwind of destruction, which their

infatuation has raised; and I pray God, that in working the ruin of themselves and this administration, they may not seal the ruin of my country."

This language of Mr. Cheves shows that he has not only been egregiously deceived by those hot-headed leaders of democracy, with whom he formerly acted, but that he has discovered from his intercourse with them, that what appear to be their favourite measures are subversive of the prosperity, happiness, and even the liberties of our country. It will be recollected, that Mr. Cheves is a man whom the strenuous advocates of the present war but a short time since almost idolized, and only for his talents as a statesman, and for his supposed bigotry to all the notions of extravagant democracy. He has had the candour, we may say, to show his magnanimity, to avow his opposition to many of their measures, and to stand sanctioned by the reasonable part of things, he has been totally discarded by those willing to proceed all lengths, whether right or wrong, with the administration. He is not the only man who appeared disgusted from the proceedings of the last session of Congress, but there were several others, who by their profound silence, showed that they had lost all influence in the house, by venturing to manifest a spirit of independence. When such men begin to distrust the motives of government, and speak the language of opposition to many of their measures, ought, in some degree, to check the credulity of a people who have placed a blind, implicit confidence in the integrity of their rulers. This opposition was not confined simply to the lower house, but spread among the most distinguished democratic members of the Senate. By adhering to a cabinet, when he deserted by its ablest props, by all the favourites in the national legislature, evinces an obstinacy of opinion among the people which would baffle the penetrating genius of a philosopher to account for. We can assign no reason for such apparent bigotry on themselves, and feel somewhat astonished that after the proceedings of the session of congress, no greater changes should be discovered in the sentiment. Of the embargo, it was so earnestly recommended by Madison, no doubt with a view of raising the eastern states, but little has been said in the democratic Gazette. Perhaps the reason of this, is the utter futility of such measures to have by this time become apparent to their understandings, or because it was opposed by some of the fire-brands of the house of representatives, and twenty-two out of the thirty-six members of the senate. These editors will doubtless attempt to gloss over such conduct of the administration with the most plausible reasons; but it is utterly impossible that they should long continue to blind the understandings of an enlightened public. They may preach about the necessity of the war, and the purity of those men whom a misguided judgment has placed at the head of our government, yet it will be with difficulty that they impress these sentiments generally upon a people, who have an opportunity of judging for themselves. We know it with reluctance that they rely upon opinions to which they have been rivetted, and acknowledge themselves to have been misled, by the artful designing men, into the most dangerous errors; yet we believe that those who are guided by rectitude of intention will speak a language, at the next elections, different from what they have hitherto held. This we believe, is from any extraordinary exertions they are making by federalists to introduce a change, but because the virtue of a people will not suffer them to play upon their country into irretrievable ruin when the remedy for all their evils and sufferings is in their own hands.

Mr. Madison, in his paper, seems to indicate the greatest imaginable latitude about the Maryland Election. Scarcely an intelligence appears that does not contain either a patriotic address to the people, or some calumnious

communications nearly tantamount to the war-hawks to leave no effect towards introducing a change in the state. That he must himself mortified at the revolution in public opinion, which his measures effected, is easy to be conceived. Why all his anxiety should be confined to this state, it is difficult to conjecture. Judging from what is already transpired, we must expect to see some state exhibiting a disposition to amuse the people, and open out of their right senses, a "mistake" or "prospect" of a new paper, with a view of misleading the people; but they have been deceived by tricks of this nature, easily caught again in the same snares, perhaps, were never in any country to revolutionize the sentiments of a people, to make making in this state by intemperance, and a gratuitous dissemination of factious news-papers, may doubtless be done by these evil leaders of the war party, to flatter ourselves that the enlightened citizens of Maryland will be raised to a higher tone of constance against the war at a time, than has yet been witnessed, by Madison, and others, whom into an acquiescence of

British Squadron.  
The present situation of the war does not vary materially from account given in our last. Two ships that were then lying before the town, have since been ordered to the main body above. There are different rumours of the intention of the Admiral to place, collected from deserters, but these are for which great allowances made. It is said that a second has been made on St. Michael's having yet learnt any of the particulars will not vouch for the report.

Since our last, several variations have been made in the collected here, for the defence of the city. Among the principal Morris of the frigate Adam has the command of both a large body of his prime and Miller from Washington, and a detachment of marines, and a detachment from Frederick's company of riflemen.

COMMUNICATION.  
The editors of the National Intelligencer would confer a very great service on the country by publishing a speech of the Hon. member from Kentucky, read in secret session, of another embargo. The corrected, as it is said, them for publication, but reason or other it has not. There is a very considerable interest in seeing this speech to have been in opposition to restrictive systems, and coming to a decision it would be read with a degree of interest. It is altogether, it is said, with the professional forethought made in their publish speeches from both houses.

Appointment by the Gov. of this State.  
LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. of the Court of Oyer and Seal Delivery of Baltimore.

From the Portsmouth Patriot.  
After a careful examination of Webster's Resolution, Madison's Answer to his official organ the State—after discarding all that is calculated to mislead away from the Resolutions, I find that it can be more clearly explained as follows.

PLAIN QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS.  
House of Representatives.  
The first Intelligence



...the war-hawks to leave no  
...which can possibly have  
...effect towards introducing a change  
...in the state. That he must feel  
...mortified at the revolution of  
...opinion, which his measure  
...is effected, is easy to be conceived.  
...why all his anxiety should appear  
...to be confined to this state, it is difficult  
...to conjecture. Judging from what  
...is already transpired, we may soon  
...expect to see some state exhibition got  
...up to amuse the people, and cheat  
...them out of their right senses. Some  
...or "prospect of peace,"  
...may soon put a dashing appearance in  
...paper, with a view of misleading  
...the people; but they have been too of-  
...ten deceived by tricks of this nature to  
...be easily caught again in the same trap.  
...perhaps, were never greater  
...any country to revolutionize the po-  
...litical sentiments of a people, than are  
...now making in this state by intriguing  
...magazines; and whatever bribery,  
...corruption, and a gratuitous dissemina-  
...tion of factious newspapers may effect,  
...will doubtless be done by these disap-  
...pointed leaders of the war party. But  
...we flatter ourselves that the voice of  
...the enlightened citizens of Maryland  
...will be raised to a higher tone of re-  
...proach against the war at the next  
...election, than has yet been heard, not-  
...withstanding all the artifices resorted  
...to by Madison, and others, to cajole  
...him into an acquiescence of his mea-  
...sures.

**British Squadron.**  
The present situation of the squad-  
ron does not vary materially from the  
account given in our last, except the  
two ships that were then lying immedi-  
ately before the town, have moved up  
to the main body above Sandy Point.  
There are different rumours respecting  
the intention of the Admiral of attack-  
ing this place, collected principally  
from deserters, but these are reports  
for which great allowances must be  
made. It is said that a second attack  
has been made on St. Michaels, but not  
having yet learnt any of the particulars,  
we will not vouch for the truth of the  
report.

Since our last, several valuable ac-  
quisitions have been made to the force  
collected here, for the defence of this  
city. Among the principal are Capt.  
Morris of the frigate Adams, who now  
has the command of both forts, with a  
large body of his prime sailors; Capt.  
Miller from Washington with a de-  
achment of marines, and Capt. Get-  
tendanner from Fredericktown with a  
company of riflemen.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
The editors of the National Intelli-  
gencer would confer a very great favour  
on the people of this country, by pub-  
lishing a speech of the Hon. Mr. Duval,  
a member from Kentucky, lately deliv-  
ered in secret session, on the subject  
of another embargo. The speech was  
corrected, as it is said, and sent to  
them for publication, but for some  
reason or other it has not yet appeared.  
There is a very considerable curiosity  
existing to see this speech, as it is sta-  
ted to have been in opposition to the  
favourite restrictive system of our go-  
vernment, and coming from such a  
quarter it would be read with an ad-  
ditional degree of interest. Should they  
reject it altogether, it will hardly ac-  
cording with the professions they have  
heretofore made in their readiness to  
publish speeches from both sides of the  
issue.

**MANY.**  
Appointment by the Gov. and Council  
of this State.  
LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Chief Jus-  
tice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer  
and Gaol Delivery of Baltimore county.

**From the Portsmouth Oracle.**  
After a careful examination of Mr.  
Webster's Resolutions, and of Mr.  
Madison's Answers to them through  
his official organ the Secretary of  
State—after discarding from the latter  
all that is calculated to draw the  
mind away from the object of the  
Resolutions, I find that the substance  
can be more clearly expressed in the  
following.

**PLAIN QUESTIONS  
AND  
SHORT ANSWERS.**  
House of Representatives.  
The first intelligence given you of the

**French Repeating Decree of the 28th April, 1812.**  
Madison. On the 12th July, 1812.  
H. R. By whom was it given?  
Mad. By Mr. Barlow.  
H. R. In what manner was it given?  
Mad. It was given to me in a let-  
ter from Joel Barlow, dated at Pa-  
ris, May 12, 1812, and conveyed  
by the Wasp.  
H. R. Had Mr. Russell who was  
then our Minister in France, ever ad-  
mitted or denied the correctness of the  
declaration of the duke of Bassano, the  
French Minister, that the said decree  
had been communicated to him (Russell)  
in April, 1812? and also sent to the  
French Minister in America?  
Mad. Mr. Russell denies the cor-  
rectness of the assertion as far as it  
respects him.  
H. R. Did Mr. Serrurier the French  
Minister in the United States ever in-  
form you of the existence of the said re-  
peating decree?  
Mad. He never did, but declares  
that the first knowledge he had of it  
was by letter from Bassano, dated  
10th May, 1812.  
H. R. Had you received from the  
French government any explanation of  
the reasons of that decree being conceal-  
ed from you and your Minister, for so  
long a time after its date?  
Mad. I have never received any ex-  
planation or apology.  
H. R. Have you made any formal  
demand of the French Government for  
their reasons for withholding the repeat-  
ing decree until May, 1812?  
Mad. No—I have not—I have  
however asked Serrurier to give the  
reasons if he could—but he has giv-  
en none, except that Bassano in  
his letter of May 10, 1812, expresses  
his surprise, that he Serrurier  
had not received his letter of May  
1811, containing a copy of the de-  
cree. I did not think of enquiring  
by what vessel Mr. Bassano sent his  
letter of May, 1811—doubtless she  
was lost or taken by the enemy.  
H. R. Has the French Government  
complied with your demand for its motives  
for concealing the decree of 28th April,  
1812?  
Mad. No, for as I observed be-  
fore I have made no demand. But  
Mr. Crawford lately appointed is in-  
structed when he arrives in France  
to enquire respectfully into the rea-  
sons of the French Government for  
their courtly insincerity.  
H. R. Have you made any remon-  
strances in the firm and manly tone be-  
coming a free sovereign and independent  
people, or expressed any dissatisfaction  
whatever to the French Government for  
withholding their repeating decree so long  
after its adoption?  
Mad. No I have not—I have  
merely desired Mr. Crawford to in-  
quire into their reasons.

**ENEMY REPULSED.**  
Extract of a letter dated Elkton, Au-  
gust 13.  
"I have just seen a person direct  
from St. Michaels, who informs me  
that on Tuesday morning last, about  
2 o'clock, the enemy made an  
attack on that place with 10 or 12  
barges. From the extreme dark-  
ness of the night they succeeded in  
getting within a few yards of a  
small battery before those who were  
stationed in it discovered them,  
when they opened a fire from a nine  
pounder charged with round shot &  
langrage, and supposed that con-  
siderable execution was done. There  
being but 14 or 15 men in the fort,  
and the enemy all around it, they  
spiked their cannon and retreated.  
Two small batteries placed in the  
town, with a few 6's in them, then  
opened their fire upon the barges,  
and in a few minutes compelled them  
to retreat with considerable precipi-  
tation, and they were seen about  
day-light towing a barge after them.  
It is not known what damage was  
done to the enemy, but it is supposed  
considerable fire the great hurry with  
which they left the shore. They left  
behind them, and which were after-  
wards found, a pair of pistols, a  
sword and breast-plate, supposed to  
belong to an officer who was killed.  
Several other articles were found.  
The vessels that lay in the Eastern  
Branch at that time, are said to have  
left their position since, and moved  
higher up." [Whig.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable citi-  
zen of Plattsburgh, to his brother  
in Albany—written two days after  
the British had left that place, and  
may be relied on as stating with ac-  
curacy and candor, the conduct of the  
enemy while at Plattsburgh.  
Plattsburgh, Aug. 3, 1813.  
"Our village was on Saturday last  
attacked by a British force consist-  
ing of two sloops of war, three gun-  
boats, and 47 batteaux, each of  
which carrying 30 men, all of them

regular troops, having had notice  
of their approach, our militia were  
assembled on the occasion, but re-  
treated when the enemy appeared.  
The British landed on the point  
where General Bloomfield encamped  
last fall. They burnt the arsenal,  
store-house, and block-house, and  
commissary's store houses (formerly  
occupied by Mr. Saily for potash  
works) together with the canton-  
ment at Vredenburg falls. They  
have carried away with them prop-  
erty to the amount of 7 or 8,000  
dollars; all of which might and  
ought to have been moved to some  
place of safety; a part of the prop-  
erty taken had been seized by the col-  
lector and stored in the commissary's  
store. A few of our citizens left  
the village and their houses were  
pillaged, and their furniture very  
much broken. I have not lost any  
thing. All the women and children  
of our village were carried to some  
place of safety. There was not a  
single dwelling house burnt, and only  
one gun fired, which was fired by  
one of the sloops. Not an individ-  
ual hurt in the whole affair. The  
sufferers on the score of plunder are  
Dr. Miller, Dr. Davidson, Judge  
Delord, Mr. Saily, Mr. Palmer, Mr.  
Powers, Mr. Sweetland, and Na-  
thaniel Treadwell; all of whom ex-  
cept Mr. Sweetland, were absent  
from the village, and he was not at  
home; their families had, however,  
moved a very considerable propor-  
tion of their effects before they left  
home—Those who staid home found  
no difficulty in preventing their  
houses from being plundered. Old  
Mrs. Smith, moved and left her  
house, alone, with the principal part  
of her furniture—Col. Murray, who  
commanded the expedition called at  
her house, and on finding that it had  
been deserted, enquired whether it  
was not the residence of Sidney  
Smith, when at home, and on being  
informed that it was, placed a senti-  
nel at the door, with instructions to  
protect every thing appertaining to  
it from harm;—and Mr. Blecker in-  
forms me, that every thing was found  
by the family when they returned,  
exactly as they were left—that no  
person had been in the house.  
The British left us on Sunday  
morning, about 10 o'clock. The  
sloops of war with one gun-boat  
went to the south, and have taken 3  
of our lake vessels: one of them  
was loaded with 200 barrels of flour  
on its way from Whitehall to Bur-  
lington; one of them was burnt be-  
ing loaded with salt. The batteaux  
with two gun-boats proceeded to the  
north, burnt Judge Sax's store-house  
at Chazy; and from the smoke we  
have discovered, conclude that the  
barracks at Swanton have been de-  
stroyed. The armed vessels, with  
their prizes, passed Cumberland  
this morning, on their way to the  
north. The vessels lately purchas-  
ed by government, and fitting at  
Burlington are not yet ready for  
sea."

**STEAM BOATS.**  
Mr. John De Lacy, agent of Ro-  
bert Fulton, Esq. has just returned  
to this place after happily effecting  
the object of his journey to the south.  
He has ascertained that along the  
immense distance from St. Mary's  
to the head waters of the Chesapeake  
there will be occasion for only six  
miles of portage. To aid in clear-  
ing away the obstructions, it is  
contemplated to call the attention  
and pray the patronage of Congress.  
A memorial to this effect is in cir-  
culation, and will, we are confident,  
meet universal support.—[Wil. Gaz.]

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Honora-  
ble Chancellor of Maryland, the sub-  
scribers will expose to public sale, on  
Saturday the fourth of September  
next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

**The Real Estate**  
Of the late Nathaniel Allwell, being a  
tract of land called "Peasly's Lot &  
surveys," containing 300 acres more  
or less, situate on the north side of Ma-  
gothy river, and south side of Cornfield  
Creek, opposite Mr. John Gibson's  
Mountains. The above property will  
be sold on a credit of twelve months, the  
purchaser or purchasers giving bond  
with approved security for the payment  
thereof from the day of sale. Those  
inclined to purchase are requested to  
view the premises previous to the day of  
sale.  
Ebenzer Thomas, 2 Esq.  
Mordant Stewart, 5 Esq.  
Aug. 19, 1813. 3w

**Advertisement.**  
I certify that no officer of the 36th  
regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded  
by Col. Henry Carberry, committed the  
smallest impropriety at my house,  
that while there their conduct and behav-  
iour was that of gentlemen; they paid  
for every article furnished them at the  
price charged, without a murmur or  
expression of dissatisfaction; that my  
family and all persons in my house  
were treated by them with the utmost  
delicacy and politeness. And I do here-  
by certify, that any assertion or report  
to the contrary is a base and unfounded  
sland.

**JOHN HUNTER.**  
August 12, 1813.  
In consequence of the unfounded as-  
sertions of some malicious persons the  
officers of the 36th regiment have been  
under the painful necessity of obtaining  
and publishing the above certificate  
which is left with the printer.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons who have business in the  
Chancery Office will address their let-  
ters to the subscriber, post paid, at  
Upper Marlborough, Prince George's  
county.

**JAMES P. HEATH,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette  
and American of Baltimore, Frederick-  
town Herald and Plain Dealer, and  
Eastern Monitor, will give the above  
three insertions in their respective pa-  
pers, and send in their bills to the sub-  
scriber for payment.

**J. P. H.**  
August 19, 1813.

**Farmers Bank**  
OF MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813.  
The Directors of the Farmers Bank  
of Maryland, are invited to attend a  
general meeting at their Banking House  
in the city of Annapolis, on Wednes-  
day the 8th day of September next,  
at 10 o'clock in the morning, when a  
law of this state for the extension of  
the charters of the several Banks, will  
be submitted for their consideration.

By order of the board,  
**JONA. PINKNEY, Cashr.**

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs  
the public that he still carries on the  
**Wheelwright & Blacksmith**  
businesses, at his old stand in Corn-Hill-  
street. Thankful for the liberal en-  
couragement he has received he solicits  
a continuance of it. He is at the same  
time compelled by the pressure of the  
times, to request all those indebted to  
him to make immediate payment as  
further indulgence cannot be given.

**WILLIAM ROSS.**  
Annapolis, Aug. 12, 1813. 3w.

By his excellency LEVIN WINDER,  
Esquire, Governor of Maryland,  
A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas, by an inquisition held on  
the body of a certain Richard W. Har-  
wood, of Calvert County, on the twen-  
tieth day of July, eighteen hundred  
and thirteen, it was found that the said  
Richard W. Harwood was murdered  
by a certain Charles Cox; and it has  
been represented to me, that the said  
Cox has fled from justice, and it being  
of the greatest importance to society  
that the perpetrator of such a crime  
should be brought to condign punish-  
ment, I have therefore thought proper  
to issue this proclamation, and do, by  
and with the advice and consent of the  
council, offer a reward of two hundred  
dollars to any person who shall appre-  
hend and deliver the said Charles Cox  
to the sheriff of Calvert county.

Given in council at the city of Anna-  
polis, this twenty-fourth day of July,  
eighteen hundred and thirteen.

**LEV. WINDER.**  
By his Excellency's command,  
**NIRIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 in-  
ches high, of fair complexion, light  
hair and eye-brows, very little beard,  
and that on his chin (and that white);  
he is very pigeon-toed in his walk;  
he has a down look when spoken to,  
his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice  
soft and effeminate.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published five times in the  
Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican,  
and Federal Gazette.

By order,  
**NIRIAN PINKNEY, Clk.**

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from Salubria, near Ha-  
gar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.)  
on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls  
himself BILL GUY, the property of  
the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six  
or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter  
complexion than the generality of  
blacks, extremely awkward and ungrace-  
ful in his address and particularly his  
walk, and has a wild and suspicious  
stare when accosted. He is between 18  
and 21 years of age and was raised by  
Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River,  
at which place he has a mother and  
other relations. The above reward  
will be given to any person who shall  
secure him in any ghol in the United  
States, if taken out of Washington  
county.

**O. H. W. STULL.**  
Washington County, 2  
July 15th, 1813. 5

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
By virtue of a writ of *sequestration* cap-  
tured out of Anne Arundel county  
court, returnable to April term last,  
and to me directed, I will expose to  
Public Sale, at my Office in Annapo-  
lis, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth  
inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,  
**3 Valuable Negro Men,**  
viz. Jos. Anthony, and Andrew. The  
above are taken as the property of Wil-  
liam Brodgen, and will be sold to satisfy  
a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to be  
for cash.

**SOL GROVES, Shff. A. A. C.**  
August 5, 1813.

By virtue of a writ of *sequestration*, cap-  
tured out of Anne Arundel county  
court, returnable to April term last,  
and to me directed, I will expose to  
Public Sale, at my Office in Annapo-  
lis, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 10  
o'clock, A. M.

**One Tract of Land,**  
called Bell's Quarter, containing one  
hundred and twenty acres. The above  
is taken as the property of Richard  
Hopkins, of Gerard, and will be sold to  
satisfy a debt due Joseph Evans. Terms  
of sale will be cash.

**SOL GROVES, Shff. A. A. C.**  
Aug. 5, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber will offer at public sale,  
on the premises, on Saturday the  
28th day of August next, at 11  
o'clock,

**About 120 acres of Land,**  
more or less. This land adjoins the  
farms of William Stewart, and Richard  
Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. There  
is on the premises an excellent barn,  
and a variety of fruit of different kinds,  
and twenty acres of good meadow can  
be easily made. Those inclined to pur-  
chase are invited to view the premises,  
He also, being authorised, will offer on  
the same day, sixty acres of land, more  
or less, immediately adjoining, the prin-  
cipal part of which may be styled first  
rate meadow; there is also on the  
premises an excellent apple orchard in  
fine order, and producing fruit of the  
most choice kind; taking the whole to-  
gether, a very handsome settlement  
may be made. There is a sufficiency of  
wood and timber on the premises neces-  
sary to the support of the place.

Terms made known on the day of  
sale, which will be accommodating;  
an indisputable title will be given.

**R. WELCH, of Ben.**  
5 July 15.

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscribers hath taken out  
letters testamentary on the personal es-  
tate of EDWARD HALL, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against said estate are re-  
quested to bring them in legally authen-  
ticated, and those in any manner in-  
debted to the estate to make immediate  
payment to

**Mary Hall, } Executors.  
Henry A. Hall, }**  
July 29.

**J. HUGHES,**  
Having succeeded *Gideon White* as  
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of  
**MICHAEL LEE'S**  
**Family Medicines**  
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the  
United States, for twelve years past,  
has on hand and intends keeping a con-  
stant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven-  
tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs,  
&c.  
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.  
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure  
by one application (without Mercury.)  
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous  
disorders, inward weakness, &c.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for  
the Venereal.  
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetter and  
eruptions.  
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,  
for the Rheumatism, &c.  
Lee's Eye-Water.  
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of  
head-aches.  
Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe  
each article has on the outside wrapper  
the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.  
At the places of sale, may be  
seen gratis, pamphlets containing cases  
of cures, whose length prevents their  
being herewith inserted.

**Head Quarters,**  
Government House, Aug. 4, 1813.  
The Commander in Chief of the Mil-  
lita of Maryland having appointed  
William Bond Martin, Esq. an Asis-  
tant Aid, all officers and soldiers of the  
militia of the State are strictly enjoined  
to obey and respect him accordingly.

By order  
of the Commander in Chief,  
**W. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.**



(From 1st page.)  
It was on the morning of the first of June that the Chesapeake put to sea. The Shannon, on seeing her come out bore away, and the other followed. At four P. M. the Chesapeake hauled up and fired a gun; the Shannon then hove to. The vessels manoeuvred in awful silence, until within pistol shot, when the Shannon opened her fire and both vessels almost at the same moment poured forth tremendous broadsides. The execution in both ships was terrible, but the fire of the Shannon was peculiarly fatal, not only making great slaughter among the men but cutting down some of the most valuable officers. The very first shot killed Mr. White, sailing master of the Chesapeake, an excellent officer, whose loss at such a moment was disastrous in the extreme. The fourth lieutenant, Mr. Ballard, received also a mortal wound in this broadside, and at the same moment Captain Lawrence was shot through the leg with a musket ball; he however supported himself on the companion-way, and continued to give his orders with his usual coolness. About 3 broadsides were exchanged which from the closeness of the ships were dreadfully destructive. The Chesapeake had 3 men shot from her helm successively, each taking it as the other fell; this of course produced irregularity in the steering, and the consequence was, that her anchor caught in one of the Shannon's after ports. She was thus in a position where her guns could not be brought to bear upon the enemy, while the latter was enabled to fire raking shots from her foremost guns which swept the upper decks of the Chesapeake, killing or wounding the greater portion of the men. A hand grenade was thrown on the quarter deck, which set fire to some musket cartridges, but did no other damage. In this state of carnage and exposure about twenty of the Shannon's men seeing a favourable opportunity for boarding, without waiting for orders, jumped on the deck of the Chesapeake. Captain Lawrence had scarce time to call his boarders when he received a second and mortal wound from a musket ball, which lodged in his intestines. Lieutenant Cox, who commanded the second division, rushed up at the call for boarders, but came just in time to receive his falling commander. He was in the act of carrying him below, when Capt. Brooke, accompanied by his first lieutenant, and followed by his regular boarders, sprang on board the Chesapeake. The brave Lawrence saw the overwhelming danger; his last words, as he was borne bleeding from the deck, were "don't surrender the ship!"  
Samuel Livermore, esq. of Boston, who from personal attachment to Captain Lawrence had accompanied him in this cruise as chaplain, attempted to revenge his fall. He shot at Captain Brooke, but missed him; the latter made a cut at his head, which Livermore warded off, but in so doing received a severe wound in the arm. The only officer that now remained on the upper deck was Lieutenant Ludlow, who was so entirely weakened and disabled by repeated wounds, received early in the action, as to be incapable of personal resistance. The comparatively small number of men therefore, that survived on the upper decks, having no officer to head them, the British succeeded in securing complete possession, before those from below could get up. Lieut. Budd, who had commanded the first division below, being informed of the danger, hastened up with some men, but was overpowered by superior numbers and cut down immediately. Great embarrassment took place in consequence of the officers being unacquainted with the crew. In one instance in particular, Lieut. Cox, on mounting the deck, joined a party of the enemy through mistake, and was made sensible of his error by their cutting at him with their sabres.  
While this scene of havoc and confusion was going on above, Captain Lawrence, who was lying in the wardroom in excruciating pain hearing the firing cease, forgot the anguish of his wounds; having no officer near him, he ordered the surgeon on to hasten on deck and tell the officers to fight on to the last, and never to strike the colours; adding, "they shall wave while I live." The fate of the battle however was decided. Finding all further resistance vain, and a mere waste of life, Lieut. Ludlow gave up the ship; after which he received a sabre wound in the head from one of the Shannon's crew which fractured his skull and ultimately proved mortal. He was one of the most promising officers of his

age in the service, highly esteemed for his professional talents, and beloved for the generous qualities that adorned his private character.  
Thus terminated one of the most remarkable combats on naval record. From the peculiar accidents that attended it, the battle was short, desperate and bloody. So long as the cannonading continued the Chesapeake is said to have clearly had the advantage; and had the ships not ran foul, it is probable she would have captured the Shannon. Though considerably damaged in her upper works, and pierced with some shot-holes in her hull, yet she had sustained no injury to affect her safety; whereas the Shannon had received several shots between wind and water, and, consequently could not have sustained the action long. The havoc on both sides was dreadful; but to the singular circumstance of having every officer on the upper deck either killed or wounded, early in the action, may chiefly be attributed the loss of the Chesapeake.  
There have been various vague complaints circulated of the excesses of the victors, and of their treatment of our crew after the surrender. These have been, as usual, dwelt on and magnified, and made subjects of national aspersion. Nothing can be more illiberal than this. Where the scene of conflict is tumultuous and sanguinary, and the struggle desperate, as in the boarding of a ship, excesses will take place among the men which it is impossible to prevent. They are the inevitable incidents of war, and should never be held up to provoke national abhorrence or retaliation. Indeed, they are so liable to be misrepresented by partial and distorted accounts, that very little faith is ever to be placed in them. Such, for instance, is the report, that the enemy discharged several muskets into the cockpit after the ship had been given up. This, in fact, was provoked by the wanton act of a boy below, who shot down the sentinel stationed at the gangway, and thus produced a momentary exasperation, and an alarm that our men were rising. It should be recollected, likewise, that our flag was not struck, but was hauled down by the enemy; consequently the surrender of the ship was not immediately known throughout, and the struggle continued in various places, before the proper orders could be communicated. It is warlike and disgusting to observe the war of slander kept up by the little minds of both countries, wherein every paltry misdeed of a paltry individual is insidiously trumpeted forth as a stigma on the respective nation. By these means are engendered lasting roots of bitterness, that give an implacable spirit to the actual hostility of the times, and will remain after the present strife shall have passed away. As the nations must inevitably, and at no very distant period, come once more together in the relations of amity and commerce, it is to be wished that as little private animosity may be encouraged as possible; so that though we may contend for rights and interests, we may never cease to esteem and respect each other.  
The two ships presented dismal spectacles after the battle. Crowded with the wounded and the dying, they resembled floating hospitals sending forth groans at every roll. The brave Brooke lay delirious from a wound in the head, which he is said to have received while endeavouring to prevent the slaughter of some of our men who had surrendered. In his rational intervals he always spoke in the highest terms of the courage and skill of Lawrence, and of "the gallant and masterly style" in which he brought the Chesapeake into action.  
The wounds of Captain Lawrence rendered it impossible to remove him after the battle, and his cabin being very much shattered, he remained in the wardroom. Here he lay, attended by his own surgeon, and surrounded by his brave and suffering officers. He made no comment on the battle, nor indeed was he heard to utter a word, except to make such simple requests as his necessities required. In this way he lingered through four days, in extreme bodily pain, and the silent melancholy of a proud and noble heart, and then expired. His body was wrapped in the colours of his ship and laid on the quarter-deck of the Chesapeake, to be conveyed to Halifax for interment.  
At the time of his death he was but 32 years of age, nearly 16 of which had been honourably expended in the service of his country. He

was a disciplinarian of the highest order, producing perfect obedience and subordination without severity. His men became zealously devoted to him, and ready to do through affection what severity would never have compelled. He was scrupulously correct in his principles, delicate in his sense of honour; and to his extreme jealousy of reputation he fell a victim, in daring an ill-matched encounter, which prudence would have justified him in declining. In battle, where his lofty and commanding person made him conspicuous, the calm collected courage and elevated tranquillity which he maintained in the midst of peril, imparted a confidence to every bosom. In the hour of victory he was moderate and unassuming; towards the vanquished he was gentle, generous and humane. But it is on the amiable qualities that adorned his private character, that his friends will hang with the fondest remembrance—that bland philanthropy that emanated from every look, that breathed forth in every accent, that gave a grace to every action. His was a general benevolence, that like a latent flame, shed its cheering rays throughout the sphere of his influence, warming and gladdening every heart, and lighting up every countenance into smiles. But there is one little circle on whose sacred sorrows even the eye of sympathy dares not intrude. His brother being dead, he was the last male branch of a family, who looked up to him as its ornament and pride. His fraternal tenderness was the prop and consolation of two widowed sisters, and in him their helpless offspring found a father. He left, also, a wife and two young children to whom he was fervently attached. The critical situation of the former, was one of those cares which preyed upon his mind at the time he went forth to battle. The utmost precautions have been taken by her relatives, to keep from her the knowledge of her husband's fate; their anxiety has been relieved by the birth of a son, who, we trust, will inherit the virtues and emulate the actions of his father. The unfortunate mother is now slowly recovering from a long and dangerous confinement; but has yet to learn the heart-rending intelligence, that the infant in her arms is fatherless.  
There is a touching pathos about the death of this estimable officer, that endears him more to us than if he had been successful. The prosperous conqueror is an object of admiration, but in some measure of envy; whatever gratitude we feel for his services, we are apt to think them repaid by the plaudits he enjoys. But he who falls a martyr to his country's cause excites the fullness of public sympathy. Envy cannot repine at laurels so dearly purchased, and gratitude feels that he is beyond the reach of its rewards. The last sad scene of his life hallowed his memory; it remains sacred by misfortune, and honoured, not by the acclamations but the tears of his countrymen. The idea of Lawrence, cut down in the prime of his days, stretched upon his deck, wrapped in the flag of his country—that flag which he had contributed to ennoble, and had died to defend—is a picture that will remain treasured up in the dearest recollections of every American. His will form one of those talismanic names which every nation preserves as watch-words for patriotism and valour.  
Deeply, therefore, as every bosom must lament the fall of so gallant and amiable an officer, there are some reflections consoling to the pride of friendship, and which may sooth, though they cannot prevent, the bitter tear of affection. He fell before his flag was struck. His fall was the cause, not the consequence, of defeat. He fell covered with glory, in the flower of his days, in the perfection of mental and personal endowment, and the freshness of reputation; thus leaving in every mind the full and perfect image of a hero. However we may deplore the stroke of death, his visits are occasionally well timed for his victim: he sets a seal upon the fame of the illustrious, fixing it beyond the reach of accident or change. And where is the son of honour, panting for distinction, who would not rather, like Lawrence, be snatched away in the brightness of youth and glory, than dwindle down to what is termed a good old age, wear his reputation to the shreds, and leave behind him nothing but the remembrance of decrepitude and imbecility.  
With feelings that swell our hearts do we notice the honours paid to

the remains of the brave Lawrence at Halifax. When the ships arrived in port, a generous concern was expressed for his fate. The recollection of his humanity towards the crew of the Peacock was still fresh in every mind. His funeral obsequies were celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, and an affecting solemnity. His fall was supported by the oldest captains in the British service that were in Halifax; and the naval officers crowded to yield the last sad honours to a man who was late their foe, but now their foe no longer. There is a sympathy between gallant souls that knows no distinction of clime or nation. They honour in each other what they feel proud of in themselves. The group that gathered round the grave of Lawrence presented a scene worthy of the heroic days of chivalry. It was a complete triumph of the nobler feelings over the savage passions of war. We know not where most to bestow our admiration—on the living, who showed such generous sensibility to departed virtue, or on the dead, in being worthy of such obsequies from such spirits. It is by deeds like these that we really feel ourselves subdued. The conflict of arms is ferocious, and triumph does but engender more deadly hostility; but the contest of magnanimity calls forth the better feelings, and the conquest is over the affections. We hope that in such a contest we may never be outdone; but that the present unhappy war may be continually softened and adorned by similar acts of courtesy and kindness on either part, thus sowing among present hostilities the quickening seeds of future friendship.  
As to the event of this battle, deeply as we mourn the loss of so many valuable lives, we feel no further cause of lamentation. Brilliant as the victory undoubtedly was to the conquerors, our nation lost nothing of honour in the conflict. The ship was gallantly and bloodily defended to the last, and was lost, not through want of good conduct or determined bravery but from the unavoidable chances of battle. It was a victory "over which the conqueror mourned—so many suffered." We will not enter into any mechanical measurement of feet and inches, or any nice calculation of force; whether she had a dozen men more or less, or were able to throw a few pounds more or less of ball, than her adversary, by way of accounting for her defeat; we leave to nicer calculators to balance skill and courage against timber and old iron, and mete our victories by the square and the steel-yard. The question of naval superiority, about which so much useless anxiety has been manifested of late, and which we fear will cause a vast deal of strife and ill blood before it is put to rest, was in our opinion settled long since, in the course of the five preceding battles. From a general examination of these battles, it appears clearly to us that, under equal circumstances of force and preparation, the nations are equal on the ocean; and the result of any contest, between well-matched ships, would depend entirely on accident. This, without any charge of vanity, we may certainly claim: the British, in justice and candour, must admit as much, and it would be arrogant in us to insist on anything more.  
Our officers have hitherto been fighting under superior excitement to the British. They have been eager to establish a name, and from their limited number, each has felt as if individually responsible for the reputation of the navy. Besides, the haughty superiority with which they have at various times been treated by the enemy, had stung the feelings of the officers, and even touched the rough pride of the common sailor. They have spared no pains, therefore, to prepare for contest with so formidable a foe, and have fought with the united advantages of discipline and enthusiasm.  
An equal excitement is now felt by the British. Galled by our suc-

cesses, they begin to find that we are an enemy that calls for all their skill and circumspection. They are therefore resorted to a strict discipline, and to excessive precautions and preparations that had been neglected in their navy, and which no other modern foe has been able to compel. Thus circumstances, every future contest must be bloody and precarious. The question of superiority, if such an issue is still kept up, will in all probability be shifting with the result of different battles, as either side has superior advantages, or superior good fortune.  
For our part, we conceive that the great purpose of our navy is accomplished. It was not to be expected that with so inconsiderable a force, we should make any impression on British power, or materially affect British commerce. We fought, not to take their ships and plunder their wealth, but to pick some of their laurels where we could grace our own brows. In this we have succeeded; and thus the great mischief that our little navy was capable of doing to Great Britain, in showing that her maritime power was vulnerable, has been effected, and is irretrievable.  
The British may now sweep our coasts—they may infect our rivers and our bays—they may destroy our ships—they may burn our docks and our ports—they may annihilate every gallant far that fight beneath our flag—they may wreak every vengeance on our mariners, their overwhelming force enabled them to accomplish—and after all what have they effected? They destroyed the pre-eminence of their flag; they destroyed the naval power of this country;—no such thing. They must first obliterate from the tablets of our memories, that deep-traced recollection, that we have repeatedly met them with equal forces and conquered. In that inspiring idea, which is beyond the reach of mortal hand, exists the germ of future success, future power, and future conquest. What is our navy?—a handful of frigates; let them be destroyed, our forests can produce hundreds such. Should our docks be laid in ruins, we can rebuild them—should our gallant band of tars be annihilated, thanks to the vigorous population of our country, we can replenish thousands and thousands of such—but so long as exists the moral certainty that we have within us the spirit, the abilities, and the means of attaining naval glory—so long the enemy in warring their resentment on our present force, do but bite the stone which has been hurled at them—the hand that hurled it remains uninjured.

**General Orders,**  
Annapolis, June 28, 1813.  
THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accounts of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accounts for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.  
By order  
of the Commander in Chief,  
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

**Just Published**  
And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1.50 in Boards—\$2.00 Bound.  
**The Report**  
Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Rights and Moths in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee July 15, 1813.

**Public Sale.**  
Intending to leave Town, I will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. my house and lot, situate in West street, in the City of Annapolis; and also my Black-Smith and Wheel-Wright Shop with the lot on which they stand, situate in said street. Which they stand and lots afford a good and convenient place to any person engaged in either of the above businesses, or in the mercantile business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
RICHARD B. WATTS  
Annapolis, July 29, 1813.

[VOL. LXXI.]  
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JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.  
FOREIGN.  
(Translated for the Federal Gazette.)  
Extraordinary Gazette of the  
Friday, July 2, 1813.  
OFFICIAL ACCOUNT  
The minister of war has by express the following report of his excellency the Duke de Rodrigo.  
The enemy on the night 19th June, took a position of Vitoria—his left was protected by the heights that terminate the valley of Arganzon, extending from them through the de Zadorra, in front of the de Arinez, occupying with the centre, a height which commands the valley of Zadorra. The right of the enemy's army was situated near Vitoria, in order to defend the passages in that neighbourhood, by which he could pass over Zadorra. Upon the left rear guard, he had a reserve village of Gomecha. The of the country through which the army had marched since the de Ebro, had necessarily our columns—and, to unite we halted on the 20th; the advancing to Murgria, where, owing to appearances, it would be useful. The same day, I ordered the enemy, in order to them the next morning, if remained. In effect, and according to the dispositions made, we the enemy yesterday, battered to inform your excellency that the allied army under command has gained a complete victory, driving the French from all positions, taking their baggage, ammunition wagons, caissons, flocks, treasure, etc. considerable number of prisoners. The operations of the day by Sir Rowland Hill's presence, himself of the heights of the upon which the enemy's left stood, which they had not with much force. A British division under the command of Gen. Modillo, was detached, employed the communication of the body of the army under command (which was upon the road from Miranda to Vitoria) troops detached to sustain the enemy soon discovered importance, and reinforced largely, that Gen. Hill, if compelled to detach a point, the 71st regiment of light infantry for Walker's brigade, under command of Lt. Col. Cadogan, troops in succession, not only obtained the said important he maintained themselves in spite of all the efforts of the during the whole of the day. The action was with very warmly contested, and sustained considerable brillio was wounded, but in the field. I am grieved that Lt. Col. Cadogan's wound—in him the officer of zeal and courage, possessed of the all those of his profession whom, had his life been country might have a most brilliant services protected by these hands passed repeated, by the village, followed which that river for attacked Subijana de the enemies line, any fruitlessly attempted to possess. The unevenness of the ground more than I expected, the communication of the division marching to the position they occupied at Bayas, and it was that I only learnt that the column composed of the 2nd and 7th divisions, had arrived at the station.







supposing they were about seizing a wagon loaded with bread, they found in it 12,000 dollars.

In celebration of so great a victory, they have ordered to be sung a solemn Te Deum, an offering of thanks to the all powerful Sovereign of the World.

#### BURGOS, JUNE 23.

On the celebrated day of the 21st in the Plain of Vitoria were taken about 800 carriages loaded with equipage and stores (robes) and more than 5000 persons attached to the Intrusion remained abandoned to their fate. About 4 hours after the action commenced it is affirmed by a person who was present, that Jourdan thus addressed Joseph, "Sire, fortune is not going to be propitious to us," to which he answered, "she shall not surprise me again, nor even my brother, who have learned to his cost at Moscow, that the spokes of her wheel are not all of equal strength."

Gen. Giron commanded the reserve, which did not come to action, but contributed greatly to a harm the enemy. Brig. Morillo with the first division performed prodigies of valour, and that of Longa with its usual gallantry. The ground little favourable to the cavalry although level, did not admit the taking of so many prisoners as might have been expected, but beyond all doubt the number is considerable.

#### VITORIA, JUNE 22.

We are all transported here with joy. It is impossible to conceive the excess of it, in the multitudes flocking in from every part, they literally embrace the troops for the singular victory they have just gained under the command of the illustrious Lord Wellington. The intruder Joseph began his flight yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. but it is impossible for him to reach France—he left his coach in the field, and in it his sword and cane.

#### LONDON, JUNE 22.

News of the greatest importance has been received from the headquarters of the allies. Our readers know that the armistice was to begin on the 4th June, and to terminate on the 20th July, but we are assured that the Emperor Alexander refused to sign it for more than 15 days, and that upon condition that the French should evacuate Hamburg, that in concert with Austria he informed Buonaparte, that within 15 days the latter would declare whether he would consent or not that the congress should meet at Prague or Breslaw, upon the basis proposed by Austria, to wit: the dissolution of the confederacy of the Rhine, & the restitution of Tyrol, Trieste and Fiume to the latter power; that if his answer were affirmative that the object of the congress should be a general peace; if negative, that Austria would join the allies with 150,000 men under the command of Prince Schwarzenberg, who would pass the Elbe at two places; and 150,000 should enter Italy under the command of Prince Charles.

It is stated that Buonaparte having answered in the negative, Austria would put her troops in motion before the 12th of June. It is also added that the Russian army had received reinforcements, which have almost doubled the number of their troops, and that the allies have put 20,000 men under the command of Gen. Bulow, to unite with Bernadotte. These accounts are contained in last night's Courier; it being in the meantime a matter of surprise that our ministry should not even at this date, have received any official account of the armistice.

[Morn. Chronicle.]

#### BOSTON, AUG. 17.

Centinel Office, Tuesday Evening, 10 o'clock.

The very attentive editors of the Newport Mercury, under date of last Monday evening have politely favoured us with the following.

#### FURTHER NEWS FROM SPAIN.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived here ship Leda, Hillard, of Baltimore, 33 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we have received Lisbon papers to the 8th July, (one day later than received in Boston) and London papers to the 22d June. In the latest Lisbon paper is the following article not before given—

#### LISBON, JULY 8.

Extract of an official despatch from His Excellency Duke of Vitoria (Wellington) addressed to his Excellency Don Miguel Peira Gortaz, from his headquarters at Orreaga, dated 25th June, 1813.

"The enemy continued his retreat yesterday morning towards France, in the vicinity of Pampaluna, on the main road of Roncesvalles; he was closely pursued by our light infantry.

"I have received advices from col. Longa, under date of the 22d inst. in which he informs me that he had taken 6 pieces of artillery from a detachment of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Foix, in his retreat from Maudajon to France.

"I omitted to inform your excellency in my despatch of the 24th inst. that on the 22d I detached Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, to the left in the direction of Tolosa, with the object of executing my plans in that quarter. By a letter which I received from him, dated the 25th, he informs me had arrived that day at Tolosa, and that he was opposed there by the enemy's corps under Gen. Foix, who was retreating. He also mentions the assistance he received from col. Longa, and from 2 battalions of the army of Galicia, which Gen. Gazan had stationed there to attack that place.

"I have not yet received official advices of the state of operations on the coast of the Levant; but Gen. Mina wrote me yesterday that the allied troops had taken Tarragona by assault.

"Gen. Murray made a descent on Catalonia on the 3d inst. and captured, on the 7th, Col. de Balaguer, where he took 17 pieces of artillery, and made many prisoners.

"It is reported that the Spanish troops have taken Valencia."

By private letters received in this place, it appears that on the 27th June, Lord Wellington's headquarters were at Tafala. Gen. Hill was in the vicinity of Pampaluna.

Capt. Hillard was informed by the U. S. consul at Lisbon, that he had received information that was to be depended on, direct from Algiers, that there was not an Algerine cruiser out, but that their squadron had gone against Tunis, consisting of 5 frigates and two corvettes.

A London paper, the Times, of the 21st June, says, "We hear that a British minister is to be sent to represent this country at the approaching Continental Congress, & that minister is to be Lord Cathcart."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1813.

Monday morning the British squadron weighed anchor and proceeded down the Bay as far as Kent-Point, just above Poplar-Island, where it is still lying.

The Committees chosen by the friends of Peace and Commerce in the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, met on the 16th instant for the purpose of recommending four persons as Candidates at the ensuing election of Delegates to the General Assembly.

Col. H. Maynadier being appointed Chairman, and F. Maxey, esq. Secretary—

It was, on motion, Resolved, That the committee of each district should nominate a person for the approbation of the general committee. The committee of the first district then nominated Benjamin Allein, esquire: The committee of the second district having declined a nomination, the committee of the third district nominated Horatio Ridout, esq. The committee of the fourth district nominated Doctor Archibald Dorsey— And the committee of the fifth district nominated Major Charles S. Ridgely. The general committee then proceeded to vote upon each of the above nominations successively, when it appeared that they were all unanimously approved of. Whereupon it was resolved, that the four following gentlemen be recommended to the support of the Friends of Peace and Commerce at the ensuing Election of Delegates to the General Assembly, viz.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN, Esquires.  
HORATIO RIDOUT,  
DOCTOR ARCHIBALD DORSEY,  
MAJOR CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

If war actually existed between the eastern and southern states it could hardly be expected that the former

would then be subjects of more violent abuse than is now continually showered upon them from the National Intelligencer, and other democratic newspapers equally inflammatory. It is even difficult to decide, whether the voice of New-England, or the barbarities of the British, with their savage allies, has drawn forth the bitterest reflections, & excited the greatest degree of displeasure among these mighty politicians.

Abuse in every shape has been showered upon them, and ingenuitly has been tortured to find out new terms of reproach. We have sometimes been almost disposed to believe, that amidst this general deluge of Billingsgate scurrility, the latter have been highly favoured, and that the "Yankees" are by far the most obnoxious because they have had the independence to try out against oppression. They believed, and still believe, that the country was precipitately plunged into a war which was wholly unnecessary, and in this opinion they are supported by many thousands in other sections of the union—Thus believing, they have ventured to pronounce their sentiments freely, not only on the measure but on the general conduct of its authors. A worm will writhe when trodden on, and that people must be abject indeed, fit only for "hewers of wood and drawers of water," who would not utter the language of remonstrance against any unauthorised attempt of power to retrench their liberties. "Yankees" were the first to draw the sword in defence of their country, but they will not relinquish, without a struggle, that independence they so highly value and which they fought so heroically to acquire. Many of their venerable heroes still survive who witnessed the convulsions of the revolution, and long after they shall have been numbered with the dead their enthusiasm in the cause of liberty will be held in recollection by a grateful posterity. The spirit of the sire has descended to the son, and that same patriotism which led one to Lexington or Bunker's Hill, will nerve the other's arm whenever his country shall demand his services. During the gloomiest periods of the revolutionary war, when despair marked almost every countenance, Washington was compelled to declare, in spite of local prejudices, that on this people, who are now stigmatized by imported incendiaries as enemies to their country, chiefly depended the struggle for independence. They are still brave, they are still advocates of liberty and friends to their country, but like many others they cannot but lament that the administration of its affairs has fallen into hands too feeble for so important an undertaking. Of their industry and enterprise too much is already known to require any thing more to be said. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Burke is the highest encomium that can be paid them.

"Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the people of New-England have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Streights, whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place in the progress of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We know that whilst some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries—No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterity and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people; a people who are still, as it were, in the gristle and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."

The whale fishery was one principal source of national wealth previous to the revolution, but others opening afterwards more certain and advantageous, this was nearly abandoned, except

by the people of Nantucket and a few other places. That however has now shared the fate of every other branch of commerce, and felt that the arm which should have protected has been extended only to destroy it. In the general wreck of prosperity New-England has been the greatest sufferer, and for this she appears to have been singled out as an object by these imported patriots, these hirelings of administration, at which to aim their venom.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

What is the nation to get by the war? Some said we were going to get Canada, but we have no chance of this, and if we had it is not worth having. Some thought we were contending for the freedom of the seas, as they call it, and in contending for this we have lost our houses and property, and cannot sail even about our rivers without the leave of the English. We were told too, that we were to get a great deal of national honour by this war; and what sort of thing must national honour be, if to be got by a war which ruins the people. All this is fudge! This is not a war by which we are to gain any thing but defeat, disgrace and ruin. For my part I would freely consent to let Mr. Madison and his officers share all the honour which is to be gained by such a war, if they would only keep the British out of our waters, and not make us pay those heavy taxes which are laid to carry on this most grievous and distressing war.

#### PACIFICUS.

The war-hawks insist that the people approve of this war, and therefore it ought to be continued; so it ought, and it will, if the people approve of it; and whether they approve of it or not can be determined only by the manner in which they vote at the elections. If they vote for war-men they of course vote for the continuance of the war, and on the other hand, if they want peace they will vote for peace-men. Now, to insist that the people approve of the war, is to insist that they are fond of doing militia duty, of paying taxes, of a loss of all price for their crops, and of being obliged to pay an extravagant price for all the necessaries of life. ONE.

This is a glorious war, say some people, and every body ought to support it. But there can be no glory in defeat, disaster and disgrace; there can be no glory in a war which distresses the country-people, and benefits none but the people who live upon the treasury. We are called upon to pay enormous taxes to pay the salaries of these officers who are making such a noise in favour of the war, as well as defray the enormous expenses of large armies; it is time, therefore, to reflect what we are about. The war is ruining us, and nothing is to be gained by it. Let us therefore give our votes to men who, like ourselves, are unwilling to pay taxes unnecessarily, and are tired of the war. JOHN.

Take the following as a specimen of the economy of the administration—We have been told that this is a time when every patriot should make great sacrifices, and submit to every privation. The people are called upon to pay enormous taxes, and will be compelled to pay them whether willing or not—And what sacrifices has our good president made? Instead of giving up anything his pay is increased. The same congress which passed the tax bills, voted to Mr. Madison \$14,000 to buy furniture for his house. A pretty sum truly to purchase additional furniture for the palace. By a reference to the tax laws it will be found, that after deducting for commissions to the tax-gatherers, it will take the amount of the tax to be paid by five counties, of Md. to wit: Caroline, Kent, Calvert, Allegany and Talbot, to pay this moderate sum for the purchase of furniture wanted by the president. When the people are called upon for the taxes, and their property is put under the hammer and sold at public sale, to pay these taxes, how rejoiced and glad they will be to know that this money, which is thus obtained

from them is to be expended in the purchase of furniture for the President's Palace.

#### CALCULATION.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET  
For Worcester County.  
Ephraim K. Wilson,  
Thomas N. Williams,  
Robert J. H. Handy,  
Littleton Quinton.

From the Albany Argus of Aug. 13. From Lake Ontario.—A friend has obligingly favoured the editor of the Argus with the following interesting intelligence, which comes from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, dated Aug. 13, 1813.

"The fleet arrived here this morning from Niagara, being obliged to put in for provisions, and leaves the harbour to-night. On Sunday the British fleet hove in sight within view of Niagara, and bore down upon the American squadron; when finding it pretty well prepared for action, they sheered off—evidently having for their object to detach some part of our squadron. Commodore Chauncey made sail at the head of his squadron; and Sir J. Yeo, thinking he could decoy the Gen. Pike, manoeuvred for this purpose, but failed in succeeding to detach her from the fleet. They were within sight of each other constantly for 3 days, the American squadron endeavouring to bring the enemy to action, who as assiduously avoided it, could choose their own time for fighting as they were to windward. In this situation they at length succeeded in cutting off two of our schooners, which were too slow to keep up with the fleet; the commander of one, Mr. Trent, a gallant fellow, finding himself cut off from the squadron, laid his small bark alongside the British Commodore's ship and the Royal George, where he fired 30 rounds of 18 and 32lb. shot, until they literally blew him from the water—for he declared he never would strike, & went down in that situation! The other schooner was captured. Two other ships of the squadron upset in the gale of Sunday night; and out of 90 people on board only 16 were picked up, after being an hour and ten minutes in the water. Lieuts. Winter and Osgood were both drowned. The fleet goes out to-night prepared for a five week's cruise, and determined, if possible, to bring the British fleet to action. The enemy have a superiority already, and are still determined not to risk an action until their force is increased by the vessel now building at Kingston.

"The British commodore's ship is said to have been so much injured by the fire of our schooners, as to be obliged to enter port to refit. Commodore Chauncey told me to-day he could fight as well without the schooner which have been lost as with them, for by their dull sailing, they prevented his manœuvring to advantage. The loss of our valuable officers and seamen is much to be regretted. The army on the Niagara is about to commence offensive operations.

Extract of another letter from Sackett's Harbor to a gentleman in Albany, dated the 13th instant.

"This morning our fleet arrived, after a cruise of three weeks. On Monday night the wind was so heavy as to upset two schooners commanded by sailing master Osgood and Lieutenant Winter. Eight men only saved from each vessel—the officers were lost. The Fair American, Lieutenant Chauncey, and the Pert, Lieutenant Adams, have been sent into Niagara unfit for service. The Growler, Lieut. Dracon, and the Julia, sailing master Trant, lay alongside the Wolfe for half an hour within musket-shot distance. I cannot inform you with any certainty what has become of them—they are sunk, & in possession of the enemy. This is truly unpleasant intelligence. The Commodore is going out immediately, with provisions for five weeks. The loss does not dishearten the officers of the navy in the least. The new vessel now building at this place is nearly ready to launch."

From the Albany Register, August 13.

P. S. A note of which the substance, was attached to the Utica way-bill, received this evening by the stage from that place, says—  
"The Growler, Scourge, Growler, and Julia, mounting 22 guns all, are lost to our squadron on Lake. This information is confirmed by an express to Utica from Gen. Brown."

From the Albany Argus of Aug. 13. From Lake Ontario.—A friend has obligingly favoured the editor of the Argus with the following interesting intelligence, which comes from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Extract of a letter from Centinel, E. Shore of Maryland, dated August 16.

"The British advanced as far as Queen's-town on Friday morning, where they remained but a short time, and returned back to Kent's Island. Evidently appears from the which they brought with them, they were deceived as to the number of militia at Queen's-town. They marched from the Island from 1500 to 2000, and brought others by water in 45 barges, and we calculate their strength at 3000. Some deserters came in yesterday, state the amount. The militia, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, the whole under the command of Major Nicholson. It appears to have been a considerable force in front, and sent another large force in barges which landed at Lakeford Shore, probably to take, as when there they had between them and the town, they landed on the opposite creek, they might easily get behind a fence, where they must have been on the party in front and a guard of the whole must have been placed about two miles, towards the Island. They perceived the British and got behind a fence, where they quietly until the leading men within thirty yards, were and retreated through the field; by taking a circuitous and marching rapidly, they forced themselves in front of the fence, and fired me, and again retreated in body. This firing gave the enemy's approach. The militia were quickly formed in numbers were ascertained that was considered absolutely necessary, and was according to nor was there ever a retreat conducted, not a man a move until they were or was there a single line being broken, all enemy were close upon their flank discharging. We did not lose a man either wounded or missing, but to this place in the manner, where they now are is grown since to about would be much stronger for more. Plenty of the had, who are both, but they cannot be several of the British buried in the woods of deserters of the 98th regiments who have come by their command and his horse killed under number wounded who in baggage carts, so whole they have nothing though their strength is ten times greater than The major, I believe a official report of the a will probably be more fine, but I think the abtantly so, from all I was not with them."

From the People's Monitor.

The Attack on St. A. Late in the evening, at the 9th inst. a vessel appeared of a true mounting about 8 heavy to St. Michael's river and about 2 miles up. The vessel was distinctly seen on the Easter Bay, on the track of the brig. The information given attack on the town at no distant day, and the militia were preparing to repel invasion, as on a single day before, the companies volunteered, and for at St. I also of Capt. He



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# New Books.

GEORGE SHAW,  
Has just received the following  
NEW WORKS.

A new volume of Burke's Works, never before published, containing essays, letters, &c.  
Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales.  
Horace in London, by the authors of Rejected Addresses.  
The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mrs. West.  
Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen & Infantry.  
Porter's Travels in Russia.  
The Edinburgh and London Reviews, in complete sets.  
Christian Morals, by Hannah More. No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's "Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and pious lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering which that excruciating interest—the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so distressing and afflictive.  
July 29.

## Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1.50 in Boards—42 00 Bound.

## The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1813.

## Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813.  
The Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, are invited to attend a general meeting at their Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when a law of this state for the extension of the charters of the several Banks, will be submitted for their consideration.  
By order of the board,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

By his excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain Richard W. Harwood, of Calvert County, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, it was found that the said Richard W. Harwood was murdered by a certain Charles Cox; and it has been represented to me, that the said Cox has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Charles Cox to the sheriff of Calvert County.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.  
LEV. WINDER.

By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, light hair and eye-brows, very little beard, and that on his chin (and that white); he is very pigeon-toed in his walk; he has a down look when spoken to, his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice soft and effeminate.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, and Federal Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagerstown, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL,  
Washington County, 27  
July 15th, 1813.

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Physick of the University of Maryland, on the 17th of Aug. 1813, a committee was appointed to examine into and report the present state of the Institution. The following report was presented at a meeting held on the 19th inst.

"The committee appointed on the 17th inst. to inquire into the state of the Medical Department of the Institution, beg leave to REPORT—

"That they have examined the state of the Institution, and congratulate the Regents and the friends of Medical Literature generally, on the flourishing condition and flattering prospects of the University. Notwithstanding numerous difficulties incident to the organization of a new and extensive establishment, the perseverance and industry of the building committee, have surmounted every obstacle.

"That the building for the accommodation of the professors and the different classes, was commenced on the 7th May, 1812, and so far advanced as to admit all the professors in the course of the last winter.

"The apartments provided for the classes are more spacious and convenient than any other in America, and deemed inferior to none in Europe.

"That the professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, has been occupied during the recess of the year in improving his apparatus, and in augmenting and arranging his mineralogical collection.

"That the greatest attention has been given to making such arrangements as will most promote the cultivation of Anatomy; such preparations also as were necessary to the professorship of Midwifery, have been provided—and that the professor of the principles and practice of Surgery, is abundantly furnished with such drawings, preparations, models and instruments as have been introduced into the best schools of Europe.

"That the various branches of Medical Science will be taught as follows:

Institutes or principles of Physick—by John B. Davidge, M. D.  
Anatomy—by James Cocke, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—by Wm. Gibson, M. D.  
Chemistry—by Elisha De Butts, M. D.

Materia Medica—by Samuel Baker, M. D.  
Midwifery—by Richd. W. Hall, M. D.

Practice of Physick, by Nathaniel Potter, M. D.

"The lectures will commence on the last Monday in October, and terminate on the 1st of March."

The above report was received and ordered to be published.  
JNO. B. DAVIDGE, Dean.

\* \* \* Such editors of public journals, as are disposed to forward the interests of Medical Science, will please to give the above report a place in their respective papers as often as may be convenient, previous to the first of November.  
Baltimore, 20th Aug. 1813.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Saturday the fourth of September next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

## The Real Estate

Of the late Nathaniel Allwell, being a tract of land called "Peasly's Lot &c surveyed," containing 300 acres more or less, situate on the north side of Maggothy river, and south side of Cornfield Creek, opposite Mr. John Gibson's Mountains. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Those inclined to purchase are requested to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Ebenezer Thomas, } Exrs.  
Mordcai Stewart, }  
Aug. 10, 1813. 3w.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still carries on the Wheelwright & Blacksmith business, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street. Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received he solicits a continuance of it. He is at the same time compelled by the pressure of the times, to request all those indebted to him to make immediate payment as further indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM ROSS,  
Annapolis, Aug. 12, 1812. 3w.

Amidst the gloom occasioned by the disasters experienced by our gallant little fleet on the Lake, we are cheered with the hope of another NAVAL VICTORY having been obtained by Commodore RODGERS near the Western Islands. This news has been received here from Cadiz as well as from Lisbon; and we are induced to believe, as we hope, that it is true.

The Postscript of a letter, dated July 4, at Lisbon, received in this city, says,

"We have a report from Cadiz, that Com. RODGERS HAS TAKEN A BRITISH FRIGATE, off the Western Islands; it was brought yesterday by the Stately, 64."

[Fed. Gazette.]

## AMERICAN SQUADRON ON LAKE ONTARIO.

General Pike, 26 long 24 pounders on her gun deck; 2 on her poop and fore-castle, Commodore Chauncey capt. Sinclair; Madison, 24, principally carronades, Capt. Crane; brig Oneida, 18, ditto. Lieut. Com. Woolsey; schrs. Governor Tompkins, 4 long heavy guns, and 4 carronades; Conquest, 1 32, 1 24, and 1 6 pounder; Hamilton, principally carronades; Scourge, 10 carronades; Fair American, Asp, Growler, Ontario, Julien, Pert, each mounting 2 long guns, 32's, 24's or 18 pounders; Lady of the Lake, a beautiful pilot boat built schooner, sails uncommonly fast, and carries 2 brass pieces. The squadron is completely manned.

In Sackett's Harbor, 5th August, 1813—The Raven, mounting 2 long guns; the Duke of Gloster, and Lady Murray, prizes; the former undergoing repair to mount 4 heavy guns; the latter has been converted into an Hospital ship. A brig is on the stocks, and will be launched in a fortnight, to mount 16 or 18 guns.

## BRITISH FORCE.

Wolf, 4 18 pound carronades, 2 long 24's, 2 long 18's, 18 32 pound carronades; Royal George, 2 long 12's, 20 24 pound carronades; Earl Moira, 2 long 9's, 16 18 pound carronades; a new brig just launched, mounting 14 or 16 guns; schooner Prince Regent, 2 long 6's, 10 12 pound carronades; Simco, 10 carronades; Tarento, 6 carronades; and 5 gun-boats.

## Fortunate Escape and Preservation.

Messrs. Cowman & Coutts, 2 masters of vessels, lately effected their escape from a French prison, where they had been confined more than nine years, and were picked up at sea, in a boat only fourteen feet long by the Andromache frigate, Captain Tobin, while cruising on the coast of France. They had been furnished with bread and water, a compass, quadrant, &c. by an American captain, and were two days and nights at sea, happily experiencing fine weather all the time, but only a few hours after they were picked up, a tremendous gale came on, with a heavy sea, which continued more than 48 hours; and had they not been thus timely rescued by the interference of Providence, they most unquestionably must have been consigned to a watery grave. The American Captain who assisted in their escape, has since been taken prisoner, and is now at Plymouth.

[London paper.]

In a severe thunder gust on Monday the 2d inst. a Barn of Mr. John Ayre, of Haverhill, (Mass.) was struck by lightning and entirely consumed; the barn of Deacon Jewett, of Rowley, was also struck and consumed, both considerably filled with the summer harvest and early hay. [Bost. paper.]

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# POET'S CORNER.

## THE CYPRESS WREATH.

From Scott's "Hudibras."

O lady, twine no wreath for me,  
Or twine it of the cypress tree!  
Too lively glow the lilies light,  
The varnished holly's all too bright,  
The may-flower and the gilliflowers  
May shade a brow less sad than mine;  
But, lady, weave no wreath for me,  
Or twine it of the cypress tree!

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine  
With tendrils of the laughing vine;  
The manly oak, the pensive yew,  
To patriot and to sage be due;  
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,  
Then, lady, twine no wreath for me,  
Or twine it of the cypress tree!

Strike the wild harp, while maids pre-

pare  
The ivy meet for minstrel's hair;  
And, while his grove of laurel leaves  
With bloody hand the victor weaves,  
Let the loud trumpet triumph tell;  
But when you hear the passing bell,  
Then, lady, twine a wreath for me,  
And twine it of the cypress tree.

[From the Alexandria Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Maryland.

You certainly feel some curiosity to learn how the enemy behaved when they landed in St. Mary's. I have conversed with an officer of cavalry, who has just returned from the country which they have possessed themselves of. Whatever may have been the atrocities committed at Hampton, there were none repeated there—and every respect, consistent with their object of foraging was shown to the inhabitants. Cockburn was ashore. Gen. Beckwith commanded the whole force, said to be about 3,300. Nothing was taken without pay being offered, and when only provisions. The families were treated with every mark of attention and civility. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Elvely Smith had the most of their company. From the first they took a number of cattle and sheep, and 37 cats!! He is an old batchelor. Mr. Smith conversed much with Cockburn, who asked if he had not heard much of him, as being at Havre de Grace and Frenchtown; that he understood that in Maryland he had acquired a distinguished name—"That he cared not what untruths were circulated; that he had a broad back, and could bear all that was said of him." It is surprising what errors will be committed from the want of experience by the best disposed, and men really zealous in the discharge of their official duties. Gen. Beckwith took with him on board only 2 of the captured citizens, Mr. Kirk and a Mr. Hall; and those on the ground that they were under 45 and subject to militia duty. Mr. Smith was selected by Col. Fenwick, commanding the detachment of militia then on service in the neighborhood of the enemy, to sail with a flag bearing a despatch relating to the release of those two persons. The communication was signed by him as lieutenant colonel. When it was presented, the admiral remarked, he could not receive it unless Mr. Smith gave the most positive assurance that it was from the officer commanding the detachment as no body else would be authorized to enter into any definitive arrangement upon the subject of an exchange. Mr. Smith had no difficulty in giving the asked assurance. When the letter was read, "Why," says Cockburn smiling, "you have a lieutenant colonel on duty, and of course a regiment of militia out." As soon as Smith ascended the admiral's ship, some officers descended into his boat and held a conversation with the oarsmen (negroes) for some time. Smith saw Hall and Kirk—the poor fellows were solicitous to return to their families, and begged that every exertion might be made for their exchange; and stated that they were well treated. The admiral replied, that, "he had since he was on the station frequently communicated with the executive of the U. States upon the subject of exchanging prisoners; that these communications had been treated with disrespect, and that unless those persons were exchanged shortly, they would be sent to Halifax."

that he could parole no more; but that every thing necessary for their convenience which their families might send, would be faithfully applied to their comfort. Mr. Kirk is a man of considerable fortune.

I conversed with two deserters from the Sceptre, Cockburn's ship. They speak of him as a man passionately beloved by his men. They were with him at the taking of the Anaconda and Atlas. He has a set of Players on board, and amuses his crew twice a week with a play. I understand that other deserters also speak in high terms of him, as being beloved by his crew; they say he was not at Hampton; and that the French who landed there have been sent to Bermuda as general Beckwith declared he could not command them again. This would show that excesses had been committed by them, and that they were difficult of restraint. Whenever their conduct merits an exposure for their cruelty, I flatter myself it will be made; and surely whenever they conduct themselves upon a liberal policy, and shun the horrors of this unnecessary war, policy and justice require that they should have full credit for it. At Blackstone's Island, it is stated, that when in their possession, a pear tree having unripe fruit, was guarded by centinels in order to prevent its destruction by their men!

It would be well if some intelligence were sent in Saint-Mary's would take pains to collect an authentic account of occurrences connected with their invasion, and submit it to the public. If it has been attended with that discretion and humanity for which they have credit, it will dispel those distressing alarms which agitate the families on the sea-board; if not, it will arouse them to a vigilant removal of themselves and property from the grasp of the enemy. Horrid indeed must be their situation. Bound to be obedient to the call of the law they are necessarily in the defence of their territory, dragged from their farms at a period of time when the sensibility of their families claim all their attention; at the sacrifice of their health and their estates. Already have their crops suffered, and they despond of receiving any thing like a price for their wheat. And for what are they thus suffering? For the right to wrest from the English monarch the means of preserving the national existence of his kingdom, by giving to his seamen who may desert his ships, a protection in our vessels when beyond the limits of our national jurisdiction! Are we to fight till this right is enforced? If so, the sea-board must be abandoned: Because the President refuses to shield it, and the inhabitants of it must fall victims to the diseases and debilities consequent on such incessant calls for the military duty, as will necessarily arise from a protracted war. Indeed I understand that when it was represented to the President that some aid ought to be granted to the counties on the Potomac, he replied, "I cannot defend every man's turnip patch." Surely he forgot, that by the constitution, every man has a right to demand from his hands protection and security, and that by admitting his incompetency to do it, he acknowledges either the precipitancy with which the war was declared, or his imbecility in using the national resources.

I cannot but believe that county meetings, expressing a wish for the restoration of peace, would be productive of some beneficial influence on the mind of the executive: with the qualification that they should be attended by his political friends who think although heretofore war ought to have been declared still that it is now necessary that an armistice should take place.

Extract from Clarke's Travels.

The arrival of an American frigate for the first time at Constantinople, caused considerable sensation, not only among the Turks, but also throughout the whole diplomatic corps stationed at Pera. This ship commanded by Capt. Bainbridge, came from Algiers with a letter and presents from the Dey to the Sultan and Copudan Pacha. The presents consisted of Tigers and other animals, sent with a view to conciliate the Turkish government, whom the Dey had offended. When she came to an anchor, and a message went to the Porte that an American frigate was in the harbour, the Turks were altogether unable to comprehend where the country was situated, whose flag they were to salute. A great deal of time was therefore lost in settling this impor-

tant point, and in considering how to receive the stranger. In the meantime, we went on board to visit the captain, and were sitting with him in the cabin, when a messenger came to him from the Turkish government to ask whether America was not otherwise called the New-World, and being answered in the affirmative, assured the captain he was welcome, and would be treated with the utmost cordiality and respect. The messengers from the Dey were then ordered on board the Copudan Pacha's ship; who received the letter from their sovereign with great rage, first spit and then stamped upon it, telling them to go back to their master, and inform him, that he would be served in the same manner whenever the Turkish Admiral met him. Captain Bainbridge, was, however, received with every mark of attention, and rewarded with magnificent presents. The fine order of his ship, and the healthy state of his crew, became topics of general conversation in Pera; and the different ministers strove who should first receive him in their palaces. We accompanied him in his long boat to the Black Sea, as he was desirous of hoisting there for the first time the American flag—and upon his return, were amused by a very singular entertainment at his table, during dinner. Upon the four corners were as many decanters, containing fresh water from the four quarters of the globe. The natives of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, sat down together at the same table, and were regaled with flesh, fruit, bread, and other viands; while, of every article a sample from each quarter of the globe was presented at the same time. The means of accomplishing this are easily explained by his having touched at Algiers, in his passage from America, and being at anchor so near the shores of both Europe and Asia.

\* A town considered as part of the suburbs where ambassadors and all foreigners reside, they not being permitted to live in the city.

## A LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the first session of the 13th Congress.

- An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts.
- An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the U. States.
- An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.
- An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles.
- An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.
- An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the U. S.
- An act making an appropriation for finishing the senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the capitol.
- An act for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States.
- An act to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandize captured by private armed vessels.
- An act for the relief of Alexander Scott.
- An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.
- An act for the relief of Thomas Sloo.
- An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.
- An act concerning streets in Georgetown.
- An act to amend the act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."
- An act authorising the president of the U. S. to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States.
- An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon and the United States, and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.
- An act making compensation for wagons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.
- An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the U. Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.
- An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.
- An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.
- An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
- An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize and of ships and vessels.

An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States.

An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.

An act to continue, in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States, and making appropriations for the same.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.

An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the U. S.

An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the superintendent general of military supplies.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Alexandria.

An act to reward the officers and crew of the late sloop of war Hornet, and Lt. Elliot and his officers and companions.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

An act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act for the relief of John J. Dufour and his associates.

An act to authorise the appointment by the president of certain officers during the recess of congress.

An act for the relief of David Henley.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late U. S. brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States in the borough of Pittsburg.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled, "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

An act for the relief of George Lyon.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

An act for the relief of Willet Warne.

## NOTICE.

All persons who have business in the Chancery Office will address their letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Upper Marlborough, Prince-Georges county.

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald and Plain Dealer, and Eastern Monitor, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and send in their bills to the subscriber for payment.

J. P. H.

August 19, 1813.

## Advertisement.

I certify that no officer of the 38th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Henry Carberry, committed the smallest impropriety at my house, that while there their conduct and behaviour was that of gentlemen; that for every article furnished them, a price charged, without a murmur, and expression of dissatisfaction; that my family and all persons in my house were treated by them with the utmost delicacy and politeness: And I do hereby certify, that any assertion or report to the contrary is a base and unbecoming falsehood.

JOHN HUNTER.

August 12, 1813.

In consequence of the unfounded assertions of some malicious persons, officers of the 38th Regiment have been under the painful necessity of obtaining and publishing the above certificate, which is left with the printer.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 o'clock,

About 120 acres of Land,

more or less. This land adjoins the farms of William Stuart, and Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. There is on the premises an excellent barn and a variety of fruit of different kinds, and twenty acres of good meadow, which is easily made. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. He also, being authorised, will offer on the same day, sixty acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining, the principal part of which may be styled first rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard in fine order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole together, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises necessary to the support of the place.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodating, and an indisputable title will be given.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

July 19.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of EDWARD HALL, late of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

Mary Hall, } Executors.  
Henry A. Hall, }

July 29.

## General Orders.

Annapolis, June 28, 1813.

THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

By order

of the Commander in Chief,

O. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.  
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.  
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).  
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.  
Lee's Persian Lotion for Itch and eruptions.  
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.  
Lee's Eye-Water.  
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.  
Lee's Tooth Powder.  
To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing a list of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

IVOL. LXXI.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DE-

Daniel Wells, by Geo. Mack-

enzie

and

John Pocock, by Alexander

Briscoe.

vs.

John Kennedy.

The petitioners were informed the age of 21, but above 18 years, and were apprehended on the 10th day of 1813, been arrested by a file of men acting under the command of John Kennedy, and carried to camp in the vicinity of this city, and there detained in violation of the writ of Habeas Corpus, was a collection of the masters of apprentices, issued to the said John Kennedy, by his Honour Judge Blair, and by the petitioners, with the writ of Habeas Corpus, and their caption and detention, on the 11th August, at 10 A. M. at the Court House, Anne Arundel County. In obedience to the writ of Habeas Corpus, the defendant (Kennedy) appeared at that time and place, and the petitioners in his custody. In consequence of the certain papers, which were returned a part of the return, and on account of the great importance of the case, required that the return be complete, the case stood until the 12th August, at 1 P. M. the petitioners were brought to the Court House, and the defendant (Kennedy) was brought up by the writ, who made the following return in the usual manner.

RETURN.

The return of John Kennedy, in Commanding a Company of the 7th Regiment of Maryland Militia, the writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by the Hon. T. J. and Associate Judge of the District, commanding the bodies of Daniel John Pocock, before he was taken on this day, at 1 P. M., with the day and their caption and detention. The said John Kennedy said writ saith that the said Pocock reside in his district of legal age to do militia in virtue of Division Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith August, 1813, which was annexed (marked A.) to be taken as part of the 7th Brigade Orders in proof of 7th August, 1813, and was ordered to be annexed (marked E.) to the 27th Regiment of Militia, and was hereto annexed to call out his said militia men on a tour of duty in order to repel an invasion of the state, to Monday the 9th August, 1813, in compliance with the said John Kennedy's order, the said Wells and his militia men, as members of a militia company, and to usual place of meeting, in order to perform duty. That the said Pocock did not attend to said notice, where John Kennedy, in command of the 27th Regiment on the 9th August, sent a guard, and day takes the said Wells into custody, in order to perform duty, and cause of the said detention. The above return, was submitted after a few days by the counsel on behalf of some little delay, the legislature could not be that the rights