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Just Published, AND POR SALE BY GEORGE SHAW, & CO. SATAN'S DEVICES EXPOSED. In four Sermens.

To which is added THE DAILY DUTIES OF A CHRISTIAN. Price 37 1-2 cents.

In Council, Annapolis, January 13, 1813.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled "An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of Prince George's county into election districts," be published once in each reck, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gaette and the American, Baltimore he People's Monitor, Easton; the Feeral Republican, George-town; Mel-heimer's German Paper, and the Fre-erick-town Herald, Frederick-town; lagar's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CH.

AN ACT to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of govern-ment of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into elec-tion districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to his general assembly, that great incon-renience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Alleany county, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted, by the General As-sembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of govern-ment, made such by the act of seven-teen hundred and ninety-eight and seenteen hundred and ninety nine which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby re-

And be it enacted, That Allegany ounty shall be divided and laid off into

eight separate districts.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general asably after the next election of dele gates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be con sidered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said consti-tution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstand-

AN ACT

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

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

Be it enacted, by the general assem-ly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of govern-ment, made such by the act of sevenen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five se-

parate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

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

And be it enacted. That if this act thall be confirmed by the general as-sembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session af-ler such new election, as the constitutien and form of government directs, in ch case the act, and the alterations in centained, shall constitute and considered as part of said constitutions and form of government, to all interest purposes, any thing therein the contrary notwithstand-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION of Lt. GAMAGE. DEAL, NOVEMBER 23.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, a sig-nal gun was fired from his majesty's sloop Griffon, in the Downs, and the yellow flag hoisted at the foretop-gallant-mast head, as preparatowas made for two boats from each of the men of war to range in a line parallel to the Griffon, to wit-ness the execution. After the boats had got into their stations, the shrouds of the ships at anchor were manned, and at ten o'clock the fatal gun was fired, and the unhappy man was immediately hoisted up to the fore-yard arm, where he remained suspended for three quarters of an hour, when the body was lowered down and delivered to his friends. His remains are to be interred in the burying ground of our Naval Hos-pital. The unfortunate officer, since his condemnation, does not appear to have entertained the most distant idea of receiving a pardon, but has constantly been brooding over his expected fate, and so much had he anticipated his fatal exit, that he, in a great measure refused the sustenance necessary to keep him alive. Indeed, it is thought, had the execution of his sentence been much longer delayed, exhausted nature would have put a period to his suf-

The following admonitory address was read to the different ship's tompanies, previous to the execution :

The commander in chief most arnestly desires to direct the particular attention of the fleet to the melancholy scene they are now called to attend-a scene which offers a strong, and much he hopes, an impressive lesson to every person in it ; a lesson to all who are to command, and to all who are to obey. Lieut. Gamage, is represented by every person who knew him, and by ship's company, as a humane, compassionate man, a kind, indulgent officer; yet for want of that guard which every man should keep over his passions, this kind, humane, compassionate man commits the dreadful crime of murder .- Let his exhim, that if they are not always watchful to restrain their passions within its proper bounds, one moment of intemperate anger may destroy the hopes of a well spent honourable life, and bring them to an untimely and disgraceful death; and let those who are to obey, learn from the conduct of the sergeant, the fatal effects which may result from contempt and insolent conduct towards their superiors. By repeated Gamage, and by irritating and in-flaming his passion occasioned his

own death. The commander in chief hopes that this, afflicting lesson may not be offered in vain, but seriously contemplating the awful example before them, every officer and every man will learn from it, never to suffer passion to treat with cruelty or violence, those over whom he is to command, nor by disobedience or disrespect to rouse the passions of those whom it is his duty to obey

and respect. THOS. FOLEY. (Signed) To the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's. ships and vessels in the Downs.

LIEUTENANT GAMAGE. We communicated yesterday the particulars of the execution of this young officer. It appears that since his condemnation he had entertain-

ness and regret, that I appear before you in my present awful and unforrecollection of having actually dethe divine gift of the Creator, a repetition of my regrets-what must ever crowd his imagination bosom can deny the sigh, or what

"How then can any power of lan-guage express the multiplied pains full heart feels relief on the heaving of my situation, the pangs of re-morse which swell in my bosom pencil can pourtray the anguish with the most heart-rending sensa-tions on the remembrance of the moment, yet I feel some consolation past, through an unpremeditated and in thinking that this man was fordeeply lamented act, which has led | merly the object of my lenity-when to this investigation. Ah, God, could years of banishment and pain of acutest grief recall the flighted spirit, the scorpion's sting which now rankles in my bosom, might be removed, and the fever of a young man be succeeded by peace of mind and the sweetness of content : but alas! what human power can rekindle the vital spark or illuminate the rather induced me to stretch forth taded eye; the flood of affliction and the human tear are vain ; they rend my soul but yield no consolation to its wound.

"Thus, though impressed with the deepest contrition, my imagination recoils with horror and indignation at the shocking imputation of murder, though the unfortunate man did fall by my hand, the violent mutinous tenour of his conduct, heightened by the most aggravated circumstances to me, his commanding officer, in the act of carrying on the duties of my situation, worked me to a phrenzy of passion, in the tempest of which he fell a sad victim of his own consummate obstinacy. Of a very different nature from the whirlwind of rage by which he was swept from among men, is the

prepense malice of the deliberate

and insidious murderer. " God Almighty knows my heart the unanimous voice of the Griffon bleeds at the recital, but it is a duty I owe to myself, and to the world, to draw your attention to my situation as first lieutenant, and the consequent provocation; and I fondly hope this honourable court will accompany me in my feelings as an officer and as a man. A complaint had ample strike deep into the minds of been made to me by the carpenter all who witness his unhappy end; of the ship, of the deceased, who and, whatever their general disposi- had conducted himself in the most riotous and disorderly manner to the said person; weighing the circumstances, I, with a lenity, natural to me, and which I trust I shall prove to have ever been my character, from high evidence, ordered him a slight punishment, too trifling and Braimer, and another Officer in in its nature, and not unbecoming his situation as a soldier, merely to walk the quarterdeck with a musket | what must tend still more to conin his hand, and to which I was induced by a preposession in his favor, and with a wish to preserve him insolence the sergeant overcame the from condign punishment, which kind and gentle disposition of lieut. must have been the consequence if depositions, the leading men of the the regular steps had been taken. When, with insufferable contempt, demure countenance and eye, than phisticated hearts, will sufficiently by language, he impertinently refused to submit; I again and again the repugnance of my nature to the commanded further compliance, the act; and that nothing but the irrita-same provocation was renewed. I ting conduct of the deceased could flew to my weapon, and here before himself to be driven by ill-governed God and my country, I most solemnly disclaim any intention to endanger the life of the deceased, and declare I meant simply to intimidate and thereby force obedience to my orders. Acting on this principle, I cumstances, overwhelmed at once several times struck the musket, my discretion and my judgment, which the deceased held in his hand, and desired him to walk about-this | rid deed with which I stand arraignreturned to its scabbard. But in the very same moment my soul still glowing with indignation at his outrageous audacity of air and aspect, ever may be the result of the rageous audacity of air and aspect, ever may be the result of the rageous audacity of air and aspect, ever may be the result of the rageous audacity of air and martial, with becoming deference and resignation, which can only and resignation, which can only

prived a fellow-creature of existence, gence of this honourable court with cept these bonds." must ever crowd his imagination bosom can deny the sigh, or what with a load of the most intolerable eye the tear, when charged with the death of a fellow-creature, under from motives of compassion, and the just sense I entertained of his proatone for the mania of a mo- fessional abilities, I had shielded ment, could tears of blood, or sobs from punishment though implicated with the serious charge of mutiny. From this circumstance, I hope it Will appear to this honourable court, that there was no premeditated malice against this unhappy victim of my misguided passion-and that a moment's cool reflection would have that arm for his preservation instead

of his destruction. 1 cannot look back on the unhappy event without suffering the most painful sensations, not only as respects the deed itself, but also as regards 1 sort of unhappy destiny, and not as a casual occurrence. God forbid that I should for a moment dare to arraign, or even to call in question, the justice of an everlast. ing Providence: but if ever fate preponderated the action of an individual, or hurried him to a crisis, some unknown power with cruel and desperate sway, tyrannized on that lamented day over the affections of my heart, and dashed its calm placidity with the tumultuous waves of

violence and rage. " I must claim the indulgence of this Honorable Court for occupying be saved. Count Orloff Denizoff so much of its valuable time, if I has likewise met with resistance have deviated from the subject be which he has every where overfore them; but when they recollect powered, and has taken many trothe very critical situation in which I am placed, I hope they will be ready to pity and forgive the wanderings and some ordnance. of the mind. I shall beg leave to From the quantities of ammunitithe testimonies I shall advance to from the state of the roads, describprove the general calmness and in- ed to be covered with the bodies of dulgence of my temper towards eve- dead men and horses, the retreat of ry one in public and in private. I the rear divisions of the French is have more particularly at this time stated to have every character of to lament the death of my much re- continued flight. spected frientl and commander, capt. Rushbrooke, as also the absence of admiral Dixon from this country, but yet I trust I shall still be able, from the testimony of Captains Trollop the Court, and of many of my messmates and brother Officers-and vince the Honorable Court of the extent of my clemency as it respects after several brilliant charges by the my conduct to those placed under my command together with my other Graffon are also ready to bear testiconvince this Honorable Court of

have made me outstep the bounds of reason and justice. " A seeming obedience returned the blade unpolluted to its sheath when an unexpected recurrence of the offence, under aggravated firand drove me on to commit the hortowards the melancholy gatastrophe, soners. the retrospect is agonizing in the extreme, but I look forward to whatposing attitude of the man, the proceed from a conscience awakened fierce arrangement of his features, to its guilt, and assisted by the Di-his high ingratitude and disdain vine power. I feel supported by the ed no hopes of pardon, and had taken so little sustenance as nearly to starve himself.—The following is his speechupon his trial:—

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Hon. Court, "It is with the utmost poignancy of feeling, with the deepest bitter
"It is with the deepest bit is a dead on the deepest bitter
"It is with the deepest bitter
"It is with the

Cruel ! cruel ! most cruel sword! these emotions to be the genuine inwhich at once plunged him into eter- mates of my breast-If there be atunate situation. To the wretch hity—to appear unprepared before hardened in crimes, and growing his God—and me into the deepest ion, I address them in the language grey in the pursuits of villany, the gloom of misery and remorse. 1 of the Apostle, "Would to God you trust I do not exhaust the indul- were all together such as I am, ex-

" Mr. President and Gentlemen of of this Honorable Court, in your hands I place my honor and my existence, the hopes and fears of my family, and all that is valuable to the Officer, the Gentleman and Man, fully sensible they can be no where so safely confided as to the breasts of those of my own profession, the pride and boast of my country, and the terror of its foes. I have proved before you, as before my God, the case of my unfortunate situation, and whilst you decide on my future destiny, I carnestly entreat you to remember, "That earthly power doth then shew likest God's, when mercy seasons justice."

From late London papers.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 8. A despatch of which the followng is a copy, was yesterday received from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K. B. His majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Russia, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812. MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that Buonaparte has escaped from the government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensko, by which he came.

Generals count Platow and count Orloff Denizoff have been incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, 22 pieces of artillery, and such prisoners as could phies and quantities of baggage, ammunition wagons, with prisoners

On the 31st of Nov. gen. Millaradovitch, with the coumn under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beauthernois, of Davoust, and Ney; their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, Russian cavalry, were driven thro' the town of Viasma at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Ereni-na by the light cavalry under gen. mony. I trust the warm and artless Platow; in this attack the infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its colonel, gen. Tchoglokoff, and by maj-gen. Parkivitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed ind wounded in this affair is stated to be at least 6000, with 2500 prisoners; among which are gen. Peltier, of the artillery, and col. Morat, aid-de-camp to marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasma, great numbers of the ene-my were killed, one standard and seemingly had the desired effect—he ed at the Bar of this honorable three pieces of cannon were taken, shouldered arms, and my sword was court. When I turn my thoughts and upwards of 1000 men made pri-

In the former part of the retreat. Ramusa, secretary to the duke of Bassano, was taken, with all the chancery.

Referring to the relations which have been regularly transmitted, for more minute details of the several ac-

In the meanwhile the enemy, by his own 20th bulletin, and by his, condict, seems to have been for sometime uncertain of the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat, occupied the intermediate country between Moscow and the Pokbra.

It was presumed that the French. having it in their power to bring forward their whole force to either flank of Murat's position, would endeavour to manœuvre so as to induce marshal Kutusoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of ground, with of 13,000 men, and directing him the convenience of moving either to march by his left towards Viason Kalonga or Smolensk; to avoid which, and with a view to preserve a more certain conveyance for provisions and reinforcements from the south and at the same to hold the command of the Smolensk, the Russian army began its march to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing its front to the right, upon our parallel to the old Kalonga

This position strong in itself, and strengthened by art, was not likely to be attacked in front; but it was of course foreseen, that if it were to be attacked, a previous disposition must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of this position and the marshal professed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground.

The movement was completed on the 3d of October; on the fourth of Oct. a smart affair of advanced guard took place with most decisive success on the side of the Russians, which was followed on the 5th of OA. by the flag of truce sent by Buonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice and open a negotiation which was rejected.

At this period, several considerable detachments were made to harrass the enemy, which appear to have been conducted with equal skill and success; the most important of these was the one against Verren, which place was taken by assault on the 14th of Oct.

On the 16th of Oct, several regiments of Cossacks having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat; 18th of Oct.

The enemy after this affair, of which I had the honour to transmit to your lordship a report in my despatch, retreated behind the little river Moza.

Bushaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after road, or to move to either flank. this period.

The only detachment of any importance made by the French, in a ment which was at Elnee, nearer to northern direction was the one sta- Smolensko, under lieut, gen. Shepetioned at Demetrioff, which was recalled in great haste, as soon as the | which may have the means of interevacuation of Moscow was determined on. The Russians occupied the latter city on the 22d of Oct. with the loss of lieut. gen. Winzingerode most treacherously carried brave officers and men, seem to have off, with his aid-e-camp, captain Narishkin, while advanced with a flag of truce to remenstrate against a protracted and unnecessary resist-

On the 24th of Och the French army was reconnected by an officer of Cossacks belonging to the corps of Moscow, who saw four camps, one on the new Kalouga toad, near Borofsk, and three on the left bank of the Protva.

In the night of the 24th Oft, gen, Dorocost was ordered to occupy Ma-la Janoslass, a post-town on the new Kalonga road, between Borofsk and that place; that general already found it occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate conflict immediately took place, in the course of which the troops on both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken 11 times. The marshal in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala Jaroslaff, establishing his head quarters two wersts to the south ward of that town, which was burned, and detaching a considerable corps under general Platow, to Medina, on his left, where he took 11 pieces of can-

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala Jaroslaff, with other circumstances, sended to confirm the field-marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the southern provinces; and alathor these were also alrong grounds to believe that he was prepared to

and with a view to obtain more comwittgenstein had reciprocally sent 7th he entered Dorogoibugsh, and
plete command of them, retired to metachments to ascertain each others made himself master of 140 wagons. a position within 46 wersts of Ka- position,
Sir Robert Wilson with his usual Platow, with the Cossacks gave the

longs, near Gorki.
Vinding the enemy was moving by Verra, on Mojaiko, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French head quarters were on the 50th of front Borodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolenske.

Platow and the Cossacks having been detached for the purpose of harrassing and surrounding the enemy, marshal Kutusoff reinforced ma, the marshal himself proceeded by Spaskoi and Celinka, in a parailel direction to that allotted to general Millaradovitch, the main road forming an arch; these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to less practicable.

The head of gen. Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma; the head quarters of marshal Kutusoff were established at the village of Bikovia, a little to the southward of Viasma.

In regard to the French my, it appears by the papers of a commissary general, who was made prisoner, that they victualled twelve thousand men, but their efficient force was reduced to 85,000 at the period of their evacuation of Moscow; and that Buonaparte has contracted with a company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It is reported that Buonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived that the rear guard at least can continue its march without halting, in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them. They have before them the gallant and active count Wittgenstein, whose chathe attack did not take place till the racter for zeal and enterprize is so well established; and they have also on the Minsk road, to encounter admiral Tchichagoff, with the Mol davian army, which it is to be hoped may have time and notice either to unite, with count. Wittgenstein to wait for them on the above named

Marshal Kutusoff has sent out among others, a considerable detachon the 1st of November, and

posing delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursions of the French to Moscow, at the expense of the lives of so many been limited to the burning and destruction of that city and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road, and in the vicinity of Moscow while on the other hand it will, to the latest period of history reflect. Mardonius behind him, to bring off, lustre on the spirit and patriotism

of the Russian empire.

The last accounts from Count Wittgenstein are dated the 3d of passed but two months before with November at Tchasnik, two stages east of Lepel. After the affair of Polotzk, that general detached a corps to observe Macdonald, whilst he sent gen. Steinhill on the road to Vilna, who after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it with the loss of cannon and colours, joined yount Wittgenstein who proceeded attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le defeat of Murat, who lost 2,500 kll-Grand, marshal St. Cyr having re-tired on account of his wound. The ers, 38 pieces of cannon, and 40 corps was reinforced by marshal nik, was there defeated on the 31st tle of Mula Jarostoff, which cost him 6000 men at least and 16 pieces on a good one for himself has non, and left the ground covered nued to occupy it, deranning a corps

to take possession of Witepsk.
Admiral Tehlthagoff's last despatches of the 221 of October from

activity, has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence: his last des- and took 3000 prisoners, 62 pieces patches are dated at Vissma, the 4th of November; his accounts tal-ly with the official bulletins which Whilst the enemy were suffering Och at Colokoi, a monastry not far ly with the official bulletins which have been published here.

Lord Tyrconnel has joined adm, received with every possible attention; his letters of the 22d October have been received by sir R. Wilson at Viasma, and by myself. His gen. Millaradovitch's corps upwards lordship speaks in high terms of the condition of all the corps of that army, which he had not until then had the means of seeing.

- Having obtained the emperor's permission for major gen. Doruberg to serve as a volunteer in the army under gen. count Wittgenstein, have given to that general officer greater difficulties, the roads being instructions similar to those of sir Robert Wilson and lord Tyrconnel, and I expect by the next courier to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the head quarters of

that army. I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

What a change in the face of affairs has taken place in the short space of three months! what a change in the fate of that man who seemed born to control fortune, and to be almost above those vicissitudes to which the human race are subject! He entered Russia at the head of a force, perhaps including the Polish reinforcements, of not-less than 300,000 men. And all this army formidable as it was in number, was rendered still more so by its science its discipline, and its experience .-This mighty army was thrown upon an empire earnestly wishing to avoid war and seeking only for neutrality, the wish to avoid war was not accompanied with the fear of encountering it, and the most determined valor was sustained and supported by the most devoted pa-triotism. We all recollect the language that was held by a party in this country when Russia dared to enter the list again with her tremendous opponent-no cheering hope was indulged; no generous sentiment expressed-no success anticipated-no honorable result deemed possible-h r councils were sneered at-her emperor ridiculed-her generals treated with contempt-her population described as a race of slaves and barbarians and final route and ruin confidently predicted to her

down in the Palace of the Czars, in on his road to Krasnoi, which is on anticipating the immediate submission of the enemy, and promising to return in triumph and glory with his conquering army to Paris before Christmas. And two months after wards where is this boasting conque-ror—this insulting invader? In disgraceful flight, abandoning all his ideas of conquest, slinking away from his ruined army, and anxious only about his own personal escape and safety. Like Xerxes, he left his if possible, the wreck of his army, while he is hastening in fear and dismay over all that territory he had such pomp and parade, to get back to his own country. Of the 300,000 men he carried with him into Russia, there were but 85,000 efficient firelocks remained when he evacuated Moscow. And here let us take a rapid sketch of the losses and suffering they have experienced since that

The day before Buonaparte quit ted Moscow was signalized by the ers, 38 pieces of cannon, and 40

wagons. of cannon, and entirely deranged his plan of retreat. Platow in the mean time detached towards Smo-Admiral Tchichagoff's last despatches of the 221 of October from Brestlitow, report the success of a detachment under gen. Tchaplitz, who on the 20th October, took the Polish gen. Konokoff with the whole of the 2d regiment of Hulans of the lowed them up, save them a signal of the 2d regiment of Hulans of the lowed them up, gave them a signa prench guard.

France Schwartzenberg had crossed lost 6000 taken prisoners 2500 kil lowed them up, gave them a signal overthrow near Viusma, where they

and Rezan roads; but having made marshal deemed it necessary to di-occasional movements on the same rect his principal attention to the line, according as the enemy's ope-roads pointing to the southward; Admiral Teblehagoff and count took three pieces of cannon. On the rations appeared to point to either and with a view toobtain more com-Meanwhile Platow, the indefatigable enemy a fresh averthrow between Dorogoibugsh and Doughovishhina, of cannon, besides killing and wound.

> defeat after defeat in their main army, Wittgenstein and Steinheil were Tchichagoff, by whom he has been ruining St. Cyr's and Victor's divithe retreat to Lepel 6000 men taken prisoners 9 pieces of cannon, and 20 wagons.

RECAPITULATION. Murat's loss on the 18th Oct. in kill. ed, wounded and taken, Battle of Malo Jarosloff At Medyna on the 25th Oct. 1000 At Kolotz on the 1st. Nov. Near Viasma, on the 3d Beyond Viasma, on the 4th At Dorogobugsh on the 7th 15000 Beyond Dorogobugsh, on 9th Near Doughoovtchinina

Loss of the main army from the 18th Oct. to 10th Nov. 38,500

Loss of Victor and St. Cyr's divisions

At Polotzk and to Lepel 10,000 At Tehasniki Loss not known. The number of cannon taken within the same period amounts to 134 pieces besides what the French have buried and destroyed; and of wagons to 270 besides what have been blown

Thus, of the 85,000 efficient men carried away from Moscow, nearly one half have been put bors de combat on the road from Moscow to Smolensk, whilst Victor and St. Cyr's divisions, have been entirely ruined.

Thus the whole morale, of the enemy is destroyed, whilst the spirits of the soldiers yielding to the pressure of defeat, sickness, and in view, viz, their own personal aggres want, have left them incapable of active or vigorous exertions, and Beauharnois, who, we may be sure, draws a faithful picture of his army, declares in the two intercepted letters we have published, that his men are driven to such desperation as to suffer themselves to be taken by he enemy."

A more deplorable account of the situation of an army cannot be conceived-And its sufferings are not yet at an end. Beyond Smolensk we know they had not got on the 11th of last month-and before that time Wittgenstein was at Witepsk, and Orsha directly in the front, communicating, no doubt, with the Moldavian army, fresh and entire, under Tormazow and Tchichagoff. On the 9th Kutusoff was at Etna, On the 14th Sept. the invader sat but three days march from Smolensk, he west of Smolensk. Meanwhile Platow and Millaradovitch have driven Beuharnois from Dorogobuz put of the main road to-Smolensk, and having forced him to fly to Doughoovtchinina have increased the difficulties of his march and lengthened his distance from the French head quarters.

In this situation, full of peril, woe and want, we leave them, remarking, however, that the Austrians seem to be little inclined to share the miseries of the French, having crossed the Bar, with the apparent intention of finding that which their friends are seeking for in vain-comfortable winter quarters.

Of all the French armies-the only one entire and the most nume. rous (what a change !) is that under Soult. What should hinder him, i he chose, from playing the part of Monk ?

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, PEB. 4, 1813. By casting a retrospective glance over the history of our country for the short period of 16 or 18 years past, we shall observe in the conduct of our great men the greatest inconsistency, and apparently the most wonderful changes in their political opinions. Measures which they then asserted bore the stamp of despotism, and were thought to be subversive of every thing like rational liberty, and which they exerted all their talents to frustrate, are now recommended as the only sheet anchor of our national salvation. Measures which seemed o excite the most lively apprehensions, have entirely lost their offect; and those ple on the necks of the people which were viewed as absurdities, we tary establishments at this deare now told by the same men, are the looked on with that dread t the bog without giving the admiral led, and 63 pieces of cannon. Still greatest maxims of wisdom. It is well by were, and now and

evident that it was with a navel ! only, that we could support our on the ocean, against that piratition, and chastise them for th ing barbarities inflicted on our ing fellow-citizens. A may nounced as an idle expense, ar better to purchase friendship, expend a few thousand dollars bling ourselves to protest our go commerce. When force was found cessary to be employed against Fran for depredations committed on the ... and insults offered to the dignity of the government, the tocsin of alarm ray in ten thousand peals through all the democratic presses, and every faction demagogue seemed to entertain most lively apprehensions for the liber ties of the great commonwealth-The men left no stone unturned by which it. was likely to render odious the feder administration; and every act, however reasonable and necessary in its nature was tortured by ingenuity into an's fringement of the rights of the people and yelped abroad for the purpos of exciting discontent against the vernment. They attacked the passion of the people with the artillery of a phism, until they were subdued into belief that their public servants were no longer entitled to confidence. A m vy was represented as useless; an army of 5000 men dangerous; and secret see sions of congress as the certain road is despotism. Labouring in this was they effected the grand object they had dizement, and that only by poison the minds of the multitude. "Crow heads (say they) who are machinalis designs subversive of the rights of nat and the happiness of nations, may well cover with an impenetrable veil the dark transactions; but republies should have no secrets; in republica the funtionaries being the servants of the people, acting solely for their benefit, ought to transact all national affairs in open day." We do not pretend to an, but in the course of legislative process ings there are occasions when secret may be required; but if it were wrong at that day, it would be a fair combsion that it is so still. But as the power is shifted into other hands, the tables are completely turned, and what is the maximum of virtue in the other. It could scarcely have been supposed that the apostles of democracy would ever have been compelled to the adop tion of measures which but a short time before they professed so heartily to reprobate.

kish slavery, these very men, with

ferson and Madison at the head,

ed all their influence against an apprintion for six frightes, when h

At the same time it was obvious to every wise and intelligent politicism, that the clamours which were raised were only intended as bugbears to frighten the people, and that if the mtion should again be reduced to a like situation, whatever set of men held the reins of government, must resort to the same or simi ode of defence. At to carrying on war without a navy, an army, or money, it is all ideal. Die astrous experience has long since taught administration that their fancied in provements on the art of war have proved altogether speculative, and that it is only on the ocean that the American people can ever expect to suppor the dignity of their national character with a transathentic foe. They, therefore, begin to show some symptoms of returning reason, by making appropria tions for an increase of our naval establishment. But an army! an army. they cried, is a dangerous weapon in the hands of republican governments and a force at that time of 5000 mes was productive of the most serious con cern. Washington, said they, in heart is a tyrant, and is placed at the head of Adams's army only that he may tr

ed the envy of Cromwell, than that with which Geen Rubicop," can confuce up y thing appears to have un-tracge metamorphicals, sir to be stripped of ou uced to the most abj hurdened with all t ons of despotic gover e rupture with Fra ecessary for administr the som of six million Now, a loan of twenty se with the expectation of ing from thirty to forty smually, during the continuan or appear to have any em. Loans may for a time e exigencies of the governm hoever expects they will pr essity of taxation, should the stem of measures be contin nd themselves grossly mista hall then have the catalogue ratic grievances filled up, ign of terror" once more he army, navy, loans, and gain come into vogue-Indece ect is brightening ahead. A law has lately passed bo

> Congress authorising the raise, by loan, the sum illions of dollars. Much ped before the passage of insequence of not fixing th ntum. Finally it is left d with the president, and really in want of money to rojects into execution, we ed not expect him to be out the terms. Those wh ey know very well the ne e government, and it is hey will lend for six, when hey can as readily obtain ent—Therefore, we may sill soon return to the old re er cent which it will not ! ceasioned much clamour dministration of Adams. lison is a favourite of the lamours of democracy, it will in this case entirely cer how a determination of him in all his scheme wh be the expense, or whateve

Mr. Gales, the cabinet e

well attempt to prove the

hite, as to convince any that any benefit is to rest 20,000 men that are to b twelve months, He says, stertained some doubt as of this act, but explanation given in debate were perfe tory. It is supposed, (s this number will be raises states contiguous to the th from that class of citizens be unwilling to serve for than one campaign, or these are the calcul ment it is not concer can be very flattering. the probability of this, b sures us, that the army n consists of this class of m if the war is so popular s fain make us believe of speciable labouring your eastern states volunteer for paign the last summer i bers than they appear Placed at home, by the coloring the fruits of the expeditions to Canada h these comforts ; and the tree, and the plans late government, instead of only throwing cold water

, " an army which might have oned the envy of Cromwell, and prestlian that with which Gosse ; Rubicop," can conjure up hone of see terrific phentoms which once subled the imagination of our rulers. ry thing appears to have undergone drange metamorphicals, since the m of democracy commenced.

to be stripped of our birthuced to the most abject conhurdened with all the arolons of despotic governments. he rupture with France had ecessary for administration to the som of six millions of dot-Now, a loan of twenty seven milwith the expectation of its insing from thirty to forty millions ar, does not startle the mini socialists, or appear to have any seed upon sem. Loans may for a time answer exigencies of the government, but hoever expects they will prevent the essity of taxation, should the present stem of measures be continued, will nd themselves grossly mistaken-We hall then have the catalogue of demoratic grievances filled up, and " the ign of terror" once more revived. he army, navy, loans, and taxes, will min come into vogue-Indeed the prosect is brightening ahead.

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A law has lately passed both houses Congress authorising the President raise, by loan, the sum of sixteen illions of dollars. Much debate enned before the passage of the bill in onsequence of not fixing the rate per ntum. Finally it is left discretionawith the president, and as he is eatly in want of money to carry his rojects into execution, we certainly ed not expect him to be scrapulous out the terms. Those who have moy know very well the necessities of e government, and it is not likely ey will lend for six, when by asking hey can as readily obtain eight per at-Therefore, we may expect they sill soon return to the old rate of eight er cent which it will not be forgotten casioned much clamour during the dministration of Adams. But as Malison is a favourite of the people, the lamours of democracy, it is supposed, will in this case entirely cease, for they how a determination of supporting aim in all his scheme, whatever may be the expense, or whatever the conse-

Mr. Gales, the cabinet editor, might s well attempt to prove that black is thite, as to convince any rational man that any benefit is to result from the 20,000 men that are to be raised for twelve months. He says, at first we atertained some doubt as to the policy of this act, but explanations which were given in debate were perfectly satisfactory. It is supposed, (says he) that this number will be raised from those states contiguous to the theatre of war; from that class of citizens who would be unwilling to serve for a longer term than one campaign, or one year. If these are the calculof governcan be very flattering. To maintain the probability of this, however, he assures us, that the army near Lake Eric consists of this class of men-But why, if the war is so popular as they would fain make us believe did not the respeciable labouring young men of the eastern states volunteer for a single campaign the last summer in greater numbers than they appear to have done? Placed at home, by their own firesides, coloring the fruits of their own labors, expeditions to Canada hardly offer sufficient inducements for them to relinquish se comforts ; and the successive failtires, and the plans lately adopted by government, instead of encouraging, is only throwing cald water on the ardour their patriotism. It is evident, to ecy man of a dmon score; that a suf-number comot be raised to make

militia, and the force to be sent over in it the fallure of all their schemes for conquest and glory, that no nieasure is to absurd for their adoption. They look on Canada us a desirable object; but every circumstance that has yet transpired respecting its invasion, urges the belief that they will ultimately be bliged to adopt the language of the fox then his chops watered for the grapes.

The trial, defence and execution of Lieut Gamage, an officer in the British pavy, must excite the warmest sympathy in every humane bosom, when the circumstances are known which led to his antimely end-He is described as having been lenient, mild and amiable, but was hurried in a paroxism of passion, occasioned by the reiterated insults of a person under his command, to spill his blood-It would appear that if ever there was a case to which the hand of mercy ought to have been extended, his was one-yet mercy gave way to the stern severity of the law.

COMMUNICATIONS. It is pretended that the expenses of the last session of the legislature were very much increased by the conduct of the House of Delegates in instituting an inquiry relative to the causes of the recent riots in Baltimore town; and about this a considerable noise was to have been made, only it was discovered that the expense was much less than some of our very best patriots wished it to be, or than it would have been if the inquiry had been conducted by a demorratic committee. Will by good gentleman, who is clever enough at figures, inform us, how much the attempt of the Senate to get a sum of money given to the state printer, just because he had been disappointed in a job upon which he chose to calculate, did cost the state? Another question—Did not the difference between the two printers' accounts greatly exceed all the so much talked of expense of the inquiry ?

Some time ago, I noticed in a demo-cratic paper, that one of the late Judges of the Levy Court, who was not named in the first commission, was afterwards appointed by our new Council; and the rinter was good enough to advise this gentleman not to accept of the appoint-ment, because, as he seemed to think, the said gentleman was appointed be-cause the other judges could not do the business without him, and by accepting he would, after a manner, disgrace himself. Now it seemed strange to me, that in all Anne-Arondel county there could be found only one man equal to the du-ties of a levy court judge, and that the Council should have appointed him upon compulsion. Believing not one word of mocratic legislatures they have ever this story, I concluded that the appoint had. The enormous fees of the register proceeded from a belief in the Council of his worthiness, and not of the unworthiness of all the rest of the good people of the county. When in town I made inquiry who this gentleman was, and what he had done with his commission? I was told, that not withstanding the printer's opinion of the matter, he had actually accepted, and was doing business in the court. Now what a surly, ill-contrived sort of a gentleman this gentleman must be not to do as the printer bid him!

At the commencement of the last ession of the legislature, a member from Dorchester, in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, moved that an inquiry be instituted into the causes of the late riots in Baltimore. After the uncasiness which had been produced in all-parts of the state, and among every description of people, by the outrages of the mob, and the dis-grace which had been thereby brought upon the state, such an inquiry, even if it had not been demanded by the people, was obviously necessary. letermine what ought to be done in order to prevent a recurrence of similar outrage, it became important to ascertain to what causes it was owing, that the laws were prostrated, and that the guilty could not be brought to punish-ment. The inquiry took place—A vast mass of testimony was collected—The depositions of the mayor, and other de-mocrats, disclosed the causes of the tumult, and troths, unpalatable to many, were brought to light. In the house of delegates, a law was passed to remedy the defects of the law in Baltimore, and to give to the citizen every security, which it was in the power of the legislature to afford—But this law, for reasons not below, was rejected by the penate.

some gently, who are now so elamorous about the expenditure of this small sum of money, but a few short months since were equally loud in justifying the president in lavishing \$50,000 dpen a wrotch; for copfessing that he was employed sometime since in an endeabring about a separation of the

But having talked so much about the expense, it was next thought necessary to persist in the charge, notwithstand-ing the refutation of it. And how is this to be done? By charging to this this to be done? By charging to this inquiry all the expense of a considerable part of the session. To be sure, to common people this may seem some what strange—seeing that there was a great deal of business to be lone, and which must be done, whether the investigation had taken place or not. But we are told, the senate in a message to the other house, proposed to adjourn on the 18th December—And what is more usual than for one branch of the legisusual than for one branch of the legis-lature to talk about adjourning weeks before even that branch has transacted all the public business? Was the senate ready to adjourn on that day when it this class, the least successful, and by memory of man. All the valuable arrived? Had they (and remember that the most insignificant, is the relatives which had been plundered that branch had nothing to do with the inquiry and was not delayed for a moment on account of it.) finished the business of the session? A recurrence to the proceedings of the legislature will prove, that on the 18th of December when it is supposed that the senate must have been ready to adjourn, because the message promised the would be, the most important laws which were passed during the session. The senate then were not delayed one moment by the inquiry, and yet were not ready to adjourn on the 18th December, or on any other day previously to that on which the adjournment took place; and which the adjournment took place; and yet it is thought that we the people, will be ignorant enough to believe that the length and expense in the session we twing entirely to the house of delegistrand the senate not at all to blame.

That was the last session an expensive one? It gost by some thousands less money than the session of 1811, when the legislature was entirely democratic, Was it a long one? It closed on the 2d of January.

The session in 1811 closed 11th Jan. in 1810 on the 25th Dec. 8th Jan. in 1809 in 1808 25th Dec. in 1807 20th Jan. in 1806 · 5th Jan. 28th Jan. in 1805 20th Jun. in 1804 in 1803 7th Jan. in 1802 11th Jan. So that this very long session has, in truth, been one of the shortest known in Maryland since democracy got the ascendancy. Has the session been unprofitable to the people? During this

session the people have been more es sentially benefitted than by all the democratic legislatures they have ever t of this one gentleman must have in chancery were reduced; and let it seeded from a belief in the Council be remembered, that this law, which the Federalists have so frequently attempted, without success, to get passed by former legislatures, would not have passed now if there had not been a federal majority upon joint ballots. An annual fund of upwards of twenty thousand dollars is provided for the support of county school, at which the children of the poor are to be educated gratis—(a law similar to this had always been defeated while the legisla-ture was democratic)—Besides these, a number of laws very much desired by the people, and which were almost unanimously agreed to in the house of delegates would have been passed, except that this self same demogratic senate negatived them. The good people of Maryland have great cause to exult, that in one of the shortest sessions they have for a long time had, more has been done for the real benefit of the public than was ever done for them. Perhaps, indeed, the session might have closed a few days sooner, if the senate had not been diverted from their duty to the public by business for which the people have no cause to thank them. For at one time we find that body employed in an attempt, by an amendment to the constitution, to enlarge their own powers; and so late as the second day powers; and so late as the second day of January they were asserting, in a message, their right to claim of the house of delegates, that there printer be compensated out of the public treasury, because he was not appointed one of the officers of the popular branch. It may be true, indeed, that the journals of a former rescion will make a larger volume than those of the present; but surely no rational man would argue from that direumstance, that the session was more profitable to the people, or which it was in the power of the legistature to afford. But this law, for reasons not law in, was rejected by the senate.

In order a divert the public attention from the testimony about to be published, an outery was raised about the expense to which the investigation had not the state—so much money it would cost, and what were the people going to say to that I The most moderate for raising a fund for the education of ton.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It was not the intention of Lucius, when he commenced writing for the Maryland Gazette, to enter into a controversy upon any occasion whatever; and although Thimbrius, of neushroom nemory, has wantonly attacked him in the Maryland Republican of the 27th inst. he will condescend to reply to him in a few words only, for he considers it time mispent to take notice of so jejune.

It has become a practice with the pigmies in science, who are incapable of rebutting proof in a bold, manly argumentative style, to have recourse to scurrility, the lowest species of abuse, for the completion of their design—Of this class, the least successful, and by memory of man. All the valuable

the proceedings of the legislature will trays the deplorable condition of our prove, that on the 18th of December, country, and contains a faithful state-when it is supposed that the senate must ment of facts which it is out of the power of so shallow a personage as Thimbrius to controvert. He scens determined to declare himself a simpleton, for he commences his pitiful performance by saying his "thoughts are turn'd

Were it not for his surreptitious propensity he would make but a contempt-ible figure in the Maryland Republican. He has no " sentences to thicken on us" except what he purloins. "His friends" would scarcely "employ" his "intellec-tual force to avert" a cobweb argument for an atom of thistle-down, which, save his understanding, being the lightest thing in nature, is, in comparison to that, weighty.

There never was a more worthy vo tary of Harpocrates than the dullard Thimbrius, who, had he been a zealous worshipper of that deity, might, though unjustly, be reputed a man of wit-but dolt-like, he must be the officious publisher of his own ignorance, which is unbounded. "To compassionate stupidity" is to commiserate Thimbrins,

. It, will be recollected that Thimbrius was nearly a month preparing his piece tor the

Economy-The old cry of Economy which for a time was the watchword of the administration, seems to have been abolished .- The judges to Economise, in prosperous times; empty: offices are increased in abun- Monarch and the Empire. dance I the Army must have more Officers! Though we have seen those states that a Russian army, 30 to already in commission, says the "Farmer's Cabinet" loitering about the country for want of commands, spending the Public Money, yet there are so many zealous patriots still un-provided for, that Congress are a-bout to add Lieut. Generals to our armies, a major to each regiment, a lieutenant and sergeant to each company. Few or none are willing to ecome soldiers ; or when they have volunteered as such, are unwilling to obey their officers! What a hope ful prospect ! -

EXTERCT OF A GENERAL ORDER Published in the Chambersburg Republican at the request of Gen. A. Smyth.

" Head quarters Cantonment Williams-

ville, Dec. 8th, 1812. By a return of the brigate of gen. Tannehill of Pennsylvania volunteers, it appears that five captains, four lieutenants, eleven ensigns, eighty three sergeants, eighty-nine corporals twenty-five musicians and nine hundred and thirty privates, had REVOLTED and DESERTED, teaving for duty onty two hundred and sixty-seven pri-

In consequence thereof, General Tannehill will be pleased to organise the remaining non-countrissioned officers, musiciaus and privates into a battallion, under the command of major Harriet.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL We understand that a general Court Martial will assemble in this city, on the 25th day of February next for the trial of Brigadier General W. Hull, and that the court is to be composed at the following

President-Brig. Gen. Wade Hamp

P Schuyler, do Supernameroriel—Lieut. C Scott, Artillery; Lt. Col. J

ue, Infantry | Lieut. Gol. I. Den-Judge Advacate—A. J. Dallas, esq. We understand that Horsee Binney, esq. is to be the counsel for Gen. Hull. [Phil. Aurora.]

GERMAN PAPERS.

Extract from the Daglish Allebanda of

At The great Russian army is move ing from Jelna to Krasnoil. The Gossacks perform wonders; they not only destroy the columns of in-fantry, but attack the artiflery with the greatest bravery. The French hevalost between 30 and 40,000 men incheir retreat from Moscow, The whole road is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, ammunition chests, baggage, gun carriages, in one word, there never has been an example of such a flight in the horse flesh. Their cavalry no longer exist, and they are daily losing part of the little artillery they have left ; fifteen officers of the Italian guards have arrived in our army. and requested to be taken into our service. We are assured that the strength of the whole French army does not exceed 60,000 men.

" Intelligence received from count Wittgenstein states, that he is at Orcha. Major General Harpe, who was sent forward by Count Wittgenstein, reports, that the head of the French columns had arrived at Smolensk.

Moscow, Oct. 25. "The following was yesterday made public by Major General Stowaiskii.

"The enemy who is daily put to difficulties, and beaten by our troops was forced to abandon Moscow on the 11th inst. But even in his flight he thought of a diabolical expedient to depress the pious Russian nation with a fresh cause of sorrow, and by means of mines to blow up the Kremlin and the Temple of Goo. But wonderful is God in his sancruary. A part of the walls of the Kremlin, and nearly the whole of the building flew into the air or were destroyed by the flames, but the Scc. were deprived of their offices, dome and Temple where the relies of the Saints are kept, were preserbut now that Commerce is destroyed, ved undamaged, as a proof of the revenue dried up, and the treasury Lord's mercy towards the Russian

" A traveller from Konigsburg 40,000 men strong under Admiral Tehitchagoff, was on its march against that city, after having totally defeated Prince Schwartzenburgh,

Russians were 10 German miles from Warsaw and marching on Dantzic-A corps of 10,000 men were orfence of this city.

"On the 18th, the Russians en-tered Lyck, a Prussian fortress, nos ar from Octolsburg."

SALE.

By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscribers will jointly offer for sale on the premises, on Seturday the 27th inst. at

THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. Jona. Waters to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq.

Samuel Ridout, Trustees of the
Richard T. Lowendes, part which belong a
to Tasker's rep.

John Golder & Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's he'ra.

A credit of twelve months will be alpurchaser with approvid security. 3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNET

SPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOK

Mesers. George Shaw, & Go. of this, place have received a few copies of a splendid edition of the Prayer Book, lately published by Mt. M Thomas of Philadelphia. We have been much gracified by an inspection of this elegant work, and resides to of this elegant work, and rejoice to find that a sufficient degree of liber-ality and refinement pervades the A-merican Public to enable our Booksellers to publish such splendid editi-ons as are Barlow's Columbiad, Wilson's American Ornithology, & Thomas's Episcopal Prayer Book. This latter work is spoken of in the following terms of commendation in a Philadelphia Paper.

"The splendid edition of this inestimable Manual, with which Mr. Moses Thomas offers to enrich the Ghurch, the Library, and the Closet, is an effort of professional taste, liberality, and enterprize, equally honorable to him as an editor, and as a zealous member of that Church whose Liturgy and offices he has thus presented to the public.

The form under which he has communicated these venerable Formularies of public and private Devotion, is more justly accommodated to their intrinsic and unrivalled excellence, than any which has appeared in A-

The decorations are executed by the first Artists, the paper of superior quality, and the type large and luminous. The composition of the Allegorical Engravings is as remarkable for its novelty, as for its corredness and expression. In short. there has been no limitation of labor or expence, to render it worthy the patronage of the orthodox and pious Churchman, the man of taste, of every denomination, and the philanthropic and patriotic American, who must be gratified by every meritorious exertion to raise the arts and Sciences to a degree of refinement and elevation in this new world, equal, if not superior, to that which they have so long maintained in the

We trust, the liberal encouragement given to this highly commendable effort of taste and ingenuity, will induce others of a similar nature by the publisher, in editing the works of the most eminent and valu-

able authors. To accommodate the taste, as well as the finances, of every class of purchasers, Mr. Thomas has judiciously presented this volume under bindings of different value, and with or without plates-from the neat and durable covering of plain calf, to the most superb and brilliant decocould bestow; and all at a remarkably low rate in order to give celebrity to its execution and extent to its circulation."

CONGRESSIONAL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, Jan. 26. Mr. Blecker presented the petition of - Black, praying to be re-leased from a bond for duties on goods brought from Canada. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Morrow presented the petiti-on of a Lieut. Colonel of Ohio volunteers, stating that he had received a wound in his march to the Prophet's town; not from the enemy but from one of the volunteers thro' accident, and praying a pension. Referred to the committee

claims,

Mr. Archer reported from the se-Test committee to whom the subject was referred a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sub-scribe for shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal company, in be-half of the U. States—read twice and referred to a committee of the whole House for Friday next.

NAVAL PENSION BILL

The house took up the consideration of the bill to regulate pensions for persons on board privateers, and agreed to the amendments proposed to the same by the naval committee. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The speaker laid before the House

a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering an account of momes received into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources for the year 1813. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

LOAN BILL.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan was read a 3d time. On the question that the bill should pass, Mr. Gold apoke sgainst it, and was followed by Mr. Pitkin, who spoke at some length on the same side. No reply was attempted by any member on the other side—when the question

was taken—Ayes 75, Noes 38-ma-jority for the bill, 87.

The following petitions were presented yesterday:

Mr. Chittenden presented the petition of Micah J. Lynman, now of N. York, stating that he was a mechanic in Montreal previous to the declaration of war, on which he returned to this country with his ef-fects had been seized by the revenue officers the petition prayed restitution, and was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. M'Kim presented the petition of capt. Glement Sewell, an officer in the revolutionary war, praying bounty in lands, and compensa-tion of half pay. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Brackenfidge presented the petition of Mrs. Margaret Carr, widow of Richard Carr a revolutiary soldier, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Troup presented the petition of Charles Rockwell, stating that a shipment of goods was made to him from Liverpool in the ship Thomas Gibbon, which ship was captured by the privateer schooner Atlas of one gun, fitted out for the purpose. That one half of the said goods had been received by him and the other half condemned to the U. States. The petition prayed relief, and was referred to committee of ways and means.

The Bill to authorise the issuing of Trea-

sury Notes. This bill authorises the president of the United States to cause to be issued treasury notes to the amount of 5 millions of dollars; and also, if he shall deem it expedient to issue a further amount not exceeding five millions of dollars; provided the amount issued under the latter provision shall be deemed and held to be in part of the loan of sixteen million of dollars authorised by the bill passed this day. The notes to Bear interest at the rate of five and two fifths per cent per annum, to be redeemed one year after the day on which they are respectively issued.

The following is the vote on the LOAN BILL on its final passage.

YEAS-Messrs. Aiston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Gochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmore, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Johnson, Kent, King, La-cock, Little, Lyle, Moore, McGoy, M'Kim, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Robertson, Rhea, Roberts, Sage, Sawyer, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, White-hill, Widgery, Wright--72. NAYS-Messrs. Baker, Bigelow,

Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Ghampion, Chittenden, Cook, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Hufry, Jack-son, Lewis, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Pitkin, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Sammons, Sheffy, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Wheaton, White, Wilson .- 38.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER

CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS. Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled,
"An act authorising a subscription for the old-six per cent and deferred stocks, and providsix per cent and deterred stocks, and provid-ing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be open-ed on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner pre-scribed by the said act. New certificates, hear-ing interest from the first day of the quareer in ing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarter-yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States it any time after the 31st day of December, 1822b, but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprieing at the time, to the credit of any proprie tor, on the books of the treasury or of the com

musioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least aix months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Albert Gallatin.

Treasury Repartment, Sept. 10, 1812.

Land for Sale. I will sell the plantwich on which I now solde, containing about six hundred and arrivatives of valuable land, arispted to laming, in a healthy situation? There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, clientut, walnut and poplar i.n is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This is and lies within two miles of Herring Greek Church, five miles from Pig Voint, and about the same distance from Herring its. It will be divided to mit parchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Sept. 24, 1915

Anne-Arundel County, sc. Anne-Arundel County, sc.

debtors, and the several supplements then on the terms monthmed in said acts, a se dule of his property and a list of his credite on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, be annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland annexed to an period in the state of Maryfand for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Danży Brown be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland. Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the third-Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Danzy Brown should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hard this 21st day of November, 1842. der my hardehis 21st day of November, 1812. Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County Court, Septem ber Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of Joseph P Prance, of faid county, praying the benefit of the ad for the relief of sundry intolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a lift of his cre-ditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said cour being fatisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the faid Joseph P. Pearce, by cauting a copy of this order to be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three increasive months. accessive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P Pearce shall not have the benefit of said act and its supple-

Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk. Dec. 31, 186

Anne-Arundel County Co.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition is writing of WILLIAM BARNES of said county, praying the benefit of an act tor the relief of sundry insolvent debt ors, passed at November s asion, eighteen hun-dred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annualed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Mariland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel coun ty having certified that the said peritioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient securicy William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Annie-Avandel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his cred tors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news papers in the city of Annandia. papers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county
court on the said third Monday in April next,
at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose
of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said att and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. ON application to me, the subscriber, in the ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate Judge for the third julicial district of Maryland, by perition, in writing, of George W. Parkers, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April neat, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George W Parker should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1813:

Richard H. Harwood.

Richard H. Harwood.

Augustus Uz, Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now cushled, to devote his lessure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of Colouring and Ornamenting Walls, either in instation of paper hauging, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to meed any turther illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Javia's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Tarker's Tavens, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen.) will be attrictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting expenses and durability given.

Outober 8.

disors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being aspected to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debr, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinements, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of A-pril new for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said acts as prayed for Given under my hand this screensh
day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen
Richard H. Harmood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Mac-cubbin, executor of the last will and restament of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Armulei county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Ga-

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamen-tary on the personal estate of Gassaway Raw-lings, late of Anne-Arundel county, d ceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

Samuel Maccubbin, Executor with will annex

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sell-nay, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, this he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six succes-sive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Mary-land Republican

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

Januar, 3 Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

Negroes for Sale.

t 11 o'clock on Monday the 8th of February, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereaf ter, I will expose to l'ublic Sale, at the dwelling-house of John Smith, in the Swamp of West River, Anne-Arundel county,
A FAMILY OF NEGROES.

Of the very best dispositions, the mother between 35 and 40 years of age, a very able hetween 35 and 40 years of age, a very able hand with an axe, a spade, or a plough, or at domestic work; her daughter about 17; three sons, handsome boys, 7, 8 and 9 years old, and a child at the breast. They are to be sold for cash, to satisfy a debt due from said Smith to the heirs of John Galloway, guaranteed by the subscriber. The purchaser will be required to give his bond that they shall not be acid out of this state, or district of Columbia. of this state, or district of Columbia, for five

West Rive, 150. 21, 1813. 3w.

20,000 Dollars—Cash Now affoat in the Potomal and Shenan doah Navigation Lottery, second class. I prize of \$ 20,000 5.000 do. 2,000 do. 1,000 12 do. 500 30 do. 100 Besides the following Stationary Prizes l prize of \$ 15,000

do. 5,000 do. 2,000 do. 1,000 10 do, of 100 Tickets each in this class Besides a vast number of small prizes and not near 1 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets # 9. TICKETS & SHARES Sold by Joseph Millions,
Book-seller, George town.
Who sold a great part of the Capital
Prizes in the first class.

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

WANTED

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

Fan. 21.

Coach Making

Harness Making

N B. A convenient, light HII for sale or hise.

Zionapolis, Com Hill-frees }

January 71, 1513

In Council

BY a resolve of the Legislature sersion, the executive was request printed, on the most reasonable termines the control of the control of ances and Courts of Justice, relative late mobs and rives in the city of Baltim The Executive will receive propose publishing said testimony, in passpiles The proposals must state on what ten work will be undertaken, and by what it work cits be completed. 3103 Korder, Sto 3 Korder, Nintan Pinkney, Ca.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having obtained letter administration on the personal estate of cain Rosear Deserv, late of Anne-Ann county, deceased, requests all persons claims against the estate of the said dec present the same, legally authenticated, for a tlement, and all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.

Augusta Denny, Admr.

For Sale & Hire.

A parcel of likely, healthy Men. Women Children; on application to the sub-conserms will be made known. I want a soon gent man to superintend my business, can come well recommended for his ho sobriety will mest with proper encouragement but he must be a man that will carry sufficie authority, or it will be needless to apply a must also bring a character from a man of the city, or otherwise it will be useless to uply characters, such as are generally brought, a haracters, and to

Bennett Darnall

City Bank of Baltimore Books for receiving subscriptions stock in The City Bank of Baltim will be opened for 1,200 shares for Am Arundel county, on the first Monday is March, at Mr. William Brower's tarm

in Annapolis.

January 14, 1813.

For Sale A Negro Woman, aged 32, with for Children, three girls and a boy the

second four, the boy's age seven. Fa-

October 29. NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that is intends to apply to Anne Arundel county cost, or some one of the judges thereof, in the neess of said court, for the benefit of the series the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passa at November respon, 1805, and the several spondements thereof.

William Foxcroft.

WANTED.

A person to undertake the making of COPPERAS: Any one competest to the work, on a large scale, may be a commodated with a valuable sit Apply to the Editor.

Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1813. Potomac Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, held at Georg-Town, on the 20th day of January, 18th

Charles Simms, president, John Mason, Elle Williams, Directors.

Elie Williams, Directors.

& George Peter,

It appearing to the board from the terms of the resolution of the legislature of the same of Maryland, at their late session, that the miner of the loan of thirty thousand dollars proposed to be made to the company at the pusion of the president and directors, is such a requires the consideration of the company as sembled in gonethereting.

Resolved.

Resolved.

Resolved.

Resolved.

Resolved.

Resolved.

Resolved. The enting of the state holders of the Potomac Company be apported to be held at the Union Tavern in Googstown, on Monday the 22d of Pehrany and at eleven o'clock.

By order

2 By order of the Board of Directors,
Joseph Brewer, Treasurer,
June 28.

For Sale

Thirty Blue Cloth | Thirty pair Stock Jackets Phirty pair Panta-Shirts. Thirty pair Shoes, JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1813. NOTICE. RIDGELY & WEEMS.

ing anxious to settle up the bousiness, once more earnest; Jon. 14, 1813.

William Bate Now occupies the cilice for pied by Joremia A. Chae

IONAS GREE

CONGRESSION USE OF REPRESE

On motion of Ma C ouse resolved itself int tee of the whole, on the thorising a loan of dollars"—and also, a bit ing the issuing of the tire year 1813." Mr. N

Mr. Chaves, moved to teen." He then went is provision was to be me resources to meet these

Mr. CHEVES having the above statements, as be objected, that they tisfactory as we were e war, the duration of will certain, and might be lo our views of the ways nught to extend, not resent, but to future y o doubt would be done e done without difficult sislature and the proper authorities did their dut premise that the system proposed with a view nd on which the war w d, has this principle fo o provide a fixed ann licient to pay the ord es of the government, terest on the public del new leans—this was suggested in the messag sident confirmed by the secretary of the treasu rated by the report of a of ways and means-which was probably in-satisfactory to all pa house and in the nation of this principle had b complished, as it regares to year. The ordin of the government for might be estimated as flars, while the revent within the year, was a be 12,000,000 dollars, blue of 2,000,000 dollars, blue of 2,000,000 dollars, olus of 2,500,000 do the sum required to ca ciple alluded to into means of providing years were obvious at We had a wealthy and

be laid—a repeal of the aws alone would furnifor the ensuing year, longer, while it would ditional advantage of the property of our floating the country would proved to the government, yet be laid during the on of congress, if a of industry were bessubject. If not, the invested with power't together, before the pariod of their meeting to accomplish this.

country, on which not

then had yet been laid.

to accomplish this of purpose of the ensuit declared it to be his de that the repeal of the that the ropeal of the commerce, or the impresentation (though it minopinion (though it means of the governments of the governments of the governments of the government of the present your of its failure see founded. It had been the loss for the last your considerable specially failure of the loss for the last your considerable in the loss for the last your there is not the loss for the last your committee that the life is had the pleasure to miniping the loss failures if the last t

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by gives notice, this is Anunded county con-ges thereof, in this man benefit of the act is solvent debtors, parallog, and the several ap-

Villiam Foxcroft

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Company.

Directors.

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e President and Direction ompany, held at George day of January, 1814

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Sale

ICE.

CE

IONAS GREEN, RCH-STREET, ANNAFOLIS.

ted for the Federal Republica CONGRESSIONAL. USE OF REPRESENTATIVES

horising a loan of - millions of

ed, has this principle for its basis— to provide a fixed annual revenue, ufficient to pay the ordinary expen-er of the government, and the in-terest on the public debt, including new loans—this was the principle suggested in the message of the pre-sident confirmed by the report of the secretary of the treasury, and reitesecretary of the treasury, and reiterated by the report of the committee of ways and means—a principle which was probably in a great degree satisfactory to all parties in the house and in the nation. The effect of this principle had been fully accomplished, as it regarded the present year. The ordinary expenses of the government for this year, might be estimated as 9,500,000 dollars, while the revenue receivable then had yet been laid. Taxes might be laid—a repeal of the restrictive was alone would furnish the means for the ensering year, and probably onger, while it would have the additional advantage of bringing frome the property of our citizens and meaning the country with surplus capital, which would probably be loan, but may be adopted, and the service of the property of our citizens and meaning the country with surplus capital, which would probably be loan, do to the government. Taxes might to the laid during the present sension of congress. If a proper degree, of industry were bestowed on the majorit. If not, the president was mested with power is call congress to accomplish this object for the purpose of the suring year. He declared it to be his decided opinion, that the repeal of the restriction on commerce, or the timposition of taxes with the loan for the restriction of commerce, or the timposition of taxes with the adopted, and it was his opinion (though it might differ from that of the profession of the restriction of commerce, or the timposition of the restriction of th be laid-a repeal of the restrictive aws alone would furnish the means

isted for more. He compared the relative situation of the country in 1812 and '13. In 1813, there were twenty millions of property in the enemy's country, which was now brought home. The state of war had of necessity released large sums from the demands of commerce and it would be the interest of the holders of this money to loan it to government. If it should be said that the release of capital from the demands of commerce, had a disastrous aspect, it was susceptible of a which if it prevails, is tantamount.

In the true and legal application and legal application of the sinking money by naked leans, excites in my mind, more apprehensions for the liberties of this country, that even the raising of the large army which has been authorised. This, if not a novelty, is a dangerous experiment in legislation.—An experiment calculated to shake the release of capital from the details of the bill, said;

Mr. Chairman, that this mode of raising money by naked leans, excites in my mind, more apprehensions for the liberties of this country, that even the raising of the large army which has been authorised. This, if not a novelty, is a dangerous experiment in legislation.—An experiment calculated to shake the stability of any government, but more especially one like ours, found and on the will and the affections of the people.

To cause large armies, is at all it would be the interest of the holders of this money to loan it to government. If it should be said that the release of capital from the demands of commerce, had a disastrous aspect, it was susceptible of a satisfactory answer, which would be given when the objection should be urged. Mr. G. thought the banks alone would be able, from the diminution of the demands of commerce upon them, to afford to government the aids it wanted, if they could give a circulation to their business with government, something like with government, something like that which substated between them and individuals. They had drawn in much of their capital since the war, and were better able to loan now than they were the last year.

The money borrowed from the government the last year, was not taken out of the carmination of the from heing now opposed to the war, when it was declared, from heing now opposed to the war, when it was declared, in much of their capital since the with which they have presented themselves to my own mind.

The money borrowed from the government the last year, was not taken out of the circulation of the money market—it had only passed into other hands, and if not demanded for the objects of industry and of commerce, which would not probably be the case, the present holders would find it their interest to loan it again to the construction of the motion, But, aiv, the great political maxim, that the preservation of mational honor, and national exsults from my having been opposed to the war, when it was declared, it ought to be the first article, in the created of every politician of whatever party; one which he ought never for party or temporary purposes for a moment to lose sight of.

Better, sir, lose the election of again to the cheer interest to loan it a conviction. no doubt would be done, and could be done without difficulty, if the legislature and the proper constituted authorities did their duty. He would be also objected, said Mr. C. that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the manner of raising and distributing the military force, is not adequate to the contemplated object But, sir, we have restricted in the rate of interest. To this he would reply, that if precedents were necessary, to institute about to rely on loans to clothe, feed and the proper constituted the government, by this bill, was not restricted in the rate of interest. To this he would reply, that if precedents were necessary, to institute about to rely on loans to clothe, feed the case, the present holders morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically wrong, and a conviction that the manner of raising and distributing the military force, is not adequate to the contemplate object. But, sir, we have the proper constituted the proper constituted to the government, by this bill, was not the government of the proper constituted to the contemplate of the proper constituted and the proper constituted to the government. It might be also objected, said Mr. C. that the invasion of Canada is both morally and politically and politically and politically and politically are convicted in the rate of interest. cedents were necessary, to justify this omission, enough were furnished by the administrations which preceded the year 1801—enough were of the house, while I attempt to furnished by the records of the point out some of the fatal conse-washington administration. He had thought it his duty to advert to the several acts of congress which authorised loans during these administrations. He had thorised loans during these administrations which process, and ask the indulgence of the to protest, and ask the indulgence of the thouse, while I attempt to point out some of the fatal conse-during the same, but for discharging the principal within a reasonable period—2d. That without the establishment of such a fund, loans can blishment of such a fund, loans can blishment of such a fund, loans can trations. He would not say that he spoke wish perfect accuracy, though he believed he did. From this examination it appeared that from the foundation of the government to the year 1801, loans were authorised to the amount of \$,800,000 dollars at the city, and yet, no man rememberfive per cent. to the amount of 6,774,539 6-100 dolls. at 6 per cent.

In government for this year, and to the amount of 24,000,000 dollars, without any limitation of the interest authorised by the government was for 12,000,000 dollars, leaving a surplus of 2,500,000 dollars, beyond the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the sum required to carry the principle alluded to into effect. The means of providing for future was for 12,000,000, and the city, and yet, no man rememberde him.

National honor and pational glory was conducted to be given. The first loan authorised by the government was for 12,000,000, and the city, and yet, no man rememberde him.

National honor and yet, him.

National honor and yet, him.

National field him.

National fiel then had yet been laid. Taxes might of the war, as the events of it must of the war, as the events of it must affect objects equally dear to all they would not be found so far to sepa-

Mr. CHEVER, replied that the eight millions included the several items arated by the gentleman, and was more than enough to must the aum to be paid on account of the old debt, luans and tressury notes,

which if it prevails, is tantamount to a rejection of the bill, I will make some observations, although I find aome observations, although I find myself under an uncommon degree of embarrassment. An embarrassment, which proceeds not only from the delicacy of my situation, but from an apprehension, nay, sir, conviction, that it will be impossible for me to communicate to the communicate my transment.

praise of national honor and national glory. They have become so much she burden of the song, that national faith and national credit appear to have shared the fate of the poor wise year 1801, loans were authorised to man, who, by his wisdom, delivered the amount of 5,800,000 dollars at the city, and yet, no man remember-

Sir-I admire not the glory of conquest. I admire not the glory of an Alexander: I mean the Macedonian not the Russian Alexander. Indmire not the glory of a Julius Casar, or a Napoleon. I have no desire for

the people.

To raise large armies, is at all times, and on all occasions, dangerous to the liberties of a republic, but it is infinitely more so to raise them for the avowed object of invasion and conquest, and depend on loans for their pay and subsistence.

I am aware, that a nation, irritated at the injuries inflicted on it by another, is apt to much into war regardless of means or consequences. But, siv, the great political maxim, that the preservation of public credit, involves in it the preservation of national honor, and national exanother, is apt to rush into war regardiess of means or consequences. But, siv, the great political maxim, that the preservation of public credit, involves in it the preservation of national honor, and national existence, ought never to be forgotten. It ought to be the first article, in the creed of every politician of whatever party; one which he ought never for party; one which he ought never for party or temporary purposes for a discharging the annual interest, but for discharging the principal within a

a favorite candidate for president; this doctrine, a few years continubetter sir, lose out own places, than suffer the public credit to be impaired.

Having, Mr. Chairman, made these general remarks, I will attempt without such a fund loans cannot be

these general remarks, I will attempt to illustrate these two positions. 1st. That it is essential to justice beg leave at this time most solemnly and the preservation of public crenot be obtained, the army, if raised, cannot be punctually paid, a revolution will follow, and our present government converted into a military despotism.

The first of these positions is taken almost verbatim from a report made to the old congress in Dec. '82, by a committee consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison and Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The position is true at all times; at that time, it was felt, understood and acknowledged by every man in the U. States.

At that time, and for some time previous, the public credit of the country was at a low ebb. The congress of that day were unremittingstore it. In their addresses to the several states, urging a compliance with their requisitions, the language uniformly was, that a compliance was necessary, not merely for the preservation, but for the restoration of public credit.

May such never again be the language of an American congress; but if these measures are persisted in it will be inevitable.

As early, Mr. Chairman, as Sept. 1779, Congress had issued bills of credit to the amount of 159,948,888 dollars. At this period, however, they calculated on preserving the public credit; and it is not a little remarkable, that their calculations were founded on the same principles with those of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, in his eloquent speech on the army bill, by

Mr. Chairman, arguments like these are fallacious, and their fallacy consists in this, that not more than one in ten, of the whole number of souls in the United States, pay any part of the tax, and of those who pay any part of it nineteen-twentistha have as much as they can do to support themselves and families and make any provision for their children. Besides, sir, the accumulation of in terest and thosamual expenditures of government, are left out of the calculation.

That this reasoning of the old

the calculation.

That this reasoning of the old congress was fallacious, we have incontrovertable evidence from their own mouths. For on the 17th of March following, they passed a resolution, "That gold and silver should be receivable in payment of the quotas required of the several states at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of every 40 of

discharging the principal within a reasonable period." And, sir, if we are not now willing to subscribe to

obtained; your army, if raised, will not be punctually paid; public cre-dit will be impaired; a revolution will follow, and your government will be converted into a military des-

Without such a fund, even the friends of the war will not loan you money. Money is not loaned from motives of patriotism, but gain, and I have no hesitation in saying, the loan will not be obtained,

Let us again recur to the history of the revolution. I do this, Mr. Chairman, because it is more familiar; because the people are now as much as they were then, except that the revolutionary war had a popular-ity, which this has not, and because positions, supported by facts, are entitled to more credit, than those supported by mere argument. Upon this subject, I beg leave to read a few passages from two letters from Dr. Franklin, then our minister in France. The first is dated Dec. 23, 1782, in which he says : "Friday last an order was given to furnish me with 600,000 livres immediately, and I was answered by M Vergennes that the rest of the 6,000,000 should be paid us quarterly in the course of the year 1783. I pressed hard for the whole sum demanded, but was told, it was impossible.

Our people certainly ought to do more for themselves. It is absurd the pretending to be lovers of liberty, and grudge paying for the de-fence of it. The foundation for credit abroad should be laid at home; and certain funds should be prepar-ed and established beforehand, for the regular payment, at least of the

interest.

In another letter dated March 15, 1783, after speaking on the subject of the French loan, he says : " I abstain from repeating here the other parts of the Count de Vergennes dispatches, which I had the honour to communicate, because the truths they contain are well known to you, and because they may all be reduced apportioning the amount upon each individual in the United States. I to this single position, that without will read you their calculations, at a speedy establishment of solid gethat time, 1779, in their own neval revenue, and an exact performance. that vime, 1779, in their own words:—

"Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that at the conclusion of the war, the emissions should amount to 200,000,000 of dollars, that exclusive of the supplies from taxes, which will not be inconsiderable the loans should amount to 100,000,000 of dollars, then the whole debt of the U. States would be 300,000,000 of dollars, then the whole debt of three millions of inhabitants in thirteem states. Three hundred millions of dollars, divided among three millions of people, would give to each person one hundred dollars. And is there a man in America unable, in the course of 18 or 20 years to pay it again?

"Let us suppose, for the sake of neral revenue, and an exact performance of the engagements which congress have made, you must renounce the expectation of loans in Europe." Again, sir, in an address of congress, Dec. 16, 1782, to the state of Rhode-Island, prepared by a committee consisting of Mesars. Hamile p. Madison and Fitzniamons we have these remarkable expressions: "Our applications to the foreign powers, on whose friendship we depend, have had a success far short of our necessities. The next resource is to borrow from sadividuals. These will neither be actuated by generosity nor reasons of state." This to their interest alone we must appeal. To conditiats this pay it again?

LOAN BILL.

On motion of Ma CHAVES, the source resolved itself into a commitdollars"—and also, a bill authorie-ing the issuing of reasony notes for the year 1813." Mr. Nelson in the

Mr. Chaves, moved that the first blank be filled with the word " aixteen." He then went into a detailed account of the demands for which provision was to be made and the resources to meet these demands.

Mr. Chaves having thus offered the above statements, said, it might be objected, that they were not satisfactory as we were engaged in a war, the duration of which was uncertain, and might be long, and that our views of the ways and means ought to extend, not only to the present, but to future years. This no doubt would be done, and could

e session, that the muoc company at the publi-und directors, is such as tion of the company as meeting of the steer c Company be apposed nion Tavern in George 22d of Pelsuary and Board of Directors, rewer, Treasurer. Sale

Thirty pair Stock And Thirty Cones Shirts.

JOHN SHAW. 21, 1813.

TICE. V & WEEMS.

WARRAW, WOY, 27,

We have intelligence from the orps of the army under Prince chwartenberg, to the 14th and 7th of this month. When admiral Tachinshagoff ad-

vanced upon Minsk, he left a considerable corps behind him, under the command of generals Sacken and Each, with orders to attack the Prince Schwertzenberg's rear if he should attempt to follow Tachitachagoff. It was probable that this corps was intended to act against the grand dutchy of Warsaw, if the plan of operations against Prince Schwartzenberg had succeeded.

The Russian prmy attacked the rear guard of the Saxon and Austrian corps under the commend of general Regnier, and the Saxon troops lately arrived under gen. Durette.

There was some sharp fighting on the 14th and 16th inst, in which the Russians lost 1500 men killed, and 500 prisoners. By information that has been just received from Wilns, more important results may be expected.

Already a courier has arrived here from general Regnier, bringing Intelligence to general Dutaillis com-mandant of Warsaw, with intelli-gence that the Prince Schwartzenberg, had appeared suddenly with the auxiliary corps, near lashelin, and had a general action with the Russian army. At the departure of the cousier, 3000 prisoners had been made, with all the baggage, and considerable number of wagons. The enemy were pursued on the road to Prutgans.

WILNA, DEC. 2.

An arrival from the head quarters at Borisow, gives the result of those grand movements, which we announced as having taken place on the Duna and the Borystines. It is now very clear wint were the dispositions made by the Russians, in order to atop the march of the Grand Army from reaching its winter quarters. The plan was profoundly conceived, but the execution of it was not quite so easy against one of the greatest captains the world ever produced, and the first of armies.

The Prince of Schwartzenburg was on the 10th of November at Slonin, distant from Borisnow 30 leagues. The Emperor arrived on the 27th of November at the last named place.

It is now certain that all our communications are well established.

PARIS, DEC. 14. The Emperor slept on the 29th of

November at Moldeschenow, which Wilns. On the 28th there was a great battle fought with the corps under Taschiltschakoff. This was a difficult obstacle. dreadful affair; we have taken from the enemy many thousand prisoners.

Moldeschenow, which in many maps is written Molodgisno, is about 25 leagues from Wilna, and 12 or 13 from Minsk. Berezyna, where is stationed the duke Reggio, is about 15 leagues north-cast of Moldesche-

Dec. 16 .- Letters from Warsaw, Wilna and Posen, say, that the divisions of Durette, Lagrange and Loisen, the Neapolitan division, the Guards of Tuskany and Turin, the battalions of the Imperial Guards, have reached the Niemen. This mass of forces amount to 120,000 meh, and will cause the Russians to pause. The union of the 2d, 9th, and 10th corps, the Saxons and Austrians, will present an imposing force, & makes the grand army superior to what it was at the beginning of the cumpaign. In front and rear of Moscow the Russians have made the country a desert : Gan they then maintain themselves on this side of Duna and the Borystines? That is a question which at this time present itself.

Twenty-Ninth Bulletin of the Grand

was very good till the 6th New unts of the arriy were executed as success. The cold weather 7th 1 from that time we have be many hundreds of horses, alle mounted on guard. Since Senderask, we have lest many ag to the cavalry and atflery array of Volhynic was opposed for right quitted, the line of opening to the cavalry in that of Volhynic was opposed for right quitted, the line of opening the table of Western 1 from the cavalry in the sender of Western 1 from the cavalry of Volhynic was opposed to the table of the sender of the cavalry in the cavalry of Volhynic was opposed to the cavalry of the cav

became necessary to destroy a great page of our artiflery, previsions, and munitions of war. This army in so fine a condition on the 6th, was very different on the 14th, almost without eavalry, without britlery and without wagons—we could not guard without eavalry more than a quarter of a league—motwithstanding, without artillery we bould not risk a battle or maintain a position, we must march, not to be forced to a battle, which the want of artillery and cavalry prevented us from wishing—we must occupy a certain space not to be threed, and that without cavalry which prosects and unites the columns. These difficulties, together with excessive cold, rendered our situation distressing. Men whom nature had not gifted with that fortitude which places them shows the frowns of fortune, appeared alarmed, lost their galety, their good humour, and saw nothing before them but misfortunes and catastrophies; those whom she had created superior to every thing, preserved their galety and ordivery manners, and saw a new glory in the various difficulties they had to rurmount.

The cuemy who saw on the roads the traces of this await calamity which attended the French army, sought to profit by it. They filled up all their columna with Cossacks, who carried off, like Arabs in the desarts, the carriages and train that were left. This contemptible cavalry, who make nothing but noise, and is not capable of breaking one company of voltigeurs, resider themselves.

company of voltigeurs, render themselves formidable by favor of circumstances,-Notwithstanding the enemy had reason to repent of all the serious enterprizes which they undertook. They were beaten by the Vice King and lost many men. The men, composed the rear guard, and scaled the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded and found himself in a critical situation-he extricated himself with that intrepidity which distinguishes him. After having kept the enemy at a distance the whole of the 16th, and constantly repulsed them, he made a movement at night, by the right flank, passed the Borystenes, and disappointed all the calculations of the enemy. The 19th the enemy passed the Borystenes, at Orza, and the Russian army fatigued after having lost many men, gave over this enterprize. The army of Volhyne had marched since the 16th upon Minsk, and was going against Borisow. General Damkrowski defended the head of the bridge of Borisow with 2000 men. The 23d they were attacked and forced to evacuate that position. The enemy then passed the Beresina marching upon Bali, the division of Lambert composing the van guard; the second corps commanded by the duke of Reggio, who was at Tcherein, had received orders to advance to Borisow, to insure the passage of the Beresina. The 24th the duke of Reggio encountered the division of Lambert, leagues from Borisow, attacked and beat them, made 2000 prisoners, took 6 pieces of cannon, 500 waggnes of the baggage of Volhynies army and drove the enemy to the right bank of the Beresina. General Berthier, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a

handsome charge, the enemy only saved themselves by ourning the bridge which was more than 300 tosses long. Nevertheless the enemy occupied all the passages of the Beresina, this river is 40 es 300 toises logg and which renders it a difficult obstacles o overcome. The ene-my's general had bloced his four divisions in different passes when he supposed the French army would attempt a passage. The 26th at day break the emperor after having deceived the enemy by divers movements made on the 25th, marched against the village of Studzianca and caused likewise two bridges to be thrown over the river, notwithstanding a division of the enemy were opposed. The duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy and kept them engaged two hours. The enemy re-General Legrand an officer of the first merit was severely but not dangerously wounded, the army passed on the 28th and 27th. The duke Bellune commanding the 9th corps had received orders to follow the movement of the duke of Reggio to compose the rear guard, and to detain the Russian army of the Dwina which followed him.

The division of Partonaux composed the rear guard of this corps. The 27th at noon the duke of Belluue arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studsianca. The division of Partonaux left Borisow at night; one brigade of this division which formed the rear guard, and which was ordered to burn the bridges, set off at 7 in the evening, it arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock, endeavored to find its first brigade, and the general of division, who had set out two hours before. The search was set out two hours before. The search was fruitless, they then became uneasy. All that we have been able to hear since is that this first beigade set out at 5 o'clock, missed their way at 5, took the right instead of the left and went two or three leagues in that direction, that in the hight for chilled with cold, it was roused by the fire of the enemy which they took for the French army, thus surrounded, they most Bave surrendered. This cruel mistake has lost as 5000 infants. Soo horses and 3 pieces. surrendered. This cract interact has one of \$5000 intentry, \$600 horses and \$ pieces artillery, it is rumoured that the general of the division was not stick the column but had marched on a head. All the artiller had marched on a head.

of Cuinassiers and composing part of the 2 corps who remained on the Dwins, ordered a charge of the cavalry by the 4th and 5th of the Cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistola was engaged in the woods to pierce the centre the enemy which was beaten and put to rout. These brave Cuiramiers surrounded successively six battalions of infantry and put to rout the enemy's cavalry which came to the assistance of its infantry; 6000 prisoners 2 colours and 6 pieces of cannon fell into our bands.

The duke de Bellune caused the enemy to be vigorously charged, made 5 to 5000 prisobers, and drove them out of the reach of the tannon of the brigade. General Fournier made a handsome charge of the cavalry-in the battle of Beresina, the army of Volhynie suffered much. The duke de Heggio was wounded, but not dangerously, by a ball which he received in his side. The morning of the 29th we remained on the field of battle. We had two routs to choose; that of Min-k-and that of Wilna. The road to Minsk is through a forest and uninhabitable marshes, and it would have been impossible for the army to subsist. The road to Wilnz on the contrary, is through a very fine country. The army without cavalry, with but little ammunition, very much fatigued with fifty days march, bringing after it, the sick and wounded of so many battles, required rest. The 30th, the head quarters were at Plechuits; the 1st of December at Slaiki, and the 3d at Moledetscho where the army received the first convoys from Wiloa. All the wounded officers and soldiers and every thing that encumbered us, such as baggage &c. were sent to Wilna. The result of the exposition just made, is, that it is necessary for the army to recruit itself, to remount the cavalry, to provide artillery and obtain provisions. Its greatest want is rest, The provisions and horses

have arrived. General Bourcier has already more than 20,000 horses in the different & pots. The artillery has repaired its loss. The generals, the officers and the soldiers, have suffered much with fatigue and want. Many have lost their baggage in consequence of the loss of their horses some by the ambuscades of the Cossacks. The Cossacks have taken many stragglers and engineers employed in making drafts, and wounded officers who marched without precaution, preferring to run risks, than to march with convoys. The reports of and soldiers who have most distinguished themselves, in the details of these memorable events. In all his movements, the emperor has marched in the middle of his guards, the cavalry commanded by marshall duke of Istria, and the infantry commanded by the dake of Dantzick. His majesty is satisfied with the good conduct that his guards have shown-they have always been ready to go wherever circum- we see a legislator gravely rise in the stances required but circumstances have united councils of the nation, to recomalways been such, that his simple presence has sufficed to inspire confidence and e

sure successa The Prince of Neufchatel, the grand marshall, the grand-matter of the horse, and all the aid-de-camps and military offi-cers of the household of the Emperor, have always accompanied his majestys

Our cavalry was so dismounted, that could scarcely unite the officers who had borses, to form four companies of 150 men each. The generals performed the duties of captains, and the colonels those of sub-officers. This squadron, commanded by general Grouchy, and under the di-rection of the King of Naples, never lost sight of the Emperor in all his motions. The health of his majesty was never better.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, PEB. 11, 1813

" Democritus, or the Laughing Philosopher," in answer to Senex inlast week's Maryland Republican, we think of too personal a nature to admit of a place in this paper. It is our wish to avoid personalities as much as possible, and we shall descend to them only when ompelled.

The committee of foreign relations have at length made their report, which embraces nothing but a view of the present state of our differences with Great-Britain. The following is the substance of a bill which accompanied the report :--

After the termination of the war by treaty, no person, not a natural born citizen of this country, or naturalized, or residing here at the time of the tree ty, and having previously declared his intention of becoming a citizen, can be employed as a seaman on board any American vessel, public or private.

selves as seemen on board any public reve sertificates of their naturalization; but have been scribbs in rec if on board any private vessel, to the collector of the district where she be-longs. The president is to give further which cannot fell to directions respecting the requisits proofs of nativity or citizenship. There shall be a list of the crew certified by the collector. No passenger, a subject of several years past, cannot, a foreign country, shall be admitted on a foreign country, shall be admitted on board any American vessel without a passport from the proper officers of government where such person belongs.

The consuls or commercial agents of in the opposition made by foreign and the properties of their schemes, however the consuls or commercial agents of in the opposition made by foreign and the properties of their schemes. foreign nations at peace with the U. S. may state objections against any subject or citizen of the nation they represent, from being employed on board any American vessel, and be present at the investigation of the proofs by the collector.-Every commander of a publie vessel, shall forfeit, on conviction, one thousand dollars for each person so unlawfully employed-The commander and owner of a private vessel shall each forfeit five hundred dollars for each foreigner received on board, contrary to the provisions of this law, although his name be entered on the certified list of the crew. Masters and commanders of public or private vessel shall be allowed to make up deficiencie in their crews, in any foreign port, by permission of the government thereof The employment of seamen to be reci procal between the United States and any other nation with which there is a treaty. The provisions of the law shall not extend to any nation which has prohibited American citizens from entering their vessels, or which shall suffer commanders of their public vessels to impress any person from on board an American vessel. Five years continued residence in the territory of the U. S. necessary, after the treaty, for citizenship.

The plan which Mr. Troup has sketched out for the conquest of Cana da in his speech on the new army bill, carries, in its appearance, something rather wild and extravagant. Another embargo, he thinks, would bring the enemy to our feet! " an embargo, rigidly executed, embracing as well the coasting as foreign trade."-As if the country had not been sufficiently cursed with measures of this nature; as if they had not been often enough tried by government to prove their futility, mend an embargo as the best m conquering an extensive country !-Have they not heretofore been found inefficient to coerce belligerents to respect our rights? Have they not accomulated miseries upon ourselves? It will be recollected that it was the embargo of 1807 that drove so many mariners from different parts of the Union, to abandon their country and enter into foriegn service-Some " worked their way to Halifax, and fled from the jaws of famine into the arms of the British navy," and afterwards made a part of that Madisonian, have beed very justly quesnumber of impressed seamen which has been loudly and hitterly complained about. The effects have been too sensibly felt, and are yet too fresh upon the minds of the people, to make them willingly submit to undergo another. Some other consequences which result ed from it were, to teach European nations that they could live without usto turn the course of trade into other channels—to impoverish and bankrupt they fall into the snare which we lay thousands and demoralize the citizens, by introducing among them a system of smuggling unknown before to this country. But the effects would be far keep our commerce safe at hame, while and abroad—give tenfold vigour to the by no means navel, for it was thought, previous to the first embarge, "that all man were fed at the opening of our band," and that by thesetening them that the people, how much so with starvation we might have them to might wish to see a respect

They must bear the borden of a grace, while the authors of the m are buoyed up by the confidence people. The failure of the war failure of the loss, is all attribute their opposition. Can it be suppr that they who oppose the war fr principle will embark th it? Ought a to be expected? But it is rather est ordinary, that a country inhabited to nearly eight millions of people, the majority of whom profess themselves de mocrats, and in favour of war, that a sufficient force cannot be raised to conquer's petty province of the enem of about 400,000 inhabitants While democrats who brawl loudest respec the indignities offered by the British to this government show such reluctance in entering the army, it certainly would be decorous in them to cease their chmours against federalists ; for they are not the authors of the evil, and should not be made accountable for its const

Quare. How would a word of con dolence from Joel Barlow, Mr. Madison's messenger, sound in the ear of Buonaparte if he should be so fortunals as to meet him at Wilna ?- Would be be willing to give up the millions of our merchants money he has had for safe-keeping, or will he wish to mke use of it by way of enabling him to prepare for another campaign ?

Democrats in favour of a Navy! Not long ago it was said, that the democrats had fallen so suddenly and vie ently in love with a navy, from the gallant exploits of some of our commanders, that they not only intended, by every possible exertion, to increase it from the national resources, but filewise from the funds of several states. South-Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania, seemed to vie with each other for the palm of liberality, for each was to present the United States with a 74, tude. The South-Carolina unfortunately grounded on a democratic bank, in the city, of Charleston; The Vivginia, we suppose, has been driven up high and dry in the Potomac, as she has not lately been heard of, and the Pennsylvania, stranded in the patriotic senate of that

A motion has lately been made in the legislature of Massachusetts to build a 74 for the government, but the motives of the mover, who is a redail tioned. A writer in a Boaton paper observes, that it is far from his wish to insinuate that there was a small game, of cunning to blayed off by this procould have reasoned thus " If the fedevalists oppose this motion, we shall ba clamorous about their inconsister cy; we shall make the welkin ring with their want of patriotism; but if for them, we shall remor them odists to the people for quadrapling the tree in one year, for an object which the democrats have always opposed Wa different new, says Mr. Troup-It would shall fay it all to governor Strong, who must approve the not if it passes, and the enemy would be harrassed by our to the house of representatives, a majo-privateers—distress the enemy at home rity of whom are federalists—we shall thevefore call it a federal measurewar—and facilitate the reduction of shall enlarge upon its cruelty at being Canada, by creating partial scarcity, if said when the people are so much opnorabsolute distress: These ideas are pressed by war." That this spould be

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ropu One deutin d with those of Euro hat there is acarcely that does not awaken selv interest, and have at est effect upon burselves. be the freedom purchased b and blood of our angestors, a who are struggling for is of the world; and imp ce to crown their arms The bulletin which Lav publish, exhibits but a se of the fallen greatness of I whose whole course through een one continued tissue of beachery and blood. Th which are occasioned in this his defeat, are as opposite one party view him as he re arge of all nations, are g themselves with the pro otal overthrow, and a remiveral peace—others pro is death would be the grea use that could befal this o reastonished that any sh It his disasters. To these I ha exclusive pleasure of fo fection for the tyrant hat every native born ci ntry, who values its int therfully units in anther the valour and hereism Every Cossack's bro decked with a wreath of nortal benours should be d agrative of their gal a every battle they have crest has been deeply co this stayed the torrent w approaching towards uni

For the Maryland (There was a time when it to thought a most cru erous struggle of a greefence of its liberty and is could not excite their syn ing ourselves upon our o cel too deep and lively a perselves from the crue perselves from the crue aprincipled tyrant. Wh latten commenced in Fre select in the success of its sized in the success or its implored every reverse of a befel them. For the libe people of Ireland from the ramy of England, the p invers of liberty have ofte and success to every people and success to every people dime, and ander what traces, who were contected and of every real America of every real America of many of our case or lifteen years again of every real and the district of any people to an every of the people of America start of any people to an every of the people of any people to an every of the people of any people to an every of the people of any people of

on the stocks. What, therefore, may idering that she has suffered so seprised if the contemplated 74 id meet with so heavy a broadside on public policy, that she must ulti-

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die attention seems almost erted from our own melan ation, to gaze on the passin Europe. Our destinies are so hat there is acarcely any occur e that does not awaken the most nely interest, and have at Jeant a reots effect upon ourselves. As we ve be the freedom purchased by the toil ad blood of our ancesters, as we look te its continuance, we ought to cherish the most fervent friendship for the Rusins who are struggling for the liberies of the world; and implore omni-potence to crown their arms with final The bulletin which we this publish, exhibits but a sorry pictore of the fallen greatness of Buomaparte, whose whole course through life has been one continued tissue of falsehood. treachery and blood. The emotions which are occasioned in this country by his defeat, are as opposite in their nabires as light from darkness—While surge of all nations, are congratulatthemselves with the prospect of his otal overthrow, and a restoration of salversal peace—others pronounce that his death would be the greatest mieforme that could befal this country, and are astonished that any should rejoice it his disasters. To these last we leave he exclusive pleasure of fostering their fection for the tyrant. We believe that every native born citizen of this ntry, who values its interest, would derfully units in anthems of praise the valour and heroism of the Russi-Every Cossack's brow should be decked with a wreath of glory-Imetal benours should be decreed them, porative of their gallant exploits. In every battle they have fought our erest has been deeply concerned, for this stayed the torrent which was fast

opproaching towards universal despois of several states. rginia and Pennsyle with each other for For the Maryland Gazette. ity for each was to There was a time when it would have sen thought a most cruel libel upon d States with a 74. countrymen, to suppose that a ge-rous struggle of a great nation, in frace of its liberty and independence, said not excite their sympathy. Prid-g carselves upon our own indepen-nce, it was believed that we could not relina unfortunately ocratic bank, in the

The Vivginia, we driven up high and leel too deep and lively an interest in leel too deep and lively an interest in the efforts of any other people to save demselves from the cruiel yoke of an apprincipled tyrant. When the revolution commenced in France, we related the expenses and c, as she has not latend the Pennsylvania, triotic senate of that sed in the success of its armies, and ately been made in lassachusetts to build rament, but the meir, who is a redaid eed very justly ques-

posed in the success of its armies, and deplored every reverse of fortune which belef them. For the liberation of the people of Ireland from the galling tynamy of England, the prayers of our many of England, the prayers of our lovers of liberty have often been heard, and success to every people, of whatever dima, and inder whatever circumtances, who were contending in the mass of mitignal independence, was the wish of every real American. Indeed, by adverting to the reactives and spectra of many of our patriots some sales or fifteen years ago, we will see, but it was considered the hounden duty of the people of America to did every fort of any people to assert their independence. in a Boaton paper far from his wish to was a small game layed off by this prohe honourable moses ed thus.... If the fehis motion, we shall out their inconsisten

This doctrine, once so fishionable, was one questioned, until the people of their questioned, until the people of pain reservably resolved to risque every hing in defence of their independence, and it resisting the daring and magilies schemes of the great Napoleonable to ensist a new of the Spanish "industrial" resolved us, the lovers of liberty and independence changed their sea, and Presched us, the lovers of liberty and independence changed their sea, and Presch victories were still maked in, and Prench disasters regreted. That he may succeed in the contest of Spain and Portugal is most among wished, although by such the people of this country would be the people of the best and new only seasing market for their fleur, and he surplus produce. Yet more, if an authorise principals was driven from it, and the principals was driven from it. ke the welkin ring of patriotism ; but if snare which he by Il render them odiate quadrapling the tare an object which the always opposed—We governor Strong, who not if it passes, and opresentatives, a majo-o federalista, we shall federal measure we n its cruelty at being Phat this yould be d is more than prois-rges would be so of

A SPECULATOR

For the Maryland Gazett.

According to recent accounts from Europe, the mighty warrior of France has at length been arrested in his career of bloodshed and conquest. He, whose veteran troops were ever to be victorious; who has been implously termed, because of a momentary sucmed, because of a momentary suc cess, "the favorite of Heaven?" to whose arms it was thought that all resistance must prove fruitless, now returns, if permitted to return at all, not laden either with spoil or with glory, but a vanquished and disgraced general. Politicians who have committed to menory the whole force of the conflicting parties, and who know with great exactness the strength and security of each, will speculate when the proba-ble result of another campaign, if Naoleon should escape from the territory fhis enemy and upon the effects which he great battles in Russia, and the slaughter of so many hundred thon sand of men, women and children, will have upon the affairs of Europe and America. To assist them in these speculations the following extracts from a discourse prepared by the late Bishop Horsley, in 1806, are sent for publication.

At this moment the world beholds with wonder and dismay the low born usurper of a great monarch's throne, raised by the hand of Provi-dence unquestionably, to an eminence of power and grandeur enjoyed by none since the subversion of the Roman empire; a man whose undaunted spirit and success in enterprise might throw a lustre over the meanest birth, while the profligacy of his private and the crimes of his public life would disgrace the noblest. When we see the imperial diadem circling this monster's brows—while we confess the hand of God in his elevation, let us not be tempt-ed to conclude from this, or other similar examples, that He who ruleth in the kingdom of men delights in such characters, or that he is even indifferent to the virtues and vices of men. It is not for his own sake that such a man is raised from the dung-hill on which he sprang, but for the good of God's faithful servants, who are the objects of his constant care and love even at the time when they are suffering under the tyrant's cruelty: for who can doubt hat the seven brethren and their mo ther were the objects of God's love, and their persecutor Antiochus Epiphanes of his hate? But such persons are raised up and permitted to indulge their fereign up and permitted to indulge their ferections passions, their ambition, their cruelty and their revenge, as the instruments of God's judgments for the reformation of his people; and when that purpose is answered, vengeance is arecuted upon them for their own crimes. "—When the nations of Europe shall break off their sins by rightcous-ness, the Corsican "shall be persecuted with the fury of our avenging God, and none shall hinder."

deuce, overruling the fortunes of men and nations, will moderate our excessive admiration of the virtues and talents of and nations, will moderate our excessive admiration of the virtues and talents of men, & particularly of the great achievements of bad men, which are always erroneously ascribed to their own high endowments. Great virtues and great talents being indeed the gifts of God, those on whom they are conferred are justly entitled to respect and honour: hut the giver is not to be forgotten—the centre and source of all perfection, to whom thanks and praise are primarily due even for those benefits which are conveyed to us through his highly favoured servants. But when the prilliant successes of bad men are ascribed to themselves, and they are admired for those very actions in which they are the most criminal, it is a most dangerous error, and often fatal to the interests of mankind; as in these very times, nothing has so much conduced to establish the power of the Corsican and multiply his successes, as the slavish fear of him which has seized the minds of men, growing out of an admiration of his boldness in enterprise on some occasions, and his hairbreadth escapes on others, which have raised in the many an opinion that he policeate such abilities, both in council and in the field, as render him an overmatch for all the statesmen and all the werriors of Europe insomech, that nothing can stand before him; whereas, in truth, it were easy to find causes of his extraordinary success in the talents.

and the inagnificance of all human afforts. Since every thing is settled by Providence according to God's own will, to what avail, it is said, is the interference of man?—Strange to tell this argument took with many who were not friends to the French cause. The fallacy of the argument lies in this, that it considers Providence by halves; it considers Providence as ordaining an end and effecting it without the use or the appointment at least of means: where as the true notion of Providence is, that God ordains the means with the end; God ordains the means with the end ; and the means which he employs are for the most part satural causes; and among them he makes men, acting without any knowledge of his secret will, from their own yiews as free agents, the instruments of his purpose.

" - With respect to the present crisis, if the will of God should be, that for the punishment of our sins the enemy should prevail against us, we must humble our elves under the dreadful visitation: but if, as we hope and trust, it is the will of God that the vile Corsican shall never set his foot upon our shores, the loyalty and valour of the country are, we trust, the appointed means of his exclusion.

"To us, who see the present moment

only, the government of the world will appear upon many occasions not conformable, in our judgments, formed upon limited and narrow views of things, to the maxims of distributive justice. see power and prosperity not at all proportioned to merit; for "the Most High, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men" men base by the turpitude of their wicked lives, more than by the obserrity of their original condition; while good kings are divested of their hereditary dominions, dethroned and murdered: insomuch, that if power, and prosperity were sure marks of the fa-your of God for those by whom they are possessed, the observation of the post impious as it seems, would too ofen be verified :

The conqueror is Heaven's favorite; but or " Just men approve and honour more the van

APPOINTMENTS By the governor & council of Maryland WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

Thomas Crampton, Adam Ott, William Yates, James M'Clain, Geo. Smith, Jacob Schnebly, Martin Kershner, Philip Meanes, John Bowles, James Prather, Robert Hughes, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, Lancelot Jacques, David Stephens, James D. Moore, John C. Cromwell, Daniel Rench, John Wilmer, Pater Seibert, John Barr, Christian mer, Peter Seibert, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hersbey, William Vanlear, Michael A. Finley, John Iravin, William Fitzhugh, jun. Robert Chancy, Isaac Housen, jun George Nichols, George Stonebreaker, Michael Stonebreaker.

Levy Court.

Matthew Vanlear, Zachariah Clagett,
William Fitzhugh, Thomas C. Brent,
John T. Mason, Martin Kershner, John

Harry.

Orphone Coura

Frisby Tilghman, Thomas B. Hall,
Alexander Neile.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

John Reed, Jesse Tomilnson, William Shaw, Andrew Brues, Benjamin Tomilnson, And Beall, John Rice, Thomas Cressp, Thomas Parkinson, Thomas Greenwell, Nicholas Gower, Thomas Greenwell, Nic mas Greenwell, Nicholas Gower, Thomas F. Brook, Robert Armstrong, Lenox Martin, John Burbridge, George P. Hinckle, John Scott, George Holfman, David Cox, James Tidball, James Prather, jun. George Robinstt, of Nathan, Thomas Blair, Patrick M Carty, Thomas B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas Dawson, Robert Abernathy, Thomas Wilson, jun. William Armstrong, Jonathan Arnold, Wm. Ridgely, Henry Wright, John Simkins, Evan Gwyan, Colmore Chapman.

Levy Court.

Joseph Cresap, William Shaw, John Tomlinson, David Holfman, sen. James Tidball, James Prather, jun. George Thistie

Orphans Court. Lenox Martin, Thomas Thistle, Goo

Married, at Dover, Del. on the 18th ult by the Rev. Mr. Dynnonougu, Mr. Jour Bapour of White Hall near this sity, to Miss Cuasanna C. Nixon.

Gen. Winchester, at the Miami Ra-

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Huffele, to his ferend in this city, dated on Wednesday last.

"It is with extraore pain I inform you, that on Saturday last, a flag came across from the English side with capts. Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment. express has been sent to gen. Dear-born, with this distressing intelligence, by Col. Porter commanding at this post."

Our correspondent informs us, extract is made, is from Maj. Noon, to his Excellency Governor Tompkine, and by him communicated to the Editors of the Albany Gazette for publication.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

Late and Important.

FRENCH & RUSSIANS. PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 8.

By the arrival of the fast sailing hip Ann Maria, Donaldson in 29 lays from Lisbon, the editor of the Freeman's Journal has been fayoured with the perusal of London papers to the 21st December, from which we have time only to make the following extracts :--Despatches had been received from

Lord Cathcart, dated the 23d and 25th Nov. containing an account of a continued series of victories and successes obtained by the Russians over the French. On the 9th Nov. Count Orloff Denizoff defeated a corps of the imperial guard under general Barraguay D'Hiliers; one division under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces; D'Hillier's division made a rapid retreat, and Angereau, brother to the Marshal, after losing 1000, surrendered the remainder 2000 men to captain Pargner .-On the 12th, a foraging party of the cavalry and artillery was attacked by the same officer, who killed 1500, made 1500 prisoners of these important corps and took 1000 prisoners and 400 carriages chiefly laden with stores. The French in their retreat from Smolensk, under Davoust were turned by a reinforcement under prince Galitzin, and after fighting the ight of despair gave up the day with the loss of two Generals, 58 Officers 9170 rank and file prisoners, 70pieces cannon and three standards .-The baton of Davoust was one of the trophies of this glorious day .--The loss of killed and wounded was immense; but the strongest feature of all was the presence of Buonaparte. When the day turned he

fled and left his army to their fate.

The French having quitted 6mes.
lenak, Marshal Kutusoff advanced in additional force to cut off the rear division of Ney. On the 17th Nov. about 3 in the afternoon, this memorable action began by an attack on the Russian line; the French under cover of a fog, advanced to the foot of the batteries; 40 pieces of cannon and the whole musketry of the line opened on them at the distance of 250 paces. Under this deluge of fire, they could nei-ther fight nor fly. A flag of truce was sent to gen. Millaradovitch, and at midnight the whole French corps of 12,000 men laid down their arms. The loss in the battle was enormous. Marshal Ney was wounded; he fled, & was pursued by the Constells across the Dnieper. Four gens, of division are said to have been wounded, & op-wards of 100 officers were among the prisoners. On the 13th Nov. count Wittgemtein, on the Dwina was attacked by Victor-the French were defeated with the loss of 3000 men. defeated with the loss of 3000 men, and retreated, pursued by the cavalry. It was said that fluorians the had shot himself on the night of the destruction of Ney's corps, but it was still more strongly reported that he had been dangerously wounded. Letters from Berlin mentioned that couriers had arrived in that city for the purpose of procuring the ty for the purpose of procuring the

Gen. Count Lambert, who commands the advanced guard of admiral Tchitchagult, has defeated Buonaparte's advanced guard, upder
Dombrouski, and made 3000 prisoners; the killed are in proportion.
Count Wittgenstein is at Copysse,
in communication with adm. Tchitchagoff. In his report of the 26th
Nov. he states that he had killed a
great number of the enemy and taken 800 prisoners.
Accounts from the grand army of
the 23d Nov. state that the Prince
of Smolensk was maroling on Osti

of Smelensk was maroling on Osti and Moghilow, parallel to Buona-parte's retreat. Nothing could pre-vent the junction of all the Russian

armies if necessary.

Captain Donaldson informs, that Lord Wellington was at Cadiz, and that his army were in winter quar-ters at Giudad Rodrigo.

THE SENATOR APPOINTED.

We congratulate the state of N. York and the union, on the appointment of the honograble Rurus King to the Senate of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March next. The services of this pre-eminent statesman have too long been lost to the public, by his voluntary retirement to private life; and we confidently hope that he will not decline the appointment, especially at a crisis like the present, when the brightest talents and the warmest patriotism, are required to save, if possible, our afflicted and sinking [N. Y. Spectator.]

Lancaster School.

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

February 11. Patriotic Naval Print.

Original to be seen at the Merchants Coffee House.

The publisher devotes half the profits of this Print as a contribution for the Widows and Orphans of those brave Tars who fall in de-Description of the Print.

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

The beaut ful Frigare United States as ready for sailing, the signal is up, and the last boat approaching the wharf

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

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

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

Editors of newspapers, who are disposed to ald the fund projected for the widows and orphase of the delenders of the country, will undoubtedly be pleased to give this notice occasional insertion.—The name of the sub-cribors will be pristed in a handstone form accompanied with a suitable incription in order that posterity may possess a record of the tailors triends and the patrons of the Fine Arts at

that posterity may possess a record of the sal-log triends and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the present time in America.

For Sale Thirty Blue Cloth | Thirty pair Stock Jackets. Thirty pair Panta And Thirty Cotton Shirts. Thirty pair Shoes,

JOHN SHAW. XAnnapolis, Jan. 21, 1813,

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & WEEMS

If at that day neither patristies as reasons of state would induce individuals to han goo their maney, can you expect them to do it now? Sir, you will not obtain it. It is impossible

It now remains to show that a revolution will follow, and the govern-ment be converted into a uffitary despotiam. And here again, Mr. Speaker, I will recur to facts delution. The sufferings and patriotism of the revolutionary army are well known—But their patriotism was tried to the utmost point of en-durance. To shew this, I will read a passage from a memorial presented by the army, to congress, in December, 1782.

" Our distresses are now brought to a point-we have borne all that men can bear-our property is expended-our private resources are at an end-and our friends are wearied out with our incessant applications. We therefore, most seriously and earnestly beg that a supply of money may be forwarded to the army as goon as possible. The uneasiness of the soldiers for want of pay, is great and dangerous; and further experiments on their patience

may have fatal effects." Well, sir, what followed? Why, on the 10th of March (then) next, the famous anonymous letter, written, if fame does not belie him, by the very man, who is to have the direction of your war operations, was industriously circulated through the army. A flame was kindled, which nothing but the commanding influence of Washington, aided by his general officers, could have ex-

tinguished.

Let us, Mr. Chairman, learn wis dom by experience. If you will have an army, for Heaven's sake make prompt and effectual provision for their pay and subsistence. Depend not upon loans. Expose not again the liberties of your country. At the head of your army, you will not have a Washington; you will not have soldiers accuated by the same motives of patriotism; you will not have the same apology for neglecting to pay them. They will commence by complaints; they will load your table with petitions, which though just, you will not have it in your power to grant; they will take justice into their own hands, and under some popular leader, after scenes of horror, devastation and blood, they will convert your government into a military despotism.

I am aware, that it will be said. that it is intended to provide a sysof revenue for this I doubt not the intention, but I do & must doubt the execution. With this intention, as we were informed, such a system was reported at the last session. Why was it not then adopted? Why has it not been act-ed on at this? These, are ques-tions, which it is not for me to answer. The public must and will judge for themselves. Thus much, I may say, that the reasons which have hitherto prevented the adoption of such a system, will not only continue to operate, but will in-

Mr. Chairman, I will detain you but a moment longer. I have always been opposed to this war. I am now opposed to its continuance. The responsibility, therefore, for its faith-ful prosecution, and successful termination, rests not on me. I am, however, equally interested in the event, with those who made it; and I call upon them, as they regard the interest, the happiness and future welfare of the country, to take rea-sonable and effectual measures for the preservation of the public cre-

Do not, by rashness, or extrava-sance, bring our excellent constitu-tion into disrepute. A constitution tion into disrepute. A constitution the great excellence of which consists, in a wise, faithful, provident and impartial administration. A constitution, which under the suspices of a Washington, is calculated to diffuse happiness throughout the community; to give to agriculture, a rich reward for its labors; to manufactures, encouragement; and to commerce, extension and protection.

Hat, six a constitution, which under the community is a constitution, which under the constitution is a constitution.

ment, they will have nothing more

Mr. Chairman, we have received from our Fathers, a rich and valuable nheritance, we are bound to transmit it to our children, as valuable at least as we received it. Let us not then, encumber it, with a mortgage of ours, which it will not be in their

power to redeem.
The question was then taken on Your army, of course, will not be The question was then taken on punctually paid, and public credit Mr. Bigelow's motion by ayes and noes, and determined as follows ayes 23, nocs 61.

The question was then put to fill the first blank with the word "sixteen," and carried.

SALE.

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

THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Anapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. Jona. Waters to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of

the late Allen Quynn, Esq.

Samuel Ridout,

Richard T. Lowndes, part which belongs to Tasker's rep. John Golder } Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's beirs Feb. 4th, 1813.

A credit of twelve months will be al lowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. 3t. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER

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

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1813.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS. Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled,
"An ad authorising a subscription for the old
six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on
the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the
Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and
will continue open till the 17th day of March
next, for receiving subscriptions of the old signext, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bear-ing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of aix per centum per annum, payable quar-ter-yearly, for the unredeemed amount of prin-cipal of the old rix per cent. and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respec-tively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprie tor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

20 Albert Gallatin.

Land for Sale.

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

Sept. 24, 1812.

Sept. 24, 1812. I will sell the plantation on which I now re

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain Rosear Deserv, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for set-tlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment. Augusta Denny, Admr's. December 31.

For Sale & Hire,

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

[an 28. Bennett Durisall.]

Just Published,

GEORGE SHAW, & CO.
BATAN'S DEVICES EXPOSED, In four Sermons.

To which is added
THE DAILY DUTIES OF A
CHRISTIAN.
Price 37 1-2 cents.

in Council

of this walks as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts," and the act, entitled "An act to after, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," he published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American Baltimore. Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Republican, George-town; McIsheimer's German Paper, and the Frederick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

AN ACT To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of govern-ment of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into elec-

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great inconce has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Alle-

gany county, for remedy whereof

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

And be it enucted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into

eight separate districts.

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

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince George's coun-

ty into election districts.

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

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

And be it enacted. That Prince-

George's county shall be divided into tional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third and fifth And be it enacted, That if this act

shall be confirmed by the general as-sembly of Maryland, after the next elec-tion of delegates, in the first session af-ter such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case the act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as part of said constituti-on and form of government, to all in-tents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstand-ing.

City Bank of Baltimore.

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

January 14, 1813.

5

For Sale

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

October 29. NOTICE.

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

William Foxor 1923.

January 7, 1813.

WANTED. A person to undertake the making of COPPERAS: Any one competent to the work, on a targe scale, may be accommodated with a valuable situation Apply to the Editor.

Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1813.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. Anne-Arundel County

Anne-Arundel County, se.

On application to me the subscriber in the second of Anne-Arundel county court, as an according indige for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Besta in 1 toward of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of saidly implication, and the several supplements riset to, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a tchedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can accurate them, being annexed to his petition; and having saidsfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for dely, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I so thereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lussy be discharged from confinement, a that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three mouths successively before the third Monday in April pest, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said acts as prayed for Given under my hand this seventh day of Jamery, eighteen hundred and thirteen Richard H. Harwood.

State Of Maryland, Sc.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Mac cubbin, executor of the last will and testapent of Gasaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arondel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Ga-

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphana court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the aubscriber, on with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of Odober next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sth day of January, 1813.
Samuel Maccubbin,

Executor with will annexed

State of Maryland, sc. ON application by perition of Thomas Sell-man, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is order-ed, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Mary-

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

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

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

20,000 Dollars-Cash!

Now affoat in the Potomak and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class. I prize of do. 5.000 1 do. 100 Besides the following Stationary Prizes: 1 prize of # 15,000 10,000 do. 5,000 do. do. 1,000 10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1.2 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$ 9. TICKETS & SHARES Sold by Joseph Milligan,
Book-seller, George-town.

Wind sold a great part of the Capital

Prizes in the first class.

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

Potomac Company. AT a meeting of the Press. nt and Directors of the Potomac Company, held at George-Town, on the 20th day of January, 1812.

Town, on the 20th day of January, 1813, present

Charles Simms, president,
John Maion,
Alle Williams,
B. Directors,
B. George Peter,
It appearing to the board from the terms of the resolution of the legislature of the state of Maryland, at their late session, that the manner of the loan of thiery thousand dollars proposed to be made to the company at the petulon of the president and directors, is such as requires the consideration of the company assembled in peneral meeting.

Resolved. That a meeting of the stock-holders of the Potomac Company be appointed to be held at the Union Tavern in George-town, on Manday the 22d of February next, at cleven o'clock.

Joseph Brewer, Tradeurer January 28.

WANTED

A YOU'TH of about 10 or 17 years a sge, who writes a good hand and uniterstands. Arithmetic, ro, attend in a store, I squire at the Gazotte Office.

on the thard Mossay of April ne purpose of recommending a synus-benefit, and to show cause, if any why the said Danzy Brown should the benefit of the sets as prayed for der cay this asst day of Nevro Richard H. He

Anne-Arundel County Court, Se ber Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anna del county court, by petition in writing sare P. Peanex, of fall nomey, pray torself of the act for the relief of sind tolvent debtors, passed at November Se eighteen hundred and five, and the serre plements thereto, upon the terms mession eighteen hundred and five, and the everal replements thereto, upon the terms meetined it the said act, and the supplements there selected of his property, and a left of his orditors, on early as far as he can assent them, together with the assent of more that two thirds of them in value to his obtains the benefit of said act, being annead to he said perition; and the said court being canada by competent restimony, that he has readed it the state of Maryland for the period of my years immediately preceding his applicate, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is herefore under and adjudged that the faid Joseph P. Perr, by cauling a copy of this order to be infend in the Maryland Garette, once a week for the fuccessive months, before the third Meetin of April near, give notice to his creditors a appear before the said county cours, to be bell at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, he the purpole of recommending a trudge fatheir benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shains that the benefit of said act and its supplications as prayed.

Test.

WM. S. GRBEN, Cit. Test.

c. 31, 1812. Anne-Arundel County, sc.

WM. S. GREEN, CIL

ON application to me, the subscriber, is the recess of Anna-Arundel county court, as a associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Barriand of an ad for the relief of syndry insolvent opiors, passed at November sension, eighteen had dred and five, and the several supplement thereto, on the terms mentioned to the said con a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can accrusi them, bring annexed to his petition; and had a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascernish them, being annexed to his petition; and he said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in he state of Maryland for the period of two sensimmediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Atme Arithdel consty having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the aid William Barnes having given sofficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Aroudd county court, to answer such allegations as my be made against him by his creditors: 1 to therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonent, and that he (by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in one of the public assupapers in the city of Annapolis, every weak for three months accessively, before the third Monday in April nest,) give notice to his reditors to appear before Anne-Aroundel county court on the said third Monday in April nest, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purper of recommending a trustee for their beard, and to shew cause, if any they have, shy the said William Barnes should not have my benefit of the said all and supplements as priped. Given under, my hand this acta day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

Richard Ridgely Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, SC.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, at an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of George W. Parkers, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insevent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in and act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his cruitors, on eath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has a sided two years in the state of Maryland in mediately preceding the time of his application having also stated in his petition that he in in confinement as debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George We Parker be discharged from imprisonment, as by causing a nopy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months and essayed, before the fourth, Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on me said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommendating a traiter for the benefit, and to shaw count, if any they have the benefit of the side as prayed for Given made my hand this right day of Janeary.

Richard H. Harwood.

Augustus Uz.

Respectfully informs the Citize mapole, that at the earnest solicitations of the most respectable inhabitan

JONAS GREEN, HURGE-STREET, ANNAPO Tree Dollars pe EIGN INTELLIGE

dana Maria, Donald dat Philadelphia in 29 de

Gazette Extraordinar

Foreign Office, De Despatches of which the the by Viscount Castleres his majesty's principal es of State, from Gen. sundor extraordinary and ntiary to the Emperor of ated at St. Petersburgh, ad 25th Nov. 1812,

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 25 Y LORD, In my despatch of the 1 had the honor to detail s

tions of Marshal Kutusoff' d come to my knowledge th of November; since o report has been received usted to General Plate eld marshal had calculated rasnoison on the 14th in w wersts of that place I eard that his head quarte tablished there on the 1 st despatch of the latter ounces his intention of f journal of the preced thich will contain imporas, but it has not yet be of Denizoff being advan-bads towards Smolensk ar eceived intelligence of f French corps from S he direction of Kalonga, f fresh troops intende ifferent regiments of gu orce was under the co eneral Barraguay d'Hill rith him General Char ing Gen. Angereau, bro parshal of that name. fasvin, Lakoff & Dolgomi osition of attack was i

> he result was, that the harpentier was nearly co hat of Baraguay D'Hillie tly heard a cannonad hours in the quarter eau's division made goo Smolensk, and that orps of 3000 men, after one third of their own their arms, and o captain Phigner, w 500 men, and who app conducted this affair wit tress and gallantry. In this corps were two of cayalry, well mounte

> ade by three partisan

anded by captain Seala

Davidoff, and captain

oners amounted to one housand rank and file, ho capitulated stated heir murch by that rouses another communic fraction of Kalonga; aware of the retres

Since this affair, three ore, upwards of two n and four thouse are been taken near S the parties are not yet. On the 14th inst. G Wittgenstein was attached and Victor, who had on him the other side of The enemy was repulled of the enemy was repulled of from two to so as pursued the next intreat towards. Sans risoners were taken only to enclose a configuration of the enclose and the enclose a configuration of the enclose and the enclose a configuration of the enclose and the enclose and the enclose and the enclose a configuration of the enclose and the

othing material of till the 18th, who tein was joined b the sid-de-camp t Ty, who had her Tchirchagoff

TED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars po Annum

EIGN INTELLIGENCE dans Maria, Donaldson, ar-lat Philadelphia in 30 days from

Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 16.

Despatches of which the followare copies, were received last his majesty's principal Secreta-es of State, from Gen. Viscount atheart, K. B. his majesty's emntiary to the Emperor of Russia, and at St. Petersburgh, the 23d od 25th Nov. 1812.

8t. Petersburgh, Nov. 23, 1812.

Y LORD. In my despatch of the 15th inst. had the honor to detail such opertions of Marshal Kutusoff's army as ad come to my knowledge up to the th of November; since that date e report has been received of the orther proceedings of the corps eneld marshal had calculated to reach rasnoison on the 14th inst. but al-I. S. GREEN, CIL

ranoison on the 14th inst. but albough he had approached within a
sw wersts of that place I have not
eard that his head quarters were etablished there on the 16th. His
at despatch of the latter date anounces his intention of forwarding
journal of the preceding days,
which will contain important relatios, but it has not yet been receivel County, sc e, the subscriber, is the el county bourt, as in third judicial district of a writing of Walling, praying the benefic of aunity incolvent dose to sension, eighteen as he several supplementationed in the said conjectly, and a list of his far as he can ascruis to his petition; and he having satisfied me by mat he has resided in the the period of two peter this his application, and of Anne-Arustel consat the said petitioner is debt only, and the may given saffucient security arance at Anne-Arustel or such allegations as may by his creditors t less judge, that the said Wallegad from his imprisoration of the public structured of the public structured from his report of the public structured from the first one of the first of the first one of the first of the first of the first one of the first of the first one of the first one of the first of the first one of the d. On the 9th of Nov. Count Orof Denizoff being advanced on the pads towards Smolensk and Krasnoi, sceived intelligence of the march of French corps from Smolensk in the direction of Kalonga, composed of fresh troops intended for the iferent regiments of guards; this serent regiments of guards; this once was under the command of Seneral Barraguay d'Hillier, having ith him General Charpentier and leig Gen. Angereau, brother to the markal of that name. They were istributed in the three villages of lavin, Lakoff & Dolgomust. A dis-osition of attack was immediately hours in the quarters of Angeau's division made good his retreat orps of 3000 men, after losing near

> ess and gallantry. In this corps were two squadrons cavalry, well mounted. The priers amounted to one general sixstaff and other officers, and two housand rank and file. The officers the capitulated stated the object of beir march by that route, was to out another communication in the frection of Kalonga; they were at aware of the retreat of their ar-

Since this affair, three general ofannon and four thousand prisoners are been taken near Smolensk, but On the 14th inst. General Count Wittgenstein was attacked by mar-mal Victor, who had orders to drive him the other side of the Dwipa.—

og material occurred at this the 18th, when count Witt-was Joined by colonel Cher-iid-de-camp to his function

stein's position. In the course of this expedition, the Cot, had the singular good fortune to rescue major general baren Winsingerode and his aid-decamp, captain Narishkin, between Wilna and Minsk, they were proceeding towards the frontier, under an escort of gens d'armes and had been marked took them.

Description in the course of this jutant General Count Orgeroff, at tacked a detachment of the enemy remained also this day in the village of Usoff.

Adjutant general count Orless Denizoff also sent in two generals of the division of general Almirac, and a brigadier general Bart, with an account of his having taken 20 pieces of cannon, near the town of the course of the an eacors of gens d'armes and had been marched from Verres, where rey were presented to Buonaparte, with the French guards under charge

Colonel Chernichef also took three couriers, one coming from, and the other two going to Paris. From these sources of intelligence it is ascertained, that Buonsparte was at Smolensk on the 13th inst.

Adm. Tchichagoff intended according to his route to arrive at Minak on the 17th inst.

Col. Chernichef arrived at the palace yesterday, accompanied by the prisoners he had released, and bringing with him the intercepted despatches-Those from Paris contain nothing but military plans and

The expedition of col. Chernichef was a continued and extraordinary exertion, he having marched 700 wersts in 5 days, and swam across everal rivers.

It is stated, but no official report has been received, that gen. Sachen has been left with a detachment to observe Prince Schwartzenberg, and that gen. Eartel has advanced to and occapied Mobiloff.

I have the honour, &c. CATHCART. (Signed)

JAMICH, NOV. 15, 1812.

MY LORD. I am very happy to inform your lordship, that Victor failed in fulfiling the orders which he received from Buonaparte, to drive Count Wittgenstein behind the Dwina .-He attacked yesterday morning.— Count Witgenstein ordered the advanced guard to retire to the positily manner; they retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire as if it were in field day. In the position the French were received by a well directed fire from the artillery, by which they must have lost a great number in killed & wounded, I suppose between two and three thousand. The firing only ceased about seven in the evening. The French had made strong demonstration on both wings, but the centre was chiefboth wings, but the centre was chief both wings, but the centre was chief both wings, but the centre was chief by captain Seslavin, Colon-lavidoff, and captain Phigner.—
The result was, that the corps under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces, hat of Baraguay D'Hillier having palacely heard a capponade for sever-

The new raised militia vie with the oldest regiments. One battalion of Smolensk, and that Angereau's this militia being with the advanced guard, on resciving orders to fall back, first refused to do so, saying the Emperor had not sent them there own their arms, and capitulated the Emperor had not sent them there to captain Phigner, who had not to retire, but to advance and beat the enemy, which they were willing tonducted this affair with infinite ad-

1 have, &c. &c. DONBERG. (Signed)

Extract of the journal of the operations of different corps of the army under the command of the field marshal Prince Kutusoff from the 11th to the 14th of Nov.

On the 11th November Gen. Mil. laradovitch reports, that on the 9th the advanced guard under his com-mand was to be at the village of Alxexecoly; the next day at that of Ya-koff. Licutenant General Shapper-lef reports that a detachment sent by him on the 29th met a body of the enemy and drove it out of Elnee; part of the Don Cossacks pursued it lage of Kovisoff, and learning that on the Smoleusk road. The head the enemy was within half a werst quarters of the army were this day of that place, he detached a squad-

at the village of Loneoff.

November 12.

Lieut. Gep. Count Orloff Deni-Incomer and of the Dwina.

Incomer and of the Dwina.

Incomer and the common and successful towards Sanno, when 600 and cavalry and artillery depot were discovers were taken. I have the cavalry and artillery depot were discovers and took for Smolensk to Krasnol to reconnoitre the enemy, which test to reconnoitre the enemy to reconnoitre the enemy.

Detachments under Col. Prince Radbolk, and one sent by Maj. Gen. Carpe, made upwards of one hundred prisoners.

Gen. Millaradovitch reports on the 12th Nov. that Major General Neoff had made one hundred and fif-

ty prisoners at Charvanaoff.

Major General Valosdini reports,
that Col. Kreigunobski defeated a detachment of seven hundred men un-der Maj. Aberjeu, killed a part and making prisoners the remainder, three hundred and seventy men eighteen officers, and one staff surgeon.

Major General Platoff reports on the 9th of Nov. that having pursu-ed Beauharnois's corps, he came up with it at the river Bone, near the estate called Yandsoff, and without Every me regarding the advantages of his position, he attacked the enemy; on this occasion, besides numbers of killed and wounded he took 30 pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners .-He further reports that during the pursuit of Beauharnois's corps on the 8th of Nov. 69 guns were taken, and not 62 as formerly reported. Gen. Platoff is now pursuing the remains of the same corps.

attacked the enemy on their march to officers.

Nov. 14 .- Admiral Tchichagoff reports on the 11th inst. having left in the principality of Warsaw, a corps under General Sachen. He marched with the remainder to Prethrough Glouim and Neswich to Minsk, where he proposed to arrive about the 17th or 19th of Nov. that he had sent orders to Major General march upon the same point. The former from Volhynie by Pinsk the latter from Mozern by Luisk, and that he will not fail to dispatch parties of light troops on the side of Wilna, to keep up the communication with detachments on that flank. that place,

Intelligence having been received from some French artillery prisoners, of the places where the enemy had concealed cannon and arms near head quarters of the day at the village of Ushoff.

November 15. Major General Platoff reports of the 11th inst. that Beauharnois's corps having turned from Duckotochina road towards Smolensk he continues to surround it, and cut off all

provisions and forage.

Adjutant General Count Orderoff reports, under the date of the 14th of Nov. that he attacked the village of Krasnoi, the yagers disregarding the fire of grape, attacked the enemy's columns with their bayonets, and after a combat in which our artillery and cavalry were also engaged took possession of the town; but observing strong columns of the e-nemy moving from Smolensk upon Krasnoi, they fell back three wersts to the farm of Kulkoff. In this affair one colonel and 250 rank and file

Lt. Gen. Count Osterman Tolstoy ron of the Kilmopoisky regiment,

the road from Smolensk to Krasnoi Krasnoi, detached thither lieut. gen. to reconnoitre the enemy, which te Prince Galitzen. The enemy, conturned having made seventeen pri-

St. Petersburg, New. 27, 1813. My Long, In addition to my despatch of the

22d inst. I have the happiness to inclose a translation of reports which have been received from field marshal Prince Kutusoff of the 10th and 20th inst. containing the details of the total defeat of the divisions of the French army under the commands of marshal Davoust and Ney. Near In o 200 cannon and 20,000 prisoners have been taken. In these affairs

Every measure of precaution, that could be thought of at this distance has been provided for by the Empehas been provided for by the Emperor, to prevent the escape of the enemy; and it appears that every exertion has been made by the comexertion has been made by the com-manders of Smolensk. Buonaparte has probably sent forward his favorite guards, the Polish divisions and part of the Italian; but if admiral Tchichagoff has arrived at his ground it does not appear this corps would Adjutant General Orloff Denizoff escape to the frontier.

The display of force before gen. Krasnoi, killed 500 and took 400 on count Wittgenstein's post, after the the 12th inst. The next day he took attack, was probably with intention some prisoners some of which were to favour the movement of the corps

which have marched to Minsk.

It is not at all improbable that part of Victor's corps may have taken the same direction.

Gen. Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalry formerly under gen. yau, intending to pursue his march Winzingerode, for the present commanded by maj. gen. Kutusoff, who has made a most rapid march to Ba-binowitch, where he arrived time enough on the 18th, to receive 400 Leiders and Lieut. Gen. Earlle to prisoners from one of the French

tonly blew up the venerable cathedral of Smolensk before they left

Te Deum has been sung in the great eathedral, in the presence of their imperial majesties and the whole court ; the Baton de Mares-Boldinsky monastry, 27 cannon, 5 or | chal, of Marshal Davoust, and such 6000 stand of arms 500 sabres and of the eagles and colours taken in amounting to 112 pieces. 15,000 shells have been dug out. The the last affair as are already arrived Letter of gen. count Platoff to the head quarters of the army were this here were previously brought to the General Field Marshal, dated cathedral, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already

deposited.

I have the honour, &c. (Signed) CATHCART. The Commander in Chief, General Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from his headquarters, at the village of Dubrevo, submits to his imperial majesty the two following reports.

First Report, dated 13th November.
After the battle near Viasma of the 22d October, my army made every effort to turn, if not all the enemy's corps, at least his advanced guard, on the road from Jelna to Krasnoi, in which it completely succeeded on the 17th and 18th No-

The 16th Nov. the army made a movement by advancing five wersts, as far as the town of Krasnoi. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy, who were completely defeated by lient, gen. Onverow. On this occasion we became masters of one standard, some cannon, and made a

great number of prisoners, one of whom was a general. Gen. Millaradovitch, commanding the advanced guard with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of ca-valry, perceiving the corps command-Rusgeneim, he sent a patrole upon ed by marshal Davoust advanced near stores.

Two corps of Gen. Millaradovitch advanced to the village of Ivergroff.

The same day, count Osterman Tolstoy sent the Pskofki regiment of dragoons to examine the state of the village of Ivergroff.

The army bailed.

November 13.

Captain Nascbokin of the hussans of the guards, datached by the Nd. five officers and 290 men.

Captain Nascbokin of the hussans of the guards, datached by the Nd. five officers and 290 men.

The battle bated the whole day a the cremy were completely defeated and dispersed in the neighbouring wood for a distance of 5 wersts, along the banks of the Dnieper, thus the corps of gen. Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoners 2 generals, 58 officers, 9170 men, 70 cannon, 3 standards, and taken the baton of marshal Davount. marshal Davoust.

On the 17th Nov. being informed that the corps of marshal Ney, forming the rear guard of the enemy, was moving in the road leading to Krasnoi, I made following disposi-

SECOND REPORT. In order to obtain a certain victory over marshal Ney, and to cut off entirely his communication with the Buonaparte is stated to have been with marshal Davoust's corps, in the night from the 16th to the 17th and to have left the field of battle at marshal's advance, and to take a position near the villages of Syrenhenic and Tcherniska. Maj. gen. Lour-koskoi perceived about three in the were close to our batteries. The enemy attempting in vain to pierce through our lines, received at the distance of 250 pares a general dis-charge of musketry and of 40 pieces of cannon; the effect of this fire upon the enemy was extremely fatal-Finding he had no hope of escaping, he at length sent a flag of truce to gen. Millaradovitch. At midnight the whole corps d'armée of the enemy, amounting to 12,000 men were obliged to lay down their arms. All their artillery, in number 27 pieces of cannon, all the baggage and military chests, were the fruits of our victory. In the number of prisoners are above 100 officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney, was wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was pursued by the Cossacks beyond the Dnieper. The loss of the enemy is enormous; according to the report of the prisoners, four generals of division were wounded. We have not lost above 500 men in killed and wounded.

The army is at present at Kras-noi, and the advanced guard at Dowbrowna, from whence we shall follow the movements of the enemy.

Gen. Platoff, informs me by a private letter annexed, that the enemy left behind him, 17 wersts, from Smolensk, a great quantity of artillery

Nov. 7. After the signature of my report to your highness, capt. Parkin arrived with the rations and states that at the distance of 17 wersts from Smolensk, in the great road, he had counted 112 cannon, besides a great number of tumbrils and carriages. I am not able to send your highness a report in form, not having received it from the governor of Smoleusk. I join the unanimous voice of the troops in pronouncing, Hourra! your most serene highness !

LONDON, DEC. 20.

By the Zepbyr, from Santander, dispatches, it is said, have been re-ceived, addressed to government by Sir Home Popham; and if we are correctly informed, their contents are peculiarly interesting. It is said that gen. Gaffarelli, who succeeded Marmont in the command of the army of Portugal, has withdrawn with the force under his orders into-France.

Among the many reports that speculation on the fate of Buenaparte has engendered, there is one stating that two officers had lately reached Paris from the army, who related an account of Buonsparte's having been shot by Berthier; but these gentlemen were immediately arrested by the police, and imprisoned as disse-

Richard Ridgely lel County, sc.

ichard II. Harwood stus Uz

MARYLAND GAZETT SEPORIS, CHURSDAY, SES. 18, 1813. EXECUTIVE DISCRETION !

Has it then become necessary to re-

ieve culprits for the purpose of makg them soldiers, even snatch them om the gullone with a proviso that they join the army ? For the honour of the country we should hope not .- But it appears, that Gov. Tompkins of New-York, the commander in chief of all the military forces of that state, has pardoned a man, who was sentenced to four years confinement in the penitentiary for horse-stealing, upon the express condition " that he enlist in the army of the United States and serve therein during the term of five years!" If instances of this superabundant clemenby had been numerous, it would cease any longer to becasion surprize that the recruiting service had not generally sucseeded better. Government might call on "all men of patriotism," and pour out to them the treasury in more copious streams, it could not raise their military ardour sufficient to overcome the prejudice that would arise, from the reflection that they must march side by side, and from necessity associate with, convicted felons. Conduct like this merits severe animadversion; for while it discourages the respectable yeomanry and labourers of the country from enlisting, it fills the army with men whose bosoms from the nature of things, cannot be fired with that patriotism which leads an exalted spirit to the cannon's mouth in defence of his country. Let the governors and rulers of the land be mindful lest they trifle with the sacred trusts reposed in their hands.

THE WAR.

The manner in which this war has been conducted, must ever hold an exalted place in the catalogue of remarkable events. In the first place, it was declared under the most unpropitious vircumstances, without any of the means for carrying it on. After nearly a year's experience, government find themselves reduced to the necessity, from its unpopularity, to make overtures for peace. In vain have they attempted to rally men of patriotism to their standard, not only by endeavouring to flatter their pride, but by representing the golden prospects in the most fascinating colours. Without a navy to cope with the mistress of the seas, an army to contend against a powerful force of veterans, or resources to supply the exigencies of government, the nation was that disgrace and disaster would attach to this precipitate act? But so sanguine were the democrats of success, that they ventured to predict the immediate downfall of the British power on this continent, as soon as that great war leader, gen. Hull, stepped upon their soil. We will not enumerate the many unfortunate events which have grown out of this war, but suffice it to say, that it has impressed a stain upon our national character, which many years cannot obliterate, and which final victory itself cannot wipe away.

Departed this life on Friday the 29th ult. at his scat in Anne-Arundel county, Doctor CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, in the sixty second year of

his age.

Of such a man and such a loss it is difficult to speak in terms of adequate distinction and regret. His long established character, extensive usefulness and genuine hospitality, had rendered the name of the deceased familiar throughout the state, and commanded a sentiment of general respect and esteem.

Dr. Warfield was conspicuous among the earliest and most decided patriots in this state who expoused and supported the cause of independence; and he adhered with his latest breath to those great principles of the revolution, which were established and illustrated by the valour and wisdom of Washington.

In an arduous course of practice for apwards of forty two years, Dr. Warfield's skill and benevolence as a Physician were equally attested and approved. He had been a member of the board of examiners of the medical faculty since the second war of its organization; and his professional characterists.

darriand inthly established at Balti

man of liberal and independen the and inflexible integrity, he enjoy-ir a high degree the confidence and fections of the neighboring country whom his worth was specially he red, and to whom memory will be d, and to whom memory will be endeared in grateful recollection of his services. An ardent and stedfast friend, an excellent and indulgent father, a just and charitable neighbor, a faithful and sealous patriot, Dr. Warfield has left to his family and the community the received of the community that the community the received of the community the received of the community that the community the community the received of the community that the community that the community the community that the c munity the precious legacy of virtuous and beneficial example, as the best con-solations that can be suggested for a loss which is not to be repaired, and which will be extensively felt and sincerely de-

From the United States Gazette.

copy from the Richmond Enquirer,

leading Jeffersonian paper, it ap-

pears that the legislature of the

great and powerful state of Virginia,

By an article which we this day

state which was so eager for entering into this war, and so prompt in supplying officers both in the army and the cabinet, for carrying it on, have utterly refused to aid their favorite Madison with the loan of a single dollar, though they know that loans constitute the only means contemplated for the prosecution of the war; and in the face too of a resolution adopted almost unanimously at the last session, pledging their " lives, fortunes and sacred bonour, for this very purpose. One of two inferences must inevitably be drawn from this fact. Either the Virginia Legislature were merely gasconading when they pledged their fortunes and the other marketable commodities mentioned, and intended to take no other share in the controversy than a liberal participation in the honours and emoluments; or else they have since become disgusted with the feeble and miserable manner in which the business has been conducted, and have, in consequence resolved to withhold any gratuitous aid. If the latter be the fact, their conduct is perfectly consistent with good sense and sound principle, and ought to be imitated by all who entertain similar sentiments. Every one who disapproves of this war or of the manner of carrying it on, is guilty of treachery to his country y any voluntary contributions, by which the government would be enabled to proceed in their ruinous caeer. There are men who deem it duty to exercise their right of suffrage in opposition to the present rulers, but who, from motives which we are unable to account for, find no difficulty in strengthening the hands of those very rulers by voluntary contributions of money and personal service. To such, we would recommend a strict and conscientious scrutiny into their own minds, plunged precipitately into a war. What with a view to discover, every man else could reasonably be expected, than for himself, whether he is actuated such motives as a real lover of the welfare of his country would willingly avow. Those who honestly believe in the propriety of the war, and approve of the manner in which it is prosecuted, are bound in conscience to contribute liberally, for its support ; and if this description of men comprises a large majority of the community, as is alleged by the government party, there can be no occasion to call upon others for any thing beyond the legal, constitutional exactions, which may be demanded by the government, and will be paid by every good citizen without either murmur or complaint. If loans or other gratuities are wanted by the administration, let them call upon Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, the new states in the south and the west, and upon such statesmen in our commercial cities as as-semble in the state-house yard or the park, and vote away their lives and fortunes in support of their par-ty; but instead of exposing either the one or the other in the service of their country, obtain safe and comfortable retreats for their lives in the house of representatives or

alf of this commonwealth, to the government of the United States to be applied to building a ship of the time or other wessel of war for the use of the

On motion, the words in Isalicks were stricken out, and the object confined to a mere loan to the United States-Messrs. Archer, Bar-beur and Pope advocated the resolu-tion-Messrs, Leigh, Upshur, Mercer and Blackburn opposed it. The argument took a wide range.

The foes of the resolution dwelt upon the impropriety of borrowing the money of the banks according to the terms which had been suggested -they said that it would be stripping the state of the means of self defence-that it was improper for the state to be propping, by such subsidiary aids the general government-that an administration hereafter obnoxious to the majority of the people might put at defiance the voice of the people at large by drawing their resources from particular sections of the country-and that it was weakening the arm of the general government to do for them what they ought to do for themselves that they ought to exercise the powers which they constitutionally possessed-and to lay taxes if they

wanted the money. The friends of the resolution said. that the legislature were not bound to borrow of the banks on the terms which had been suggested—that they might agree on certain terms of a loan and leave it to the banks or o ther sources to fill it up—that it was not stripping the state of her defence for by the report of the committee of finance, they were about to appropriate 50,000 dollars to the contingent fund; and 50,000 to the purchase of munitions, and after all there would remain in the public treasury near 100,000 dollars; that Virginia was bound to redeem the pledge, which she had given to the United States of life, of fortune and of sacred honor, to aid in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war-that it would set an example of public spirit which would be felt through the whole communiy-that the United States wanted the money, and the state was able to loan it without any detriment to

It is here proper to remark, that the bank of Virginia offered a loan to the state of 300,000 dollars, at ordinary interest, renewable after the first year, if the present prosperity of the bank should continue.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock, the question was taken on the resolution as amended, and lost, ayes 81 noes 93 .- No more professions, say we -let us be done with words and resolutions, and pledges.

From the Connecticut Mirror. Science of Draining Money from the

Treasury. Mr. Gallatin made a report to the House of Representatives of the United States, " containing a statement of the annual revenue of the U. S. from the commencement of the Federal government until the 30th September, 1812; also, an account, within the same period of the annual expenditures." By this document it appears-that the whole amount of revenue, exclusive of loans, received in that time, is 215,786,783 dolls. 27 cents -The amount of revenue received from the commencement of the government, to the 30th of September, 1800, is 65,293,384 dolls. 85 cents. Mr. Jefferson came into the presidency the 4th of March, 1801. There ought therefore, in order to give the exact amount of receipts' under the federal administrations, to be added to this sum, the amount received from the first of Oct. 1800, to the 3d of March, 1801, inclusive, viz. 5 months and 3 days. As this cannot be precisely ascertained from this document, we have divided the sum for that year, and added the one half, being 6,423,265 dolls. 49 cents. and making in the whole seventy-one millions, seven bundred and sixteen thousand, six bundred and fifty dellars, and thirty-four cents.—This sum the government received during the first

se of a loan to be offered on Mr. Madison's administration, mount to seventy-two millions, three bundred and fifty-three thousand four bundred and righty-two dollars; and fifty-nine cents more than were received during the twelve years that the government was in the bands of General Washington and Mr. Adams—that is, something more than double the amount. This extraordinary increase of revenue, has been disposed of under the care of these two patriotic and exnomical gentlemen, in some way or other. We recollect very well, that when Mr. Jefferson began his reign, he talked very prettily, and aoothingly, about frugality, and the im-propriety of expending the people's money, without a specific appropriation by law. It would be very gratifying to the same people, if they might know in what mode he and Mr. Madison have contrived to get rid of more than two dollars, where General Washington and Mr. Adams expended one.

> The blessed effects of the " restrictive system"-that fruitful source of a great portion of the evils and distresses under which our country labors-may be learned from the following account of the revenue drawn from " the customs," since the establishment of the federal government. The years 1809, 1810, and 1812, will shew the advantages of non-intercourse and non-importation-the year 1811 will serve to evince, that our country might have been relieved from loans, direct taxes, and all the other ruinous effects of an empty treasury, if the administration had possessed wisdom and integrity enough to have kept the nation

		t Buonaparte's
Continente		. Carte Control
114	Years.	Gustoms.
From 4th	The S UNIT	HI TO HE LOW HELD
March,	1789	A STATE OF THE PARTY
to 31st De	c. 1791	4,399,472 99
9	1792	3,443,070 85
VE WILL	1793	4,255,306 56
1 100	1794	4,801,065 28
1000	1795	5,588,461 26
Section .	1796	6,567,987 94
130 144	1797	7,549,649 65
200	1798	7,106,061 93
1	1799	6,610,449 31
OD. Sett	1800	9,080,932 73
1000	1801	10,750,778 93
0.7	1802	12,438,235 74
100	1803	10,479,417 61
	1804	11,098,565 33
	1805	12,936,487 04
Carrie de	1806	14,667,698 17
1000	1807	15,845,521 61
Chry 3	1808	16,363,550 58
1	1809	7,296,020 58
3000	1810	8,583,309.3
7	1811	13,313,222 73
"From 1s		1,10
Jan. to 3		Charles of the

September 1812 6,348,865 65

199,524,131 78' It is computed by the Committee of Ways and Means, that the expenses of the present year will amount to thirty-six millions of dollars. On the 11th of January, 1813, To supply them in part, it is proposed to raise by a loan sixteen millions. and to issue Treasury notes to the amount of five millions. With respect to the loan, the bill, as reported, and as it has passed the House of Representatives, does not fix the rate of interest, but leaves it discretionary with the government to pay what they please. Of course then, the president may if he chooses, give not only eight, but twelve, or twenty-five per cent. If he finds it difficult to cobtain money without. But as every measure which in any degree endangers the popularity of the Cabinet, must be attended with more or less trick, it is not proposed to make the stock issued to the money lenders bear on its face a bigher to the stock issued to the money lenders bear on its face a bigher to the stock issued to the money lenders bear on its face a bigher to the stock issued to the money lenders bear on its face a bigher to the stock issued to the subscriber, legally authorities to the key sonal estate of the key s obtain money without. But as money lenders bear on its face a bigber rate of interest than six per cent, but to sell it out to the inghest bidder at such a discount as may be necessary to ensure the receipt of the cash. Of course, while the Stock purports to be for lawful interest, there may be given the most extravagant usury.

> APPOINTMENTS By the governor & council of Maryland QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

in the house of representatives or their lives in the house of representatives or the navy department, and enhance their fortues upon the emoluments which are threatened to be extorted from their political opponents "by bemp and prescription."

From the Richmond Enquirer, of January 39.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The house of Delegates have been engaged during the two last days, in debating Mr. Archer's resolution.

On Thursday it came before the house in the following form:

Resolved, That the sum of dollars be appropriated by law for the first thirse years and a half of the sum of dollars be appropriated by law for the first thirse years and a half of the gent in the following form:

Resolved, That the sum of dollars and thirty-four cents.—This aum the government received during the first three verse stablished. The whole amount received from the 30th Sept. 1812, is 150,493,398 dollars 42.—From this is to be deducted the one half of the year 1801, viz. 6,423,265 dolls. 49 cts. which will leave one hundred and fifty dollars, on the 30th Sept. 1812, is 150,493,398 dollars 42.—From this is to be deducted the one half of the year 1801, viz. 6,423,265 dolls. 49 cts. which will leave one hundred and forty-four millients.

Sept. 1812, is 150,493,398 dollars 42.—From this is to be deducted the one half of the year 1801, viz. 6,423,265 dolls. 49 cts. which will leave one hundred and forty-four four mild waters, Robert Tate, jun. Samuel Thompson, Charles C Brown, Nicholas M. Hobbs, Peregrine Wilmer, James R. Pratt, Samuel Smith, Solomon Scott, Nathan Baynard, Tobina Bourke, William Clavton, John Elighman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Botts, Samuel Bourke, William Clavton, John Elighman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Botts, Samuel Thompson, James R. Pratt, Samuel Thompson, James R. Pratt, Samuel Thompson, Scott, Nathan Baynard, Tobina Bourke, William Clavton, John Elighman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Thompson, John Elighman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Thompson, John Elighman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Thompson, John Eligh

William Clayton, Samuel S

DORCHESTER COUNTY

John Brohawn, William 6 John Lynch, Levin Marsh M Namara, Richard Airey, T Ennalls, sen. Job Brierwood, I Travere, James Pattison, George Algernon S. Stanford, Risdon Sm.
Joseph Byus, Richard Goldshores
Edward Griffith, Matthias Tears,
Robert Hart, John Jones, Thomas E. nett, William J. Ford, Thomas Jose Levin Rawleigh, Richard Hayway John Travers, junior (Hoopers Island Alexander Maxwell, Ishabod Davids Moses W. Nesbitt, sen. Thomas Renett, jun. Alexander Smith, William Wheelton, Isaac Wright, Robt Walker Thos. Pitt, Edward Staplefort, Michael Lucas, Samuel Record, sen. John Cooper Levy Court.

John Williams, John Brabaws, Gea Lake, Thomas Ennalls, sen. Thomas Pitt, George Woolford, Moses W. Mp.

George Ward, Henry Keens, of Jan Joseph E. Muse.

Annapolis United Guards ATTENTION!

THE Members composing THE ANNAPOLIS UNITED GUARDI are requested to meet at the Ball Ren. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a business of importance. It is expend every member will be punctual in attening at the above bour.

By order of the Coptain, C. JACKSON, 1st Sp. February 18, 1813.

For Sale, ON REASONABLE TERMS, One, two, or three

Handsome Brick Houses, viz. one the house at present occupied by Mr. John Childs, another the house late the property of James Mackelia, Esquire, both situated on the frosts the dock, equal in situation for business to any in the city, a third is the hous at present occupied by Mr. Isanc Parker, as a Tavern, for terms apply to James Williams.

Feb. 18.

NOTICE.

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

Gustavus Warfield, Adm'n

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtains from the orphans court of Ame-Arm-del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. John W. Compron, late of said county, deceased.

Three Years Credit.
On Friday the 26th inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, ishall ofter at public sale, on the premses, about 250 acres of that part of the plantation of which Mr. Gussaws, Rawlings died seized, in Anne Armost county, adjoining the lands of Colesa Richard Harwood, and from ten to fit teen valuable slaves. This plantation is justly celebrated for producing tobacco of the finest quality, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover and the use of plaister, has some valuable time thy meadow, a good proportion of timber and rail stuff, two large tobacco-houses built of the best materials within the last eight years, and a dwelling house and kitchen calculated for the accommodation of a small family; among the negroes are some valuable house are diving managing hores, and driving a carriage. A credit of those and driving a carriage. A credit of these acres are some valuable house and driving a carriage. A credit of these acres are some valuable house and driving a carriage. A credit of these acres are some valuable house and driving a carriage. Three Years Credit.

HORRID DISAS . Harrison to gov. red from officers in ich contain the mela-int of the total defeat ment at the river the taking passessi nchester reinforce with about 250 me On the morning of

day break, the Amer

ins. The line was form

he irregular manher in

troops were encamped.

m 3 to 6 pieces of ca

indians on the flanks. The Americans are sai fought bravely until the which general Wincheste the troops; and they were able to fire five rounds. perrendered on the field are said to have been mad by the British, while tho tempted to make their en pursued by the Indians of omahawked and scalp slaughter was great, at ky has lost many valuat and brave soldiers. Abo have arrived at the he of gen. Harrison. The various as to the force o -they are generally sup ever, to have been 1600 Gen. Winchester was ki body mangled in the manner by the Indians.
to have lodged three-f mile from camp the nigh the engagement, and his principally at private he inforcement sent forw Harrison, had not arriv ver Raisin at the time of and were ordered back to of the Miami, where on the evening of the the morning of the 23d, s fetreat was ordered b rison. The troops have as far as the Portage r crossings of Hull's road are well supplied with p The movement of Gen. to the river Raisin was considerable quantity o was without orders for Harrison. Although may, for a short time progress of the army, may, notwithstanding, fide in the exertions of Had not his well arra been partially frustrate sipitate movement by (chester, it would, to probability, have insur

> ADDITIONAL INFOR Since the above was her express has arri earing a letter from C Governor Meigs, w y favored us with the tract, dated Head Quarters, C

" Dear Sir-The ev

expressed so much ap my letter to yon, from dusky, has bappened. ment under col. Lewin ed by General Winch nes. He attended it mmand at the river. 20th, and on the 22d tacked at reveille, by British and Indian for picess of artillery; the surprised and the gro ble, had but little o sering to advantage surrounded and brok minutes: A major ar sbont 25 privates we fected their escape. I had but 360 men a miles above the Ra smiles above the Ra
have first reached in
have first reached in
have first reached in
hard, and set out w
overlate a detachine
hat had set our that
hive Raisin.
he distance of o mi
his other troops (col
his regiment) came

the Peace.

In. John William Mitchell Rose.

Mitchell Rose.

Jacob Wright, Jordan Jacob Wright, Jordan Brown, John Marshall, He and Airey, The Brierwood, Restriction, George Interest Goldsborre, Matthias Town, Jones, Thomas Record, Thomas Jordan Haward Chapabod Daddell, Jehabod the line was formed as ex-ditiously as was practicable, from the irregular manner in which our troops were encamped. If the in-tre were opposed the British, with from 3 to 6 pieces of cannon—the er Smith, William right, Robt, Walland Staplefort, Michae no, sen. John Coope, Court. John Brahawn, Geo. malls, sen. Thomas

Indians on the flanks.

The Americans are said to have

fought bravely until they had ex-hausted their ammunition, with which general Winchester had not

plen the precaution of supplying

the troops; and they were scarcely, able to fire five rounds. Those who serrendered on the field of battle,

are said to have been made prisoners

by the British, while those who at-

tempted to make their escape were

pursued by the Indians on horseback

tomahawked and scalped. The

and brave soldiers. About 40 only

have arrived at the head-quarters

-they are generally supposed, how-

mile from camp the night preceding

the engagement, and his officers were

principally at private houses. The

ver Raisin at the time of the defeat,

and were ordered back to the Rapids of the Miami, where they arrived

on the evening of the 22d. On the morning of the 23d, at 2 o'clock

a fetreat was ordered by Gen. Har-

rison. The troops have retired back as far as the Portage river, at the

crossings of Hull's road, where they

are well supplied with provisions .-

The movement of Gen. Winchester

to the river Raisin was to secure a

considerable quantity of provisions, and to protect the inhabitants—it

was without orders from General

Harrison. Although this defeat

may, for a short time, retard the progress of the army, the country

may, notwithstanding, safely con-fide in the exertions of the General.

chester, it would, to all human probability, have insured success.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONS

Since the above was issued, and

her express has arrived in town,

earing a letter from Gen. Harrison

o Governor Meigs, who has polite-ly favored us with the following ex-

Head Quarters, Corrying River, 24th Jan. 1813.

"Dear Sir-The event of which

expressed so much apprehension in letter to you, from Lower San-sky, has bappened. The detach-ent under col. Lewis was reinforc-

a. He attended it, and took the

hand at the river Raisin on the

giment) came up, it was us al this the deleat was com-

ract, dated

nited Guards ! NOITN NITED GUARDI et at the Ball Rem, G, at 7 o'clock, a ince. It is expectal be punctual in attent-

ford, Moses W. No.

lenry Keens, of Ja

a Court

the Coptain, CKSON, Lit Sp. 813. Sale,

ABLE TERMS. o, or three Brick Houses, at present occupied of James Mackphia ated on the fronts situation for business a third is the house d by Mr. Isanc Parker erms apply to James Williams.

TICE.

notice, that the sub-Arundel county, lath orphans court of said administration on the of Doctor CHARLES RYINLO, late of Ansi-deceased, All persons minst said estate, an in the same legally cording to law, and mer indebted to make

s Warfield, Admin give notice, court of Ame-Arm

s of administration te of the Rev. Joan W. said county, deceased ng claims against the or requested to present criber, legally author indebted to make as Sellman, Adaro

ears Credit. ears Credit.

The second of the second of the second of that part of the which Mr. Grawy elsed, in Anne Aranel of the lands of Coloral od, and from ten to always. This plantation is for producing these of the peculiarly rowth of clover and the massame valuable time good proportion of time of the best materials with years, and a dwelling on calculated for the act a small family; among

HORRID DISASTER.

Late last evening an express arrived in town, bearing letters from gin. Herrison to gov. More sumble to assent the gin. Herrison to gov. More sumble to assent the gin. Herrison to gov. More sumble to assent the gin. Herrison to gov. More sumble to assent the gin. Herrison to gov. More sumble to the total from officers in the army, which contain the melaucholy account of the total defeas of the assent detachment under the combined detachment under the same of althou, and the greater part to be reverted to the total defeas of the assent of althou, and the greater part to the total defeas of the combined detachment is the related to the exclainge of the same of althou, and the greater part to the total defeas of the combined detachment is the related to the exclainage of the same palls are already informed.

Never were the affairs of any army in a more prospersous situation than one above at the Pleasate House on Friday to land prisoners; and shortly after a plundering party landed at the light house on Cape Henrical detachment in the combined detachment as much rapidity as possible; major lours. This is the only hostile landing those heroes have as yet attemptarmy, was within 14 miles of the scene of action, when he heard of the defeat, and 300 regular troops were also on their way. I remained care of. at the Rapids with one regiment on-I must observe, that I have understood that the measure (marching the detachment to the river Raisin) was forced upon him by his officers; but, whatever may have been the cause, and however great the calamity, both as it regards the nation and individuals, it is certainly not irreparable. By the unanimous advice of the general and field officers, I slaughter was great, and Kentuctook this position yesterday, for the purpose of forcing 4 speedy junction with the troops in the rear, and to of gen. Harrison. The opinions are cover the very valuable convoy of artillery and stores that are coming from Upper Sandusky. Unless the weather is very unfavorable, I shall ever, to have been 1600 strong.— Gen. Winchester was killed and his be at the Rapids again in 4 or 5 days, and shall certainly give the enemy body mangled in the most horrid manner by the Indians. He is said to have lodged three-fourths off a an opportunity of measuring their strength with us in another contest. For myself I feel no doubt as to the result, and if I can judge of the disposition of the troops, from the manner in which they received an reinforcement sent forward by Gen. Harrison, had not arrived at the riaddress from me yesterday, a desire of avenging their lost companions and retrieving their country's dis-

> occupies their minds. I know not what proportion the prisoners of gen. Winchester's late troops bear to the killed; some of the French who have come in report the latter at 500 and others at 800. The detachment amounted to near

> grace is the predominant passion that

I am, with much regard dear sir, Your humble servant, WM. H. HARRISON. His Exc. Gov. Meigs.

· [The following is an extract of the latter alluded to in the commencement of the above letter of general Harrison. It was dated Lower Sandusky, Jan. 19, 1813.] "Gen. Winchester has been at

Had not his well arranged system been partially frustrated by the pretipitate movement by General Winsin. I have not learned the precise object. I shall set out this morning and reach his camp this night. I have strong fears that colonel Lewis and Allen may be overpowered."

> NORFOLK, Feb. 8. The Chesapeake Blockaded.

This Port is effectually blockaded by the enemy's squadron under Adm. Warren. Not a vessel can pass from Hampton Roads, either up or down the bay, without being intercepted, and not a vessel bound from sea can escape capture. Several vessels attempting to go out have been chased back or captured, among ed by General Winchester with 250 those that have returned were sloops Katy Maria, Storer, and Hope, Williams, both bound to New-York. command at the river Raisin on the 30th, and on the 22d, he was attacked at reveille, by a considerable British and Indian force with aix pieces of artillery; the troops being surprised and the ground unfavorable, had but little opportunity of forming to advantage. They were surrounded and broke in 20 or 25 minutes. A major and captain and Various conjectures are affoat as to the intention of adm. Warren com-ing in the bay. Some are of opin-ion that his object is to obtain supplies-others that he meditates an attack on this town-but the most prevalent opinion (and of which there is no doubt) is, that he is aimmiles and broke in 20 or 25 there is no doubt) is, that he is aimingten. A major and captain and shout 25 privates were all that effected their escape.

I had but 360 men with me about a miles above the Rapids, where the sews first reached me. I immediately occlered them to prepare to airch, and set out with my staff to overlake a detachment of 300 men that miles out that morning for the distance of 6 miles, but before the other troops (colonel Andrews). There is no doubt is, that he is aiming to entrap the French ships from this circumstance: The ship Emily, captain Scott, (with a Sidmouth license) from Baltimore bound to Lisbon was stopped by the squadron and ordered back; this was done no doubt to prevent the French ships from obtaining information of the blockade. It would be difficult to assign any other reason for so extrabound to Lisbon was stopped by the squadron and ordered back; this was done no doubt to prevent the French ships from obtaining information of the blockade. It would be difficult to

assign any other reason for so extra-ordinary a measure.

The following prisoners were sent up from the squadron in the Emily.

Capt. Hard and crew of sloop Arc-torus, from Savannah bound to No.

NOTICE.

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

Jona. Pinkney. H. G. Munroe,

City Bank of Baltimore. Books for receiving subscriptions for stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, will be opened for 1200 shares for Calvert county, on the first Monday in March, at Prince-Frederick-town, in said county. Feb. 18.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, at his dwelling house, on Friday the 26th in-stant if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,
A part of the personal estate of Gas-

saway Rawlings, deceased, consisting of sheep, oxen, horses, cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be, all sums under 10 dollars cash; all sums above ten dollars, a cre-dit of 6 months will be given, and bonds with good security will be required. The property will be sold without re-

Samuel Maccubbin, Ext'r. With will annexed. Teb 18.

Public Sale.

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

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

WILLIAM URQUHART. Adm.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and those indebted to male immediate payment. eb. 18.

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

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

This is to give Notice, This is to give Notice,

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

Thomas It Cross, Admr.

With the will amnexed.

From Bourdeaux.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

This day (Sanday) at 12 o'clock, the emperor seated on his throne, surrounded by the princes, grand dignitaries, cardinals, ministers, grand officers, and bearers of the eagle of the legion of honor, &c. received the members of the senate, who were introduced to his majesty by the grand master of ceremony, and his aid, and presented by his scrane highness the prince vice grand elechighness the prince vice grand elector. His excellency count Lacepede, president, addressed his majesty in these words.

Sire—The senate at the foot of the throne of your imperial and roy-al majesty, hasten to present the ho-mage of its felicitations on the hap-

mage of its felicitations on the hap-py arrival of your majesty in the midst of your people.

Your absence, sire, has ever been viewed as a national calamity—your presence fills with joy and confidence the whole of the French people.

Your imperial and royal majesty has laid all the basis necessary for the organization of your vast empire; but there still remains to your majesty many objects to consolidate. and to accomplish; and the least delay in the completion of our different institutions, is considered as a national misfortune.

Whilst your majesty was 800 leagues from your capital, at the head of your victorious armies, some men who had escaped from the pri-sons, whither they had been sent, through the clemency of your majesty, in lieu of being punished with death, which they richly merited in this city, returns unfeigned thanks to bla for crimes, attempted to disturb the tranquility of this great city. They them, that their new attempts.

Happy France ! whose monarchial constitution stands as a shield against nefarious attempts to create civil discord attended with sanguinary hatred of parties, and all the horrible scenes which revolutions generally bring with them.

The senate, first counsel of the emperor, is established for the preservation of this monarchy, previously, administered but one solemn oath to Frenchmen of all ranks who had claims to the hereditary rights of the throne; and sometimes, when the age of the young prince would admit of it, a crown was placed upon his head, as a pledge of his future authority, and as a symbol of the perpetuity of the government.

The affection which the whole nation feel for the King of Rome, proves, sire, the attachment of the French people for the blood of your majesty; it is' a sentiment which cheers every citizen, and causes him to behold, in that august infant, the safeguard of his fortune, and an invincible obstacle to those internal divisions, and civil and political commotions, which are the greatest

evils that can afflict a people. Sire, your majesty has displayed the French eagles on the towers of Moscow. The enemy could not arrest your success nor baffle your projects, but by having recourse to such horrible deeds as are practised only by despotic governments; by converting into deserts all his frontiers, carrying fire into his different provinces, and in reducing to ashes his capital, the centre of his riches and the product of so many centuries.

Those who renewed the barbarous tactics of their savage ancestors, possessed but little knowledge of your majesty's heart ; your majesty would doubtless have renounced all claims to trophies which were to cost so much human blood.

The alacrity manifested by the sol diers who were called from the different departments by the senatus consultum of last September is a sample of what your majesty may ever expect from the zeal, patriotism, and martial ardor of the French people, in arresting the influence of our enemies in the different quarters of the continent, and to obtain by conquest an honourable and lasting

Accept, sire, the tribute of acknowledgments of the love and in-violable fidelity of the senate and French people.

To which his majesty replied?

What you have said is to me very agreeable. I have at heart the glory and the greatness of France. My first thoughts are directed to the perpetuity of internal tranquility, and

to shield my people forever from the evil results of faction and the here rots of anarchy. It is in those one-mice of the happiness of the people, that I have, with the will and the love of the French people founded this throne, to which is attached the destinies of the nation.

Tunid and dastardly soldiers cause the loss of independence to receive

the loss of independence to nations, but pusillanimous magistrates descrey the empire of the laws, the rights of the throne, and social order itself.

The most noble of all deaths would be that of a soldier, who perishes in the field of honor, if the death of a magistrate, perishing in defending his sovereign, the throne and the laws, was not still more glo-

The war which I sustain against Russia, is a political war. I waged t without animosity-I would willingly have saved her from the evils she has brought upon herself. I could have armed the greater part of her population against herself by proclaiming liberty to her slaves; I was requested so to do by a number of villagers; but when I became acquainted with the brutishness of that numerous class of the Russian po-pulation, I refrained from such a measure. My army has experienced some losses; but it was owing to the rigor of the season.

I accept the sentiments which you have expressed towards me.

After this audience the councellor of state was presented to his majesty by the arch-chancellor of the Empire.

JONATHAN HUTTON. Sensible of the liberal encouragement which

patrons, who he hopes will continue their fa-yours. At the same time wishes to inform them, that having employed a person brought

Harness Making Business, he intends carrying on the same is all its various branches.

N. B. A convenient, light RIDING GIG,

Lancaster School.

THE managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing their fellow citizens, that they have been enabled to make an arrangement for the establishment of a Lancaster School in this city. Mr. Bassford, whom they have engaged to superintend the school has gone to George-town for the purpose of learning the system under the instruction of Mr. Ould, late a pupil of Mr. Lancaster's. It is expected that the school will be opened for the reception of scholars on the sixth of March ensuing, previously to which further information will be given on the sub-February 11. 2

Patriotic Naval Print.

Original to be seen at the Merchants Coffee House.

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

Description of the Print.

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

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

Subscriptions will be received by the Publish-

er, Chas. B. Hanaison, No. 40, north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

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

The price will be plain dols. 2 50, and printed in colors dols. 3

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

Philadelphia, Jan 2

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE BY GEORGE SHAW, 4 CO. SATAN'S DEVICES EXPOSED.

In four Securous.

To which is added

THE DAILY BUTIES O

CHRISWIAN

Price 37 1-3 cm.

GENERAL HEATH.

The name of general Heath, of Massachusetts, is familiae to all who are acquainted with the history of the American revolution, in which that venerable hero bore so conspicuous a part. At that day general Heath entered into the service of his country, as a whice and a remulahis country, as a whig and a repub-fican—nor did he sheathe his sword-till peace and independence rewarded his toils and dangers, and those of his compatriots in arms. Since the revolution, his political princi-ples and attachments have been uniformly republican. Mr. lefferson's administration had not a firmer supporter than gen. Heath. But since the accession of Mr. M dison, and since the influence of bad men has become paramount at Washing ton, gen. Heath, like many other. bonest and independent republicans, has not only withdrawn his support, but has deemed it an indispensable duty to oppose decidedly the baleful system of the present cabinet. He But this vast common domain, is not accordingly permitted his name to be run on the Clintonian ticket of presidential electors in Massachu- tell you, that on this element the setts. At the electoral board he voted for Mr. Clinton, and gave to the world a proof that he had not forgotten the principles of 1776. But for this exercise of the elective franchise, he has been denounced by several miserable cats-paws, who are mis-named republican editors, but who are in fact the merest automatons and tools that ever disgraced the name of freemen; and in whose hands the press, instead of a blessing, is one of the vilest curses that ever befet a free and honest people. By these ignorant or unprincipled hirelings has general Heath, whose hairs have long since whitened in the service of an .ungrateful country, been stigmatised as a traiter and a tory for having voted for Mr. Clinton, in preference to that shadow of a magistrate, into whose hands an infatuated majority have resigned once more the destinies of this ill-fated nation. But the venerable and firm old patriot, conscious of the correctness of his conduct, comes forth to vindicate it in the same spirit that he formerly vindicated the rights and liberties of his country against the myrmidons of George the 3d, between whom and the myrmidons of James Madison, the only difference is, that the former supported a foreign system of tyranny and persecution, the latter supported a domestic one. The letter | been expended ? of gen. Heath follows, and we recommend it to our readers, as the offspring of a sound head and a republican heart .- [Penn. Farmer.]

From the Boston Pilot.

COUNCIL FROM THE AGED. We have authority to say, that can Independence, in answer to one from the Hon. Mr. Seaver, M. C. The P. S. is understood to relate to two pamphlets from the same person, recommending the re-election of Mr-

Extract of a letter from an old Repub-lican in Massachusetts, to a member of Congress, dated the 8th of Decem-

ber, 1812. "You say my friends feel mortified, in seeing my name on the federal ticket, for electors,-The ticket on which my name was placed was supported by many of the firmest republicans, I know if length of time and undeviating conduct, are admitted in evidence. The ticket was denominated the Peace Ticket, excluding the name of either republican or federal; the approbation of it was astonishing, and probably will be more so. Considerate men, of both parties are agreed, that the violence of party spirit, threatens our country with ruin, and that a union must be effected. You as well as myself, have asserted, that a large portion of those called federalists, are as much attached to the welfare of our country, and the genuine principles of republicanism as we are. How important, then, to unite the boneat and well meaning of both parties. That is now the object and is will succeed. Heretofore the republicans have not held out the hand of an union to the federalists; and when honest federalists have sincerely made an attempt to do its overheated party men, have exclaimed, that is was " a federal ticket." You will recollect more than one instance of this. But it is now wall under-atood, and has lost its force.—The steady part of the community have commenced thinking for themselves, and they will act for their own true interest. The appellations of Re-

publican and Federalist, which have for sometime been used, as a kind of common seal, for party purposes, will give way to a condensed appel-lation; honourable and appropriate. The sole object, the peace, honour and prosperity of our common country, the preservation of the union, and constitution of the United

"You say "prace to within our reach," this I fully believe, and that it might have been secured ere this time-Prace, not a peace of submission, but an honorable, just and equitable peace, reating upon magnanimous, dignified, national principles, modified to existing circumstances—There is no such thing as disinterested national friendship, nor will treaties continue to bind, further than they are reciprocally interest-ing. The ocean, is the common field or great highway of nations, on which, all who wish to improve have an equal right and bear their national sovereignty where they traverse. without law; it is within the universal code. Some ardent people will flag is to protect whatever may be under it. A freeman's house is said to be his castle, and not to be searched or molested. But if he receive stelen goods, or couceal a felon, is it too sacred to be entered? Will not Great-Britain cease to impress our seamen into her service, if we will not take her's into ours? A correct, honourable, and justly modified treaty, will remove the difficulty; without it, war on that account, may be of long duration. The cause, the remedy, and the issue, may be well examined and solved, if men would exercise a sound and unbiassed judgment, and calculate for the meridian of our true honour, interest and prosperity. The people will cheerfully risk their lives, and spend their fortunes, for the protection of their own seamen, and in defence of their sovereignty and independence. Ought they to risk them to protect foreigners who enter on board our vessels against their own government? Does national honour, interest or prosperity require it? Is it essential to either of them ?-But if we must have war, let its operations be of a proper character, not farcical, which can scarcely claim the name of campaign. What has been done in our last, except the brilliant naval actions, to compensate the thousands of dollars which have

Has it not lessened the opinion of our opponent, of our military skill; removed confidence in our protection ; replenished their arsenals with our arms; given them spirit and rendered "conquest more difficult and hazardous!" Is this the art of correct the erroneous assertions, that the eastern states were in favour of war. I ardently hope, that an honourable, just, and equitable peace, will be effected, before the close of your present session."

P. S. " Since writing the foregoing, I have been honoured with yours of the 18th and 25th, mentioning young Mr. ---, and covering two pampblets-accept my thanks for the three favours. I have long been acquainted with the arts of intrigue, both foreign and domestic. You know, that my republicanism and patriotism, are too firm to be shaken. That although grown an old man, I have not yet lost my political or military ken, nor shail they be idle. Old birds cannot be caught with chaff, especially by our modern fowlers."

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.

CENT & DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled,
"An act authorising a subscription for the aid
six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on
the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the
Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and
will continue open till the 17th day of March
next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six
per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bears
ing interest from the first day of the quarter in
which the subscription shall be made, at the rate
of aix per centum per attnum, payable quarter-gearly, for the unredected amount of principal of the old rix per tent, and deferred
stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued
at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at
the time stand credited. The new stock will
be redeemable at the pleasure of the United
States at any time after the just day of Decenher. This Jubut no reimbursement will be made
except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor still after
at leasts we mently merchane milds soulce of

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER.

The partnership large of the server John Childs & George Shaw, & conducted under the firm of Geo. Shaw & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims a gainst them are requested to present them, and shows indebted to them to make payment to

apolis, Feb. 1, 1813.

SALE. By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscriber will jointly offer for sale on the pre-

mises, on Saturday the 27th inst, at 11 o'clook A. M. THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. Jona, Waters to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Taeker, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of

the late Allon Quynn, Esq.
Samuel Ridout, Trustees of the Richard T. Lowndes, part which belongs to Tasker's rep.

John Clear Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's heirs Feb. 4th, 1813.

A credit of twelve months will be al lowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. 3t.

Land for Sale.

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

Sept. 24. 202 Samuel Harrison.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters administration on the personal estate of Capcounty, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said nediate payment-Augusta Denny, Admr'x.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women, & Children; on application to the subscriber the terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a manghat will carry sufficient authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of vera-city, or otherwise it will be useless to apply; characters, such as are generally brought, w.

Bennett Darnall. Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Basyla-MIN LUSHY of said county, praying for the be-nefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolthe following letter is from general Heath, of Roxbury, the revolutionative patriot of '75, and ever since, the firm and consistent friend of American States, has been expressed by a majority firm and consistent friend of American States, has been expressed by a majority firm and consistent friend of American States, has been expressed by a majority firm and consistent friend of American States, has been expressed by a majority being specific and states of the relief of sundry insolvent delicers, and the several supplements therefore the relief of sundry insolvent delicers, and the several supplements therefore, and the several supplements therefore, and the several supplements therefore, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his credition. fied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stat-ed that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby, should not have the benefit of said acts as prayed for Given under my hand this seventh day lanuary, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Maceubbin, executor of the last will and testament
of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give
the notice required by law, for the creditors to
bring in their claims against the said deceased,
and that the same be published once in each
week, for the space of six successive weeks,
in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Cazette.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THIS 18 TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arandel county, hath obtained from the orphana court of Anne-Arandel county, in Manyland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, tate of Anne-Arandel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voctions thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2rd day of Ottober ness, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of Inaurry, 1813.

of the said estate. Given and the said estate, sin day of January, this, Samuel Maccubbin, Executor with will annused ow

NOTICE.

In Council,

ORDERED. That the act, entitled,
"An act to alter and repeal such parts of
the constitution and form of government
of this state as relate to the division of
Allegany county into election districts,"
and the act, untitled "An act to alter,
change and repeal all such parts of the
constitution and form of government of
this state as relate to the division of
Prince Georgean county into alection Prince-George's county into election districts," he published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore; the People's Monitor, Easton; the Federal Resolutions. deral Republican, George-town; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Fre-derick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CIL

AN ACT
To ulter and repeal such parts of
the constitution and form of govern ment of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into elec-tion districts.

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

Be it enacted, by the General Asof the constitution and form of govern-ment, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts, be and the same is hereby re-

And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into

eight separate districts. And be it enacted, That if this act sembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alteration in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said consti-tution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstand-

To alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's coun-

ty into election districts.

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

appearing reasonable, therefore,

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

And be it enacted. That Prince

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

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

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sell-man, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arindel county, deceased, it is order-ed, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of arx successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Mary-

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills

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

January 21. Thomas Sellman, Adm'r. WANTED.

person to undertake the making o

benefit of the acts as prayed for Given's benefit of the acts as prayed for Given's Richard H. Harwood

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1612.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Aras, del county court, by petition in writing of lasters P. Pranck, of faid county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of tundry in benefit of the act for the relief of sundry intoivent debtors, passed at November Session
eighteen hundred and five, and the several hap
plements thereto, upon the terms mentioned is
the said act, and the supplements thereis, a
schedule of his-property, and a list of his caditors, on oath, as far as he can access
them, together with the assent of more fun
two thirds of them in value to his obtaining
the benefit of said act, being annexed is ha
said petition; and the said court being fatified
by competent testimony, that he has resided said petition; and the said court being fatinfel by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of the years immediately 'preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the faid Joseph P. Pearm, by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for their foccessive months, before the Third Mooday of April next, give notice to his credition of appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the purpose of recommending a trulee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall no have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall not have the benefit of said, act and its supple

Tesi. WM. S. GREEN, CR.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as as associate judge of the third judicial distract of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Barnes of said county, praying the benefit of an aft for the relief of sundry insolvent denors, passed at November session, eighteentwaited and five, and the several supplement thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascernathem, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient accord for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as near he made against him by his creditors: I de therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every werk for three months successively, before the third Anne-Arundel County, sc. papers in the city of Annapolis, every west for three months successively, before that him Monday in April next,) give notice to his cre-Monday in April next, give notice to his de-ditors to appear before Anne-Arundel comp court on the said third Monday in April rest, at so o'clock in the morning, for the purpos of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as pay-ed. Given under my hand this acts day of Aug. 1, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

Richard Ridgely. Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, 5C.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as massociate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in wrating, of George W. Parkers, of each county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of anaday insivent debtors, and the several supplement thereto, on the terms mentioned in said alla, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his prittion, and having satisfied me that he has mediately preceding the time of his application, and having satisfied me that he has mediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he in confinement for debt, and having present to be discharged therefrom; I so hereby over and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months recessively, before the fourth Monday in Aprinext, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April mext, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit, and to show cause, if may the farm why the said George W. Parker should have the benefit of the acts as prayed for Given under my hand this 16th day of Jamuri, 1813.

Richard H. Harrecod.

City Bank of Baltimore. will be opened for 1,200 shares for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday is March, at Mr. William Brower's tavers in Annapolis. January 14, 1813

For Sale

JONAS GREE

GRUECH-STRRET, ANN. Three Dollars po

Patriotic Naval

Coffee House.
The publisher devotes half the tint as a contribution for the uphans of those brave Tura were of their country. Description of the 1

A majestic figure of an Ame the moment of taking his taken native city—The view is a high representation of a Naval Port. The beautiful Frigate United for sailing, the aignal is up, and approaching the what?

CHAL P. HARRISON, No. 4 er, CHAS. P. HARRIEGE, No. 4 street. Philadelphia.

It is intended that subscriptive and by the different residers and Editors throughout the Prant is in a state of foshall be executed in the most electly style. As soon as the done, an impression of it shat to the different gentlemen who tions, that they aid the public five neighborhoods, may form design, and of what the subjudied finished by the engraving with all the advantages of apparties price will be plain dols. 2 is colors dols 5.

The price will be plant done in colors dels 5.

Editors of newspapers, who aid the fund projected for the plant of the defenders of the doubtedly be pleased to give the seal insertion. The names bers will be printed in a han companied with a suitable inc that posterity may possess a n lestriends and the patrons of the present time in America-Philadelphia, Jan. 2

Anne-Arundel C ON application to me, the mess of Anne-Arundel con asseciate judge for the third Maryland, by petition, In wr W. FARRER, of said county benefit of the act for the selle was debtora, and the new thereto, on the terms mentic a schedule of his property, creditors, on eath, being any tion, and having satisfied any sided two years in the state medianty preceding the time. sided two years in the state mediately preceding the time having also stated in his p in confinement for debt, as to be discharged therefrom a sad adjudge, that the period Parker be discharged from it by causing a copy of this ord in the Maryland Gazette for censively, before the fourth next, to give notice to his cribelove the county count of an and fourth Monday of A purpose of recommending a why the said George W have the benefit of the as Given under my hand this 16 1813.

Richard City Bank of Books for receiving s stock in The City Bank will be opened for 1,200 Arundel county, on the March, at Mr. William in Annapolis.

January 14, 1813. Three Years On Friday the 26th not the first fair da shall offer at public sales, about 250 acres of plantation of which Rawlings died seized, it county, adjoining the le kichard Harwood, and ten valuable slaves. em raluable slaves.

Just's celebrated for property of the finest quality, a stapted to the growth of the property of the finest quality, as some of plainter, has some thy meadow, a good property of the beat of the beat of the beat of the beat of the last eight years, house and kitchen calcommodation of a supercommodation of a s dation of a small the negroes are some servants, and a man ab servants and a man ab ed, used to waiting, and driving a carria; three equal annual 1 allowed the purchases with approved

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try his creditors: I'm judge, that the said Walarged from his reprisery causing a copy of that tone of the public newly family, before the third to be in the public newly causing before the third to give notice to his creative notice notice to his creative notice notice

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del County, SC, me, the subscriber, in the nodel county court, as rather third judicial district of in, in wrating, of Uzonor d county, praying for the life relief of analyy inside the several supplements as mentioned in said allow reperty, and a list of his seing annexed to his petitisfied me that he has in the state of Maryland in the state of George W. of from impersonnent, and f this order to be published settle for three months received from the mentions, and the creditors, to speak to his creditors, to speak to his creditors, to speak out of said county, an in any of April heat, for the mending a trastee for the we cause, if any the farmer we want to also as prayed to the adia as p

lichard H. Harwood.

of Baltimore.

or 1,200 shares for Anne, on the first Monday is Villiam Brower's tavers

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STRRET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annum. Patriotic Naval Print.

nat to be seen at the Merchants Coffee House.

The publisher devotes half the profits of this Print as a contribution for the Widows and Ordans of those brave. Turn who fall in delect of their country.

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

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

Subscriptions will be received by the Publish-

m. CHAR. P. HARRINGE, No. 40, north Eighth street. Philadelphia. It is intended that subscriptions shall be received also by the different respectable. Bookselers and Editors throughout the U. States. The Prast is in a state of forwardness, and shall be executed in the most elegant and masterly style. As soon as the etching alone is done, an impression of it shall be forwarded to the different gentlemen who take subscriptions, that they aid the public in their respective neighborhoods, may form an idea of the design, and of what the subject will appear when finished by the engraving, and displayed with all the advantages of appropriate coloring. The price will be plain dols. 2 50, and printed is colors dols 5.

In price will be placed to sid the fund projected for the widows and or-phans of the defenders of the country, will un-doubtedly be pleased to give this notice occasiseal insertion.—The names of the subscri-bers will be printed in a handsome form ac-companied with a suitable incription in order that posterity may possess a record of the sai-lest reserved and the patrons of the Fine Arts at the present time in America-Philadelphia, Jan. 2

Anne-Arundel County, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the seess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an assessate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Grounds W. Parker, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the seller of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a wheshile of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, sided two years in the state of Maryland im-mediately preceding the time of his application, laving also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom a I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parter be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months suc-cessively, before the fourth Monday in April 1921, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county course of said county, on the mid fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their health, and to show cause, if any they have, ore Anne-Arundel comp d Monday in April nex-norning, for the purpose trustee for their benefit, if any they have, why arnes should not have the and supplements as pray-y hand this 26th day of his, and to show cause, if any they have, the said George W Parker should not to the benefit of the afts as prayed for ea under my hand this 16th day of January,

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

January 14, 1813, 7 Three Years Credit.

Three Years Credit.

On Friday the 26th inst if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter. I shall offer at public sale, on the premise, about 250 acres of that part of the pentation of which Mr. Gassaway knowings died seized, in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining the lands of Colonel Richard Harwood, and from ten to fiften valuable slaves. This plantation is justly celebrated for producing tobacco of the finest quality, and is peculiarly dapted to the growth of clover and the ree of plaister, has some valuable timothy meadow, a good proportion of timber and rail stuff, two large tobacco-leases built of the best materials within the last eight years, and a dwelling-house and kitchen calculated for the accommodation of a small family; among the negroes are some valuable house servants, and a man about twenty years old, used to waiting, managing horses, and driving a carriage. A credit of three equal annual payments will be allowed the purchasers, upon bonding with approved security, and paying the lateral annually from the day of sale.

Former

lty Bank of Baltimore. ed for 1200 shares for Cal-, on the first Monday in Prince Prederick town, in

0.000 Dollars-Cash! You affect in the Potomok and Shenan doub Navigation Lattery, second class \$ 20,000 sides the following Stationary-Prizes:

10 do, of 100 Tickets each in this class Besides a vast humber of small prizes, and not near 1, 1, 2 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets 4 9. TICKETS & SHARES Sold by Josann Millioan,
Book-seller, George-town.
Woodsold a great part of the Capital
Prizes in the first class.

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

NOTICE.

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

2 Jona. Pinkney, H. G. Munros,

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, at his dwelling house, on Friday the 26th instant if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,
A part of the personal estate of Gas-

saway Rawlings, deceased, consisting of sheep, oxen, horses, cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furnicash; all sums above ten dollars, a credit of 6 months will be given, and bonds with good security will be required. The property will be sold without re-

2 X Samuel Maccubbin, Extr.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphani Court of A. A. county, the subscri-ber will offer at public sale on Fri-

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

WILLIAM URQUHART. Adm.

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

2 WM. URQUHART, Adm. 3w*.

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

John Gasaway. Reg Wills'
for A. d. County.

This is to give Notice,

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

Thomas R. Cross, Admr.

With the will anneaed.

ANOTHER SPLENDID NAVAL VICTORY,

By the frigate Constitution, Commodore BATHBRIDGE.

We have been obligingly favour-ed by maj. R. Carr, who has just re-turned from New-Castle, with the following interesting account of a-nother splendid navel victory.

gone on to Washington with dispatches.

Dec. 29, 1812, at meridian, lat. 13, 6, S. long. 36, W. 10 leagues from St. Salvadore, descried a sail, which was soon discovered to be an English frigate. We took in main sail and royals. Tacked ship and stood for her. At 50 minutes past 1 P. M. the enemy bore down with intention of raking us, which we

avoided by wearing.

At 2 P. M. within half a mile and to windward, having hauled down his colours, except union jack at mizen mast head, the Constitution hred one gun ahead of the encmy to make him show his colours, on which he gave us his whole broadand grape shot then commenced, the enemy keeping at a much greater distance than we wished, but we could not bring him to close action without exposing ourselves to severe raking. Both vessels manguvred some time to rake and avoid being raked.

At 2 P. M. commenced action within good grape canister distance. ture of every description. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be, all sums under 10 dollars cash; all sums above ten dollars At 30 minutes past 2, our wheel sail, and luffed up close to him. At 50 minutes past 2, the enemy's jibboom got foul of our mizen rigging. At 3, head of the enemy's bowsprit and jib-boom shot away by us. At 5 min. past 3, shot away enemy's bowsprit by the board. At 15 min. past 3, shot away enemy's maintop-

mast just above the cap. At 40 min. past 3, shot away their gaff & spanker boom. At 55 min. shot away their mizen-mast nearly by the board. in the main being down, we su he had struck, and shot ahead to repair our rigging, which was much cut, leaving the enemy a complete, morning. wreck.

Soon after we discovered the enemy's flag still flying. At 20 min. by the board. At 50 min. past 4, we wore ship and stood for the ene-

At 25 min. past 5, got close to her in an effectual position for raking, athwart her bows, and at the very instant we were preparing to give our broadside, the enemy pru-Parker was sent on board to take ed. possession of the prize, which proved to be his B. M. ship JAVA, rating 38 but mounting 49 guns, commanded by capt. Lambert, a distinguished officer who was mortally wounded, with a crew of upwards of 400 men, besides 100 supernumerary men going out to the East In-

On board were a number of passengers among whom were lieut. gen. Hislop, governor of Bombay, Maj. Walker and capt. Wood of his staff, capt Marshall, mas. and com. in the royal navy, and several officers appointed to ships in the East Indies.

On board the Java were 60 killed and 170 wounded. The Constitution had 9 killed and 25 wounded.

She had on board despatches for St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, and the different establishments in the East-Indies and China, and cop-per for a 74 and two frigates, build-

ing at Bombay.
The crew with the officers baggage being taken out, the ship was set on fire January 1, and blew up, being so crippled as to render it impossible to bring her into port.

Gom. BAINBRIDGE was slight y

BALEM, PEB. 12. AFFECTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter from George Tittle to his mether in Beverly, dated " Al-giers Prison, Oct. 4, 1812. "On the 26th of August we were

taken by an Algerine on our passage home, and on that fatal day I lost my liberty and all that I held dear to The account was brought to NewCastle by an officer of the Constitution, who had just landed from a
schooner-prize to the Hornet, who
in sight at the close of the acin sight at the close of the wound your feelings too much. I hope it will not be long before our country will redeem us from our unmercitul tyrants. We are obliged to labour hard, and every night we are confined in this prison. In the few hours allowed for rest, I write this, which I send by the same brig that we were taken in. She is now under Moorish colours, and bound to Gibraltar. I hope you will get some persons to intercede for myself and companions, if in their power.

Your unfortunate son, &c. We have a letter from Samuel Larrabee, giving a similar description of his slavery, chained to hard labor, &c. He adds, "I hear there is war between the U. States and England. side. A general action with round If that be the case, I fear we shall not get clear for some time."

> BOSTON, FEB. 13. A BRITISH FLEET.

A letter from Bermuda, dated Jan. 15, to a gentleman in this city, says new admiral has arrived on this station from England, and the British force at present consists of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, besides sloops of war, brigs, &c.
The Board of Admiralty met to-

day, and it is said, have determined to release the American licensed vessels brought in here.

BUFFALOE, FEB. 2.

On Wednesday last orders came on to this place to march the U. S. volunteers under capt. Moore, and lieuts. Doyle and Marshall, to Utica. Arrangements were accordingly made to march the Penn. volunday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, near Rawlings' Tavarn, on West silenced the enemy, and his colours the flag of Saturday, announcing geously indecent that we cannot rethe defeat of Winchester, the orders were countermanded. The men are again ordered to march to-morrow

> OGDENSBURG, FEB. 3. Deserters from Canada cross almost every evening-the number since our last is not correctly ascertained. A deserter who came over last evening, informs that a par-ty of about 50 Indians arrived at Prescott in the aftermoon of yesterday-they are intended no doubt for patrole, as the Canadian militia and regulars cannot be depended onwhole picket guards having desert-

> Deserters disagree as to the force at Prescott, it is stated from two to six hundred men.

> For several days past large and nu-merous trains of Canadian sleighs have passed Prescott, on their way to the lakes deserters say they con-

NEW-YORK, FEB. 16.

We understand that the Flag of Truce, Chichester Packet, will sail from this port on about the 20th inst. for Bermuda and Falmouth, and that in the mean time, letters will be re-ceived at No. 69, Cedar-st.

The passengers by the Albany stage report, that the Governor convened the Council of appointment on Saturday, at which time Mr. of Attorney General of the state, and Mr. Van Vechten, of Albany, was appointed to the situation.

[Statesman.] Emmett was removed from the office

ALBANY, FEB. 13.
A letter was read in the Assembly resterday from Mr. King, in which e accepts the appointment of Sena-

From the N. T. Evening Post, Feb. 10. LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday before the Court of Sessions for this city and county, a soldier by the name of M.Donald, belonging to the garrison of Governor's Island, was indicted for stab-bing Mr. Keith in the public street at Whitehall slip. It appeared in evidence that a file of men had been sent from Governor's Island to apprehend a deserter; they found the man and took him to Mr. Hatfield's grocery store near Whitehall slip, and placed M'Donald as a centinel on the walk before the house. The marching of the guard to Hatfield's excited some curiosity among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and several went towards the door to see what was going forward. The soldier, (M.Donald) ordered them off, and one man refusing to step back, was stabbed in two places, and driven from the walk; at this moment Mr. Keith came out of a neighbouring house, not knowing that any soldiers were near, or that any disturbance had taken place, and in attempting to pass Hatheld's house, received the point of the soldier's bayonet in the thigh.

The jury found M Donald guilty.

The recorder immediately ordered him to be brought to the bar for sentence. Addressing himself to the prisoner, he said, that though he was sorry the prisoner was like to suffer for doing what he might have been erroneously taught was his duty, yet, as such outrages could not be tolerated in a state of civil society, the Court had thought itself called upon to take an especial notice of this case. He said that it was a principle to be maintained at every hazard, that the military must be subservient to the civil authority, and it was high time that officers and soldiers knew it, if they did not know it already. It had become indispensable to make a puplic example, and to make it now, that this evil might be checked in the bud. He added many very pertinent and impressive observations on the duties of the citizen and soldier, and concluded by sentencing the prisoner to one year's confinement

on the same day another soldier was convicted of obscene behaviour teers, lieut. Marshall, and Albany in the public street of the city, and Greens, lieut. Doyle, on Sunday last, sentenced to three months imprisonand the Baltimore volunteers on ment in the city prison. The con-

port it.

Soldiers and Citizens : A few days since, five or six armed soldiers took a fancy to march abreast on the side walk, in the bowery, sweeping every man, woman, and child they met with into the snow. At length coming up to a poor man who was sawing wood and piling it on the side walk, they ordered him to re-move his wood that they might march without impediment. The sawyer not readily complying with the command, one of them struck him on the head with the butt end of his musket, and cut his hat through to his head. They were proceeding to abuse him further when Mr. Tier a butcher and an aged man between 70 and 80, interfered; on which the soldiers began to ill treat him also-At this moment a sleigh with a number of butchers, friends to Mr. Tier, coming up, they immediately landed, attacked the soldiers in turn, disarmed them in an instant, and gave them such a drubbing, that they soon ordered a retreat, and it is not probable this party will again be found abusing peaceable citizens.

- PUILADELPHIA, FEB. 17. The Pilot, captain Clark; from Bourdeaux, has arrived below. She sailed the first of Jan, and confirms in a great degree, the news of Buonaparte's arriving at Paris on the 18th December. Mr. Barlow, the American minister who had gone all

He had, however, met the Emperor at Wilna and had a conference of two hours with him. Mr. Taylor of this city is a passenger in the Pilot, and is bearer of despatches. He landed at N. Castle, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOBIS, THEREDAY, FEB. 25, 1813. Democrate wrangling with the Admi mistration.

The late suggestion of the committee

of foreign relations, on the expediency

of a partial suspension of the non-im-

portation law, has kindled a blaze of

indignation among democrats, which

threatens very serious consequences to the party. Those who recommended its repeal, no doubt saw the difficulties Cast government were struggling with for the want of money, and the necessi ty of reserting to other remedies to re move the malady which prevails in the cabinet. Others who have no lands upon which assessments could be levied, think it better to raise money any other way than by a repeal of the non-importation. Entertaining these sentiments, they have ventured to pronounce their great fluancier no better than a pickpocket, and thundered out volleys of anathemas against those who even consulted him on the propriety of the measure. We do not attempt an enumeration of the effects that would grow out of the repeal of this law, but certain it is, that it would more fully expose the futility of their favourite restrictive system. It would show even to the conviction of democrats themselves, the total inefficacy of these measures to produce any beneficial effect, and expose the hideous monster which has so long preyed on the prosperity of this country. Could this be done, a little additianal burden of evil might be patiently endured. The more democrats wrangle among themselves, and quarrel about the tendency of measures which the combined agency of the whole party has produced, in that proportion does the political prospect of the country brighten around us. For years have our great national concerns been confined to the management of those inadequate to perform the important duty, and one scene of their wily policy is fast developing the folly and imprudence of others.- It will soon be stripped of its delusive colourings, and appear to the world in all its naked deformity. Since it begins to awaken disgust in flaming democrats, and excite them to clamour, we may at least indulge a hope that good may yet spring from the evils that have visited us, and blighted our fondest hopes, They may gloss over their acts as much and with the tingel of planei. bility, and strive to hide these objects from public view, yet with all their art for concealment, they never can shut them from the notice of observing and intelligent statesmen. They have often warned the people of the storm that was gathering for their ruin, yet they have ever shut their cars against the imperious voice of truth. A brighter order of things, it is hoped, will soon appear, when the great demos begin to puil each other by the ears, and revile the character and favorite schemes of administration-This must be the fervent wish of every federal republican Before it be too late, we cannot but be convinced that the great mass of the people will see how secretly and silently the country has been sliding to ruin, under the guidance of Madison, and enatch her from the awful state that awaits her.

> The democrats, a few days since, at meeting held in the city of Baltimore for the purpose of remonstrating to the general government against a repeal of the non-importation law, appointed two federalists, Robert Gilmore & Samuel Sterett, Esquires, on the committee to draft the memorial. But these gentlemen; no doubt considering the little importance they had for sometime held in the political scale of that city, wisely withdrow; and refused to sanction the remonstrance with the addition of their names. As it was solely by democratic ncy that the country was overwhelm egency that the country was overwhelmthing but right, until the power is shifted into other hands, that the same means should be employed to remo them. But this was an act of conde

accusion in democrats which we have look in vain for that prosperity which differed not lately witnessed, and whether the contlemen alluded to ought to feel themselves flattered or insulted, is difficult to say; but they expressed the feelings of independent citizens, by their conduct, and for which they should be highly applauded.

Whoever has paid attention to the debates in congress during the present session, will have found in the speeches of most of the minority, a splendid eloquence, united with great force of logical argument. Engaging, with all the enthusiasm of freemen, into the investigation of our great national concerns, they have produced luminous expositions of state policy, which should be read as text books by future legislaters, orators and statesmen. Not Cicero from the battlements of Rome, when he descried the tremendous storm which threatened her liberties; nor Demost henes when the independence of Athens tottered on the brink of a giddy precipice, could have been more eloquent, nor laboured more strenuously to avert the evils which awaited their respective countries, than many of the minority have done to expose the fatal policy of our administration. But these speeches serve no other purpose than to procrastinate the downfall of the republic, for they are entirely lost on the assembly to which they are addressed. The majority form a body which seem determined to carry any measure recommended by one of their own party, notwithstanding the most cogent arguments may have been employed against it.

If it were not for the brilliant naval victories which our brave and gallant officers have gained since the commencement of the war, the disasters which have befallen our army would be almost sufficient to sink the stoutest heart into despondency. But the exploits which have been performed on the ocean, give a spring, an elasticity, to hope, that what of our national character we have lost by the ill-management of the army, may be regained by the navy. . It was reserved until this time, for the American to exemplify the necessity of a maritime force, to protect the interests of great commercial nation-We will not upbraid the democrats with the opposition they always made to this kind of force; for by this time, we believe, they must be fully convinced of its importance, and willing to acknowledge their errors. The sea is the theatre on which our countrymen were born to act; and as long as worth can hold a place in the recollection of posterity. the names of our naval commanders who have so nobly distinguished themselves, will be remembered with grati. ude. Their fame will not only resound through all countries, but live on the pages of impartial history. With the hero of Trafalgar, their gallant achievements will be inscribed on lasting tablets for the admiration of future ages. It is not that we expect the British navy to be sunk in the deep, that we thus exult, but because ours has escaped to perform wonders ; for it might not unaptly be compared to a pigmy in combat with a giant. There would not have been that great disparity, if we even had our former number of ships, much less if a proper proportion of our national resources had been employed in the increase of our naval establishment. But no! experience must first prove the gun-boat system a nullity, and the country be plunged into war, before an increase of ships could be thought necessary-Now they are wanted, we find them still growing in the woods. But while we applaud the conduct of each distinguished officer, we cannot but feel a particular gratification in adding the name of the hitherto unfortunate Bainbridge, to the list of victors.

> History may be safely challenged to furnish an instance of political fraud and chicane whose ce has been so extensive as that which en the cases of all our national mist reared when it was doored to be blighted by the withering touch of French influence, and to perful helose it could reach maturity. We

sers, is known only to the great disposer of things, who led them through the hery atorm revolution to independence and bonour. What prospect could be more transporting to every American, than to see all nations at peace with his own country, and to hear his fame sounded in every clime; to see commerce with wide extended sails, pour the wealth of foreign countries into the bosom of ours, and prosperity increasing with an unknown and unparallelled ratio. This was the " high road of successful, experiment," alluded to by Mr Jefferson in his first hypocritical cauting metsage to congress. But as if we were too happy a as if our citizens knew not how to appreciate commercial advantages, and manage their own concerns, he exercised his ingenuity in framing impediments to throw in their way. His successor, like a faithful servant of so fanciful and romantic a master, has followed undeviatingly in the path that had been chalked out for him-a path which partakes of all the dark and secret windings of a labyrinth. By what unaccountable spell the people of this country have been so infatuated with their inexplicable system, and induced to trifle with the privileges inherited from the fathers of the country, cannot be known; but so it is, that with the same eagerness as the bewildered traveller follows the delading meteors of the night, have they chased the ideal notions of a philosophic administration. Blinded to their own interests; blinded to the rising greatness of this country; and, contrary to all the adonstory lessons of history, they have been guided in their course by the influence of foreign politics. That a government should be virtuously and rightly administered, the people should be guided by the parest motives in the election of rulers, and intrust authority only in the hands of those who know how to govern with integrity, prudence and wisdom But unfortunately for us, the reverse of this has been adopted-Merit is not consulted as a qualification to fill high and important offices, but they who can best dissemble, and from particular habits of life can best subserve the views and interest of party, are made the objects of choice. Neither moral recticude, for political integrity, are considered recommendatory for the most important appointments-No matter with what merited epithets they may have been stigmatized, or what loads of public censure and execration may rest upon them like the favorites of princes, the less they deserve confidence the more is lavished on them Our manners have been corrupted by adopting the licentiousness of the most profligate court in Europe, and its pernicious influence is fast advancing into all ranks and orders of society. In proportion as the means have diminished, have the expenses of our government increased; and when they had the power of carrying our commercial interest to an unexampled extent, administration by the most unadvised acts, lopped off one branch after another, until they had almost totally annihilated it. Advancing ed the prosperity and even jeopardized the liberties of the country themselves-Luxury, Ilentiousness, and the whole phalanx of victous habits which prey on the vitals of republican liberty, and sooner or later plant the standard of despotism on its ruins, have long diffused their deadly poison among us-It is, indeed, painful to anticipate evil, but in order to be as all times granted against it, necessity would compel us to lok forward with a state of preparation to meet any unfortunate event that night occur, But so thick do they crowd upon us, that the attention is constantly rivetted ipon them as they pass in rapid succession. They all originated from one source, which is as clearly demonstrable as the plainest problem mathematics, and that source is the unwarnted partiality in our rulers for one foreign nation in preference to another. The name of Jefferson and Madison will long be held in ecollection, and future historians will do them ample justice, by a minute recital of their different acts-Years after the commotions which now agitate the republic shall have subsided, and the tranquillity, if ever, of former times restored, those acts will be remembered only to be execrated. The mind which is now disturbed and lacerated by torturing reflections, will look back and range in retrospection over the history of the present times, and compare it, as they ought, with that which preceded When the people generally shall have aro from their dreams, then the acts of administration will crowd upon them, attended by all their baneful effects.

appiness to every citizen, and gladdened eve-

y heaft in this country-What unge fatality may hang over this land of our forefat

> But now prejudice usurps the place of reaon, and one might as soon expect to overturn Arias as to remove the film which has blinded the public, until they actually feel the from gripe of oppression. Yes, such oppression as will tere long be showered open us, to gratify the vindictive malice of the great bandit of Europe. These things, will, by and-by, be viewed through a proper medium, and the light of truth will flash upon the public mind, with the clearness of the sun which irradiates the

COMMUNICATIONS

Congress have spent a et of the session in debate tety of authorising an incomy. The most sensible troops as former laws had authorised.

Ought not a committee composed of some of our wisest Solomons, to be appointed for the purpose of devising the most effectual means for getting troops? We have officers enough in all c ence, and many more who are willing to wear epaulets. Might not the army be augmented by a law obliging such of the applicants for commissions, as chance to be disappointed, to serve their country (which they profess to be their only object,) in the ranks. In a late communication, we are told by one of our colonels, of the wenderful cutsness of another colonel, in making colonels of majors, and majors of captains. Now, if I might make so free, I would most humbly suggest, that this was not ultogether as it should have been, and the talents of this colone are not so valuable to the nation as his brother colonel supposes. For the pre-sent it would seem, that the public good would be promoted by any uniform-ed gentleman who could fall upon a ed gentleman who could fall upon a contrivance, the very opposite to that which has been just mentioned, and a patent for the discovery ought to be given to any man, whether in the discover the most expeditious and the cheapest way of making sergeants of brigadier-generals, corporals of colonels and majors and majors, and privates of captains, lieutenants and ensigns.

A SIMPLE ONE.

Once upon a time, and not many years ago either, nothing was easier than to collect " a numerous and respectable meeting" for the purpose of passing re-solutions in favour of war, and pledging the lives and fortunes of every man present in support of it—But these meetings seem of late to have gone very much out of fashion, although of as much value now as they ever were. It is hereby proposed to revive them-Let the friends of war assemble, to piedge their lives, at the head-quarters of a recruiting sergeant, and when they pledge their fortunes, they are to meet at whatever house Mr. Gallatin may appoint for opening the loan. Are the ld resolution-makers willing to admit, that all their resolutions were mere gasconade, and that when they solemnly pledged their whole fortunes they did net intend to give one cent towards prosecuting the wark

A FRIEND.

For the Maryland Gazette. The advocates of the war, choose to tell us, that the opposition among ourselves is one great cause why it cannot be brought to an honourable conclusion. If we were more united, say they, the enemy would soon be humbled, and on her knees would ask forgiveness, and promise every reparation which it is in per power to offer. Now with all due deference to these gentlemen, we must take leave to say, that there is less real aware of. It is true, that our language is not the same, but in our conduct where is the difference? The Federalists cannot be persuaded to lend their money nor do the democrats subscribe to the loan. The federalists will not turn soldiers, and consent to be butchered under the command of our great generals Hull, Smyth, &c .- If this be a grievous offence, then are we all guilty. For how many of the loud approvers of this war, the men who were so ready to pledge their lives and fortunes, have sented to become soldiers? It is true that these men, who love the war but-will not fight for it, think that others to engage in it, and it is also true, that others think, that as the warhawks approve of the war, and forced the nation into it, they ought to be the first to encounter its toils and hazards. The war-men think that the peace-man ought to loan their money, though they will not loan themselves; and the peace-men, though they object to filling up the loan, are very willing that the war-hawks should supply the wants of ad-ministration. Between the two parties then there is really not that difference which some men are ready to suppose neither of them will turn soldiers, or part with, their money, to carry on the war—And which party is under the greatest obligations to support it. But will those good people be so good as to tell us, why they presumed to

think, that if the people were united in favour of the war it would soon be brought to a close? Men of thought and reflection would be apt to draw a different conclusion, and to say that the war would never conclude if the people would support it. Ruinous as are all wars to the nation at large, they are very profitable to some people, and unfortunately those people are most apt to have the ear of the chief magistrate, and to controul the measures of government. There are men in all countries contractors for supplies—the receivers of the public money, to whom short reckonings are grievous things, and who never expect to be called to an account, while the war lasts. These the men who are ever loud in favous of the

When these men talk of the When these men talk of the call on the people to join heart the right answer to them is, a dissives into the army not as cotons, nor as cotonels, but as mand then you will be able to join ther the war ought to be continuous. With what grace can me will not themselves fall into the urge it upon others as a duty to

No war was ever yet willingly co-cluded by those who commissed a. The people must bring it to a close of they are not willing to endure its suffer-ings and dangers, they must show the hostility to it, not merely by talking a gainst it, but by voting it down. The opinions to be expressed with effectmust be expressed on the day of elec-tion. The man who votes for the al-vocates of war, declares in favour of its vocates of war, declares in favour of in continuance; and while the people con-tinue to vote in this way the war and all its horrors will be fastened upon them. Let no man profess to be the friend of peace, who, when called upon to elect members of the assembly or of congress, gives his vote to those wis support the war, and use their every exertion to prolong its calamities. A VOTER

For the Maryland Gazette,

SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

I have seen the exclusion bill, and think if the enclosed clause was inserted in it, as an amendment, it would have the happy effect of restoring peice and amity between Great-Britain and the United States, by removing the only cause of war now subsisting. The happy results, from the adoption of this amendment, will be peace, commerci unrestricted, a revenue without the air of loans, taxes or exchequer bills, equal to all the demands of government; the rendering drafts of the militis unnecessary; the stopping the further effusion of the blood of Americans, and the sa resting all the impending calamities and evils incident to war. You know, and every lawyer and statesman in Am rica will acknowledge, it is a principal of the law of England, that the best of allegiance is indissoluble, and the the subject cannot divest himself of a The right of expatriation cannot be claimed as existing under the law anations; nor is it claimed or admits in America in its fullest extent-It is right which must be subject to certain modifications-It cannot be unlimited A citizen or subject could not expatri himself during war, nor by re only in time of peace, in another con-try. The rules or regulations of con-nation relative to naturalization, canad be obligatory on the nation from which the person emigrates, and so vice ters. would be protected while resident with in the territory of either nation which claimed his allegiance; and when a the seas, the high way of nations, is would be subject to the claim of both nations; a predicament resulting from adopts an expedient which does not re-linquish the right of expetriation as insisted on by America, nor require a abandonment of the right of allegians as claimed by Great-Britain. The persons thus excluded from the vessels of the United States are not numerous set they would not sustain any injury; sai the exclusion would operate in the the exclusion would operate in favor of the American sailor. My solicitode to restore peace must be my apology in intruding my sentiments on you A SOLDIER OF 74

• Whereas, the only cause of Wa now subsisting between Great-British and the United States of America, or ses from the conflicting claims of Gr Britain and the United States of Ar rica to the allegiance of a certainde tion of persons, who were the natural born subjects of the king of Great Intain, and have since become the naturalized citizens of the United States America, or may become such, in a manner the laws of the said U. Still have prescribed: And whereas, it desireable, and for the interest of both

countries, that peace and amity she be restored between them; Be it enacted, dre. That it shall not lawful to employ any seaman, who me come within the above description persons, on board of any public ves of the United States, or of any ves owned by any of the citizens of United States, or sailing under flag; and that every such person will consent to work and labour it dock or navy-yards of the United St or on board of their vessels while harbour, shall receive as a cos on for his services, a sum of m the month equal to what suc might or could receive by being ed on board any public vers United States.

Swan, William Cros Levy Court,

J. Carroll, Guarge John Gale, John Stuart,

KENT COUNTY Justices of the Pac John Thomas, Edward Jesse Knock, Joseph Ma Spencer, Casparus M'Gir Harman, Philip F. Reason, Ja Sanuel Bayer, James Had John Tilden, Thomas White John C. Hynsen, Joseph Br er Neck), Robert Hodge Hanson, James Blake, Jose John Wroth, Patrick Kinns Hatcheson, Jeremiah Nick Brown, 3d. William St. Haynes, William Briscoe. Levy Court.

vis Spencer, Edward Eul Graves.

Orphans Court Dr. Charles Tilden, R.

CECIL COUN Justices of the P. Rev. William Miller, Veazey, Thomas Severso Davis, Benjamin Price, se Pennington, Andrew C. ard Flintham, Edward John Bryan, Henry Sluy Ford, Frisby Henderson, John Leech, William Ewing, Zebulen Beas Mackey, Alexander Kin Updegrove, John Gibbon on, John Foard, Jun. Jar King, Joseph Phillips, San John N. Black, George bert Archer, Samuel Mill Thomas Cozier, Robert Simpson, Jacob Hyland Christopher Little, Ti Thomas Janney, James Qldham, John H. Cror Reynolds, George Kidd teo, James Evans, sen. John M'Corkle, James Gillispie, Francis B. C. Morgan, Richard Davis

Samuel C. Hall, Rob N. Black, Frisby Hende D. Mitchell, James, Sc

John Stump, Dr. Jol

From the Baltime On Monday the 8th Lottery, Captain Jo of Baltimore, bound f ed with 6 nine pound 28 men, was attacked from the British squ our Bay. Captain S tained their attack fr thirty minutes; when by five musket balls, passed through his b that he had exhauste aition, and that the died and forty in nu his deck, he deemed sistance would be bu of the lives of those bly done their duty.

We cheerfully g the following lette obligingly communi do not wonder at the Southcomb elicited on. No one could hen situation with erest for his wet e was doomed to e emics—in wh indicate fortitude tindled a sympati-tunes. He was in his age, and must d regretted for

o endure its suffer y must show the srely by talking a-ing it down. These ressed with offer

the day of elec-o votes for the id-

way the war und be fastened upon profess to be he when called upon the assembly or of vote to those who do use their every its calamities.

A VOTER

land Gazette.

UNITED STATES

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the militia unneces

nericans, and the as

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fullest extent-It is

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naturalization, cannot

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giance; and when a gh-way of nations, is to the claim of both

cament resulting from

t of expetriation as in

merica, nor require as the right of allegianes reat-Britain. The per-ed from the vessels of

state not numerous and sustain any injury; and could operate in favor a sailor. My solicitude

must be my apology in

SOLDIER OF 74

he only cause of War between Great Britis States of America, tri-

united States of Ans.

innee of a certaindescrip, who were the natural the king of Great living of the late of the United States.

ay become such, in the wa of the said U. State of And whereas, it is for the interest of both peace and amity should tween them; d, drc. That it shall not be only any securior, who may

d, qr. That it shall not be a provided by seaman, who may the above description of the states, or of any vessely of the citizens of the seam person who work and labour in the parts of the United States of their vessels while in largestive me a compensation

nis Humphries, Tabinian Dashiell, Adam Bizey, Joseph sain, William Evans, Eliabs Par-William Flemming, Lovin Ballard, William Tilghman, John H. Bell, William Tilghman, John H. Bell, in Jones, sen John Stuart, Henry arrolls Dr. Thomas Robinson, junism Curtis, John Wilkins, William Lo, William A. Schootfield, Samuel th, sen Daniel Ballard, Levin Polaf John, Charles Jones, of Robert, et Swan, William Crocket, Levy Court.

Levy Court.

Levy Court.

Leny J. Carroll, Gaorge W. Jack-Thoman Lowes, William Handy, Charles Nutter, Peter Dashiell, et Jones, Sch.

Orphans Court.

John Gale, John Stuart, Peter Da-

Justices of the Paas.

John Thomas, Edward Eubanks,
Jose Knock. Joseph Mann, Jarris
Spencer, Casparus M Ginnes, John
Harman, Philip F. Resson, James W elch
samuel Bayer, James Hedges, junior,
John Tilden, Thomas Whittington, Rishard Ringgold, Edward W, Comegys,
John C. Hynsen, Joseph Brown, (QuaNeck), Robert Hodges, Benjamin ker Neck), Robert Hodges, Benjamin Hanson, James Blake, Joseph Mitchel, John Wroth, Patrick Kinnard, Nathan Hatcheson, Jeremiah Nichols, Joseph Brown, 3d. William Strong, John Haynes, William Briscoe.

James Bowers, Edward Wright, Servis Spencer, Edward Eubanks, Jeremiah Nichols, Unit Angier, Richard

Orphans Court. Dr. Charles Tilden, Richard Ring-old, Jeremiah Nichols.

CECIL COUNTY. Justices of the Peace.
Rev. William Miller, Dr. John T. Vezzey, Thomas Severson, Dr. David Davis, Benjamin Price, sen. Hyland B. Pennington, Andrew C. Smith, Rich-ard Flintham, Edward Oldham, sen. John Beyan, Henry Sluyter, Hezekiah Ford, Frisby Henderson, David Mackey John Leech, William Garrett, John Ewing, Zebulan Beaston, Thomas Mackey, Alexander Kinkerd, Richard Updegrove, John Gibbons, James Jack-ian, John Foard, jup. James Hall, John King, Joseph Phillips, Samuel Aldridge, John N. Black, George Davidson, Robert Archer, Samuel Miller, John Shaw, Thomas Cozier, Robert Hart, Naths-niel Chew, Francis Gill ole, Richard Simpson, Jacob Hyland of Stephen, Christopher Little, Thomas Moffitt, Thomas Janney, James Beard, Cyrus

ohn Carnan. Levy Court. Samuel C. Hall, Robert Evaps, John N. Black, Frisby Henderson, Abraham D. Mitchell, James, Scanlan, Andrew

John Stump, Dr. John Groome, Le

From the Baltimore Whig. On Monday the 8th inst, the sch ottery, Captain John Southcomb, of Baltimore, bound for France, armed with 6 nine pound carronades and 28 men, was attacked by nine boats from the British squadron, lying in our Bay. Captain Southcomb with his brave companions, gallantly austhird their attack for five boars and thirty minutes; when being wounded by five musket balls, (one of which passed through his hody) and finding that he had exhausted all his ammunition, and that the enemy (two hundred and forty in number) swarmed his deck, he deemed any further resistance would be but a useless waste of the lives of these rules had so not of the lives of those who had so nobly done their duty, and surrendered

We cheerfully give insertion to the following letters, which were obligingly communicated to us. We do not wonder at the expression of regret which the death of captain Southcomb elicited from capt. By-ron. No one could see him in his then situation without faciling an inthen situation without feeling an in-terest for his welfare. But, alsa ! he was doomed to expire in the midst of enemies—in whose breats however, his fortitude and courage, had kindled a sympathy for his misfortunes. He was in the 26th year of his age, and must long be respected and regretted for his able and manify defence against so great a manify

source and dead. I inclose you a copy of Captain Byron's letter to Captain Stowart; he is a noble worthy fellow, and I should be published together with some appropriate remarks on his liberal and humane conduct generally to those unfortunate Americans who have come within his notice. Every one of the wisoners who came up from the fleet prisoners who came up from the fleet speak in the highest terms of him. Capt. Sourneous shall be buried to morrow with military honour.

Belvidera, Lynbaven Anchorage, Feb. 15, 1818.

I received your letter of this morning by Dr. Ray. It is with extreme concern, I acquaint you, the unfortunate and gallant Capt. John Southcome expired this morningit will be satisfactory in some de-gree to his widow to know, he had truly a religious sense of his situation, latterly delirious, without the excess of pain, that might have been expected. Captain Gould and his Steward, have charge of his effects; his body will be placed in the cartel, as soon as the coffin can be prepared. The two wounded men, at their own request, went up in the former cartel, which I am sorry to hear got on shore ; I am extremely flattered with the part of your letter, thanking me for attentions and humanity to the unfortunate, which gives me the most perfect assurance of the generous feelings of Capt. Charles Stewart.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, Your obed't serv't, R. BYRON. To Charles Stewart, Esq. Captain of the U.S. frigate Constellation.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE. The first state in the union rising in her strength, and declaring, for LIBERTY, PEACE and COMMERCE. The following nominations will evidence to our sister states that New-York is in earnest in her opposition to the War; and that her exertions at the ensuing election, for a renovation of the Councils of the State, will, under the smiles of Providence result in a full and complete triumph of Federal principles. The Election in December is given as an ear-

Oldham, John H. Cromwell, Reuben Reynolds, George Kidd, Thomas Patter, James Evans, sen. Jscob Conrad, John M'Corkle, James Sims, James Gillispie, Francis B. Chandler, James Morgan, Richard Davis, Samuel Coale, friends of liberty, peace and commerce, from all parts of the state, held at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 11th day of February., 1813 :

The Hon. Egbert Benson, of the city of New-York, was called to the chair, and Daniel Paris, of the county of Montgomery, appointed Secretary, Resolved unanimously, That STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,

of Watervilet, in the county of Al bany, be and he is hereby nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of this State. Resolved unanimously, That

GEORGE HUNTINGTON. of Rome, in the county of Oneida, be and he is hereby nominated as a candidate for the office of Lieuten-ant Governor of this State Resolved, That Josiah Ogden

Hoffman, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Daniel Cady, Erastus Glark and Samuel Jones, jun, be a commit-tee to prepare an Address to the Electors of this State, on the subject of the ensuing election. -Egbert Beuson, Obairman.

Daniel Paris, Secretary.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that we have lost gen. Winchester and his whole army of Kentucky volunteers and militia, in bravely concending 800 miles from the ocean, against the Indians in defence of the maritime rights of our country.

[Penn. Farmer.]

The merciful hand of Providence.
The defeat of Buonaparte by the Emperor Alexander, is a joyous even: ed a sympathy for his misfor
He was in the 26th year of the resources he might have drawn from them. would in all probabilities and must long be respected by have enabled him to complete his of force against so great a superior of force as was opposed to the yoke upon the peck of all Christians with military honours. His defeat in this treatendary himst with military honours. to the whole civilized world. Had

of Ged is in the thing." Goaded on by ambition, blind to consequences, and manifestly under a providential infatuation, Buonapatte, with an army greater than ever before was assembled in modern Europe, plunged on head long, the distance of two thousand miles from his own capital, to the city of Messaw (1996). to the city of Moscow; from whence (to use the expression lately uttered by Mr. Speaker Clay in Congress) he was to dictate the law to the Russian empire. There, instead of dictating law, he suddenly falls from the pinnucle of his lofty hopes, becomes a wretched fugitive, and meets with a more terrible overthrow than any

modern times. Connecticuts Courant. YEW-YORK, PER. 18. GLORIOUS NEWS.

Another brilliant naval atchievement, by the U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Bainbridge, in the capture and total destruction of his B. M. frigate Java, capt. Lambert, of 49 guns, and above 400 men.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, commodore Bainbridge, arrived at Boston on Monday from a cruise, having performed the gallant action which is detailed in the subjoined account for which we are indebted to an officer belonging to the Constitution, who passed through this city yesterday for Washington, and obli-gingly furnished it to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

We rejoice at every circumstance which adds new laurels to the naval glory of our country, and particularly so when they are gathered with so small a sacrifice of human life, 9 men only being killed and 25 wounded. To the enemy indeed the carnage has been dreadful, in the loss of 60 killed and 101 (or as another account says 170) wounded, besides the total destruction of the vessel. It is an additional evidence that whenever an opportunity occurs, in which an American vessel comes in contact with an equal force of the enemy, our gallant naval heroes will at all times " deserve well of their coun-

On the 26th December, in lat. 13, 6, S. Ion. 39, W. about ten leagues from the coast of Brazil, the United States frigate Constitut in tall in with and captured his Britannick Majesty's frigate Java, of 49 guns, and manned with upwards of 400 men,-The action continued one hour and fifty-five minutes; in which time the Java was made a complete wreck, having her bowsprit and every mast and spar shot out of her. The last question, that of yesterday evening, Mr. Randolph proposed to be the test and touch-The Constitution had 9 killed and stone of republicanism, and of the 25 wounded. The Java had 60 kil- portion of the principles of 1798, Lambert, a very distinguished officer, mortally. From a letter writ-ten by one of her officers whilst on that the wounded must have been considerably greater, and many must have died of their wounds previous to removal. The letter states 60

killed and 170 wounded. The Java was rated at 38 guns, but mounted 49. She was just out of dock, and fitted in the completest manner to carry out lieutenant general Hislop, governor of Bombay and his staff; capt. Marshall, a com-mander in the British pavy; and a number of naval officers going to join the British ships of warm the East Indies, besides these, and having her own compliment of officers and men complete, she had upwards of one hundred supernumeraries of petty officers and seamen for the admi-Good Hope, and to every Britishes-stablishment in the East Indies, and China Seas, and had copper on board for a 74 gun ship and two sloops of war building at Bombay, and it is pre sumed many other valuables, all of 31st of December, when she was set on fire.

The Constitution was considerably cut in her spars, rigging and sails but not so much injured but that she could have commenced another action immediately after the capture of actually maintaining the same chathe Java, which latter vessel was racter which had tumbled them from made a perfectly unmanageable it, the world saw with astonishment

All the officers and seamen taken in the Java, were paroled by commod-dore Bainbridge, and Janded on the third of January at St. Salvador, Bra-

geon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Pur-ser, 15 Midshipmen, 1 Gunner, 1 Boatswain, 1 Master, 1 Carpenter, d 2 Captain's Clerks.—38 officers, 5 226 Petry Officers, Seamen, Ma rines and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the governor of St Salvador, and 3 passengers, private characters, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without any restraint.

On her passage to Boston the Constitution fell in with the Hornet, and was informed that she had recaptur—

the present except the 12200 breeze. A surplusage lingered in the treasury and a system of economy prevailed throughout all classes of the government—the whole expense of the ared the American ship William, a my did not amount to one ed the American ship William, a my did not amount to one ed the American ship William, a my did not amount to one ed the prize to the Java; and that she had The navy was scarcely more; the prize to the Java; and that she had expenses of the whole institution expenses of the whole institution. schooner Ellen, bound from London to St. Salvador, with dry goods, &c. to the amount of 200,000 dollars. had taken out most of her cargo and ordered her for the first American

The following extract from Mr. Randolph's able speech on the new army bill, merit the serious consideration of every citizen of the United States, who tegards the honor, safety, and libery of his country.

MR. RANDOLPH said it had been his intention if his health would have permitted him, to have submitted his opinions upon the bill at some length, but being very weak and rather indisposed, he should confine his observa-

tions pretty much to the change which had taken place, since the declaration of war, in our relations with the powers of Europe, not with England only, but with France .-The manner of conducting the debate, he said, imposed it upon him as a duty, in giving his opinions to recur to what he would gladly overlook. Every one however, felt that self defence was the first law of nature-the worm would writhe when trodden upon-nor was the force of the blow lessened, but more heavily felt when under the guise of friendship. It was his misforcune, he said to have taken a share in most of the transactions which brought about the civil revolution which took place in this country. He called it a misfortune; he thought it so. Why he did, would be perfectly well under-stood by all the wise and good men of the country, of whose good opinion alone he felt the least ambition, if, indeed, ambition any longer dwelt

in his heart.

led and 101 wounded. Amongst the which existed in that house; and latter was her commander, captain' that of those who voted for it there president himself, had it been brought forward during the administration of board the Constitution, it is evident Mr. Adams, or who would have voted for increasing executive patronage, and above all, military patronage. That vote therefore he consi dered as a test of the principles of parties, which did not exist in a name. And it was not a question of doubt that slavish partiality for the executive, and a love of war, an ambitious spirit, and a desire for stay. standing armies and patronage was federalism, or by a most abomina-ble misnomer called republicanism. In opposing those with whom he formerly acted, and who had since changed their maxims for those of the opposite party of that day, he was true to his principles. "Let any man he (exclaimed)—I say let ral's ship and other vessels on the any man he (exclaimed)—1 say ral's ship and other vessels on the any man he (exclaimed)—1 say ral's ship and other vessels on the any man he (exclaimed)—1 say the East India station. She also had any man he (exclaimed)—1 say the East India station of the station of the say of the sa this house (if indeed a seat in it be an honor) and lay his finger upon a vote of mine different from those principles! but the search would be vain. So strenuous was the contest between the parties upon those prinwhich were blown up in her on the ciples, so hot was the spirit excited by them, that after the revolution of 1801, a spectacle presented itself to the eyes of the world more curious than had ever before been witnessed, or ever will again.—The patty which had fallen from power

it, the world saw with astonishment

power had not less effect upon one of the parties than the frowns of adversity had on the other—and they changed principles—and with their principles changed their tone,—Meantime peace was negotiated in France; and the treaty of Amiens gave a short respite to Europe, and placed this country in the happiest of all positions. One moiety of the proceedant the direct sax came into the creasury. All was prosperity, felia breath except the Yazoo breeze. were not more than three millions. This was for the first four years of lefferson's administration.

"The last four years of that administration it rose to eight millions a year, and in the succeeding administration to sixteen millions, rivaling the whole expenses of Adam's administration; and amounting to as much as the sum expended by the man, justly called the father of his country, Washington, in eight years during which he maintained the character of his country in dignity abroad; her privileges inviolate; her rights and independence entire, and her honor pure, spotless, and sacred; besides carrying on an extensive In-

dian war."

In Council,

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

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

December 16, 1812. RESOLVED, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this State, where judgments have been obtained, and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt, for which an indulgence is prayed, is well and sufficiently secured, and open such applicant paying six per cent interest and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors until he first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen: And the said debtors was not one, nor would the present to the state, against whom judgments per cent. interest, are hereby released from nine per cent. of the said interest upon their making payment of the prin-cipal and six per cent. interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January eighteen hundred and fourteen; pro-vided, that any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid, shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such

By order, Upton S. Reid, Clk. alike pernicious, and ought to be By the Senate, Dec. 18, 1812: Read the crushed, whether it were entitled first time and ordered to lie on the table. By order, Thos Rogers Clk. g the Senate, Dec. 24, 1812: Read cond time and assented to. By order, Thos. Rogers, Clk.

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

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

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal cetate of the Rev. Jonn. W. Constron, late of the Rev. Jose W. Constron, late of said county, decause. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to the autscriber, legally suttenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to Thomas Sellman, Admir. 100.18. a minority forcing on the adminis-tration a system of patronage and power. So completely were the fe-deralists imbued with those princi-ples, that they rejected, and did from time to time oppose every ef-

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

Address from a Clergyman, on Drunk enness.

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

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

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

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

This vice is attended with numerous anhappy consequences. It is not only disgustful to heaven, but as hath been noticed, how doth it disqualify men for the worship and service of God, and also the enjoyment of him! How doth it incapacitate them to be of utility either in Church or state, and occasion them to be not only an incumbrance, but as pests to society! How reproachful is this evil to Christianity! How degrading to human nature! How injurious to our bodies! how productive of sickness pains, and death! Doth it not often dissipate our property, and clothe us with rags? Doth it not consume our born," or not intruded thyself into the time; render us truly contemptible; subject us to worldly shame and punishment? Doth it not lead to many vices ; pollute the soul; destroy in us all sense of religion; and, frequently, occasion an entire inattention to all the means of grace? What discord, distress and un-bappiness doth it cause in families! And when this vice is indulged by the sex, how adious doth it render them! Doth it not often deprive them of their prudence and delicacy; rob them of their modesty and virtue; occasion husbands to grieve; daughters to blush ?- The ill effects, indeed, of inebriation, are innu-merable. It shall only be further observed, that finally, it will exclude us the kingdom of heaven. " Be not teceived," saith St. Paul, " peither thieves. nor coveters, nor drunkards, nor revi-lers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." How incapable in-deed, would be a drunkard, a person immersed in sensuality, stupified by liquar, to enjoy the pure, the rational, and sublime delights of heaven! Totally deprayed, heated by spirits, he seems to be fit only for the infernal re-

How prevalent is the crime of intox-ication is it not committed by some of every character; learned and unlearned; rich and poor; bond and free; young and eld; male and female, and even (it is mentioned with inexpressible sorrow) by clergy as well as lairy! And this too, openly, without reserve, well-out shame! Not so was it in the day's of the Apostles! "They who were drunken," says an Apostle, "were drunken," says an Apostle, "were drunkens in the MORT?" Drunkards were then ashamed to show their faces in ores pay; consequently, they re-How much the reverse is it in this age of more at improvement and polished

omee! No longer corrupt others by thy

evil example !

It may be then are a father of a familg! Venerable name! Goes then wast
revered for thy industry, economy, and
virtues! Thy "hand of diligence began to make thee rich!" Order, decorum, peace, presperity, dwelt in thy
habitation! How is the scene changed! Forbear the inebriating draught! This is enjoined thee by wisdom, by virtue, by interest, and by the wife of thy bosom! O! let her not weep; let her not plead with thee in vain! Regard her peace, her felicity! Compassionate thy thee Gop hath ordained they should look for support, for counsel, for example! To them be not a curse, instead of a blessing! Take pity also on thyself; regard thy reputation; thy happiness in this world, addalso in the world to come! It is possible thou art a wife!—Wit, beauty, virtue, every amiable temper, every desirable accomplishment; the

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

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

now " in the days of thy youth."

It is not impossible but thou art preacher of righteousness; " a man of Gon,"-and yet ungodly-a DRUNK-ARD!-Good God! is it thus?-Does such a character exist, of all others the most disgraceful? Dear Sir, awake Open your eyes ! Reflect a moment! What hast thou done? What art thou doing? What is thy state? Happy would it have been for thee; happy for religion, if thou "hadst not been No longer suffer " the name of Christ to be biasphemed through you!" What an example to thy flock! How able to instruct, to reclaim the vicious and inther, teachest not thou thyself?"-How wilt thou give an account of thy stewardship? How wilt thou be terrified when the blood of souls shall cry aloud to heaven forvengeance against thee? How will thou sustain the indignation of the Almighty? Cease, O cease, to be the scoff of the wicked; the grief of the righteous; to be a reproach to Christianity, an enemy to religion and thyself! Consider that thou standest on the precipice of eternal destruction! Attend, with seriousness, to the solemn declaration of the great Judge of quick and dead! " If that evil servant shall say in his heart, My Lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow servants. and to eat and drink with the drunken; the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder and appoint him his partion with the hypocrites ; there

shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth! "
Happy is it, that persons of inebriation, of every description, may yet retrieve their character; may be restored to their country, their friends, their families, to enjoyment, to honor, to vir-tue, to the favor of heaven!-But let not their powers of reason be further debilitated by the force of evil habit! Let them deploys their past intemper-ance! With invincible fortitude, through divine aid, resolve to be temperate, to be righteous! to avoid even the very appearance of the evil that is attended, with so many baleful consequences!

For Sale

Reasons ! Suffer it to be enquired—
Art thou chargeable with this vice ? If thus, what is the character?

Perhaps thou art a magistrate? No longer diegrace the country and thins

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIXPER ENT & DEFERRED STOCKS

Porsuant to the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising a subscription for the aid six per dent and deferred atocks, and providing for the eachange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue upon till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarter-yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the olds zix per cent, and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices respec-tively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will the time stand credited. The new stock will be redermable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December. 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reignbursement.

ch intended reimbursement.
Albert Gallatin.
Treatury Designment, Sep. 1812.

Lancaster School.

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

February 11.3 X

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application by petition of Thomas Sell-man, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against th said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six succes-sive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel count hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Janua ry, 1213./

Janua Khomas Sellman, Adm'r. Anne-Arundel County Court, Septem

ber Term, 1812. ON application to the judges of Anne-Arun-del county court, by petition in writing of Jo-seph P. Pearce, of faid county, praying the benefit of the ad for the relief of sundry in-lolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supeighten hundred and twe, and the several sup-plements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a lift of his cre-ditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being fariafied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the faid Joseph P. Pearce, by cauting a copy of this order to be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three fuccessive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the City of Rinapole, of the purpole of recommending a truffee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph P. Pearce shall not have the benefit of said act and its supple-

Test. Dec. 31, 180 WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Anne-Afundel County, sc. ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, said a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertaln them being among the petition, and the a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such aflegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, give sotice to his creditors to appear before Ame-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said and and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely. Richard Ridgely.

In Council

Annapolis, January 13, 1813.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts, and the act, entitled "An act to alter change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts," be published once in each week, for three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette and the American, Baltimore the People's Monitor, Easton; the Fe deral Republican, George-town; Mel-sheimer's German Paper, and the Fre-derick-town Herald, Frederick-town; Hagar's town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's town. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, CIL AN ACT

To alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of govern ment of this state as relate to the division of Allegany county into elec-

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that great incon venience has been experienced for the want of two additional districts in Alle-

gany county, for remedy whereof

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

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

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

AN ACT

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale. On REASONABLE TERMS, One, two, or three

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

James Williams,

Feb. 18. 2 James Williams,

NOTICE.

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

Poyment to

Gustavus Warfield, Adm'rs

Charles A. Warfield, Adm'rs

Feb. 18.

between John Childs & George Si conducted under the firm of Geo. & Co. is this day dissolved by a consect. All persons having cla-gainst them are requested to p them, and those indebted to the make payment to

GEORGE SHAW apolis, Feb. 1, 1813.

SALE.

By virtue of two several ord will jointly offer for sale on the pr mises, on Saturday the 27th

THAT part of lot No. 27, in the ty of Annapolis, which extends fro the house occupied by Mr. Jona Wan to Mr. Gideon White's store. fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin That Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq. Samuel Ridout, Trustess of the Richard T. Loundes, part which below to Tasker's up.

John Golder } Trustee of the pare white is owned by Quyna's sen.

Ab. th, 1813.

Credit of twelve months will beal lowed, on a bond being given by its purchaser with approved security.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now as side, containing about six hundred and size acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, a acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, a a healthy airuation: There is the greater plenty of wood, such as oak, cheanur, wine and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in all ver. This land lies within two miles of Herring Cast Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay, It was be divided to suit purchasers, if deaired. Jet terms appoly to the subscriber.

terms apply to the subscriber Samuel Harrison

NOTICE:

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Cap-tain Rosser Deway, late of Anne-Armed county, deceased, requests all persons having clarifus against the estate of the said deceased in present the same, legally authenticated, for setlement, and all persons indebted to the sale estate to make immediate payment.

Augusta Denny, Admr's.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Womes, & Children: on application to the sub-cober as terms will be made known. I want a sober, the gent man to superintend my justiness, on the can come well recommended for his homest as sobrety will meet with proper encouragement, but he must be a man that will carry subsent authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a mass of seacity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply characters, such as are generally brought, at

not be attended to Bennett Darnell, Jan. 28.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. On application to me the subscriber in the On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as at associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Barjamen J. Usaw of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of aundry inal-ventidebtors, and the several supplementations to, on the terms mentioned in the said als. a schedule of his property, and a list of his conditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having after the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefore—I do

ed that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I de hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazene for three months successively before the that Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, of any they have, why the said Benjamin Luby should not have the benefit of said acts as payed for. Given under my hand this seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirtons—Richard H. Harwood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Maceubbin, executor of the last will and resmant of Gassaway Rawlings, lake of Anne-Arands county, deceased, it is ordered, that he gas the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring m their claims against the said decease, and that the same be published once in cas week, for the space of aix successive week, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Anne-Arandel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arandel county, in Maryland, letters testametery on the personal estate of Gassaway Raylings, late of Anne-Arandel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or or before the artif day of Oktober next, they so otherwise by law he excluded from all beast of the said estate. Given under my hand the 5th day of lanuary, 1813.

Samuel Maccubin, Samuel Maccubin, Executor with will anneaed annuary ar.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that is intends to apply to Anne Armidel county court or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the set to the relief of sundry insolvent debrors, part at November session, 1805, and the several plements thereto.

January 2, 1813.

IVOL LXX.

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SHUBCH-STREET, ANN Price-Three Dollars p Reported for the Federal

CONGRESSION HOUSE OF REPRESEN TRIDAY, FEB. 1

Mr. Roshars presente nof certain manufactor praying that additional di Referred to the committeere and manufactures. Mr. M'KIN presented of Baltimore, in opposi-bill reported by the co-ways and means, for a

pension of the non-impo Referred to a committee house, to whom was refe which it opposes. Mr. TALLMAN, from committee, reported a sing the discharge of J. from prison, confined for

the United States. Remade the order of the d day next. Mr. Rodman, Mr. V Mr. Bacon, had leave o

EXTRA SESS Mr. Grundy, after so ary observations on th providing the ways an resecuting the war, ar

he public credit, and congress had not time present session, to dis upon the important me lowing :-Resolved, That it is e

the 13th congress, med Monday in May next committee be appointe bill providing therefo Mr. Bren was in fav

Mr. ROBERTS moved the table, observing, t men would at once pro ness, there was time much even in fifteen important, in his opi present congress to d great question preser consideration-He me sospension of the no law .- Gentlemen al that the next congress by act differently from

met, the members w well erganized for the be Mr. STOW was oppo solution from the greence it would occasion the possible interrup cause in public (execut and the necessity of

proceeding to the br Two or three ot spoke for and against when Mr. RANDOLPH that he admired the than the address of who opposed, and a who advocated the redisclosures were mo disclosures were mo plain, than he could imagined. If he un right, and he believed sible part to do so, th this: that the electio this: that the election with Carolina and I with Carolina and I tions, the result of with termine the political the next congress, hen place—(the election that the largest (Victorial) To avoid the ty of giving offence to appoin the support for supporters of French system, and public credit unsup-

posed to evade all with internal tax ctions were over. Roberts) galle enterts) calle

syll day," while

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day in the ev

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mposition