

to me the subscriber, in  
county court, as an ad-  
judicial district of Mary-  
land, of William Davis of  
the benefit of the ad-  
ent debtors, and the  
on the terms mentioned  
of his property and a  
th, as far as he can as-  
ted to his petition; and  
having satisfied me by  
he has resided in the  
two years immediately  
application, having also  
onment for debt, and  
therefrom, I do therefor  
he said William Davis  
prisonment, and that by  
der to be inserted in the  
y, for three months and  
Monday in September  
editors to appear before  
rt on the third Monday  
ew cause why the said  
t have the benefit of the  
iven under my hand this

ard H. Harwood.

y Court, April Term,

2.

the judges of Anne-  
petition, in writing, of  
unity, praying the benefit  
of sundry insolvent de-  
r season, eighteen hun-  
eral supplements thereto,  
d in the said act and the  
alleging that he is now  
schedule of his property,  
rs, on oath, as far as he  
ether with the assent of  
them in value, to his di-  
id act, being annexed to  
the said court being sat-  
ony, that he has resided  
l for the period of two  
eding his application is  
adjudged, that the said  
charged from his imprison-  
using a copy of this order  
Maryland Gazette once a  
months, before the said  
give notice to his creditors  
county court to be held  
on the said day, for the  
ing a trustee for their be-  
e, if any they have, why  
shall not have the same  
plements, as prayed.

diam S. Green, Clk.

el County, Sc.

the subscriber, in the  
county court, as one of the  
ne third judicial district  
in writing, of Isaac Hol-  
county, praying for the be-  
of sundry insolvent de-  
session eighteen hundred  
supplements thereto, on the  
said act, a schedule of his  
his creditors, on oath, as  
them, being annexed to his  
Isaac Holland, having re-  
sided in the state of Ma-  
immediately preceding the  
and having also stated in  
in actual confinement in  
discharged from said con-  
prescribed by the afore-  
and adjudge, that the  
discharged from his confin-  
ing a copy of this order to  
Maryland Gazette for three  
before the third Monday in  
notice to his creditors to ap-  
court on the third Monday  
the purpose of recommend-  
benefit, and to shew cause  
by the said Isaac Holland  
ment of the several ads for  
debtors, as prayed. Given  
this day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

e Voters

County, and the City

nnapolis.

respectfully informed  
of a candidate for your  
suing election of sheriff.  
at you will continue to  
at you generously mani-  
fession, in consequence  
y in the office, the gen-  
rat on the then poll har-

gentlemen, under cir-  
considerable difficulty, and  
my endeavors to give  
n have not been alto-  
Continue to me your  
support, and depend upon  
rtion shall be made on  
arge the duties of the  
and every degree of in-  
all comport with justice.

me.

ctually,

edient servant,

LOMON GROVES.

tf.

r Sale,

ODATING TERMS.

g, Negro Girl, about ten

ply at the office of the

e.

4

APOLIS:

Y JONAS GREEN.

Dollars per Annum.

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth Year.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1812.

No. 3425]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the friends of peace, convened by public notice at Washington Hall, on Tuesday the 18th Aug. 1812, Colonel Nicholas Fish, Chairman, and Samuel Boyd, Esq. Secretary, the following resolutions (drawn up by a committee consisting of John Jay, Rufus King, Gov. Morris, Richard Harrison, Egbert Benson, Matthew Clarkson, and Richard Varick) were read and received with acclamations:—

**Resolved**, That the legitimate object of government is the public good, to promote which its powers ought to be exercised.

That a free people have a right to form an opinion of the conduct of those entrusted with authority, and to express that opinion.

That our national constitution is an association of the states for their joint and several advantage.

That exercising the powers of that association to the great and manifest injury of its members, is a breach of trust.

That to adopt rules of proceeding by which the people are deprived of the power of expressing their sentiments through their representatives, is a violation of the first principles of representative government.

**Resolved**, That the prosperity of this state which under the protection of Divine Providence, has advanced with uncommon rapidity, is principally derived from agriculture and commerce.

That the interest of these two great sources of national wealth and power is inseparable: Wherefore the war lately declared being destructive to the one, cannot but impair the other.

That the condition of N. York exposes her citizens more than those of other states to the injuries resulting from war.

**Resolved**, That war, one of the greatest calamities that inflict mankind, is, when waged without just cause, an insult to the Divine Majesty. That if undertaken, however just the cause, without probability of success, it is an act of extreme imprudence.

That where the injury that must result is great and manifest, while the object to be secured is of a trivial comparative importance, the interest of a nation ought not to be hazarded; still less for the gratification of personal partialities or resentments.

That the war lately declared by a slender majority of congress is unwise.

That the circumstances under which it was declared were unfavorable.

That the consequences to which it leads are alarming.

That it is unwise, because if unsuccessful, the objects for which it was waged, whatever they may be, may probably be abandoned.

That the more important those objects are, the more unwise must be a war which rashly puts them to the hazard.

That if it be contemplated to establish national rights, it ought to have been considered that those rights, though violated, could not, while constantly claimed, be considered as abandoned; whereas, if at the end of an unsuccessful war, the nation should relinquish them, for the sake of peace, they will be annihilated; or at least depend on the issue of another bloody contest.

That a due attention to this important consideration would have led wise statesmen to weigh with anxious solicitude, every existing circumstance.

That it would have been difficult to select a moment more unfavorable for a measure so portentous: these United States unprepared, the treasury empty, many articles of primary importance admitted to be secured in season, and not now to be purchased; much of the funds of our mercantile citizens in the hands of those converted by the confederacy into enemies; property to a vast amount float on every sea; the revenue impaired by imprudent commercial restrictions; and now by the war destroyed; the nation against whom the war is declared completely armed, and possessed of ample means to protect herself, and annoy us; her fleet mistress of the ocean, and in a capacity to lay waste many of our mercantile cities.

That a comparison of the present situation of the two nations flood at the moment of that declaration, and in which they now stand, is alone sufficient to prove that, in making it, our rulers were not possessed of, or did not exercise a sound political discretion.

**Resolved**, That a defensive war is to be sustained by every effort, under the pressure of every calamity, but previous to the com-

menement of an offensive war, common sense would have dictated to men of an ordinary capacity to restore the revenue, replenish the treasury, permit our citizens to bring home the wealth, which in the course of a lucrative commerce they have scattered abroad; fill the military arsenals and magazines, but above all to build and equip a respectable fleet.

**Resolved**, That a calm review of the conduct which has been pursued & which is so utterly irreconcilable to the maxims of common prudence, is little recommended by any facts which have been exhibited to public view, and so fatal to the dearest interests of this country, leaves no room to doubt of the alarming consequences to which it leads.

That we are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the American people will, under the name and form of an alliance, be submitted to the will and power of the French Emperor.

That in this view of the subject, the question of peace or war, involves all that is dear and valuable to men on this side the grave: we are therefore under the dire necessity of declaring, that we have no confidence in the men who have brought us to this perilous condition. Who do not, because we cannot examine the causes of that management, the mischievous effects of which we so deeply feel and so deeply apprehend. But called upon by an imperious sense of duty, we declare our sentiments—we entreat our fellow-citizens to declare theirs. We implore them to lay aside party distinctions, to banish party feelings, to unite. In union is force, in force, safety. If it shall be found that a majority is disposed to War, be it so; we must submit. If as we firmly believe, a great majority of the state be ardently desirous of peace, let that fact be established. And to this end we propose:

That representatives be chosen in the several counties; discreet men, the friends of peace. These representatives can correspond or confer with each other, and co-operate with the friends of peace in our sister states, in devising and pursuing such constitutional measures as may secure our independence, and preserve our union: both of which are endangered by the present war.

[After they were read, Mr. David B. Ogden offered a supplementary set of resolutions, relative to the situation of Baltimore—which were adopted—censuring in strong terms the police and proceedings in Baltimore, and eulogizing, in animated language, the Mayor and Police of N. York. They conclude by declaring general De Witt Clinton, Mayor of N. York, entitled to the thanks of all the friends of liberty, peace and commerce.]

After this Mr. Hoffman addressed a few words to the meeting respecting the convention proposed in the first set of resolutions; and the chairman read the following names of gentlemen who had been agreed on: Egbert Benson, Nicholas Fish, John B. Coles, Thomas R. Mercein, John Wells, Robert Troup, George Newbold, Richard Varick, Richard Harrison, Peter W. Radcliff, William Henderson.

From the Federal Republican.

To the Disciples of Washington in the State of Maryland.

A period has arrived that calls on you to act a part worthy of you. The liberty of the press is threatened.—There was a time in this state when she had her temples among us. Now they are destroyed, and her votaries murdered by robbers and assassins. Compelled to fly from the despotism of a mob, she has sought an asylum, where her name is still held sacred, and where murder and plunder are not yet virtues. On the banks of the Patowmack the raider hags ravishing song. Her voice is heard and admired in every land where the rights of man command veneration. Its notes are music to the ears of Freedom, while mobs, mob-judges, mob-generals, and mob-mayors, sicken at the sound.

We will drop a tear over the misfortunes of our country, we may deplore the extinction of the liberty of the press, which is the extinction of liberty itself, but let us not despair. Your ardour should increase as the clouds thicken. You exceed the liberticides in number, courage and intelligence.—Employ these in rousing the people to a sense of the calamities that await them. Tell them the story of Langan's death. Use all honorable and constitutional means to displace a traitor who has prostituted his name to a foreign banditti to ride over the laws for more than nine weeks. Of all governments, a mobocracy is the most detestable.—Sound the alarm in every country and in every district. Let every man work for the salvation of the Republic.—Speak aloud what the tyranny of brigands does not suffer you to publish. Three short months, and the incapacity or wickedness of our rulers may involve us in

the horrors of a civil war. Be not dismayed by threats. Cling to the constitution and it will protect you. In war as well as in peace, you have a right to express yourselves freely, and do it without fear. The contrary is inculcated only by the advocates of arbitrary power. It is tyrants alone that tremble at the truth: How long has it been since it was proclaimed by a demagogue president, that "errors of opinion should be tolerated, while reason is left free to combat them!" At this time, even the timid should become bold: When we are surrounded by danger, our security consists in braving it—not in hiding. When the storm comes, let not men of property imagine, that by bending to it, they will escape desolation. The same tempest which swept away the virtue and genius of France, carried with it the heads and estates of the rich. Cowardice invites attack, while courage repels it.

Let the people be convened in every county of the state to express their abhorrence of the outrages of the rabble of Baltimore, those foes in the body politic, as the Philopist of Monticello terms them, which rattle and fester in it, and which if not speedily healed will produce mortification. The conduct of Mr. Hanson and his friends deserves every eulogium. It is tame language to say that this gallant young gentleman has immortalized his name. Endued with an unconquerable spirit, with talents of the first order, and an integrity which nothing can corrupt, he seems to run a race of fame of the most brilliant character. At once an orator, a statesman and a hero, when years shall ripen his judgment, and flow his mind with the riches of knowledge, there is no post to which his ambition may not aspire, and which his talents will not fill. As to Gen. Langan, that noble martyr in the cause of the liberty of the press, every federalist in Maryland should assume a badge of mourning in honour of his memory.

I am sure I only anticipate your intentions, in recommending the adoption of these measures. We should not sleep over the tragedy that is acting in Baltimore. Only two acts have been performed. The next may be played on a new stage, in Kent or Montgomery. And if such is the beginning, what will be the catastrophe? If it commences with murder and the torture, with what will it end? Shall it be told in the east that in Maryland the disciples of Washington have seen one of his companions in arms murdered by a ferocious banditti; and the Liberty of the Press trodden under foot, without having the magnanimity to complain, or the courage to speak?—Then, indeed, should we be poor debased slaves; prepared to pass under the yoke of Buonaparte, wretches too abject to endure a republican government. But this will not be. One universal throb of indignation beats in every breast. Cherish, my friends, this generous sentiment. Do not suffer it to cool, but give it a manly vent. Silence on the present occasion, would betray a want of gratitude, of friendship, nay, even of humanity. Every county has not a Mob to intimidate, a Stricker to command the military, nor a Johnson at the head of the civil authority. Remember, that "John Montgomery does not every where prosecute in person. There are officers who can have the baseness to arrest the innocent, while they permit murderers to escape; but this requires a degree of depravity in human nature to be found only in the town of Baltimore. It is only rank foils that breed monsters.

Did you want examples to stimulate your ambition, you have before your eyes a recent enterprise full of honour and full of glory—an enterprise undertaken in a holy cause, by a band of patriots of transcendent talents, bravery and virtue. Langan's ashes are still warm. Hanson, Lee, Gaither, Warfield, Spriggs, Nelson, Murray, and other names, at which the patriot fires, have proved to you their readiness to offer up their lives on the altar of freedom. What lustre surrounds their characters! What forbearance, what presence of mind, what tenderness in shedding blood, did they display on the 26th and 27th of July! It was not until they were attacked by a furious populace, the windows of the house broken, and the door attempted to be forced, that they would even

\* A few years ago, this John Montgomery was challenged to fight by Mr. Jarrett, of Harford, a gentleman of the first respectability. He refused and was published in the papers as a coward. Of such stuff are all mobs and their abettors composed. A man of courage would attack his adversary single handed, but a coward must have a mob to back him. There is another fact relative to this John Montgomery, that is not so generally known. For a criminal act committed in Pennsylvania, he was compelled to take refuge in this state, where he was formally demanded of the governor. The affair was referred to the assembly, who decided by a majority of two or three votes not to give him up. And this man is an Attorney General!

Gods, it doth amaze me.  
"A man of such a feeble temper should  
"So soon be part of the majestic world!"

act on the defensive. It was in their power to destroy the enemies of Freedom as fast as they collected, but compassion overcame them: If they at length fired, it became necessary and unavoidable. Let not some cool apologist of villains come and tell me that a citizen of Maryland is not entitled to defend his house, and call in his friends to his aid. Say, is it a crime to fly to another county or to another state, in defence of a friend, whose property has been demolished, and person threatened, by an association of hired ruffians?

You have then seen these intrepid men obedient to the law, yield themselves up to the magistracy, on a promise of protection—a protection never granted, or intended to be granted. The civil and military authorities, instead of taking the most vigorous measures against a mob of unexampled ferocity, turned their arms against innocent men contending for their lives, strip them of their swords and left them in a place they resolved should not be guarded, an easy prey to blood-stained brigands. What ensued, all have heard, but none can describe. The picture does not admit of coloring. Fancy to yourselves three and twenty citizens, than whom purer spirits never breathed, confined in a gaol, without arms, and surrounded by cannibals, at whose savage yells the blood froze.—The military is withdrawn.—The Tigers rush to the door.—It opens. They press on with head-long fury. Their frightful howls echo through the lobbies of the prison. Their victims, unable to resist, stand and listen to the horrid imprecations of death that every minute pierced the ear. Retreat is cut off. Refolute and undaunted, they prepare to die. The brave and collected Langan shakes his friends by the hand & bids them a long farewell. Hear his last words. "I am ready to die a thousand deaths for the liberties of my country!" The tears start in his eyes. The inner door flies open: The massacre begins. Then ensued "a scene of war, the like of which eye hath not seen, ear heard, and which no tongue can adequately tell." The prisoners fall lifeless under a thousand blows. Every instrument of death is employed to dispatch them.—Bruised, mutilated and full of gashes, their bodies are piled in a heap and left for dead. A merciful Providence disappointed the assassins, and rescued some from the grave.—Would it had pleased the same Providence, that the too prophetic Langan had been of their number. His gentle manners could not touch the hearts of his murderers. An appeal to his services in the cause of his country, only enraged these butchers and hastened his end. When he exclaimed, "I fought in the revolution—see those scars," the villains finished his murder. His mangled corpse lay exposed on the earth like that of some vile malefactor. See his feet pale and shrivelled with the pinch of death—When he marched to the Cowpens you might have tracked him by the blood of these same feet.

"His virtues  
"Will plead like angels trumpet, tongued against  
"The deep damnation of his taking off"

Peace to his manes!—his grateful countrymen will do justice to his name. A monument will hand down to posterity his virtues and his services. His memory will be revered when the names of Johnson, Stricker, and Montgomery, will either be forgotten or remembered only to be execrated. When the orator shall speak of a Patriot, the name of Langan "will not be far off."

This is but a faint sketch of some of the excesses of the mob of Baltimore—a mob which consists of copious extracts from foreign prisons, of foreign traitors, of pickpockets, highwaymen, of "Knights of the shade," and French apothecaries. The gentlemen from the Old Bailey recognize and greet their friends; the gentlemen from Calcutta, united by a congeniality of soul, the associate together for the laudable purpose of plunder and murder. Some choice spirits of American growth, some from the roads, and some from penitentiaries, solicit admission into this band of worthies. Neither the forests of Germany nor the mountains of Spain can boast three hundred such heroes. Each night they recount the exploits of the day, and distribute the spoils. Gold and silver watches, bank notes, and letters, robbed from the pockets of honest citizens, reward their labors.

These details are sufficiently harrowing! But what will the free citizens of this republic say, when they are informed, that to gratify a savage vengeance, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and these unfortunate men were refused a privilege that cannot be denied to the most notorious offenders. Yes, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in the face of a civilized nation, have proclaimed it that they promised the mob not to bail the persons in the prison. They would neither let them at liberty on giving security, nor allow the military to conduct them to a place of safety. They were too tender, it seems, of the peace of the city. Yet they could make terms with assassins! "O Shame where is thy blush!"



[illegible]



currents of abuse from  
When every fall  
been broken, and  
made to burst the  
at a window up  
This house in my  
ful occupation, and  
d in this manner.  
tear the door, and  
open the door, and  
I have arms in  
if you do not desist.  
street being at this  
violence increasing;  
exertion from the  
guns were directed  
ds of the mob. This  
ple, finding themselves  
k upon the front door.  
At this time I was  
safe, on the second  
the front door; but I  
a very mild tone, "I  
ve now entered that  
come this night," He  
d, to be standing in  
parlour. The party  
time.

the person with whom I  
been within the house;  
airs, remote from the  
heard it; nor would  
ur party, have been fa-  
exist an instant at the  
any have gone thither,  
prevented the fence  
aircase from descending.  
From these circum-  
general belief of one  
e that this man (Gale)  
the very act of break-  
Mr. Scott the chief ju-  
court, arrived at about  
ning. He was immedi-  
the house, and a list of  
d to him. He was told  
to leave the house, that  
so when the mob should  
it if the street were clea-  
ately appear before him,  
ever the law required  
to the mob, but they  
d he went home. From  
rds morning, when Mr.  
arrived with a detach-  
fort of warfare was en-  
was fired at very rarely;  
ome violent provocation,  
gent caution to all pen-  
d. Within the house  
ducted with the utmost  
discipline.

approached, the mob bid  
them as "friends" and  
said he was their "in-  
friend; that he came by  
Stricker, to protect ju-  
ke. They returned and  
drag those d—d mis-  
use." He said he meant  
stody; "he pledged his  
that no man in the house  
every man should be ob-  
but at the same time he  
go to their respective  
citizens. Upon their do-  
his authority, he took a  
et and they went a short  
house. What occurred  
but the mob seemed to  
th the conference. Upon  
ont of the house, a short  
between him and some of  
the lower part of the house,  
said distinctly that he had  
confident with our safety  
as his business to prefer  
of the city, and this he  
mined to do, against any  
d it. Maj. B. was then  
guard in the lower part of  
matters remained for some  
ur company still on guard,  
t the company, quarrelling  
and the troops passive.

o'clock A. M.) the mayor  
ed by Brig. Gen. Stricker,  
r. Montgomery the attor-  
ne state, Mr. Cumberland  
other gentlemen, of the do-  
te names I do not recol-  
ne some companies of in-  
rawn up before the door.  
mayor, and attorney gene-  
ds and forwards several times  
emen in the street," as the  
called them, to our party,  
from the former to us. Our  
was, that having assembled  
a lawful occasion, and har-  
law, we would not quit  
ur friend and his property  
the mob. These three per-  
as from considerations of  
e of the city, and to prevent  
tion of blood, to con-  
They all admitted diffi-  
right to do what we had  
said the mob could not  
It was thought, we had  
under and nothing would sat-  
submission to the civil au-  
would consent to this me-  
protection was offered.

promise was given that we should be liber-  
ed whenever we thought it would be expedi-  
ent. We offered repeatedly to go, "if the  
mob were dispersed, but gen. Stricker, as of-  
ten consulted the mob and brought their an-  
swer that they would not disperse until we  
were confused or killed on the spot. This  
was about 7 o'clock in the morning. We  
had been all night under arms without eating  
and little drink since dinner the day before.  
The water, unfortunately, had been made  
useless early in the evening by a wounded  
person being washed in it. A majority of  
our party appearing to be inclined to accept  
the terms which were brought from the mob  
by Gen. Stricker, Mr. Johnson and Mr.  
Montgomery, we prepared to march with our  
arms. But we were told that this could not  
be permitted on any account. We observed,  
that as the military had been before the door  
several hours, and had not only submitted to  
insults themselves, but permitted them to be  
continued to us, there was no reason to be-  
lieve they were able to protect us on the road.  
Mr. Hanson here exclaimed, that the delicacy  
of his own situation prevented him from say-  
ing much on the occasion—but this much he  
would say. Alluding to these three gentle-  
men, (the ambassadors from the mob,) he  
continued, "I know these men better than most  
of you—There is no reliance to be placed  
upon them—they are not willing to protect  
you, if they were able. Remember, what I  
say, you will all be sacrificed if you quit this  
hour." Gen. Stricker, appeared to be much  
hurt by these observations. He approached  
Gen. Lee, with whom the negotiations had  
been chiefly carried on, and extending his  
hand, said, "by G—d Mr. Hanson does me  
great injustice. Gen. Lee, you are a soldier,  
and know the value of a soldier's word. I  
pledge you my word and honour as a soldier,  
that I will protect you to the utmost of my  
power, until you are out of danger from this  
mob."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be affected in the  
same manner, and exclaimed with considera-  
ble emotion, and a violent appeal to Heaven,  
"that he felt his reputation at stake in this  
business—that he was as much interested for  
us, as our warmest friends could be, and that  
he would spill the last drop of his blood, be-  
fore a hair of our heads should be touched."

Mr. M. was more cool. He contented him-  
self with observing, that such remarks were  
very unnecessary—that Mr. H. must see that  
every thing was doing which could be done  
for our safety. Gen. Stricker then proposed  
to form the military in a hollow square, with-  
in which we should walk, each of us holding  
the arm of some respectable gentleman of the  
democratic party. As a pledge of his own  
sincerity, he offered to walk with Mr. H. and  
took his arm; if we declined this offer, he  
said he must withdraw the military and leave  
us to our fates.

We proposed to send for carriages and horses  
and ride to jail; but gen. Stricker, after go-  
ing to the mob, said it was inadmissible, the  
gentlemen in the street would not permit it.

Thus we evacuated the house, accompani-  
ed by only three or four democratic gentle-  
men, instead of an equal number with our-  
selves as had been promised. I marched al-  
one, with a pistol in each hand, expecting to  
be sacrificed in the streets. Of our treat-  
ment on the march, I have no disposition to  
speak. Some persons, from whom better things  
might have been expected, called for the  
"Rogues March;" and to that tune Brig.  
Gen. Stricker, with his detachment of the  
Maryland militia, marched to the goal of  
Baltimore county, amidst the coarsest revilings  
against us and the soldiery, and the most cow-  
ardly insults to the persons of some of my  
companions.

It was probably about 9 o'clock in the  
morning when we arrived at the jail, where  
we were thrust into an apartment with white  
and black criminals. We were obliged to rest  
ourselves as well as we could on the floor, there  
being but two stools to sit upon. Our mili-  
tary guard immediately left us and we saw  
no more of them. About the middle of the  
day, there being very few persons round the  
prison, we called the gaoler and told him as  
we thought we could depart with safety, we  
desired to be liberated. He objected to this,  
and we urged, in addition to the terms upon  
which we had consented to enter the walls,  
that we had no committee. He went to  
town to consult Judge Scott, and returned  
with a regular authority, as he said, to de-  
tain us, and the information that we should  
not be bailed. I know, from the informati-  
on of the person himself, a gentleman of as  
much consideration as any in the city, that  
bail was offered for me and as many others as  
might wish to come out, to any amount, and  
refused; although some gentlemen who resided  
at Fell's Point assured the judge that they  
knew the ringleaders, and were confident they  
would break into the goal during the night.  
This refusal of a right and violation of a for-  
mal promise may be explained by the report  
of the committee, from which it appears that  
the mob received assurances that we should  
not be bailed or suffered to escape. In the  
afternoon we were visited by the mayor. He  
and the gaoler assured us that a sufficient force  
would be within the goal for our protection.  
Several ill-looking fellows came into the cell  
with them, who looked about our room and  
your persons very attentively.

How much the mayor might have done for  
our safety even at this period of the day, and  
what were his anticipations respecting the e-  
vents of the night, may be inferred from this  
circumstance:

A young gentleman, named McCubbin, a  
relation of the mayor's, was thrust into pri-  
son with us, through a mistake, by the mob.  
We informed the mayor and jailer that he did  
not belong to our party. He was suffered to  
remain with us until twilight, when he was  
taken out, as we understood, by order of the  
mayor.

As soon as darkness commenced the people  
seemed to spring from the ground like Roder-  
ick Dhu's soldiers: the goal was encompassed  
in an instant by a countless multitude and  
the work of destruction commenced. As we  
were at a considerable distance from the out-  
er doors, it is not known what resistance  
was made to them. They appeared to enter  
the outer doors without any personal opposi-  
tion, after ineffectually beating with heavy ham-  
mers a long time. Instead of the military  
guards which had been promised, it seems  
from the report of the committee that they  
were met only by "the mayor and a few o-  
thers," and further that "the door was open-  
ed by the turnkey." How long three massy  
iron doors and one of wood might have with-  
stood these attacks, is not easy to calculate;  
but in time they must have yielded. As no-  
thing was to be gained by delay, "the mili-  
tary" (which had been called out it is under-  
stood with blank cartridges) having been pre-  
viously dismissed "by order of the general,  
with the approbation of the mayor," it was  
well enough to deliver up the keys and aban-  
don the men, who had relied upon their  
solemn pledges of honour and their official  
oaths.

Well may the committee startle at the  
scene of horror which now ensued; well may  
they decline the task of describing atrocities  
which must cover the Baltimore democracy  
with everlasting infamy, which must make  
the names of the Baltimore police synonymous  
with all that is unworthy, ignoble, cowardly,  
& treacherous. They did not hesitate to publish  
the names of the gentlemen who staked their  
lives in support of the dearest rights which a  
freeman can boast, to rifle the pockets of the  
(apparently) murdered, to misrepresent facts,  
to palliate enormities, and compel respectable  
men to give the sanction of their names to an  
ex parte, partial, and garbled narrative.—  
They have described one of the most alarm-  
ing violations of personal rights that ever oc-  
curred in a political community, and which  
was perpetrated with circumstances of fer-  
ocious barbarity the most inhuman that ever  
disgraced a civilized society; they were to  
speak of a general with a military force under  
his command becoming the contemptible fetch  
and carrying messenger of a lawless mob, a  
judge binding himself to the same gang not to  
bail men whom he had acknowledged had  
committed no offence, and police officers de-  
livering up their prisoners to be butchered and  
yet not a sigh escapes them until they behold  
the mayor and turnkey conducting the assassins  
to their unarmed prey, and hear the unavail-  
ing prayers of the venerable Langan that he  
might be spared to his wife and children!

We saw the mob beating at the iron doors  
at the extremity of the entry through the  
grating of our own cell. As there was no  
means of escape we prepared for the event  
with fortitude. Having but four pistols a-  
mong us, it was thought advisable not to  
use them; but when our door should be forced,  
we agreed to rush upon them, beat out  
their lights and then make our way as well as  
we could. I placed my pistols on the stove  
and joined Mr. Winchester who was standing  
immediately behind Mr. Thompson and Capt.  
Murray at the entrance. The men at first  
went to the cell opposite Mr. M. ob-  
served to his friends "it is pitiful they should  
kill the poor devils instead of us" and then  
cried out—you are at the wrong door—here  
we are. Upon coming to our grate it was  
opened immediately without the slightest dif-  
ficulty or delay. This was the third iron  
grate beside the large outer door, thro' which  
they had to pass, before they could enter our  
cell. Mr. Murray cried out: "My lads you  
had better retire; we shall shoot some of  
you." To the various replies of "how will  
you do it?"—you can't kill all of us," &c. he  
said to one "I can kill you at any rate with  
this pistol." The presenting of the pistol  
seemed to appal the foremost for an in-  
stant. We took advantage of their contera-  
tion and rushed upon them. Fortunately  
their lights were extinguished at the first in-  
stant. My two friends in front laid about  
them so effectually that I reached the front  
door without any other injury than a few blows  
with fists, and owing probably to the crowd  
being so great as to prevent the use of clubs.  
I was about to leap out, when Mr. Winches-  
ter was knocked down by my side. I flopped  
to assist him and was seized by two per-  
sons, who dragged me towards a corner, and  
retaining with horrid imprecations that they  
would take care of me. This was in the hall  
of the prison, from the ceiling of which or  
an upper staircase, a lamp was suspended.  
They held me by the wrist for about ten mi-  
nutes, during which I saw several of my  
friends knocked down and their blood scat-  
tered over the pavement. They either cut  
or tore off my coat, leaving none of it on me

but the cape and sleeves. Having thus se-  
cured my pockets, they tore my shirt leaving  
my bosom bare. All this was done without  
any precipitation, & as I thought I recogniz-  
ed some of them as having been in the criminal  
court, and engaged in the other riots in Bal-  
timore, at which I had been told I should  
be "marked," I concluded that I was to be  
referred for some more refined species of cru-  
elty.

I made another effort, but just as I escap-  
ed from their hands, I received a blow on my  
head which brought me senseless to the floor.  
I was revived by some one jumping on my  
arm, and I found myself on the steps leading  
from the front door, with my head down-  
wards. It occurred to me to roll between  
them and fall under them, the height not be-  
ing very great. But while I was feeling ab-  
out, they cried out I was not dead, and I  
received several severe blows. They dragged  
me a few yards from the door and threw me  
on a heap of palpitating bodies. Here we  
experienced the most brutal and indecent out-  
rages. General Lee, who was thrown across  
my shoulders, a considerable part of the time  
appeared to be in excessive pain, and fre-  
quently cried out. His exclamations, only  
excited new outrages and curses. When my  
fresh recruits arrived, he was pointed out as  
"the d—d old tory general." It was said  
that "he died true game—huzzing for king  
George to the last," and similar expressions,  
to provoke further cruelty. They were very  
desirous to identify the person of Mr. Han-  
son, who lay across my feet the greater part  
of the time; and as he and myself were the  
smallest bodies in the heap, we were rigidly  
scrutinized. They could not bear the reflec-  
tion that he had escaped, and had they been  
convinced that he was the person they sought,  
his death would not have satisfied them, but  
they would have torn his heart out, as a fer-  
ocious monster of Baltimore, who is tolerated  
in decent company, has since expressed her  
wish, and drank his blood.

Exhausted by the fatigues of two nights  
and a day; and fated, if possible with blood,  
the cannibals would now have departed, had  
not one of them proposed, as the tories had  
all gone to hell, to give them a song. The  
proposition was hailed with acclamations, they  
joined hands around us, and a song was sung,  
which appeared to me rather tedious. The  
chorus, in which they united, seemed to run  
thus:

*We'll feather and tar every d—d British tory,  
And this is the way for American glory.  
Before a new verse was commenced, the Or-  
pheus, who made these beasts dance over our  
bodies, would propose three cheers for Jeff-  
erson or Madison, or some such worthy of de-  
mocracy.*

The song was at length interrupted by the ar-  
rival of Dr. Hall, the attending physician of the  
penitentiary; a democrat to be sure; but unlike  
the generality of his detestable party, a man who  
fears God, and omits no opportunity of rendering  
a kindness to his neighbour. He addressed a man  
as their leader, (I think he called him captain  
White) he said he was as much of a republican as  
any of them—but his republicanism could not ap-  
prove of such proceedings—it was shameful to in-  
sult a fallen foe, and shedding to murder our fel-  
low citizens. He said much to arrest their at-  
tention, and concluded by assuring them that some  
of us were dead, and probably none of us would  
recover. Much dispute had arisen whether we  
should be hung on trees, thrown into the Falls,  
buried in one pit, or tarred and feathered and  
carted through the city; but upon a suggestion  
that the doctor sometimes wanted bodies to dissect  
and that we would be very good tory skeletons, we  
were very formally delivered over to him for that  
purpose. So pleased were they with the notion,  
that some of them assisted in carrying us back to  
the cell, which we had lately left. A few of them  
remained with us, glutting their cannibal appetites  
with the sight of our wounds, and the sound of  
our groans. Our worthy preserver, assisted by  
Mrs. Owen, Bickhead and Smith, Thomas Kell,  
Esq. a gentleman whom I supposed to be Doctor  
Page, of Fell's Point, and some others, then ad-  
ministered to us, such cordials as they could pro-  
cure. Finding that Mr. Hanson could move, I  
proposed to him to quit the prison instantly, lest  
another place of safety might be provided for us,  
by the civil & military authorities of the city. To this  
he assented, and Mr. H. Nelson agreed to join us.  
We were accompanied by Dr. Owen and an un-  
known gentleman. At the door we shook hands  
and parted, with scarcely a hope of meeting again.  
Dr. Owen was to see them across the creek, and  
then rejoin me at the spot agreed upon. But I  
was obliged to lie down occasionally from weak-  
ness, and at one period to conceal myself in a dark  
gully, from the observation of two persons on the  
opposite side of the stream—and thus I suppose  
he missed me. At length, towards morning, I  
arrived at a house in the neighbourhood, where I  
was treated with the warmest kindness. The  
next day, upon hearing that the mob were exas-  
perated by our escape, a carriage was provided for  
me, and I bade adieu to these scenes of licentious-  
ness and perfidy.

J. E. HALL.

City of Philadelphia, 22:  
On this 27th day of August, 1812, before me  
Michael Keppel, Mayor of the city aforesaid,  
personally appeared John E. Hall, attorney at law,  
who being duly sworn, did depose and say, that  
the foregoing statement is true, as far as the same  
relates to his own personal knowledge and observa-  
tion. Witness my hand and seal this day and  
year aforesaid.

MICHAEL KEPPEL, Mayor.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

GEN. HULL TAKEN.

Our informant saw Gen. Clark in Wash-  
ington, who informed he had seen the articles  
of the capitulation, and that Gen. Hull had  
surrendered with 2,200 men, without firing  
a gun.

**RODGERS'S SQUADRON.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

Last evening arrived in town, the prize  
master of the ship John, of 16 guns, of  
Lancaster, (Eng.) from London for Mar-  
tinico, arrived at Lazaretto, was taken by  
the Hornet, one of our squadron, the 27th  
July in lat. 30, long. 21, and parted with  
the squadron on the 29th July off Madei-  
ra—we are told that it was the President  
that engaged the Belvidera, and that by  
the bursting of one of her guns Com. Rod-  
gers had his leg broke, and two officers  
and 8 or 10 men killed.—The squadron  
had made but a few prizes; as we have not  
been able to see the officer we must defer  
particulars till our next.

Another account says, that by the burst-  
ing of the gun, Com. Rodgers had his leg  
broke—Mr. Taylor, (midshipman) and 12  
seamen killed; by the fire from the Belvi-  
dere, 3 men killed and midshipman Mont-  
gomery with four or five wounded.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Hull to Col. Wells, dated  
Detroit, 11th Aug. 1812.

"By letters received from the Department of  
War, I am informed you are ordered to march to  
this place with fifteen hundred recruits or a part  
volunteers, if so many recruits were not enlisted.  
The fall of Michillimackinac, the tardy operations  
of our army at Niagara, and almost all the Indi-  
ans having become hostile, have totally changed  
the prospects of this army. My communication  
is almost entirely cut off; there are but in all quan-  
tities of provisions, and the most fatal consequen-  
ces must ensue, unless the communication is soon  
opened and very strong reinforcements arrive. I  
hope you will lose no time in coming forward  
with a very respectable force." Lex. Reporter.

**MOST DISASTROUS.**

The disastrous events mentioned below points  
very directly to incompetency. If the North  
Western Army has been compelled to surren-  
der to the enemy for want of supplies, or by  
being out numbered and surrounded, how will  
they, who had the choice of time, answer to  
the country for declaring war without prepa-  
rations to beat the foe?

Last evening an Express arrived from  
Washington, ordering back the Secretary of  
the Treasury, who had just reached this city  
on his way to the eastward. It is understood  
that Dr. Cozens, the bearer, brought infor-  
mation from the seat of government (receiv-  
ed there by Express) of the capture of Ge-  
neral Hull and his whole army by the Bri-  
tish. [Fed. Gaz.]

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.**

To the public and private armed vessels of  
the United States.

The public and private armed vessels of the  
U. States are not to interrupt any vessels be-  
longing to citizens of the U. States coming  
from British ports to the United States laden  
with British merchandise, in consequence of  
the alleged repeal of the British Orders in  
Council; but are, on the contrary, to give  
aid and assistance to the same, in order that  
such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt  
with on their arrival as may be decided by the  
competent authorities. [Nat. Intel.]

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*  
issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court,  
and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale,  
on Friday the 18th day of September next, at  
11 o'clock A. M. (on the premises) for Cash,  
All the right, title, interest and estate, of Sa-  
muel Harrison, of Samuel, in and to a part of a  
tract of land called "Harrison's Security," con-  
taining two hundred acres, more or less, situate,  
lying and being, in the lower end of Anne-Ar-  
undel county, and near Wyvill's Mill. The above  
is taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, of  
Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jo-  
seph Court.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, That an  
Election will be held in the several election Dis-  
tricts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Mon-  
day in October next, for four Delegates to repre-  
sent the said county in the General Assembly of  
Maryland. At the same time and places an Election  
will be held for a representative to represent  
this state in the Congress of the United States,  
and for a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel County afo-  
resaid. And on the second Monday of November  
next, an election will be held at the several elec-  
tion districts aforesaid, for two electors of President  
and Vice-President of the United States.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

**A Batteau**

Was taken up adrift, by the subscriber, on  
Greenbury's Point, on or about the 10th of July  
last. She is twenty-two feet four inches long, and  
five feet wide—a little damaged and without paint.  
The owner of the above batteau is requested to  
come, prove property, pay charges, and take her  
away.

Sept. 1. James Carter, Jr.

**This is to give notice,**

That agreeably to a letter received  
from Alexander Stuart, Esq. requesting me to  
give notice to those who have claims against the  
estate of Dr. John Gasaway, of Rhode River,  
deceased, to make the same known to me, I do  
request all persons who have any claim whatever,  
that they will be so good as to make the amount  
known to me, as Mr. Stuart will be in Annapolis  
next month, and make arrangements for the pay-  
ment of all just claims against said estate.

Jno. Gasaway.

Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1812.



## In Council,

July 29, 1812.

ORDERED, That the report of the committee of conference on the bill establishing an equity court on the Eastern Shore, the message from the Senate accompanying the same, and the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in August and once in September in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; and the National Intelligencer at Washington.

By order, **Ninian Pinkney, Clk.**

The committee appointed by the House of Delegates, to confer with the committee on the part of the Senate, beg leave to report, That they have no reason to expect that at this late period of the session, any system can be agreed to by both branches, which will have the effect of gratifying the wants and removing the complaints of the citizens of Maryland, by permitting them to have recourse to the courts organized within their own counties for chancery relief: the bill extending equity jurisdiction in all cases to the county courts has been deemed for the last four years, by the immediate delegates of the people to the general assembly, well calculated to produce the desirable results. Your committee are not aware that any weighty considerations oppose its adoption. It is, however, thought by some, that the system would not conduce to the convenience of Baltimore county, in as much as the great number of suits arising there from its great population and extensive commercial pursuits, already occupy so much of the attention of the court as to render it probable that the increase attendant on a concurrent jurisdiction would demand so much of their time as to preclude their necessary devotion to the common law business. It is believed by your committee, that a provision incorporated in the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, providing for the holding of the high court of chancery in the city of Baltimore, would obviate this objection. A principle of this nature will require considerable detail. The great pressure of legislative business, and the expected close of our labours in a very short time, will prohibit in the opinion of your committee, that investigation and deliberation required upon such an important change. They therefore beg leave to recommend that the different bills connected with this subject, be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly.

BY THE SENATE, Jan. 2, 1812.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message of to-day, proposing a conference between the two houses, on a bill, entitled, "An act separating the business of the court of chancery, and authorising the holding sessions of the said court for the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes." We must on this occasion, in justice to ourselves observe, that on this and all other subjects which are presented for our consideration, we claim all the zeal and interest in promoting the best interests of our citizens, which becomes the representatives of a free people. The Senate have too high a regard for their own dignity, and too much respect for that decorum which ought to be observed in all communications between the two branches of the legislature to notice that part of the message from the House of Delegates, which insinuates that the complaints of the people as manifested through their immediate representatives, were treated with neglect or contempt by the Senate. Considering the bill to which your message refers as deserving the most mature deliberation, and feeling anxious at all times to unite with you in whatever may appear the best means of effecting a public benefit, we accede with pleasure to your proposed conference, and have nominated Messrs. Lloyd, Tabbs and Williams, on the part of the senate, as a committee of conference, to join the gentlemen who have been nominated by your house.

By order, **T. Rogers, Clk.**

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vacation shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the same limitation as the chancellor of the state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of the state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their several judicial districts at some day between the several sessions of their court; who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts upon the equity side brought or depending thereat. And it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed at their first court next after the passage of this act to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equidistant between the terms of the several and respective county courts.

And be it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said courts, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office, without affection, favor, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts, in the same manner and with the same powers, and subject to the same control, as the auditor in chancery now does. And the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty, in all cases, to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals now have.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner and with the same power as the register in chancery now does, and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process which may issue from any court by virtue of this act in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.

Be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts to charge any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.

## In Council,

July 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the further Supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By Order, **Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.**

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrollment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court-martial.

2. And be it enacted, That all able-bodied white male citizens in this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra battalions and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporeal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation before some of the justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection; or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or will withhold it through prejudice or ill will."

Passed, **July 14, 1812.**

## Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of **John Dove** of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than 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 the said acts, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

**Wm. S. Green, Clerk.**

## To Rent,

I will rent my Farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 436 acres of well improved land, which is now in high cultivation, together with or without four valuable Negro Fellows. I will also rent that well known Farm on the Head of Severn, called THE RISING SUN, containing near six hundred acres of kind land. On this farm there is a great quantity of choice fruit. The buildings are in tolerable good repair, and calculated for a Tavern, where there has been one for thirty years preceding the last ten—Distance from Annapolis, ten miles. The tenants will be privileged to sow grain the ensuing fall. Apply to **Augustine Gambrill, Head of Severn.**

**August 2, 1812.**

## NOTICE,

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves.

**J. T. CHASE.**  
Aug. 20. 3 6w.

## Baltimore Hospital.

6th July, 1812.

THE Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The Asylum erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner as to be made perfectly cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick, and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard, shaded by forest and other trees; now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

### Attending Physicians.

Doctors **Colin Mackenzie,**  
**James Smyth.**

### Attending Surgeon.

**Dr. W. Gibson.**

### Consulting Physicians.

Doctors **George Brown,**  
**Miles Littlejohn,**  
**John Coulter,**  
**John Campbell White,**  
**John Crawford,**  
**Solomon Birkhead,**  
**P. Chatard,**  
**John Cromwell,**  
**Ashton Alexander.**

### Visitors of the Hospital.

**John Hillen,**  
**James Mosher,**  
**William McDonald,**  
**William Ross,**  
**Jacob Miller.**

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Fredericktown, Herald at Hagerstown, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement, once a week for eight weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

**July 8. 8X 8t.**

To the office of the Maryland Herald for payment for eight weeks, and send their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American. The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Herald at Fredericktown, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement, once a week for eight weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

**Thomas Quantrell,** Hagerstown, Md. has a well known home, and all reasonable expenses if brought home. He is well known about there. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—He has a wife and a child. He has worked four years past in a blacksmith's shop, in the Navy Yard at Washington. He has a negro man by the name of DIAMOND, a negro man by the name of DIAMOND, near Clarksville, Montgomery county. He ran away from the subscriber on the 1st of June last.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

## NOTICE.

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

**WM. S. GREEN, Admr.**

By His Excellency **ROBERT BOYLE**, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, **Joseph Roche**, **Thomas Kennedy**, **John Oram** and **James Oram**, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said **Joseph Roche**, **Thomas Kennedy**, **John Oram** and **James Oram**, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. **Solomon**, **Richard Bailey** and **Gabriel Jackson**. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and convey said **Joseph Roche**, **Thomas Kennedy**, **John Oram** and **James Oram**, to the gaol of the county in which they may be found, and give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

**ROBERT BOWLE.**

By his Excellency's command,

**Ninian Pinkney,**

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Easton.

By order, **Ninian Pinkney,**

Clerk of the Council.

**August 13, 1812.**

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of **Joseph Chaney** of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act and the supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value, to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said **Joseph Chaney** be discharged from his imprisonment; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 23d day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said **Joseph Chaney** shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

By order, **William S. Green, Clk.**

## To the Voters

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

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

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

I am, Gentlemen, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON GROVES.**  
May 7, 1812.

## For Sale,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, A smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

## To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

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

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

(LXIXth Year.

## GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY

## Splendid News

We have been furnished with the following account obtained by the U. S. Capt. Hull, and his readers.

## BRILLIANT M

The United States Capt. Hull, anchorer harbour, from which she fell in Guerriere, which short but severe action, she was taken by the fire so great, that it tow her into port. The brilliancy of may regret the occasion, it will still excite every American's Particulars of the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake.

[Communicated to Gazette by an officer.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. day Aug. 20, fresh cloudy; at 2 P. M. the southward; we perceived the chase board tack, close hauled S. S. W. at half past 5, to be a frigate; chase very fast; chase laid her main in our top-gallant jib; took a second of the courtes up and got all clear on which the crew of the chase hoisted minutes past 5 that at 20 minutes past each mast head, and began firing; ed to fire occasion and we manoeuvred avoid being rake gallant sail, the 5 minutes past 6 action, standing minutes past 6, the ver on the starboard, finding we enemy, luffed him; at 23 minutes on board of us, on rigging. We immediately after,

ground, wearing ship occasionally position to receive minutes before 2 fall off the larboard bow; saw all clear. The chase was by the Lieut. on board he had four feet of that she was in a sinking employed in removing our own damage of the day. Fresh with light breezes from pleasant; our boats as before. At 3 P. M. call for our boats, (prisoners) they immediately and a quarter past 3 in the action was 7 killed among the latter Lieut. and Mr. Aylwin, the part of the enemy 64 wounded. Amos, 2d of the ship; Dioces, Lt. Kent; smaller's mate.







## In Council,

July 29, 1812.

ORDERED, That the report of the committee of conference on the bill establishing an equity court on the Eastern Shore, the message from the Senate accompanying the same, and the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in August and once in September in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, American, Whig, Sun, Baltimore; the Star at Gazette at Frederick-town; at Hagar's-town; and at Washington.

By order, *N. A.*

The committee appointed, to confer with the Senate, beg leave no reason to expect this session, any system of branches, which will be the wants and removing tizens of Maryland, by recourse to the county courts for chancery equity jurisdiction in al has been deemed for the mediate delegates of ral assembly, well calc sirable results. Your ce any weighty considera. It is, however, though would not conduce to more county, in as mu suits arising there fr extensive commercial much of the attention, probable that the incre rent jurisdiction would time as to preclude the common law business mittee, that a provision entitled, An additional titled, An act respect the county courts, pr the high court of chan more, would obviate il of this nature will requi great pressure of legis pected close of our lab will prohibit in the of tha investigation, and such an important cha leave to recommend tha ed with this subject, be on of the next general.

BY THE SE

Gentlemen of the House

We have received vo posing a conference bet bill, entitled, "An act the court of chancery, a sessions of the said cou and for other purposes sion, in justice to ourse and all other subjects w consideration, we claim in promoting the best which becomes the repre The Senate have too dignity, and too much which ought to be observ between the two branches tie that part of the mes Delegates, which insint of the people as manifes ate representatives, ver contempt by the Senate which your message rel mature deliberation, an times to unite with you the best means of effecti cede with pleasure to y and have nominated M Williams, on the part o tee of conference, to joi been nominated by your

By order,

An additional Supplement respecting the equity courts

Be it enacted by the land. That the sever state may exercise orig all cases, in the same in cise equity jurisdiction which this is a suppl

And be it enacted, T several judicial districts tion shall have the same force, within their re writs of injunction, in the same limitation as can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, T some one of the asso judicial districts of the house of the several dicial districts at som sessions of their courts make all necessary on matter in the said respo side brought or depending thereat. And it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ord ed a. aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed at their first court next after the passage of this act to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi distant between the terms of the several and respective county courts.

And be it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath ly to execute the duties of his office, without af fection, favor, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner and with the same powers, and subject to the same control, as the auditor in chancery now does. And the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves ag grieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty, in all cases, to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and conse

## Baltimore Hospital.

6th July, 1812.

THE Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House

By His Excellency ROBERT BOYLE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Cram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland: and

[LXIXth YEAR.

PRINTED AND FOR

BY

JONAS GR

CHURCH-STREET, A

Price—Two Dollars

From the Gazette, Extr

## Splendid Nava

BOST

The United States frigate Capt. Hull, anchored yesterday in the harbor, from a short cruise, which she fell in with the Guerriere, which she captured by the fire of the so great, that it was forced to tow her into port, and crew were taken out. The brilliancy of this action may regret the occasion it, will still excite the love every American bosom.

Particulars of the late U. S. frigate Constitution's capture of the British frigate Guerriere

[Communicated to the Editor of the Gazette by an officer of the frigate.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. day Aug. 20, fresh breeze cloudy; at 2 P. M. directed the southward; made all perceived the chafe to be board tack, close hauled to S. S. W. : at half past 3 to be a frigate; at 4, the chafe very fast; at quarter past 4, the chafe laid her main-top-sails, in our top-gallant sails, took a second reef, ed the courses up; sent the and got all clear for action on which the crew gave the chafe hoisted 3 English minutes past 5 the enemy at 20 minutes past 5, set each mast head, and one and began firing on the ed to fire occasionally, he and we manœuvring to avoid being raked; at 6 gallant fail, the enemy 5 minutes past 6, brought action, standing before minutes past 6, the enemy ver on the starboard side 6, finding we were driving the enemy, luffed short round him; at 53 minutes past on board of us, his bow en rigging. We prepared immediately after, his fore by the board, and it was Our cabin had taken fire, soon extinguished, with at 30 minutes past 6, I my, when the firing ce making the signal of f gun to leeward; set and hauled to the eastward all our braces and much running rigging and for that away. At 7, wore the lee of the prize, which returned at 8, late of his Majesty's ship 40 carriage guns, and got our boats out and in removing the prisoner the prize to our own gun's mate to assist in ed, wearing ship occasionally position to receive ty minutes before 2 fall off the larboard fourth; saw all clear for the fall flood off again by the lieutenant, on board ed he had four feet of that the was in a sinking employed in removing our own damaged der of the day. Friday with light breezes from pleasant; our boats as before. At 3 P. M. call for our boats, (the prisoners) they immediately a quarter past 3, among the former Lieut. and Mr. Aylwin, the part of the enemy 64 wounded. Among dy, 24 of the ship; Dacres, Lt. Kent, 11 smaller's mate.

Now rec

commending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

## To Rent,

I will rent my Farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 436 acres of well improved land, which is now in high cultivation, together with or without four valuable Negro Fellows.

I will also rent that well known Farm on the Head of Severn, called THE RISING SUN, containing near six hundred acres of kind land. On this farm there is a great quantity of choice fruit. The buildings are in tolerable good repair, and calculated for a Tavern, where there has been one for thirty years preceding the last ten—Distance from Annapolis, ten miles. The tenants will be privileged to sow grain the ensuing fall. Apply to

Augustine Gambrill, Head of Severn.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves.

Aug. 20. 3 J. T. CHASE. 6w.

Thomas Greenhill

see if brought home. so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses I will give the above reward if lodged in any gaol. I have been in Baltimore gaol twice. I have a friend who has been in the Navy Yard at Washington. He has a wife at the Navy Yard. He has worked four years part in a blacksmith's shop, in the Navy Yard at Washington. He has worked four years part in a blacksmith's shop, in the Navy Yard at Washington. He has worked four years part in a blacksmith's shop, in the Navy Yard at Washington.

## NOTICE.

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

WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

18 Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES. May 7, 1812.

For Sale, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS. A smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

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

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



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

From the Gazette, Extra of Saturday,

## Splendid Naval Victory.

Boston, August 31.  
The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbour, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action. The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution, was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out and the ship sunk. The brilliancy of this action, however we may regret the occasion that has produced it, will still excite the liveliest emotions in every American bosom.

Particulars of the late action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere.

[Communicated to the Editors of the Boston Gazette by an officer on board the Constitution.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. 55, 33, W. Thursday Aug. 20. fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2 P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward; made all sail in chase; at 3 perceived the chafe to be a ship on the star-board tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W. at half past 3, made out the chafe to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chafe very fast; at quarter before 5, the chafe laid her maintopail to the mast; took in our top-gallant sails, stay-sails, and flying jib; took a second reef in the top-sails, hauled the courses up; sent the royal yards down; and got all clear for action; beat to quarters on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5 the chafe hoisted 3 English ensigns, at five minutes past 5 the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manœuvring to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6, let the main top-gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at 5 minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen mast fell over on the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6, finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, lulled short round his bows to rake him; at 23 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and mainmast went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides, he making the signal of submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set fore-sail and main-sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being lost away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 8, with Capt. Dacres, late of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At twenty minutes before 2 A. M. discovered a full sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3 the full sail stood off again; at daylight was hailed by the Lieut. on board the prize, who informed he had four feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition; all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage, through the remainder of the day. Friday the 21st commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3 P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3 she blew up. Our loss in this action was 7 killed and 7 wounded, among the former Lieut. Bulth of marines, and among the latter Lieut. Morris, severely; and Mr. Aylwin, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 16 men killed, and 64 wounded. Among the former, Lt. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter, Capt. Dacres, Lt. Kent, 1st; Mr. Scott master, & masts' mate.

Now recovering.

The Constitution took and destroyed 2 English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber, bound to England. Also, two days previous to falling in with the Guerriere recaptured the brig Adeline, of Bath, from London, with a full cargo of dry goods, which had been taken 7 days previous, by the floop of war Avenger, took out the crew and put a prize master on board, and ordered her in to the first port in the United States.

Further from the Constitution.

The Captain of the Guerriere, informs, that the Squadron which was off New-York, some time since, had taken the Concordia, Adams, from London, and the Arilomenes, from Liverpool, both with full cargoes of dry goods, and very valuable, and ordered them for Halifax.

The Constitution—Capt. Hull.

This gallant naval officer has arrived in our outer harbor from a short cruise, during which he has recaptured several American vessels and attacked and destroyed a British frigate, and brought her officers and crew in to this port. Much praise is due to Captain Hull, his officers and crew, for this gallant achievement.

Had the administration ordered the whole of the American Squadron off Halifax, at the commencement of the war, it would have been superior in force to the British ships within; and would have been sufficient to capture all single ships of war, that have since entered that port; and would moreover have recaptured all, or nearly all our merchant ships bound for Halifax.

AUGUST 29.

The man who fell overboard from the privateer Alfred, (when her topmasts went) was swallowed by a shark, just before a boat reached him.

## North-Western Army.

Bedford, (Penn.) Gazette, extra—Aug. 13.

Yesterday evening we were politely favored, by the late governor of the State of Ohio, Mr. HUNTINGDON, with the following articles of capitulation, entered into by Gen. Hull with Gen. Brock, for the surrender of the fortress of Detroit—also the particulars detailed below. The whole is most distressing and humiliating.

Head-Quarters at Detroit, 16th August.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

It is with pain and anxiety that Brig. General Hull announces to the N. Western army, that he has been compelled from a sense of duty, to agree to the following articles of capitulation.

Camp at Detroit, 16th Aug. 1812.

CAPITULATION for the surrender of fort Detroit, entered into between Maj. Gen. Brock, commanding his B. Majesty's forces on the one part, and Brigadier Gen. Hull, commanding the N. Western army of the United States on the other part:

ART. 1. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war; with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. His Excellency Brig. Gen. Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the State of Ohio, on its way to join his army as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Col. McArthur, shall be included in the above capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to; it is however to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

IV. The garrison will march out at the hour of 12 o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

(Signed)

J. Macdonald, Lt. Col. militia, P. A. D. C.  
J. B. Glegg, Major, A. D. C.  
James Miller Lt. Col. 5th U. S. Infantry.  
E. Brush, Col. 1st reg. Michigan militia.

Approved,

Wm. Hull, Brigadier General,  
Commanding the N. W. Army.

Approved,

ISAAC BROCK, Major-General.

The army at 12 o'clock this day, will march out of the east gate, where they will stack their arms, and will be then subject to the articles of capitulation.

W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Previous to the retreat of the army out of Canada, Col. Miller, of the regulars, entreated Gen. Hull to suffer himself & regiment to attack Malden—that his life should be the forfeit in case of a defeat. This request Gen. Hull refused. About 500 Canadians had claimed the protection of Hull, immediately on issuing his proclamation, and numbers had joined his army. It was a heart-rending sight, to see these poor fellows flocking down to the river, and begging Hull to remain and protect them, or take them with him. When they could not get in the boats numbers of them jumped into the river, and swam over—some few were drowned in the attempt.

General Hull suffered the British to erect a breast work on the shore opposite Detroit, without molestation—from which they killed three or four officers and some of our men—notwithstanding which, and that there were upwards of 60 fine pieces of cannon mounted in the fortress, not a single shot would Hull suffer the garrison to return. The British landed and marched up to Detroit 12 men deep—and though there were a number of cannon pointed towards them, and loaded with grape shot, Hull would not suffer a single gun to be discharged at them. Colonel Miller again remonstrated with Hull, and was so pressing in his demand for permission to fully out and drive off the enemy, or at least for leave to defend the fort, that Hull threatened to have him arrested if he did not desist.

The British force consisted of 300 regulars, 400 militia and 360 Indians, making a total of 1060—that of the American army to about 1800 men.

Notwithstanding private property was to be protected, the town of Detroit was completely plundered immediately after it surrendered.

Gov. Huntingdon states that nothing is to be seen on the frontiers, but poor families flying in every direction, leaving their little all to the fury of a savage enemy.

From the George-Town, (Col.) Courier.

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe, dated August 27, 1812.

"Capt. Bruhl who commanded 150 men and all the provisions sent from Ohio, has just told me that when the British Officers, Elliott, &c. came to his post with a flag and only three others with him to demand their surrender agreeably to Hull's orders, they told him that they expected Malden would have been given up without any resistance had Hull marched immediately from Sandwich thither, for they had taken down part of the walls of the fort to rebuild it, they expected him, and had determined to give it up, but finding out his character, they had kidnapped him; and Bruhl might have saved all in his charge, for although he gave all up at the request of those four men, and none other within 18 miles, yet the men would not lay down their arms, but have brought them all in—and seven of his brave men have collected and driven in nearly 400 head of cattle part of the convoy of provisions."

"The people here are all burning for orders to revenge the treatment their brethren in arms have met with, and retrieve the honor of the Americans. Col. Dunlap in two days has raised and marched to the frontiers 100 mounted riflemen, and Capt. Cook is raising another company to follow, at their own charge."

Extract of a letter from major Denny to Mr. John Carlisle dated,

SANDWICH, (in camp) Aug. 2.

I thought to have a great deal of news to send you by this time and such as would have been agreeable, but as our unlucky stars will have it, we have but little news and that of a disagreeable nature. We arrived at Detroit on the 6th ult. and made a descent into this province on the 12th in the morning. Nearly all the inhabitants had left their dwellings, and those few who remained, had moved off all their best property to the woods and swamps, dreading our approach as we would that of savages. Instead of being hailed with joyful acclamations by the inhabitants of Canada, (as described in some of your newspapers) we were saluted with the mewing of cats and the howling of dogs for the loss of their fleeing masters. The prospect gave me a distressing picture of the effects of war. I felt for the fleeing women and children as though my own family constituted a part of them.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown,

6 P. M. August 25.

Since we dispatched our express at 3 this afternoon, to overtake the mail at Buffalo, my general sent me to receive some gentlemen, who came on special business with a flag. One of them handed me the enclosed paper—containing the British official account of the surrender of General Hull—I

send a new express a few miles to overtake the other.

P. S. Sun-down—An occurrence has brought the express back again. He waits a moment—I only have to add, that Gen. Van Rensselaer's marquet is this moment full of officers who surrendered with Hull, on parole, this moment from Fort George. I write without light—read it, and sigh for our disgraced country.

Buffalo—same date.

"I arrived here yesterday to inspect the troops—The vessels with Hull's army came down opposite this place last evening."

### BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the capture of Detroit and General Hull's army, by capitulation, on the 16th of August, 1812.

From the (Niagara) Bee, of Aug. 22.

The pleasing task has now fallen to our lot in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with Gen. Hull and all his army, on the 16th instant, together with the Adams vessel of war and other naval force. The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to Col. Myers, upon the subject—the dispatches having been forwarded to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, by way of York.

On the night of the 15th inst. Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg, with a reinforcement of 400 men, including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before. On the evening of the 15th, a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th, from three mortars, one 18 pounder and two 12 pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte and Hunter brig, at a point called Spring Wells, about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians, who were landed a mile lower down, and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank. The landing was effected in good order, without any opposition, the General being among the first boats.

Our army, consisting of 700 men, advanced in column, and took up a good position in line about a mile and a half in front of Detroit—every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the beater brings propals from the exterminating Gen. Hull, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in General Hull's tent, by captain Clegg and col. McDonnell, aids de camp to Gen. Brock. A detachment of Gen. Hull's army, of 400 men, under command of Col. McArthur, who were on their return to their fort, were included in the capitulation. The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2500 regulars and militia, and 25 pieces of ordnance and other valuable stores, artillery, &c. without the loss of one drop of British blood. The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to Fort Erie, &c.

Gen. Brock was to embark on the 17th in the evening, & Gen. Hull and the colors of the 4th U. S. regiment accompany him. The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one 12 pound shot killed 4 officers and one private at the same minute. The commandant of Michilimackinac was among the number, although sent to Gen. Hull on his parole from our side not to serve during the war.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 18th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (on the premises) for Cash, All the right, title, interest and estate, of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, in and to a part of a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing two hundred acres, more or less, situate, lying and being, in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and near Wyvill's Mill. The above is taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Court.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

## This is to give notice,

That agreeably to a letter received from Alexander Stuart, Esq. requesting me to give notice to those who have claims against the estate of Dr. John Gasaway, of Rhode-River, deceased, to make the same known to me, I do request all persons who have any claim whatever, that they will be so good as to make the amount known to me, as Mr. Stuart will be in Annapolis next month, and make arrangements for the payment of all just claims against said estate.

John Gasaway,

Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1812.



ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1812.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly —He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

Dr. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

## RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The democrats are now driven to the last resort. Finding that the truth is too powerful against them, they have turned all their talents to misrepresentation, and with greater avidity than ever betaken themselves to "right down hard" lying. It seems that the vortices of the murderous democracy which now prevails in several parts of the country, are well aware that they have but a few days before they must surrender into the hands of honest men that power which they have abused almost to the ruin of our republic, and return to the state of insignificance for which they are only fitted, begin to writhe under these chilling apprehensions, and descend to every kind of artifice, however mean, to support the sinking popularity of the party. They catch, with the eagerness of a mastiff watching for a bone, at every expression or act of a Federalist, and with all the ingenuity for misrepresentation which they are masters of, attempt to pervert them to electing purposes. Their news-paper scribblers and editors have been so long addicted to this, that it seems to have grown into an article of their creed, never to tell the truth when a lie is at hand. Nothing would give them greater delight than to find some atrocity on the side of the Federalists, which they might set in array against the ever memorable treachery of the police of Baltimore. They have been sacked from north to south, and endeavoured by the most glaring and malignant falsehoods to convert every private quarrel into treason against the liberties of the country, or an attack upon the freedom of individuals. At the same time they thought the Bostonians had been caught in an act of indecency towards a person of poor Billy Widgery, that must consign them to eternal infamy—This too passed off without doing much harm. The truth of the case soon frustrated all their designs.

on for two or three days, when they were struck almost dumb by the appearance of a correct statement of the case. Instead of a total loss, as was at first represented, two dollars alone were found sufficient to repair the damages he had sustained, and the owners have never yet been able to ascertain whether Federalists or Democrats committed this outrage upon their property—Suffice it to say; the manoeuvre did not produce the effect they had anticipated, and the subject was dropped, apparently out of chagrin and mortification. But their silence was of short duration—their attention was soon arrested by another outrage of a more daring nature—There was something which called forth all their eloquence, and brought into action every democratic pen. The sanctuaries of justice, they cried, had been assailed; the guardians of the law reviled; and a judge of Massachusetts evilly treated, yea verily, had been sorely beaten. This brought forth a blast from our Honorable, which quickly vibrated from Maine to Georgia. "It was an outrage unparalleled in the annals of nations."—Thus it would have been believed by many unsuspecting persons who take every word for truth which they find in a news-paper, had not a statement from the magistrates of Plymouth, to the effect that the whole affair in its proper light, was a mere joke, and that the subject was dropped. From what we are able to collect from the same source, we find that Charley Turner, received no other injury than a slight bruise on his forehead of honour—From this, we hope he may soon recover. Here again they were defeated, and were beaten off the very ground which they confidently believed they had made so bold a stand. They seemed for a while forsaken by fortune; melancholy appeared deep-rooted in their countenances; ingenuity failed them; their pens dropped from their fingers; their heads hung upon their breasts, and they were about to give themselves up to despair—when lo! to their great joy, their circumstance occurred which roused them from their torpid state, and sharpened, and sharpened, all their blunted faculties. They had now surely caught the Federalists in the act which they could fairly make a set-off against the perfidy of Johnson, Stricker and Montgomery. Reader you must be very anxious indeed to know what could have happened for a purpose to raise their sinking spirits, and therefore to save you any conjecture on the subject I will tell you before we proceed any farther.

to offer some amendment, and then in a strain of native eloquence which would have moved the rocks, the trees and beasts, if they only could have heard him, described in pathetic language his own feelings; apostrophising occasionally with an "Oh dear, what shall we do!" "The Federalists (he said) are rapidly increasing in numbers, and unless we can find some means bring them into an engagement with brother Jehu, our cause is lost." [Here the orator burst into tears, and his heart was so furcharged with grief he could not utter more!] A little chubby faced chief feeling how much the poor old man was distressed sprang up, and swore by the sun, the moon and stars, that he would undertake to represent this dinner to have been a political revelry, where these "noble spirits" planned nothing but treason against the great Father, and that their sole object in assembling was to subvert the law, and overthrow the liberties and constitution of the country. [Here he was applauded by three yells.] At the same time (continued) it would be advisable to conceal our selves behind brother Jehu, and if by cunning and falsehood we can provoke them to attack our dearly beloved, then will we spring from our lurking places, and loudly vociferate that the Federalists have made an attack upon the liberty of the press. The plan was instantly adopted, and how well it succeeded we be told in few words. Jehu went a little further than he had been instructed, and insulted a white man to his face, which procured him a chastisement such as every fellow for like insolence deserves. This had the desired effect—the alarm was given that the traitors had commenced an attack upon the press. But as no lives were lost, no blood spilt, property destroyed, and no other damage sustained, but only the drubbing which Jehu got, we trust in God it may not produce a civil war.

You will oblige a subscriber by publishing in your paper the following opinion on Hanson's case, extracted from the People's Monitor of August 22—with a few remarks which are subjoined.

"It is equally abhorrent to reason and common sense as to the established principles of law, that situated as the editors of the Federal Republican were (after having their office once destroyed by rioters without any effectual or ferocious exertions on the part of the civil authority to prevent it, or even to put a stop to a recurrence of the same thing in future) it should be deemed criminal in them to prepare the means of defending themselves for a second attack, or to make use of those means in repelling the attack when made. But it seems to them (Hanson and his friends)—this little Spartan Band, associated for the purpose of protecting each other in the enjoyment of an undoubted right—have been cruelly and profligately stigmatized as disturbers of the peace, disorganizers and murderers. To repel so base a charge the following law authorities are quoted:

“The right of self defence is founded in the law of nature; and is not nor can be superseded by any law of society; for, before civil societies were formed for mutual defence, and preservation, the right of self defence resided in individuals; it could not reside elsewhere; and since in case of necessity, individuals incorporated into society cannot refuse for protection to the law of the society, that law, with great propriety and strict justice considereth them, as still in that instance, under the protection of the law of nature.”

*Foster's Crown Law, 274.*  
If any person attempts to break open a house in the night time and shall be killed in such attempt, the slayer shall be acquitted and discharged. *Bl. Com. 4. 180.*

The laws of England have so particular and tender a regard for the immunity of a man's house, that it styles it his CASTLE, and will never suffer it to be violated with impunity. *ibid.* 222.

"The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortrefs, as well for his defence against injury and violence as for his repose; and although the life of a man is a thing precious and favoured in law, but if thieves come to a man's house to rob him or murder, and the owner or his servants kill any one of them in defence of himself and his house it is not felony: So it is held in 21. H. 7. 39. *every one may assemble his friends and neighbours to defend his house against violence.*"  
Cro. Rep. 5. 95.

"If a man is in his house, and hears that others will come to his house to beat him, he may call together his friends, &c. into his house, to aid him in safety of his person for a man's house is his castle and his defence."

"The court were of opinion that if the deceased broke the house with an intent to commit burglary or kill any therein, and a party within the house, although he be not injurer therein killed him, it is excusable by the statute of 24, Henry 8th, c. 5, which was made in affiance of the common law."

"If A. had attempted a burglary upon the house of B. to the intent to steal or to kill him, or had attempted to burn the house of B. if B. or any of his servants, or any person within his house, had shot and killed A. this would not have been felony, for his house is his castle."

*Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 1. 487.*

It has often been said that Hanson and others were guilty because they took the law into their own hands—Not so. Hanson did not go to Baltimore with his friends to punish those who in the first mob destroyed his printing office, types and press, in Gaystreet; he had no design to meddle with them, nor would he, had they not first come and assaulted him in his house. He went to Baltimore to resume the trade by which he made his living, and to defend him in this, if molested, his friends offered their assistance. Every man has a right to follow what business he pleases; if stopped in the pursuit thereof by lawless rioters, there is no court of justice in Maryland which can by any proceeding command a force to replace and protect him in his return to, and prosecution of, such business—All the courts can do is to punish the past transgressions, which are generally trifling when compared to the loss of a man's profession and establishment.

It then follows, that Hanson must have rendered the exercise of a constitutional right to wrong doers, unless he could overpower their tyranny by his own exertions and those of his friends.

When a man endeavours forcibly with his friends to obtain possession of that to which a due course of law would quietly restore him, viz. his house, his horse, &c. then if a death ensue, let his title to the property be ever so clear, it is murder, because he took the law into his own hands—On this principle hang all the cases cited against Hanson; the least reflection will shew the legal distinction.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.  
The Constitution came up to town yesterday, and received a federal salute from the ordnance of the Washington Artillery, at Fort Hill, and three times three huzzas from the citizens on the wharves and in the vessels. The prisoners had been removed, and 32 of the wounded received into the Town's Hospital, at Rainsford's Island.

We understand the Constitution spoke the Dolphin and Decatur privateers; and that the latter threw her guns overboard, to escape, supposing she was pursued by the enemy.

**COM. RODGERS'S SQUADRON.**  
Yell-dar arrived in this harbour the U.S. ships President, 44, commodore Rodgers; United States, 44, capt. Decatur; Congress, 36, capt. Smith; Hornet, 16, capt. Lawrence; and brig Argus, 16, captain Sinclair: the whole of the Squadron, which sailed from New-York on the 21st of June under Com. Rodgers.

"Sailed from N. York, June 21.—The 23d at 6 a. m. discovered, and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the Belvidera. The superiority of the President's sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun shot between four and five p. m. when it had moderated so much as to give very faint hopes of getting along side. At this time, perceiving she was training her guns to bear upon the President, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging with the view of crippling her, to get the breath of her. The fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her two or three broadsides, and kept up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars, although some of them were much wounded. The President, all this time, was exposed to a running fire from her four stern chasers: and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broadside, but at that moment receiving one from the President, continued her course under a press of sail, and used only her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit; but in vain. The chase was now throwing overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escape by lightness of the wind. Four of her boats were seen floating by the President, completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of cables, spars, &c. and it was supposed most of the guns were so thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shot in her sails and rigging but was not materially injured. The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished, as hopeless, and the President hoisted anchor for the rest of the Squadron to come on. Early in the chase one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck, burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had 3 killed and wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded, 16 were by the bursting of a gun. It was by the same gun Commodore Rodgers had his leg fractured, and his arm severely.

The Squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although at times very

The Squadron has been off the English Channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island

—then of Coro and Flores—the Banks—and by Nova Scotia. Many seamen of the squadron died of the scurvy. Several died on board. The seamen impressed from a Portuguese bark entered voluntarily.

At a respectable and numerous  
the Citizens of the county  
friendly to Peace and Comm  
on of the States, convened  
Abraham Wentz, in Whitp  
29th day of Aug. 1812 :  
JOB ROBERTS, Esq. w  
Chair, and-JOSEPH THO  
Secretary.

The object of the call for  
ing been explained, it was r  
ed, to appoint a committee  
to draft resolutions to expres  
meeting on the important si  
sideration.

Whereupon, Mathew F. Pawling, Esq. Moses Hobbs, Edward Jenkins, Joseph T. Baird, were appointed a committee, who withdrew and reported the following propositions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas on a question of  
tude as Peace or War, it is  
the right of a free People  
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of a measure so much invo  
terests of our country, Th

*Resolved, That in the op-*  
ing, the constituted author-  
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States, when they involve

offensive War against G  
consider it impolitic, and  
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*Resolved, That in the ing, those who have inv this war, are incompetent able peace—because we have waged a war again to adjust a Peace baled honor and justice.*

*Resolved*, That we have the constituted authorities and that we will use every effort to effect a change.

Resolved, That the delay for the war in postponing the bills for laying out the money on the war, is a grievance on the people, and a violation of the rights of every freeman.

*Resolved*, That we will not be deterred by the horror, the late diabolical murder perpetrated by an outrageous mob, nor by the other outrages of a lewd, lawless, and uneducated muzzle public opinion, to permit such conduct and such an abhorrence of every citizen.

Resolved, That Le  
Harris, Geo. W. Hol  
and Joseph Thomas, l  
ference, to confer with  
Cheller county, who  
the house of John El  
Township, on the 1  
next, to recommend  
to represent this distri  
the U. States.

Resolved, That Benjamin Tyson, Mathew Pearson, Evans, Jonathan Jones be a committee of the county of Montgomery

Resolved, That it be the duty of the citizens of this county to support the commerce and union of the house of Cornelius Township, on the 15th of June, 1864, on suitable character of the respective county of

Resolved, That  
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Attest. JOS.

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BOSTON, Sept. 1.  
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Washington Artillery, at  
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overboard, to escape,  
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RS'S SQUADRON.  
in this harbour the U. S.  
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Hornet, 16, capt. Law  
son, 16, captain Sinclair;  
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portugal, within 30 miles of the  
—then made Madeira Island

neighbouring cities, convened to pay their last  
tribute to the brave and virtuous Hero.—We  
have not room in our paper of this day to de  
scribe the effect produced by the presence of  
the VETERAN BAND OF THE REVOLUTION,  
who flocked from all quarters, to assist at the  
obsequies of their departed brother in arms;  
nor to speak with proper emphasis of the man  
ly firmness of the military, who notwithstanding  
the request (backed by threats to issue an  
order were the request disregarded) of the  
PRESIDENT, that they would NOT APPEAR  
ON THIS OCCASION, paraded with prompti  
tude, and imparted the most imposing gran  
deur to the scene. The throng of mourners  
was so great, that Mr. ADDISON'S church,  
which had been originally selected for the ce  
remonies, was relinquished in consequence of  
its not being large enough to contain them.  
A shady eminence in the suburbs of the town  
was substituted in its place. The Markee of  
WASHINGTON, was spread among the  
trees. The exercises commenced by a prayer  
from the Rev. Mr. ADDISON; the oration by  
GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS,  
Esq. followed; and the whole closed with a  
prayer from the Rev. Mr. BALCH.  
The profound silence of the audience,  
which in number could not have fallen short  
of fifteen hundred, was only interrupted by  
their sighs and tears. To the eloquence of  
Mr. CUSTIS, description wants power to do  
justice. The cause and the orator shed  
lustre on each other. If the praise of con  
vulsing those who listened to him with grief,  
and swelling every bosom with honest indig  
nation at the wrongs of LINGAN, can gra  
tify him, he may truly say, "I have indeed  
been gratified." Over the hearts of his hear  
ers, he exercised despotic power. The address  
was extemporaneous; but we are promised a  
sketch of it, which shall be published in our  
next.  
A new ship, belonging to WASHINGTON  
BOWIE, Esq. one of the most wealthy and  
enterprising Merchants in George-town, yester  
day received its name—THE GENERAL  
LINGAN. It was decorated with colours,  
hung half mast high; and minute guns were  
fired from cannons on board of it, while the  
procession moved.  
The music played a dead march, while the  
procession was moving to the ground, and on  
its return the march of WASHINGTON.  
Some of the shops were hung in black. The  
citizens of George-town have gained them  
selves much credit by their orderly and sym  
pathising conduct on this memorable day.  
The following is the order of procession.  
The more important particulars will be detail  
ed on Friday.  
Music.  
Captain Stull's Rifle Corps.  
Marshal on Horseback. Marshal on Horseback.  
Clergy.  
Committee of Arrangement.  
ORATOR.  
Hearse.  
General's Horse in Mourning.  
Family of the Deceased.  
General's Sword, borne by Maj. MUSGROVE,  
a Veteran Brother Officer.  
Mr. HANSON, and the Survivors of the  
Band who defended LIBERTY and  
the PRESS.  
Veteran Band of the Revolution.  
Strangers of Distinction.  
Citizens of Montgomery.  
Citizens of Baltimore.  
Citizens of Frederick.  
Citizens of Charles.  
Citizens of Prince-George's.  
Citizens of St. Mary's.  
Citizens of George-town and Washington.  
Citizens of Alexandria.  
Marshal on Horseback. Marshal on Horseback.  
Captain Williams's Troop of Horse.  
NEW-YORK, AUG. 29.  
The ship Orbit, capt. Bool, has arrived be  
low from Liverpool, from which port she sailed  
the 13th July. She brings London and Li  
verpool papers of the 10th.  
Letters mention, that a British packet had  
arrived from N. York—failed on the 13th of  
June; and brought intelligence of the House  
of Representatives having passed a bill de  
claring war against G. Britain—This news  
had no effect on the market in Liverpool—it  
being the opinion there, that the orders in  
council were revoked a good understanding  
would take place with America.  
The following are extracts from English  
papers:  
LONDON, JULY 9.  
Declaration of War against Russia by  
France.  
The question of peace or war between these  
powers has at length been decided. France  
has declared war. The following important  
documents were received this morning in Mo  
nitors to the 5th inst.  
Paris, July 3.  
This day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,  
the Senate assembled in the Grand Arch-Chan  
cellor delivered the following speech:  
"I have to communicate to the senate, by  
order of the emperor, two treaties of alliance,  
concluded in the name of his majesty, one  
with the emperor of Austria, the other with  
the king of Prussia.  
"When our sovereign, pausing in the midst  
of victories, terminated the first Polish war,

the court of Russia promised to adopt with  
out reserve, the plan wisely combined, for  
securing the continent from the influence of  
England, and for bringing back that power  
to principles more conformable to the rights  
of nations.  
"Russia was not slow in departing from  
this salutary system.  
"The change, on her part, being an  
nounced by certain facts, and the means of  
negotiation being ineffectually employed dur  
ing the course of the year 1811, the empe  
ror was bound to resort to measures which  
the dignity of the crown, the interests of the  
people, and the dangers of his allies dictated.  
"The treaties which are about to be laid  
before you, form a step towards the execu  
tion of this design."  
His highness then delivered the documents  
referred to in his speech.  
By the treaty with Austria the latter is to  
furnish 30,000 men to France. The inte  
grity of the Turkish territories in Europe is  
guaranteed, and the principles of the treaty  
of Utrecht are recognised.  
When an express left the French coast, in  
formation was received there, that accounts  
had reached the capital, of France and Rus  
sia having commenced hostilities.  
[Courier.]

THE ADDRESS  
Of the Federal Members of the House of  
Representatives of the Congress of the  
United States to their Constituents, on the  
subject of the War with Great-Britain.  
Two hundred copies just received by  
Geo. Shaw, & Co.  
Price 3 Cents each.  
The first edition of this valuable State  
Paper sold at 18 3/4 Cents per Copy.

D. L. Thomas, & Co.  
SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE.  
Have removed to the corner of Commerce and  
Pratt-streets, where they offer for sale an exten  
sive and general assortment of handsome refined  
SUGARS of different qualities and prices; also  
Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House  
Molasses  
September 10, 1812. 4t.

Sheriff's Sale.  
By virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias  
to me directed, out of Anne Arundel county  
court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday  
the 25th of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M. (at  
James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis,) for Cash.  
All the right, title, interest and estate, of cap  
tain David Stewart, in and to three tracts or parts  
of tracts of land, called Sanders's Chance, Vel  
Meade and Water Ford; situate, lying and being,  
in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. The  
above is taken as the property of captain David  
Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt detain  
ed from Lewis Duval, administrator de bonis non  
of Nicholas Harwood, and debts due to the State  
of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of  
Lewis Duval, administrator de bonis non of Ni  
cholas Harwood.  
Solomon Groves, Shff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10, 1812.

To be Rented,  
That elegant situation, opposite to the city of  
Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains  
upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with  
oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with  
three Negro Men. The advantage of keeping a  
Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the con  
venience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,)  
in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to  
rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis,  
or the subscriber at Easton.  
David Kerr.  
September 10, 1812. 1t.

Wanted,  
TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,  
A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office  
of the Maryland Gazette.  
September 10. 1t.

Jonathan Hutton,  
LATE FROM BALTIMORE,  
Respectfully makes known that he car  
ries on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in  
all its various branches, at the shop  
formerly occupied by his father in Corn-Hill  
street, and hopes by unremitting exertion  
to please, and the speedy and well per  
formance of all work with which he is en  
trusted, to receive a portion of public pa  
tronage.  
N. B. Orders from the country will be  
punctually attended to, and carriages of  
all kinds mended on the most reasonable  
terms. Half worn carriages will be re  
ceived in part payment for new ones.  
Aug. 27. 2 3w.

For Sale,  
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,  
A smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten  
years ago. Apply at the office of the  
Maryland Gazette.

A Batteau  
Was taken up adrift, by the subscriber, on  
Greenbury's Point, on or about the 10th of July  
last. She is twenty-two feet four inches long, and  
five feet wide—a little damaged and without paint.  
The owner of the above batteau is requested to  
come, prove property, pay charges, and take her  
away.  
James Carter.  
Sept. 3. 2

NOTICE  
NOTICE is hereby given, That an  
election will be held in the several election Dis  
tricts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Mon  
day in October next, for four Delegates to rep  
resent the said county in the General Assembly of  
Maryland. At the same time and places an elec  
tion will be held for a representative to represent  
this state in the Congress of the United States,  
and for a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel County afo  
resaid. And on the second Monday of November  
next, an election will be held at the several elec  
tion districts aforesaid, for two elections of a resident  
and Vice-President of the United States.  
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.  
Sept. 3. 3.

Baltimore Hospital.  
6th July, 1812.  
THE Board of Visitors of the BAL  
TIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to  
inform the Public, that the Institution is now  
in excellent order for the reception of such  
Patients, as may be admitted to its care.  
The INFIRMARY or that part of the House  
intended for the use of the sick generally,  
is so far completed, as to accommodate in  
the most comfortable manner upwards of  
one hundred Patients; and the centre build  
ing, which contains a large number of spa  
cious apartments, calculated particularly  
for private Patients, is in a state of forward  
ness, and will be soon finished.  
The Asylum erected for Lunatics is  
completely finished, and is certainly not  
surpassed by any in the United States, ei  
ther for comfort or convenience. The rooms  
intended for Deranged Persons are large  
and well ventilated, and constructed in such  
a manner as to be made perfectly cool and  
pleasant in summer, and to be made perfect  
ly warm and agreeable during the cold wea  
ther.  
The Visitors have also the pleasure to  
state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the stew  
art and matron of the Hospital, have dur  
ing their residence in the Institution, afford  
ed them repeated opportunities of witness  
ing their care and attention to the Patients,  
and from their long experience in the Penn  
sylvania Hospital, and the high recommen  
dations they have brought with them, eve  
ry reliance may be placed on their ex  
ertions to give satisfaction.  
A suitable number of Nurses have been  
provided to attend on the sick, and the In  
stitution is furnished with every comfort  
necessary for the patients, or which may  
be ordered for them by the attending Phy  
sicians.  
The situation of the Hospital is high and  
healthy, the water excellent, and the pros  
pect handsome. Around it is a spacious  
yard, shaded by forest and other trees;  
now enclosing with a brick wall; and at  
tached to it, a large garden abounding with  
vegetables of every kind.  
The following gentlemen have charge of  
the Medical and Surgical departments of  
the Institution.  
Attending Physicians.  
Doctors Colin Mackenzie,  
James Smyth.  
Attending Surgeon.  
Dr. W. Gibson.  
Consulting Physicians.  
Doctors George Brown,  
Miles Littlejohn,  
John Coulter,  
John Campbell White,  
John Crawford,  
Solomon Birkhead,  
P. Chatard,  
John Cromwell,  
Ashton Alexander.  
Visitors of the Hospital.  
John Hillen,  
James Mosher,  
William McDonald,  
William Ross,  
Jacob Miller.  
Applications for admission may be made  
to either of the visitors, or to the attending  
physicians.  
The Editors of the Maryland Repub  
lican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at  
Fredericktown, Herald at Hagerstown, Na  
tional Intelligencer at Washington, Herald  
at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Rich  
mond, Republican at Petersburg, City Ga  
zette at Charleston, and the Republican  
Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert  
the above advertisement, once a week for  
eight weeks, and send in their accounts to  
the office of the Baltimore American for  
payment.  
July 8. 8t.

To Rent,  
I will rent my Farm on the south side of Se  
vern River, containing 336 acres of well improv  
ed land, which is now in high cultivation, toge  
ther with or without four valuable Negro Fellows.  
I will also rent that well known Farm on the  
Head of Severn, called THE RISING SUN, con  
taining near six hundred acres of land &c. On  
this farm there is a great quantity of choice fruit.  
The buildings are in tolerable good repair, and  
calculated for a Tavern, where there has been one  
for thirty years preceding the last ten—Distance  
from Annapolis, ten miles. The tenants will be  
privileged to sow grain the ensuing fall. Apply to  
Augustine Gambrill, Head of  
Severn.  
August 20, 1812. 3w.







leave, respectively  
voters of the city of  
Arundel county, that  
the office of sheriff  
and flatters him  
that he will be able to  
tion in the execution  
is connected with that

WELCH, of Ben.  
of

## Voters

County, and the City of  
Annapolis.

respectfully informed  
a candidate for your  
election of sheriff.  
you will continue to  
you generously man-  
section, in consequence  
in the office, the ge-  
at on the then poll bar.

gentlemen, under con-  
siderable difficulty, and  
my endeavours to give  
have not been altogeth-  
Continue to me your  
port, and depend upon  
shall be made on  
large the duties of the  
and every degree of in-  
all comport with justice  
men.

fully,  
dient servant,  
LOMON GROVES.

if

by ROBERT BOWIE

ernor of Maryland,  
CLAMATION.

Executive of the State

th lately demanded of the

land, Joseph Roche, Tho-

ram and James Oram,

offices, alleged to be "u-

of Maryland; and had

avit, dated the nineteenth

aid Joseph Roche, Tho-

ram and James Oram,

napping three negroes from

phia, viz. Solomon Lee,

Gabriel Jackson. I have

my Proclamation, autho-

on all civil officers, and

State, to arrest and commit

Thomas Kennedy, John

ram, to the goal of the

they may be found, and to

to the Governor and Com-

order that the Executive

may be duly notified of the

hand and the seal of the

of Maryland, at the City

olis, this third day of Au-

gteen hundred and twen-

ROBERT BOWIE,

command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

D, That the above Pro-

ced twice in each week, for

weeks in the Maryland Re-

land Gazette, at Annapo-

lis, Sun, American, and Fe-

deral; the Republican

ick-town; and the Mary-

lander, the National In-

falling, and the Star at

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(LXIXth Year.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1812.

No. 3427]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Letters received by the last Anhalt mail, not only confirm the news of the conclusion of peace between the Turks and Russians, but add that the cabinet of Petersburg some time ago, abandoned the war with Persia, in order that the attention of the government and the power of the empire might be directed exclusively against France. The same letters encourage the most flattering hopes of the Crown Prince of Sweden. He is said to have 60,000 Swedish troops under arms, excellently disciplined, beside a reserve of 25 thousand men. There is also a Squadron of eight ships of the line and some frigates which it is reported will take 15,000 Russians on board in Finland, and land them on the Continent. An expedition against Denmark, the ally of France, is spoken of as the first operation of these troops, in conjunction with those of Sweden.

The latest letters from Liebau, brought by the Anhalt mail, are of the 22d—They state a report that a corps of 10,000 French was expected at Memel on that day. An order had been received at Liebau to collect all the grain in one spot, in order that it should be burned in the event of the approach of the French.

Advices were yesterday received from Gibraltar, stating that the British commander in Sicily had taken advantage of the absence of Murat from his dominions, and had ordered the embarkation of 6,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Maitland. These forces were to proceed to Minorca and Majorca, where they were to be strengthened by about 4,000 Spaniards, and the whole to make a descent on the province of Catalonia. The effect of this enterprise will probably be to prevent Sachet from reinforcing either Drouet, in Andalusia, or Marmont in Castile, and also to obstruct the sending of any reinforcement to Madrid.

JULY 15.

An American ship which had been detained two years at Dunkirk, arrived at Dover, and brought 20 passengers, French, English and American; of whom four were permitted to land, and of them, a Mr. Bamber, set off immediately for London. The passengers give a Munchausen account of the Grand Army. It is computed at Dunkirk at nine hundred thousand men.

A gentleman, we understand, a Mr. Douglas, arrived last night at the office of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, in Downing-street, with despatches from our minister at Constantinople. We understand they bring a confirmation of the report of the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Russia.

JULY 16.

We continue our extracts from French papers received yesterday. We give this day the third Bulletin of the French grand army. The bulletin contains but a summary of corps, commanders, positions, and movements, which however exhibit such an amount of force, of combination of plans, of experienced direction and able execution, as to add considerably to our already serious apprehensions for the issue of the conflict, if it comes to be decided by the fortune of arms. Our only hope is, that the system adopted by Russia, being entirely defensive, and the means of subsistence being removed from the country thro' which the French are to advance, famine will accomplish what we profess to entertain no hope from the sword.

Government have deemed it expedient to make an alteration in the licences granted to Americans. American ships were allowed to export only goods of British manufacture; they are now at liberty to export such articles as by law may be exported. The licences, will, besides, protect the return of the said vessels to G. Britain, should the government of the U. S. refuse admission into the ports of America.

JULY 17.

As we anticipated yesterday the Russian army retreating to the Dvina. An Anhalt mail arrived this morning, with papers from Gottenburg to the 13th inst. which state that it was falling back upon Riga, which is at the mouth of this river. Admiral Martin's letter to the Emperor, his own very friendly communication with the governor. Peace between England and Sweden is expected to be proclaimed on the return of the next courier from this country. The following is an extract from the Gottenburg papers:

Gottenburg, July 11.

Some trifling skirmishes have taken place, and the Russians are retreating towards Ri-

ga, after throwing 20,000 bbls. of grain into the sea at Liebau.

"The French army continues to desert. The whole corps of black hussars have gone over to the Russians.

"It is expected peace with England will be proclaimed here on the return of the courier, who went to England by the last packet.

"Every thing seems also amicably arranged between Russia and Great Britain. Admiral Martin is off Riga, where he has had a very friendly communication with the Governor; and Capt. Acklam has been ashore to assist in erecting a telegraph, and inspecting their Gun Boats. In every part of the Russian coast, the greatest energy prevails; and orders are given to ship off every thing, especially grain and provisions from Liebau."

We have received some more Paris papers to the 11th. They state that Davoust was, on the 23th at Troki, which is only six miles from Wilna; at that date the headquarters of the Emperor of Russia.

July 18.

A letter from Gottenburg brought by the Anhalt Mail of yesterday, states, that the French entered Wilna on the 11th inst. which they found in a desolate state. The Russians, faithful to their new system of warfare, had destroyed every thing that could be useful to the enemy. This account is confirmed from Berlin; from whence advices have been received by the mail, of four days more recent date than any thing brought by the French papers. Among the Prussian corps which have deserted from the French army and gone over to the Russians, as stated in our extracts yesterday, are said to be the two famous regiments of Black Hussars, called *Death's Heads*, a title derived from wearing a death's head in front of their caps.

Letters from the North of Spain to the 17th June have been received. They give the most flattering description of the 7th army, under the command of Gen. Mendisabel. In one week upwards of 3000 young men repaired to its standard from Potosi, notwithstanding the obstacles presented to them by the orders of the French Commander. There are already seven battalions formed, and equipped in the Province of Guipuzcoa and Alaba. Mina had been appointed second in command, in the seventh army. Gen. Mendisabel was in Burgos, and Mina had had an action with the French, in which he made 400 prisoners, all of whom he shot, reserving their commander for the gall, to whom he showed the decrees passed on both sides, and observed, that all good Spaniards were suffering thro' French cruelty, he must expect the same fate. The Governor General of Catalonia having ordered the hangmen of Catalonia to wear the same cap as that used by the soldiers of the first army, Gen. Lacy, in return, has decreed that the hangmen in the different towns under his command, shall place the Legion of Honour and the Iron Crown in their hats.

JULY 21.

## WAR WITH AMERICA.

Government has received a copy of General Orders issued in New-York, June 30th, by General Bloomfield, announcing that "War is declared against G. Britain by the United States."

A pilot boat from New-York has arrived at Liverpool, which left New-York the 20th June, and brings a confirmation of the war.

JULY 27.

Yesterday we received information that an American Squadron had attacked the Belvidera frigate, which did not know of the war; but which escaped. Government we expect will communicate the declaration of war by America to Parliament immediately.

Lord Cathcart is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, to Russia and sets off in a few days.

July 28.—P. M. We have just heard from Riga, that Bonaparte was on the retreat from Russia, for want of provisions.—[Improbable.]

## WAR IN THE PENINSULA.

July 28.—Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington of which the following is the

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"Despatches from Lord Wellington dated June 30th, are received. He was then at Fuente La Pena, nearly 50 miles in advance from Salamanca, on the road towards Valladolid. His Lordships advanced guard, had daily skirmishes with the rear of Marmont's army which was in full retreat.

"The Portuguese had been generally in front with the British, and on all occasions had behaved nobly.

"The loss of the allied army in the several skirmishes had been very slight; and they took a considerable number of prisoners. It was understood to be the intention of the Earl of Wellington to pursue Marmont to Valladolid, where his Lordship intended to establish his headquarters, leaving behind him a chain of strong positions in order to secure a communication with Portugal."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Copies of letters from CAPTAIN HULL to the SECRETARY of the NAVY.

United States' Frigate Constitution, August 28, 1812.

SIR—The enclosed account of the affair between the President, Commodore Rodgers, and the British frigate Belvidera, was taken by an officer, on board the Belvidera, and fell into my hands by accident! It clearly proves that the only eluded the Commodore by superior sailing, after having lightened her, and the President being very deep.

As much has been said on this subject, if Commodore Rodgers has not arrived to give you his statement of the affair, if it meets your approbation I should be pleased to have this account published to prevent people from making up their minds hastily, as I find them willing to do.

I am confident could the Commodore have got alongside the Belvidera, she would have been his in less than one hour.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

The honorable Paul Hamilton, &amp;c.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, off Bolton Light, Aug. 28th, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that after leaving Bolton Light on the 2d inst. the date of my last letter to you, I stood to the eastward of the coast, in hopes to fall in with the enemy's frigate, which was reported to be cruising in that direction, the day before I left Bolton. I passed near the coast, as far down as the Bay of Fundy, but saw nothing. I then ran off Halifax and Cape Sables, and remained near there for three or four days without seeing any thing, which made me determine to change my situation to the eastward towards Newfoundland. I accordingly bore up, and ran to the eastward under all sail, passing near Isle of Sables, and hauling in to take a station off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near Cape Race, to intercept the ships of the enemy bound either to or from Quebec or Halifax, and so be in a situation to recapture such of our vessels as they might be sending in.

On the 10th inst. being off Cape Race, I fell in with a light merchant brig, bound to Halifax, from Newfoundland; and as the wind was not worth sending in, I took the crew on board, and set her on fire. On the 11th I fell in with the British brig Adeans, from Nova Scotia, bound to England, loaded with timber. I took the crew out of her and set her on fire, and made sail to take a station nearer Cape Race, where we continued cruising until the morning of the 15th, at day light; when five sail were in sight ahead of us, apparently a small convoy. I gave chase under a press of sail, and soon found we gained on them very fast, and discovered that one of them was a ship of war; at sun rise they tacked, and stood on the same tack with us. By this time we could plainly discover that the ship of war had a brig in tow. At 6, coming up very fast with the ship, and could see that she cast off the brig that she had in tow, and had set her on fire, and had ordered a second brig to stand before the wind to separate them. The ship of war making sail to the windward, I gave chase to a ship which appeared to be under her convoy; but when we came up with her she proved to be a British ship, prize to the Dolphin privateer of Salem. She had been spoken by the ship of war, but we came up with them before they had time to put men on board and take charge of her. Whilst our boats were boarding this vessel, the ship of war had got nearly hull down from us; and understanding from one of the prisoners that she was a very fast sailer, I found it would not be possible to come up with her before night, or perhaps not then; I therefore gave chase to the brig that ran before the wind determined to destroy all his convoy we soon found we came fast up to the brig, and that they were making every exertion to get off by throwing overboard all the lumber, water casks, &c.

At 2 P. M. we brought too the chase and found her to be the American brig Adeline from Liverpool, loaded with dry goods, &c. prize to the British sloop of war Aeneas. I took the British prize master and crew out, and put midshipman Madison and crew on board, with orders to get into the first port he could make. From the prize master of this vessel I learnt that the brig burnt by the ship of war was belonged to New York, and was loaded with hemp, duck, &c. last from Jutland having gone in there in distress.

Having chased to the eastward to make it impossible to come up with the sloop of war, I determined to change my cruising ground, as I found by some of the prisoners that came from this vessel that the Squadron that chased us off New-York were on the western edge of the Grand Bank, not far distant from me. I accordingly stood to the southward, intending to pass near Bermuda,

and cruise off our southern coast. Saw nothing till the night of the 18th; at half past 9 P. M. discovered a sail very near us, it being dark; made sail and gave chase and could see that she was a brig. At 11 brought her too, and sent a boat on board, found her to be the American privateer Detavor, belonging to Salem, with a crew of one hundred and eight men and fourteen guns, twelve of which she had thrown overboard, whilst we were in chase of him. The captain came on board, and informed me that he saw the day before a ship of war standing to the southward, and that she could not be far from us; at 12 P. M. made sail to the southward, intending if possible to come up with her. The privateer stood in for Cape Race, intending to cruise there and take ships by boarding, as he had lost all his guns but two. The above is a memorandum of what took place on board the Constitution under my command, from the time we left Bolton up to the 18th inst. which I hope will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,  
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington City.

U. States' frigate Constitution,  
off Boston Light, Aug. 30, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 12th inst. at 2, P. M. being in latitude 41, 42, and long 55, 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast-head bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chase, and soon found we came up with her. At 3, P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind—at half past 3, made her out to be a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about three miles when I ordered the light sails taken in, the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase had backed his mainmast waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for action, I bore down with an intention to bring him to close action immediately, but on our coming within gunshot, she gave us a broadside and filled away, and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect, her shot falling short. She continued wearing and manœuvring for about 3 quarters of an hour, to get a raking position, but finding she could not, she bore up and run under her topsails and jib, with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made sail to bring the ship up with her and 5 minutes before 6 p. m. being alongside within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns double shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, and so warmly kept up, that in 15 minutes his mizen mast went by the board, and his main yard in the flings, and the hull, rigging and sails very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for fifteen minutes longer, when his mainmast and foremast went, taking with them every spar, excepting the bowsprit. On seeing this, we ceased firing, so that in 30 minutes after we got fairly alongside the enemy, she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water, so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing you that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally disabled, and otherwise cut to pieces, so as not to make her worth towing into port, in the short space of 30 minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command; it only remains therefore for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say, that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers and requesting to be laid close alongside the enemy.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a list of killed and wounded on board the Constitution, and a report of the damages she has sustained; also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill, &c.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution, ISAAC HULL, Esq. Captain, in the action with H. B. M. S. Guerriere, James R. Dacres, Esq. Captain, on the 20th day of August, 1812.

## KILLED.

Wm. S. Bush, 1st Lieut. of Marines,  
Jacob Sago, Seaman,  
Robert Brice, do.

County Court, April Term

1812.

n to the judges of Anne-

ect, by petition, in writing, of

aid county, praying the benefit

relief of sundry insolvent de-



## SELECTED.

MESSRS. WALTER & STEELE,  
Gentlemen,

*From the Petersburg Intelligencer.*

THE ORPHAN.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

CHILLICOTHE, AUG. 19.

The distance from this place to Detroit is at least 250 miles—80 of which is a howling wilderness. The land is low and wet; and in many places, for miles together, the mud is knee deep. Our population is thin and scattered; and our whole western frontier is inhabited by a ferocious, cruel race of savages, who in their lawless incursions spare neither sex, age, or condition. Their country is inveterate; and in the formidable league there are said to be 1200 warriors. Yet with this perfidious race to encounter, with our frontier thus exposed, Ohio and Kentucky have sent nearly 6000 hardy volunteers to the inva-

have course, from the conspicuous merit of  
inva- graduates last spring, from the zeal of

thirty Dollars Reward

*Of Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis*

13X *By order,* William S. Green

PRINTED AND P

JONAS G

CHURCH-STREET,

---

ters received by the







John Brown, Seaman,  
James Read, do.  
Caleb Smith, do.  
James Ashford, do.

#### WOUNDED.

Chs. Morris, first lieutenant, dangerously.  
John C. Aylwin, Master, slightly.  
Richard Dunn, seaman, dangerously.  
Geo. Reynolds, ord'y seaman, do.  
Daniel Lewis, do. do.  
Owen Taylor, do. do.  
Francis Mullen, Marine, slightly.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Killed—One lieutenant, and six seamen—Total killed, 7.

Wounded—Two officers, four seamen and one marine—Total wounded, 7.

Total killed and wounded, 14.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, August 21, 1812.

ISAAC HULL, Captain.

J. T. CHEW, Purser.

Here follows a list of killed, wounded and missing, of the Guerriere, amounting to 15 killed, 62 wounded, and 24 missing.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1812.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

Dr. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

We are authorised to state to the voters of Anne Arundel county, that Dr. RICHARD G. STOCKETT will serve them, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly.

Dr. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, at the earnest request of a large number of the Democratic Republicans, of that county, has determined to stand as an elector for President and Vice-President in conjunction with Mr. LEMUEL TAYLOR of this city, and will if elected vote for Dewitt Clinton as President of the U. States.

[Whig.]

From the Whig of September 7.

We are requested to state, that Dr. Thomas Love, will be supported as Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States for Baltimore county; and pledges himself, if elected, to vote for Dewitt Clinton of N. York as President.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the serious and contemplative mind the situation of America presents a wide field for speculation. On which ever side we look, awfully interesting subjects press on our attention, and claim a portion of our consideration. In despair of the future we seek relief in retrospection. It is indeed only in the past we can find a bright spot on which the mind, distracted with forebodings, can repose. The early part of our history opened the brightest prospects, and recorded the happiest events. An infant people rising in their strength to vindicate their insulted rights, and nobly triumphing over superior force; and after their struggle ended in the establishment of their liberties, quietly and voluntarily settling down into the peaceful occupations of domestic life, gave the most flattering presages of great national prosperity. But alas! Scarce thirty years have elapsed, and our glorious fabric totters to its base. Rapid strides are making towards the demolition of our free government. History, ancient or modern, furnishes no example of a republic growing in so short a time to the consequence which ours has attained, and none of so rapid a declension. The causes it is our duty and interest to explore, and fortunately they are not beyond the reach of discovery. The American people need not be told that it is the result of a bad administration of their affairs. Every man learns this lesson from his sufferings. How grievous are the consequences we feel, but how far they may extend, or how long last, we are "wary of conjecture." They are at least formidable enough to alarm a man of prudence, and disgraceful enough to afflict a man of spirit.

To express our sentiments as to the conduct of those who administer the government of our country, is our fundamental right. A right the exercise of which is vitally important to the purity and preservation of our free constitution. Any violence then to this right, is a daring insult to our laws, and a

bold encroachment on our liberties. The dawning of such an attempt should meet resistance from every patriot, as waging war against his freedom. The press by whose agency those opinions are expressed, and by whose vigilance rulers are coerced within the line of duty, is intimately connected with the duration of a free government. So long, indeed, as the liberty of the press is unfettered, and its integrity uncorrupted, the rights of the people are in no danger from domestic faction or foreign ambition. Its existence is an evidence of virtue in the people; and that virtue will prove their bulwark. To accomplish the downfall of a nation then, it is essential that its guardian should be destroyed; and accordingly the history of all former governments shews, that the first attack is made on the press—when that is destroyed, the nation is left without illumination or concert, and then its remaining energies will be wasted in ill-directed and unavailing efforts to be free, till it sinks, exhausted and worn out in the struggle, in one common grave with the liberty of the press. It is only through the medium of the press, that information as to the proceedings of government is communicated to the people—It is their monitor and teacher, as well as guardian and friend. In no way do the people exert a controul over their rulers, but by the ministry of the press; for in no other manner can their measures be so well canvassed. It is essential then that the press should be independent, and any attempt to impair that independency, should be punished as an act of hostility to our liberties.

In vain do we look for correct information as to governmental proceedings from governmental papers. We listen to partial advocates, whose affections or necessities impel them to gloss over all the acts of their patrons. Some, from persuading others, become convinced themselves, and from being scarcely serious, are at length by the heats of opposition, kindled into enthusiasm; others are swayed by the permanent pressure of their situation, by the controul of a hard and inexorable necessity, and cannot relax or relent without becoming the victims of their own honesty or contrition. These are not the men who will exercise a vigilant controul over the conduct of rulers, and expose with firmness and impartiality their wicked or foolish acts to public inspection. It is not by them, that offenders will be drawn before the august tribunal of public scrutiny, and there be made to resign a trust which they have abused. The people must have presses devoted to their interests, as well as those in power; and a brave and generous people will never suffer such presses to be destroyed by violence, or their conductors sacrificed with impunity. They will learn to appreciate the character of that administration whose safety consists in their destruction. The people will be on their guard against the arts of those who are labouring to render their friends suspected. The chord of union should be drawn still closer as it is attempted to be lundered.

To the vigilance and fidelity of the press the people are indebted for their safety, and in the gratitude of the people the press should find protection. *Una salus ambobus erit, commune periculum*. In union they find safety; in division they have to apprehend ruin. Let the nation then rally round the liberty of the press as the dearest of their privileges, as the very safeguard of all their rights—Let not the rude hand of violence offer it injury, or the spirit of corruption poison its morality. In private defamation let it never be tolerated—in wicked or wanton aspersions of a good administration, let it never be encouraged—But in the exercise of its duty—in animadversions on public men and public measures, let it receive our support and countenance. Let us try to restore the press to its legitimate object, and render it effectual to its destined end. Let it be made the vehicle of truth and of sound knowledge—Let it be the active minister for engaging the passions of the people in favour of any honourable enterprise, and of calling into action the energies of the nation—Let it be capable of calling "from the plough the ploughman, from the closet the scholar, and from the haunts of conviviality the man of pleasure" to fight the battles of their country: It should be made the thermometer whereby the degree of popularity of any measure might be ascertained—the organ of public opinion—the medium of praise or blame as to the conduct of our rulers.

The liberty of the press then, it is evident, must find friends and supporters in all men who are not enemies to order and government, freedom and morality. And the late violent attack on it in this State, cannot but fill the mind of every reasonable man with the fear of an approaching despotism, and leave no hope to the people of preserving themselves and their children, but in a common confederacy for the common safety. The tameness of government under such aggravated violations of law, and such daring invasions of private rights, and such aless their open countenance and encouragement of it, justify the most melancholy apprehensions, and call for the exercise of all the talents, energy and patriotism, which are to be found in the American people. We have seen the few presses of our country attacked—One effectually put down, and another preserved from a similar fate only by the zeal, courage and disinterested-

ness of its editors. "At such a crisis, no honest man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by talents, education, or fortune," in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Americans, the meanest man among us has an interest equal to the greatest, in the laws and constitution of this country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in support of them; whether it be the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cause in which we are all interested; in which we should all be engaged. The man who defects it at this alarming crisis, is an enemy to his country. The time is come when the body of the "American" people must assert their own cause—must "pluck from the deep, the drowned honour of their country"—must work out its political salvation.

PHILO PATRIDOS.

For the Maryland Gazette.

#### FROM THE CHRONICLES.

1. Now it came to pass, in the days of James, a man who ruled over the American people, that there was great distress and tribulation in the land.
2. His wicked and foolish reign had bro't down upon the people many fore afflictions, and they were driven nigh unto ruin.
3. The ships of merchants, which were wont to sail upon the mighty deep; and return laden with the riches of foreign climes, were shut up in havens, and their rich cargoes confiscated to replenish the empty coffers of the nation.
4. The fruits of the earth which husbandmen had toiled to rear, were left to perish on their hands, because they were forbidden to take them to their accustomed markets.
5. Many who were wont to go down to the sea, and do business upon the great waters, were recalled and left to roam as vagabonds upon the land without the means of subsistence.
6. Their wives and children steeped to the lips in poverty, were compelled to the unpleasant task of craving alms at the cold hands of charity, while the unfortunate husband had nothing to offer them but his sobs and tears.
7. Thus were blighted the fondest hopes of industry, and the labourer left but the liberty to brood in silence over his losses and misfortunes.
8. If prompted by sufferings to repine, or reprobate the conduct of the administration which had reduced him to distress, he run the risk of being stigmatized by the tools and minions of James, as an enemy to his country.
9. Moreover, the revenue was squandered upon spies to gratify the foolish whims of an infatuated ruler, and in this way the treasury was drained, even unto the last farthing.
10. Now, when all these things were taken seriously into consideration, the voices of thousands were raised against him, and the anger of the people waxed exceedingly hot.
11. They saw destruction awaited them, disgrace attended them wherever they sojourned, and that their character had sunk in the eyes of other nations.
12. They held frequent consultations respecting the measures proper to be pursued, and wept bitterly at the calamities which were brought upon them.
13. They had now no doubt but the judgments of an offended heaven had overtaken them, and that God in his displeasure only laughed at their calamity, and mocked at their fears.
14. Although they did fast and pray, yet were not their sorrows mitigated, but misfortune seemed to attend their every act.
15. Their armies were cut off, and their defenceless men, women and children butchered by savages, who prowled the desert by night.
16. They saw many of their soldiers, destitute of blankets to cover them, or even tents to shelter them from the unwholesome damps of the evening.
17. They did verily believe, that all those afflictions flowed from the folly of their rulers, and they were very desirous to change them.
18. Accordingly a man of the east, whose name was De Witt, very skillful in the affairs of government, was recommended to fill the office of chief magistrate, which chagrined many of the friends of James.
19. Yea, so sorely were they displeased, that they gave themselves up to many abominations, and seemed to thirst after the blood of those who opposed them.
20. They reviled them oft, in every place, and some they put to excruciating tortures, and some to death.
21. This opened the eyes of many who before had been blinded, and they seemed to shudder when they found they had been leagued with afflictions.
22. Why, cried they, have we not before been swallowed as were Dathan and Abiram? surely we must have been spared for tenfold vengeance!
23. But we earnestly repent of our transgressions, regret that we have been deceived, and beg forgiveness.
24. We will hereafter shew favour to those competent to rule over us, and never more trust the helm of government to men unable to guide it.

25. We now see we have been deluded, that we have been failing over a brutish sea with an unskillful pilot, but soon, very soon, shall reparation be made for past follies.

26. This acknowledgment displeased many of these children of democracy; so much so, that they were extremely wroth, and vent all their malice against these regenerate sons of men.

27. They beset them at home and abroad, by day and by night; and their Chronicals and Gazettes teemed with scandalous and abusive paragraphs against them.

28. All this, however, did not provoke them to violence, but they were puffed by as the mere effusions of a frantic brain, as the dregs of a very corrupted mind.

29. Nevertheless the people were disposed to favour De Witt, because they verily thought he saw their condition and would restore prosperity again in the land.

30. He saw they were oppressed from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and it took strong hold on his mind.

31. Call to mind the scenes of former times, when the olive branch waved over the country; when the land flowed with milk and honey; when the implements of war were converted to ploughshares and pruning hooks, and each one sat under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to disturb or make afraid.

32. These were days of happiness; but the recollection serves now only to distress; other men have arisen to fill the places of our fathers, and have forgotten the arm which delivered them from bondage.

33. They have disregarded the precepts of their deliverer, and butchered his disciples.

34. The land has been defiled with their iniquity, and the blood of innocence cries aloud for vengeance.

35. "Woe unto that nation whose king is a child."

#### COMMUNICATED.

Died, on Tuesday September 1st, at Mulberry Grove, Charles county, ROBERT FERGUSON, sen. Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of that county.

Mr. Ferguson was a native of Scotland, where he received a liberal and useful education. He had scarce emerged from the controul of his tutor, when he turned his attention to America, as a suitable theatre for the enterprise and activity of his genius. Accordingly he renounced the strong ties of country and friends, and embarked for America. Here he was led by the geographical situation of the country, the adventurous and hardy temper of the people, and his own corresponding disposition, to pursue the speculations of commerce. Having thus made choice of a profession, he prosecuted it with all that patient industry and unrelenting perseverance, so characteristic of his countrymen, until the American revolution swallowed up all private interests in one general concern. This was the period of trial—this the time to shew men's preference for their adopted country. At this time, then, we see our young adventurer lose all recollection of Scotland, that gave him a birth-place, in gratitude to America which afforded him an asylum and a sphere of action. Mr. Ferguson was the friend of America, and the advocate of her rights. He risked his rising fortunes in the same bottom with her liberties, and determined to rise or fall with her. At the close of that ever memorable struggle, which gave a character to this New World, Mr. Ferguson resumed his original occupation, which he pursued until the operations of his industry were crowned with affluence. He then sought the shades of retirement, in the bosom of a people who knew and revered his worth. In privacy he was no less useful than he had been when engaged in a more active intercourse with the world. The friend of justice, he watched with paternal care over the rights of the fatherless, and with scrupulous exactitude fulfilled the duties attached to the office of Chief Judge of the Orphans Court. To this interesting station he was appointed many years since, and there lives not one who can charge him with "slumbering on his post."—On the contrary, many, with grateful recollection, can testify, that they have abundant cause to enshrine his memory in their affections. From none did he withhold their due, whilst to many he imparted his bounty. In the relations of husband and father, of neighbour and friend, he was alike exemplary—like honest, faithful and true.

But perhaps in no character is he more to be admired, or in none is his loss more to be lamented, than in that of citizen. His example was a model worthy of imitation to the growing generation. Cool, but zealous, mild but determined, he lived and died a true disciple of WASHINGTON. The whole tenour of his conduct was his recommendation to favour—his evidence of patriotism. His love of country shewed itself in the acts of his life—he was honest, sincere, industrious, sober, discreet, and public-spirited. It did not escape him the times of probation, the idle blustering of a grog-shop politician. It was a substance and not a shadow—it was a virtue and not the affectation of it. Seventy years had not shed their snows on his locks in vain—they had brought with them a rich experience—they had taught him how to discriminate between realities and shades—between truth and artifice. They had taught

him that experimental was better than theoretic perfection. He therefore to preach, whilst he practised Social duty, and practical the lessons of his youth, and the subsequent life.

A consciousness of these, a with fortitude to meet the compensation of Providence—a from all we hold dear on earth, scene, like that of every virtuous man, a retiring world. His life was a great orb of day, with majesty and effulgence.

From the Freeman's Journal.

#### U. STATES FRIGATE

Mr. Saunders a pilot arrived from Louisiana, from the account that the U. S. Frigate Porter, came into the Delaware bay last, from a successful cruise. On the Banks of Newfound the British sloop of war Alert, rised 20 guns, (18 pound carronades), 130 men, having been sent on the purpose of capturing the action was very short, the broadside into the Essex, which returned a discharge from her guns and a volley of small shot. Alert struck her colors. Ten or eight wounded. The board the Essex. The Essex is now for several days, when manned, and sent her to St. soundland) as a cartel, with the cruise, capt. Porter, sides the Alert) a British trader, rammed, burnt two brigs and merchant ships in which he perished, and ordered them to be towed to the Essex. The crew of the Essex are ready, but one man having died, Mr. Saunders left the Essex Tuesday evening, having conferred with the officers, (Lieut. Gamble, and the Purser) whom he called. On Wednesday morning the Essex getting underway for the purpose of coming up to Chertsey, most likely to be to night or to-morrow.

From the Philadelphia

Another wreath is added to our gallant navy, by the safe return of the frigate Porter. She entered the City on Tuesday afternoon. Another came up to town this morn'g. The Essex intended to make a few days since the de- ship of war, and presumed to in pursuit, she dodged. We are happy to add, that officers and crew are in perfect spirits.

The Essex was disguised man, (he is a very small frigate) few of her men on deck, and when the Alert came and the ports of the Essex opened, her gallant crew, with such vigour and effect, soon struck to the American.

The Essex intended to make a few days since the de- ship of war, and presumed to in pursuit, she dodged. We are happy to add, that officers and crew are in perfect spirits.

From a New-York

#### HONOUR TO THE

At a meeting of the Common Council, the following resolution was adopted by Mr. Lawrence, and Alderman Buckmaster, unanimously.

"The Common Council of New-York, considering a naval war, important to the protection and viewing the recent capture of the Guerriere by the U. S. Constitution, as not only illustrious of a navy, but as reflecting honour on the intrepidity of Hall, his officers, and crew, as the municipal government, great commercial city, to express its sentiments on this occasion, and to thank the citizens of New-York for their patriotic and splendid victory."

"Resolved, That the following be presented to Capt. Hull, with an appropriate inscription, honouring the mayor be requested to present a copy of the same."

From the Federal

Our opinion is requested upon the point—

I. Whether Mr. Hanford, under the circumstances in which he was in Baltimore or not, was justifiable in forcing the attack made upon the ship of the U. S. Navy.

II. Whether the present Hanford for man-slaughters, which will be found in law for a seat in the first point we hold.

I. That Mr. Hanford has right to exercise in Baltimore.



been deluded, a brilliant moon, very soon, all follies, dispensed many, to much to, th, and vent all generate sons of, some and abroad, their Chaldeans, andalous and a. m. did not provoke ere palled by asic brain, as the and. e were disposed they verily that could restore prof. pressed from the ng down of the d on his mind. s of former times, d over the coun- with milk and ho- of war were con- pruned hooks, own vine and fig- make afraid. appiness; but the to distress; other places of our fa- ne arm which de- ed the precepts of ed his disciples. eiled with their innocence cries tion whose king is ED. umber 1st, at Mol- y, ROBERT FER- ed respectable in- tive of Scotland, and useful edu- emerged from the he turned his at- itable theatre for ty of his genius. d the strong ties and embarked for led by the geogra- the people, and his ion, to pursue the re. Having thus n, he prosecuted it and unpresenting sic of his country- revolution swallow- n one general con- of trial—this the nce for their adopt- then, we see our collection of Scot- th-paced, in grati- fied him an apyl- n. Mr. Ferguson n, and the advocate d his rising fortunes her liberties, and with her. At the bled struggle, which New-World, Mr. original occupation, e operations of his ith affluence. He retirement, in the new and revered his a no less useful than d in a more active d. The friend of paternal care over s, and with scrupu- e duties attached to age of the Orphans gation he was ap- and there lives not with "slumbering contrary, many, with a testify, that they embalm his memory none did he with- many he imparted his ns of husband and friend, he was like faithful and true- racter is he more to his loss more to be of citizen. His ex- thy of imitation to Cool, but zealous, e lived and died a NGTON. The whole as his recommenda- ence of patriotism, wed itself in the ds, were, indoluous, e-spirited. It did ues of profession, g-prop political a shadow—it was atation of it. Seven- air snows on his locks ht, with them a rich ight him how to dis- ties and shades—be- They had taught

him that experimental was better than theo-  
retic perfection. He therefore suffered others  
to preach, whilst he practised what was right.  
Social duty, and practical honour, were the  
lessons of his youth, and the practice of his  
subsequent life.

A consciousness of these, armed his mind  
with fortitude to meet the most solemn dis-  
pensation of Providence—a final separation  
from all we hold dear on earth. His farewell  
scene, like that of every virtuous man, shed  
lustre on a retiring world. He sunk into eter-  
nity as the great orb of day below the hori-  
zon, with majesty and effulgence.

From the Freeman's Journal of Sept. 11.  
**U. STATES FRIGATE ESSEX.**

Mr. Saunders a pilot arrived here in the  
pilot boat Louisiana, from the Capes, brings  
account that the U. S. frigate Essex, captain  
Porter, came into the Delaware Bay on Mon-  
day last, from a successful cruise of 70 days.  
On the Banks of Newfoundland, captured the  
British sloop of war Alert, rates 16, car-  
ries 20 guns, (18 pound carronades) and  
130 men, having been sent out expressly for  
the purpose of capturing the Hornet. The  
action was very short, the Alert poured a  
broadside into the Essex, who gave her in  
return a discharge from her quarter-deck  
guns and a volley of small arms, when the  
Alert struck her colors. The Alert had se-  
ven or eight wounded. Not one hurt on  
board the Essex. The Essex had the Alert  
in tow for several days, when the disarmed,  
manned, and sent her to St. John's (New-  
foundland) as a cartel, with prisoners. Dur-  
ing the cruise, capt. Porter captured (be-  
sides the Alert) a British transports which he  
ransomed, burnt two brigs and captured six  
merchant ships in which he put prize crews  
and crews, and ordered them for the U. S.  
The crew of the Essex are remarkably healthy,  
but one man having died with sickness.  
Mr. Saunders left the Essex at anchor on  
Tuesday evening, having come up with two  
of the officers, (Lieut. Gamble of the ma-  
rines, and the Purser) whom he landed at N.  
Calle. On Wednesday morning Mr. Saun-  
ders saw the Essex getting under way for the  
purpose of coming up to Chester, where he will  
most likely be to night or to-morrow morning.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Another wreath is added to the laurels of  
our gallant navy, by the successful cruise  
and safe return of the frigate Essex, captain  
Porter. She entered the Capes of Delaware  
on Tuesday afternoon.—An officer belonging  
to her came up to town this morning. We un-  
derstand she has made several captures; among  
them is the British sloop of war Alert, of 20  
18 pound carronades.

The Essex was disguised as a merchant-  
man, (she is a very small frigate,) with but  
few of her men on deck, and in her rigging,  
when the Alert came and made the attack.  
The ports of the Essex immediately flew o-  
pen, and her gallant crew returned the fire  
with such vigour and effect, that the Alert  
soon struck to the American commander.

The Essex intended making New-York,  
but a few days since she desisted two large  
ships of war, and presumed them to be Bri-  
tish in pursuit, she dodged into Delaware.  
We are happy to add, that the whole of her  
officers and crew are in perfect health and  
spirits.

From a New-York paper.

**HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.**

At a meeting of the Common Council yes-  
terday, the following resolution, brought for-  
ward by Mr. Lawrence, and seconded by Mr.  
Alderman Buckmaster, unanimously passed  
the Board.

"The Common Council of the city of N.  
York, considering a naval establishment all  
important to the protection of our country,  
and viewing the recent capture of the British  
frigate Guirre by the American frigate  
Constitution, as not only illustrating the advan-  
tages of a navy, but as reflecting the brightest  
honour on the intrepidity and skill of captain  
Hall, his officers and crew, esteem it their  
duty as the municipal government of their  
great commercial city, to express their senti-  
ments on this occasion, and to present the  
thanks of the citizens of N. York to the gal-  
lant officers and seamen who achieved this  
splendid victory.

"Resolved, That the freedom of the city  
be presented to capt. Hall in a gold box,  
with an appropriate inscription, and that this  
honour the mayor be requested to forward  
the same, with a copy of this resolution."

From the Federal Republican.

Our opinion is requested upon the following  
points—

I. Whether Mr. Hanson and his friends,  
under the circumstances in which they found  
themselves in Baltimore on the 27th of July  
last, were justifiable in law in repelling by  
force the attack made upon them, and in kil-  
ling the assailants upon the ground of self-  
defence.

II. Whether the presentment against Mr.  
Hanson for man-slaughter, and the indict-  
ment which will be found on it, can disquali-  
fy him in law for a seat in Congress.

On the first point we hold it to be clear law:

I. That Mr. Hanson had a complete legal  
right to exercise in Baltimore the business of

publishing a newspaper, or to distribute it  
there, when published elsewhere; being lia-  
ble to indictment if he published anything  
contrary to law.

II. That every man, in the prosecution of  
his lawful business, has a right to defend his  
house and person by force if necessary, against  
unlawful violence; and to provide himself be-  
fore hand with the means of defence, if he  
should have good reason to apprehend such  
violence.

III. That consequently, as Mr. Hanson  
had good reason, from what had happened to  
his office, to apprehend such violence, he was  
justifiable in law in furnishing himself with  
the means of repelling this violence should it  
be attempted.

IV. That the attack on Mr. Hanson's  
house having been made with stones and o-  
ther dangerous weapons, and with the avowed  
purpose of breaking and entering it, for an  
unlawful object; and the house having  
been actually broken, and in part entered be-  
fore any resistance was made, or any provoca-  
tion given from within, he and those with him  
had a legal right to kill the assailants in self-  
defence; that being the sole remaining mean  
of protecting their own persons from violence,  
and indeed of saving their own lives.

The second point is too clear to admit  
of the least doubt. The constitution is explicit.  
It prescribes the qualifications for a seat in  
congress, and consequently the disqualifica-  
tions. To those found in the constitution none  
can be added; and to be under presentment  
or indictment for any crime whatever, is not  
one of the disqualifications to be found in the  
constitution. Even conviction for an infam-  
ous crime would not be a disqualification;  
though if the crime were committed, and per-  
haps if the conviction took place, after the  
election, it would be a good ground of expul-  
sion.

But an indictment is only an accusation,  
the truth or falsehood of which is to be as-  
sailed at the trial. To admit a mere accu-  
sation, which may on trial appear to be false,  
as a disqualification for a citizen to be elect-  
ed as a member of congress, would be equally  
contrary to every principle of justice, law and  
common sense. It would be also of a most  
dangerous tendency. Very slight testimony  
will often induce a grand jury, and properly  
too, to put a man on his trial, by finding a  
bill against him. No defence can be made  
before them. The party accused cannot ap-  
pear or produce his witnesses. Consequently,  
the grand jury, for the most part, can hear  
but one side. Even where they send for wit-  
nesses to explain the matter more fully, it will  
often remain doubtful; and if the fact or the  
law appear doubtful to them, they have a  
right, and perhaps it is their duty, to find a  
bill; to the end that a more complete investi-  
gation of both may take place, in the trial  
before the court and petty jury.

It is easy therefore, to perceive, how readi-  
ly a candidate might be excluded by a pro-  
fligate competitor, if an indictment were a  
disqualification. A single false witness, fa-  
bricating a plausible tale, might induce a  
grand jury very honestly to find a bill; and  
this bill would disqualify the candidate. Noth-  
ing of this sort has taken place, or can be  
suspected in the present case, but a principle  
so liable to abuse ought not to be admitted.

It is however, sufficient to state, which  
we do with confidence, that the constitution  
and the laws preclude every idea of such a  
disqualification.

Robert G. Harper,  
Philip B. Key,  
Walter Dorsey,  
Thomas Buchanan.

Baltimore, Sept. 3d, 1812.

A man may defend his house, as his castle,  
against any unlawful assailant, and may as-  
semble his friends to aid him in his defence.

The extent of the means which may be  
used in this defence, depends upon the nature  
and urgency of the assault. If the assailant  
persist in his unlawful efforts, the means of  
defence may be increased with the violence of  
the attack, even to the taking of life.

It is without question absolutely justifiable  
to kill one who assaults the dwelling of an-  
other with intent to commit a felony; and  
it is not necessary to wait until the felony be  
committed, but the assailant may be killed in  
the attempt. Thus, for example, if a man is  
in the act of breaking a house in the night, to  
commit a burglary or other felony, the  
owner may kill him before the burglary  
or felony be completed. So if a man  
assault my house with intent to take my  
life, which may be inferred from his  
conduct, his declarations and the weapon  
and numbers employed; I may lawfully kill him in  
my defence. If a tumultuous assembly of  
people attack my house, with weapons and in  
a manner which endanger not only the safe-  
ty of the property but of my life, if I persist  
in retaining the house, I am not bound to  
avoid the danger to myself by giving up my  
house to them, but may keep and defend  
it at the expense of the lives of those who  
thus assault me.

E. Tilghman,  
W. Lewis,  
W. Rawle,  
Jos. Hopkinson,  
Hor. Binney.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1812.

**MEDICAL.**

The following recipe is said to be a speedy  
and effectual cure for the Dysentery.

Take one pint of good vinegar, and half a  
pint of loaf sugar, and simmer them together  
a convenient time in a pewter vessel, with a  
pewter cover. Let the patient drink of this  
during the day, a small quantity at a time,  
either clear or accommodated to the palate, by  
diluting it with water.

The person who first made use of this pre-  
scription, was restored to perfect health in one  
day, and afterwards recovered his strength  
with a rapidity that astonished both himself  
and friends. Many persons of the first re-  
spectability have since been relieved from the  
greatest distress and weakness, to which this  
complaint had reduced them, and cured in the  
same astonishing manner. This simple reme-  
dy, so potent in its effects, is remarkably  
pleasant to the taste, more agreeable than le-  
monade, and, on being swallowed, seems to  
reach the seat of the disease with the veloci-  
ty of electricity.

**Annapolis Races.**

The Jockey Club Purse of about Three  
Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the  
Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 20th  
October next—Heats four miles each.

On Wednesday the 21st, a Purse of a-  
bout One hundred and Fifty Dollars, will  
be run for—Heats two miles each.

September 17. 3w.

To the Editors of the Whig.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to a resolution of the Se-  
nate, I send you a copy of a bill which was  
under the consideration of the General Assem-  
bly of Maryland at November session 1811,  
but which did not become a law, with a re-  
quest that you publish the same twice a week  
for the space of two weeks.

THOS. ROGERS,  
Clerk of Senate.

**AN ACT**

To incorporate a company to make a turnpike  
road leading to Cumberland, and for the  
extension of the charters of the several  
banks in the city of Baltimore, and for o-  
ther purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That a company shall be incorpo-  
rated for making a turnpike road commencing  
at some point to be determined on by com-  
missioners herein after mentioned, on the west  
branch of Big Conococheague, thence on to  
Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in  
Allegheny county, pursuing as near as practi-  
cable the route as located by Messrs. Moor &  
Williams.

And be it enacted, That the stockholders  
in said company shall be, and they are hereby  
incorporated and constituted a body politic, by  
the name of the President, Managers and  
Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road,  
and by the same name the said subscribers and  
their successors, shall have succession during  
the continuance of this incorporation, and  
shall be and hereby are invested and  
clothed with all and singular the privileges,  
rights, immunities and advantages held, used  
and possessed by the several turnpike com-  
panies incorporated by an act passed at Novem-  
ber session eighteen hundred and four, chapter  
fifty-one, entitled, "An act to incorporate  
companies to make several turnpike roads  
through Baltimore county and for other pur-  
poses," to be governed by the several regula-  
tions and restrictions as are therein, entitled  
to the same tolls, adopting the same times and  
periods as to the election of their managers,  
president and officers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to com-  
plete said road, Be it enacted that the char-  
ters of the several banks now established in  
the city of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are  
extended to the first day of January eighteen  
hundred and thirty five, upon condition of  
their subscribing for as much stock as will  
raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish  
and complete the said road, each bank sub-  
scribing in proportion to the amount of capi-  
tal actually employed, subscribed up, or in o-  
peration by them, and to be paid or advanced  
in due proportion to the amount by each bank  
subscribed, in such periods and at such times  
as the same may be wanted, and any increase  
of capital made by any of the said banks shall  
at all succeeding payments thereafter, be ta-  
ken into consideration and be considered as a  
part of the capital contemplated under the  
act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock  
afore said shall have been subscribed, or an a-  
mount sufficient to commence with, that then  
the president and directors of each of the se-  
veral banks so subscribing, shall choose one  
manager out of the stockholders in their re-  
spective banks for every twenty-five thousand  
dollars worth of stock by them subscribed,  
leaving however to each bank one manager  
should its proportion of stock not amount to  
that sum; and said managers shall choose  
from among themselves a president, and the  
said president and managers, or a majority of  
them, shall appoint a treasurer, and such o-  
ther officers as may be deemed necessary, and  
shall hold their places until their annual elec-  
tion on the first Monday in October thereaf-  
ter.

And be it enacted, That in no place shall  
this road rise or fall more than will form  
an angle of five degrees with an horizontal  
line.

And be it enacted, That if the before men-  
tioned company shall not proceed to carry on  
the said work within eighteen months from  
the passage of this act, and shall not complete  
the same in six years thereafter, the right of  
the said company to the said road shall revert  
to the State, and this act shall cease to ope-  
rate and have effect.

And be it enacted, That the said banks in  
the city of Baltimore, before this act shall be  
considered in operation and ensuing to conti-  
nue the said charters, shall elect and bind  
themselves to pay into the treasury of the  
Western Shore, the sum of seven thou-  
sand dollars for each and every year during  
the continuance of their respective charters  
as aforesaid under this law, the sum so as a-  
foresaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be  
in proportion to their respective capitals actu-  
ally paid or to be paid in, and which sums as  
aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged  
as a fund for the purpose of supporting coun-  
ty schools.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty  
of the treasurer of the Western Shore to de-  
mand of the said banks their respective quota  
of the said sum on the first day of January in  
each and every year during the continuance  
of this act after the first day of January eigh-  
teen hundred and sixteen.

And be it enacted, That if the banks afore-  
said shall comply with the terms herein as a-  
foresaid provided, by reason whereof the said  
charters of the said banks shall be revived as  
aforesaid, that then and in such case all the  
banks in this State, without the city of Balti-  
more, now incorporated and all banks that  
may be incorporated during this session of  
the General Assembly, whose charters may or  
shall expire with the session of the General  
Assembly which shall be in the year eighteen  
hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session  
of the next General Assembly that shall hap-  
pen hereafter, shall be, and the same are here-  
by continued until the year eighteen hundred  
and thirty-five, and the end of the next Ge-  
neral Assembly that shall be thereafter.

And be it enacted, That James M. Ligan  
and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and  
two other persons to be designated and select-  
ed by the directors of the company created  
by this act, shall be commissioners to select  
and agree on the point from which the said  
road shall commence as aforesaid, and if the  
said commissioners so as aforesaid appointed  
cannot agree, that then and in such case the  
said persons shall proceed to select some other  
fit and proper persons to aid and assist them in  
the selection of the point from which the said  
road shall commence, and if they or a ma-  
jority of them cannot agree to the choice of such  
person, then and in that case the said persons  
or a majority of them shall proceed to draw  
lots for such persons, and that if the said James  
M. Ligan or Upton Beall, or either of them,  
shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that  
then it shall be lawful for the directors of the  
Potomac Company for the time being, to fill  
up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all  
the powers which the said Ligan and Beall  
are hereby vested with.

The editors of the American, Sun and  
Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Mary-  
land Republican and Maryland Gazette at  
Annapolis; of Bartgin's paper at Frederick-  
town; of the Maryland Herald at Hager's-  
town; of the National Intelligencer at  
Washington City; and of the Star at Easton,  
are requested to publish the above agreeably  
to the above direction, and to forward their  
accounts for settlement to the Committee of  
Claims at the next session of the legislature.

T. R.  
Sept. 11.

**Wanted to Purchase,**  
Either for Life or a Term of Years,  
**A NEGRO WOMAN,**  
who understands House Work, for which  
a liberal price will be given. Inquire at  
this Office. *J. White*  
Sept. 17.

**Wanted**  
**TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR.**  
A negro woman, who can come well re-  
commended as a washerwoman. For such  
an one liberal wages will be given. Ap-  
ply at the Maryland Gazette Office.  
Sept. 17. *J. H. Brown* tf.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of three writs of *Fieri Facias*  
to me directed, out of Anne Arundel county  
court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday  
the 25th of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M. (at  
James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis,) for Cash,  
All the right, title, interest and estate, of cap-  
tain David Stewart, in and to three tracts or parts  
of tracts of land, called Sanders's Chance, Vel-  
meade and Water Ford; situate, lying and being,  
in Anne Arundel county, near Queen Anne. The  
above is taken as the property of captain David  
Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt detain-  
ed from Lewis Duval, administrator de bonis non  
of Nicholas Harwood, and debts due to the State  
of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of  
Lewis Duval, administrator de bonis non of Ni-  
cholas Harwood.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10, 1812.



## UNION NAVAL DINNER!

Boston, Sept. 8.  
We have seldom been more pleased than to record and to celebrate, the splendid achievements of our countrymen, and it is therefore peculiarly grateful to us, to be able to announce an union of both political parties in the public dinner given on Saturday, at Faneuil Hall, to the gallant Capt. Hull, for his brilliant victory over the British frigate *Guerriere*. If any sound sentiment is more peculiar to the Federal party than another, it is this, that the only protection of commerce is a naval force. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that they learned how completely the frigate Constitution had proved the truth of their position. Accordingly a sumptuous public entertainment was prepared at Faneuil Hall, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. In State-street and Merchant's Row, through which the procession passed, naval flags were displayed; and the ships in the harbour hoisted their flags at the mast-head. A company of about 500, of the most respectable citizens of both parties moved from the Exchange Coffee-House to Faneuil Hall, at about half past 3 o'clock, in the following order, under the superintendence of Francis J. Oliver, Esq., as Chief Marshal.

### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aid, Chief Marshal, Aid,  
G. Bathune. F. J. Oliver. R. G. Shaw.  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Music.  
Marshal, Pres't of the Marshal  
Gen. Sullivan. day & Capt. J. Magee.  
Hull. Vice-Presidents.

Officers of the Navy, according to seniority.  
President Adams and Hon. Mr. Gore.  
Members of the Hon. Council.  
Judge Benson, and Hon. Mr. Quincy.  
President of Harvard College.  
Reverend Clergy.  
Judges of the Federal and State Courts.  
Selectmen of town of Boston.  
Gen. Boyd, and other officers of U. S. army.

Other invited Guests.  
N. Appleton. Marshals. N. Hale.  
Subscribers to the Dinner.  
A. Everett. Marshals. P. Upham.  
The Hon. John Coffin Jones, was the President of the day; the Vice-Presidents were the hon. Samuel Dexter, hon. H. G. Otis, Tristram Barnard, esq. Thos. H. Perkins, esq. George Blake, esq. col. Daniel Messinger, hon. Daniel Sargeant.

The ornaments of the Hall were strictly naval, and confer great credit upon the taste of col. Sargeant, who superintended and designed them. The Dinner was excellent, well served and well attended; and was prepared by Mr. Jones of the Exchange Coffee House. After the dinner was concluded, the following sentiments were pronounced and received with universal approbation.

### REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The American nation—May danger from abroad ensure Union at home.  
2. The President of the U. States.  
3. The Governor of this Commonwealth.  
4. Our infant Navy—We must nurture the young Hercules in his cradle, if we mean to profit by the labors of his manhood.  
5. The Victory we celebrate—An invaluable proof that we are able to defend our rights on the ocean.  
6. A speedy peace with the country of our ancestors, and until that event, a contest so conducted as not to banish the recollection of past, or the hopes of future friendship.  
7. No entangling alliance—We have suffered the injuries and insults of a despotism with patience, but its friendship is more than we can bear.  
8. The gallant frigate Constitution—Whatever disasters may happen to her spars and rigging, we are certain she will always remain safe and sound in her hull.  
The Hon. Chairman then proposed the following sentiment—"The memory of the gallant BURN—Our tears like our joys, come from the heart."

9. The fourth Regiment of infantry—The valor and discipline which saved our army from the fury of savages, are crowned with laurels which misfortune cannot wither.

10. The Officers and Crews of our little Fleet—A galaxy of talent and courage: Let their country afford the means and occasion, and they will requite their country by victory and honor.

11. Freedom to our Commerce—It asks thousands of millions and will give millions for Revenue.

12. The memory of our Country's Father—May his spirit inspire our councils in war and in peace.

13. The American Eagle—Instead of walling his lightnings on the desert, may they be referred for a nobler struggle on the deep.

14. A Free Press—The natural source of those rights, of which a navy is the surest defence.

15. National Union—Such is the Nation in every State, and equal protection to the interests of every State by the power of the Nation.

16. The Memory of Com. Preble—A peerage and a statue rewarded the hero of *Trafalgar*, may the hero of *Tripoli* and a title and a monument in the imperishable gratitude of his country.

17. Russia, Spain and Portugal—The pa-

trials of all nations, who are engaged in the defence of the rights of mankind.

After Capt. HULL had retired, the Hon. Chairman gave the following sentiment: ISAAC HULL, Esquire, his Officers and Ship's Company—They have achieved a Victory not surpassed, in bravery and talent, by any precedent—We accord to them our highest esteem and most grateful acknowledgments—May service to signal, and merit so brilliant, be appreciated by the Government and Nation.

When the President of the day had retired the Hon. Mr. Dexter was called to the Chair—and the following Toasts were drank: The President of the day.

Mr. Dexter observed that he had taken the Chair in consequence of the retirement of the President of the Day, and that he knew of no remaining duties to perform, but however begged leave to propose one toast.

The Iron Colossus that bestrides the Continent of Europe—May the nations no longer be blasted with its shadow.

Which was received with great enthusiasm by the whole company.

By the arrangements of the Committee no volunteer toasts were allowed to be pronounced; but the honorable Chairman, in a short, but pertinent address, informed the company that the late President Adams, who was an invited guest, was unable, from his age and the inclemency of the weather, to attend, and that he had communicated a number of sentiments to be drank on the occasion. The following toasts were then pronounced from the chair as coming from him.

May every Commodore in our American Navy soon be made an Admiral, and every Captain a Commodore; with ships and squadrons, worthy of their commanders, and worthy of the wealth, power and dignity of their country.

*Proh Dolor! Proh Pudor!*  
*Talbot, Truxton, Decatur, Little, Preble*—Had their country given them the means, they would have been *Blakes, Drahks* and *Nelsons*.

After the 5th Toast, the following Ode, written for the occasion by L. M. Sargeant, Esq. was sung by Mr. Stebbins.

TUNE—"Ye Mariners of England."

Britannia's gallant streamers  
Float proudly o'er the tide;  
And fairly wave Columbia's stripes,  
In battle field by side.

And ne'er did bolder foemen meet,  
Where ocean's surges pour,  
O'er the tide, now they ride,  
While the bell-wing thunders roar,  
While the cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And the bell-wing thunders roar.

When Yankee meets the Briton,  
Whose blood congenial flows,  
By Heaven created to be friends,  
By fortune render'd foes;  
Hard then must be the battle fray,  
Ere well the fight is o'er  
Now they ride, side by side,  
While the bell-wing thunders roar,  
While the cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And the bell-wing thunders roar.

Still, still for noble England,  
Bold DACRES streamers fly;  
And, for Columbia gallant HULL's,  
As proudly and as high.  
Now louder rings the battle din,  
More thick the volutes pour;  
Still they ride, side by side,  
While the bell-wing thunders roar,  
While the cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And the bell-wing thunders roar.

Why lulls Britannia's thunder,  
That wak'd the wat'ry war?  
Why slays that gallant Guerrier,  
Whose streamer wak'd to fair?  
That streamer drinks the ocean wave!  
That warrior's fight is o'er!  
Still they ride, side by side,  
While Columbia's thunder roar,  
While her cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And her Yankee thunders roar.

Hark! 'tis the Briton's lee gun!  
Ne'er bolder warrior kneel'd!  
And ne'er to gallant mariners  
Did braver seamen yield.  
Prove be the fires, whose hardy boys  
Then fell to fight no more;  
With the brave, mid the wave,  
When the cannon's thunder roar,  
Their spirits then shall trim the blais,  
And swell the thunder's roar.

Vain were the cheers of Britons,  
Their hearts did vainly swell,  
Where virtue, skill, and bravery,  
With gallant MORRIS fell.  
That heart, so well in battle tri'd,  
Along the Moorish shore,  
Again o'er the main,  
When Columbia's thunder's roar,  
Shall prove its Yankee spirit true,  
When Columbia's thunder's roar.

When our floating bulwarks  
Shall our mountains yield;  
When Heaven's plain decree—  
Shall the wat'ry field!  
The farthest barrier then  
Shall the bell-wing fall pour;  
Safe they'll ride o'er the tide,  
While Columbia's thunders roar,  
While her cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And her Yankee thunders roar.

## Jonathan Hutton,

### LATE FROM BALTIMORE,

Respectfully makes known that he carries on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the shop formerly occupied by his father in Corn-Hill street, and hopes by unremitting exertion to please, and the speedy and well performance of all work with which he is entrusted, to receive a portion of public patronage.

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and carriages of all kinds mended on the most reasonable terms. Half worn carriages will be received in part payment for new ones.

April 30, 1812.

## To be Rented,

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with three Negro Men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

David Kerr.

September 10, 1812.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 18th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (on the premises) for Cash, All the right, title, interest and estate, of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, in and to a part of a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing two hundred acres, more or less, situate, lying and being, in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and near Wyvill's Mill. The above is taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Solomon Groves, Sheriff. A. A. C.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held in the several election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent the said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and places an Election will be held, for a representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and for a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel County aforesaid. And on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held at the several election districts aforesaid, for two electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff. A. A. C.

## Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than 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 the said act, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD  
NOTICE.

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

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

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

R. WELCH, of Ben.

April 30, 1812.

## To the Voters

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

May 7, 1812.

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

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing & enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the goal of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

August 13, 1812.

This is to give notice,

That agreeably to a letter received from Alexander Stuart, Esq. requesting me to give notice to those who have claims against the estate of Dr. John Gameway, of Rhode-River, deceased, to make the same known to me, I do request all persons who have any claim whatever, that they will be so good as to make the amount known to me, as Mr. Stuart will be in Annapolis next month, and make arrangements for the payment of all just claims against said estate.

Jno. Gameway.

Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1812.

## A Batteau

Was taken up adrift, by the subscriber, on Greenbury's Point, on or about the 10th of July last. She is twenty-two feet four inches long, and five feet wide—a little damaged and without paint. The owner of the above batteau is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

James Carter.

Sept. 3.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some with Calves.

J. T. CHASE.

6w.

## Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

September 10.

R. Lathrop.

[LXIXth YEAR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AND

Price—Two Dollars

LATE FROM EN

LONDON, JULY

Declaration of War b

The official intelligence declared by America against the *Julia* Gardner, from Halifax. The approval of the act of the war was signed on the 18th

The account of our revocation in Council had not reached

A cabinet council was held on the dispatches, and was paper was put to press. The official intelligence renders immediate and decisive mea-

imperative. It remains for whether our revocation of the treaty her; if it does not, from the opposition, recorded that they will give their

[Then follows the long me-

ident.]

## SPEECH

Of the Lords Commissioners

Parliament.

On Thursday, July 3

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In terminating the p

Parliament his Royal Hig

Regent has commanded us

the deep concern and sorrow

at the continuance of his m

indisposition.

His Royal Highness regre

ers which have occurred in t

the business, during this long

season, in consequence of a

royal highness must ever dep

and unwearied assiduity whi

served in the discharge of

ties imposed upon you by th

country and the state of publi

his royal highness's warm ac

The assistance which you

Royal Highness to continue

loyal nations of the Peninsu

to produce the most benefici

His Royal Highness's mot

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# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth Year.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1812.

No. 3428]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

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LATE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Declaration of War by America.

The official intelligence of war having been declared by America against this country arrived last night by the *Julia* the hon. captain Gardner, from Halifax. The President's approval of the act of the Congress declaring war was signed on the 18th of last month. The account of our revocation of the Orders in Council had not reached America.

A cabinet council was held this morning on the dispatches, and was fitting when our paper was put to press. The receipt of the official intelligence renders of course some immediate and decisive measure on our parts imperative. It remains for America to say, whether our revocation of the Orders will satisfy her; if it does not, we have a pledge from the opposition, recorded in Parliament, that they will give their utmost support to the war.

[Then follows the long message of the President.]

SPEECH

Of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament.

On Thursday, July 30, 1812.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
In terminating the present session of Parliament his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded us to express to you the deep concern and sorrow which he feels at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

His Royal Highness regrets the interruptions which have occurred in the progress of public business, during this long and laborious session, in consequence of an event which his royal highness must ever deplore. The zeal and unwearied assiduity which you have preserved in the discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon you by the situation of the country and the state of public affairs, demand his royal highness's warm acknowledgments.

The assistance which you have enabled his Royal Highness to continue to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects.

His Royal Highness most warmly participates in those sentiments of approbation which you have bestowed on the consummate skill and intrepidity displayed in the operations which led to the capture of the important fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, during the present campaign, and his Royal Highness confidently trusts, that the tried valor of the allied forces under the distinguished command of General the Earl of Wellington, combined with the unabating spirit and steady perseverance of the Spanish and Portuguese nations, will finally bring the contest in that quarter to an issue, by which the independence of the Peninsula will be effectually secured.

The renewal of the war in the North of Europe furnishes an additional proof of the little security which can be derived from any submission to the usurpations and tyranny of the French government. His Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will be sensible of the great importance of the struggle in which the Emperor of Russia has been compelled to engage; and that you will approve of his Royal Highness's affording to those powers who may be united in this contest, every degree of co-operation and assistance, consistent with the interests of his majesty's dominions.

His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the United States of America towards this country. His Royal Highness is nevertheless willing to hope that the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed by the conduct of the government of the U. States or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown, and the best interests of his dominions must be involved.

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of the public service, as affording the best prospect of bringing the contest in which the country is engaged to a successful and honorable conclusion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness has observed, with the utmost concern, the spirit of insubordination and outrage which has appeared in some parts of the country, and which has been manifested by acts not only destructive of the property and personal safety of many of his majesty's most loyal subjects in those districts, but disgraceful to the British character.

His Royal Highness feels it incumbent on him to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the causes which have led to these outrages, and he has commanded us to thank you for the wise and salutary measures which you have adopted on this occasion. It will be a principal object of his Royal Highness's attention to make an effectual and prudent use of the powers vested in him for the protection of his Majesty's people; and he confidently trusts, that on your return into your respective countries, he may rely on your exertions for the preservation of the public peace, and for bringing the disturbers of it to justice. His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends to you the importance of inculcating, by every means in your power, a spirit of obedience to those laws, and of attachment to that Constitution, which provide equally for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his majesty's subjects, and on which have hitherto depended the glory and prosperity of this kingdom.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Carlton House, 31st July, 1812; present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Council;

It is this day ordered, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the territories of the U. S. of America, until further order; and his Royal Highness is further pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours or roads, within any part of his majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board of all such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, or bearing the flag of the said United States, except such as may be furnished with British licences, which vessels are allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said licences; but the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained, and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship or vessel accordingly, except such as are above excepted; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, are to give necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas by an act passed in the forty third year of the reign of his present majesty for the better government of the United Kingdom during the present hostilities with France, a power is vested in us to grant licence to vessels to sail without convoy, and we have, in pursuance of the said act granted sundry licences accordingly; and whereas we see fit to revoke certain of these licences, as hereinafter specified, we do hereby revoke and declare null and void, and of no effect, all licences granted by us to any ship or vessel to sail without convoy, to any port or place of North America, Newfoundland, the West Indies, or the Gulf of Mexico, which ship or vessel shall not have cleared out before this revocation shall be known to the collector or other officer of the customs, of the port which such ship or vessel shall be:

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, 31st of July, 1812.

(Signed)

MELVILLE,  
Wm. DOMETT,  
GEO. J. HOPE.

To all whom it may concern.  
By command of their Lordships,  
J. W. CROKER.

An Order in Council of 17th July, continues the O. in Council, prohibiting the exportation of "Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any kind of arms or ammunition."

Another O. in C. same date, continues a former order, permitting the importation of Hides, Horns, Tallow, Wool (except Cotton Wool) in foreign vessels from ports which the British Flag is excluded.

The O. in Council, is continued, which prohibits the exportation of Iron, Naval Stores, &c.

The Prince Regent, on the 29th July, authorized Marquis Wellesley to wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, conferred by the King of Persia.

August 3.

The Prince of Wales, 98; San Domingo, 74; Junon 38; Porcupine 24; Mutine and Curlew, sloops of war, are all ordered to be fitted for foreign service, at Portsmouth, with all possible expedition. The San Domingo is to be fitted for a flag ship. They are supposed to be destined for the American seas.

Intelligence of the most important nature may now be hourly expected from the earl of Wellington. There are reports of a general action with Marmont's army, which is said to have terminated in a victory glorious to the British arms, and most auspicious to the deliverance of Spain. The loss of the enemy is stated at 6000 men. We are full of the most exulting anticipations. The despatches from Lord Wellington will probably be henceforth forwarded by the way of Corunna that being a much shorter route from his lordship's present head quarters, in or near Valladolid. We believe the communication with Corunna is now commanded throughout by the Spaniards of Galicia and Asturias.

The following communication was received this morning at a late hour:—

Saint Vincente de la Barquera, July 19—Bonnet has been completely routed in Tordesillas; he lost 3000 men, the remainder of his army was completely dispersed.—[*Corunna Gazette*, July 24.]

FIRST RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette.

"Head quarters, 29th June."

In the month of February the French troops crossed the Elbe and Oder, and directed their march towards the Vistula. From that time war seemed unavoidable. In the hope of maintaining peace, his Majesty the Emperor took only such steps as were dictated by prudence and circumspection, and with this view the troops were stationed without the least appearance of hostility. This plan was the more readily adopted, from the experience of the former war having proved that the defensive is preferable to an offensive system of warfare. By the end of April the French troops were assembled; but notwithstanding that warlike operations did not commence till the 12th of June, a proof of the effect produced on the enemy by the measures adopted by us.

The troops under the orders of Field Marshal Ney, Oudinot, Macdonald, Prince Poniatowsky, and the guards, crossed the Niemen, almost at the same time by Jurbury, Kowno, Orita, and Merez. As soon as intelligence of that reached his Majesty he ordered the troops to concentrate. The point of concentration was necessarily at some distance from the frontiers; pursuant to this disposition all advanced corps fell back to occupy the positions allotted to them; that movement being completed, the army this day stands thus:—The corps of Count Wittgenstein is near Wilkomir; ditto of general Baggehus, near Schlievink; betwixt Wilkomir and Wilna; ditto, of Gen. Tutshakow and Sawarow, near Wilno. The reserve consisting of the guards, near Shwehzen, the army of Prince Bagration is on its march from Slonim to Waleika. The army of observation commanded by Gen. Tormeloff is at Lutsk. These movements were necessary, in order to avoid a general engagement until Prince Bagration approached. Wilna, therefore, has been abandoned for a time.

Operations have commenced, and have lasted five days, but not one of our different corps has been attacked; thus the opening of the campaign has not produced any of those enterprises which characterized every previous one in which the Emperor Napoleon has been engaged. There have been some skirmishes in which the guard of Cossaks have distinguished themselves.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The (subjoined) address was issued by the Emperor to his troops on the commencement of war by the attack on the Russians at Kowno:—

"General Orders of his Russian Imperial Majesty to the armies, given at Wilna, June 13, (O. S.) 24th, 1812.

"For a long time past we had remarked the hostile comportment of the French Emperor towards Russia; but we still hoped

through moderate and pacific measures to avert hostilities. At last notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace we witnessed an incessant repetition of open outrages, which compelled us to arm and to assemble our troops; though still while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation we remained within the confines of our empire; and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not secure to us the tranquillity of which we were desirous. The French Emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war; and consequently nothing further remains for us, but, while we invoke the aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, the Author and defender of Truth, to place our force in opposition to that of the enemy. It is unnecessary to remind our Generals, our Chiefs, and Warriors, of their duty, and their valor. In their veins flows the blood of the Slavonians so highly renowned of old for their victories. Soldiers! you are defenders of religion, your country, and independence. I am with you. God is on your side.

"ALEXANDER."

PARIS, July 22.

Intelligence has been received from the grand army, of the date of the 10th July. The head quarters were still at Wilna. His majesty continued to enjoy the best health.

*Journal de l'Empire*, July 22.

August 3.

A mail from Anholt arrived last night, and another this morning. The intelligence from Riga by the latter is of the 14th July. No account of a general action had reached that place, nor, as the French advanced guard had not only reached the Dwina four days before, was it likely that a battle could take place so soon as the 14th.

The first American vessel sent in, in consequence of the order to bring in American vessels, is the *Mars* of Wilmington. She has been sent into Dover.

August 4.

GREAT VICTORY OVER MARMONT.

We communicate to the public the translation of a supplement to the *Courier of Corunna*, of the 28th of last month, announcing a splendid victory gained by the earl of Wellington over Marmont on the 22d of last month.

So complete does the *Corunna Gazette* represent the defeat to have been, that the enemy lost from 10 to 12,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly all their artillery, several eagles, and a great quantity of arms, ammunition and baggage.

We hasten to lay before our readers the *Gazette*.

Supplement to the *Courier of Tuesday*, July 28, 1812, received at half past 7 P. M. of the preceding day.

"The general, chief of the staff of the 5th and 6th armies, by letter of this day, communicates to me the following agreeable intelligence:

"The captain-general in chief has just received the agreeable news, that on the 22d inst. the enemy's army, under Marshal Marmont was completely defeated in the neighborhood of Salamanca by the allied army under the command of the marshal general duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, with which is united the third division of the 5th Spanish.

The enemy has lost several eagles, nearly all his artillery, and a considerable quantity of arms, baggage and ammunition. His loss in killed and wounded is from 10 to 12,000 men, of whom about 4000 are taken, including general Bonnet, who is wounded.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren has been appointed commander in chief on the American coast and a fleet placed under his command, with which he will sail to reinforce the Squadron in those seas in a few days.

There has been no general affair, but some severe conflicts between the Russian rear guard and the French advanced guard. In one of these, several squadrons of French cavalry were vigorously repulsed.

To the office of the Maryland Gazette for payment, a week for eight weeks, and send their accounts to the above advertisement (upside down) once where the above advertisement is placed in the Maryland and Lancaster Intelligencer, will please to inform the Editors of the Baltimore American, July 29, 1812.

Thomas Quantrell, Hagar's-town, Md.

uses it if brought home. no that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses I will give the above reward if lodged in any gaol. I have been in Baltimore gaol twice. I have a wife at the Navy Yard—and has been in Prince-George's colony. I lost part of his forefinger. 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## UNION NAVAL DINNER

**Boston, Sept. 2.**  
We have seldom been more pleased than to record and to celebrate, the splendid achievements of our countrymen, and it is therefore peculiarly grateful to us, to be able to announce an union of both political parties in the public dinner given on Saturday, at Faneuil Hall, to the gallant Capt. Hull, for his brilliant victory over the British frigate, *Guerriere*. If any sound sentiment is more peculiar to the Federal party than another, it is this, that the only protection of commerce is a naval force. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that they learned how completely the frigate Constitution had proved the truth of this position. Accordingly a sumptuous public entertainment was prepared at Faneuil Hall, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. In State Street and Merchant's Row, through which the procession passed, naval flags were displayed; and the ships in the harbour hoisted their flags at the mast-head. A company of about 500, of the most respectable citizens of both parties moved from the Exchange Coffee-House to Faneuil Hall, at about half past 3 o'clock, in the following order, under the superintendence of Francis J. Oliver, Esq., as Chief Marshal.

**ORDER OF PROCESSION.**  
Aid, Chief Marshal, Aid,  
G. Bathune. F. J. Oliver. R. G. Shaw.  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Music.  
Marshal, } Pres't of the } Marshal  
Gen. Sullivan. } day & Capt. } J. Magee.  
Hull.  
Vice-Presidents,  
Officers of the Navy, according to seniority.  
President Adams and Hon. Mr. Gore.  
Members of the Hon. Council.  
Judge Benson, and Hon. Mr. Quincy.  
President of Harvard College.  
Reverend Clergy.  
Judges of the Federal and State Courts.  
Selectmen of town of Boston.  
Gen. Boyd, and other officers of U. S. army.  
Other invited Guests.  
N. Appleton. Marshals. N. Hale.  
Subscribers to the Dinner.  
A. Everett. Marshals. P. Upham.  
The Hon. John Coffin Jones, was the President of the day; the Vice-Presidents were the hon. Samuel Dexter, hon. H. G. Otis, Tristram Barnard, esq. Thos. H. Perkins, esq. George Blake, esq. col. Daniel Messenger, hon. Daniel Sargeant.

The ornaments of the Hall were strictly naval, and confer great credit upon the taste of col. Sargeant, who superintended and designed them. The Dinner was excellent, well served and well attended; and was prepared by Mr. Jones of the Exchange Coffee House. After the dinner was concluded, the following sentiments were pronounced and received with universal approbation.

**REGULAR TOASTS.**  
1st. The American nation—May danger from abroad ensure Union at home.  
2. The President of the U. States.  
3. The Governor of this Commonwealth.  
4. Our infant Navy—We must nurture the young Hercules in his cradle, if we mean to profit by the labors of his manhood.  
5. The Victory we celebrate—An invaluable proof that we are able to defend our rights on the ocean.  
6. A speedy peace with the country of our ancestors, and until that event, a contest so conducted as not to banish the recollection of past, or the hopes of future friendship.  
7. No entangling alliance—We have suffered the injuries and insults of a despotism with patience, but its friendship is more than we can bear.  
8. The gallant frigate Constitution—While ever disasters may happen to her spars and rigging, we are certain the will always remain safe and sound in her Hull.

The Hon. Chairman then proposed the following sentiment—"The memory of the gallant Buss—Our tears like our joys, come from the heart."  
9. The fourth Regiment of infantry—The valor and discipline which saved our army from the fury of savages, are crowned with laurels which misfortune cannot wither.  
10. The Officers and Crews of our little Fleet—A galaxy of talent and courage—Let their country afford the means and occasion, and they will requite their country by victory and honor.  
11. Freedom to our Commerce—It asks thousands of men and ships to give millions for Revenue.  
12. The memory of our Country's Father—May his spirit inspire our councils in war and in peace.  
13. The American Eagle—Instead of waiting his lightnings on the desert, may they be reserved for a nobler struggle on the deep.  
14. A Free Press—The natural source of those rights, of which a navy is the surest defense.  
15. Our National Union—Strict fidelity to the Nation in every State, and equal protection to the interests of every State by the power of the Nation.  
16. The Memory of Com. Peblee—His passage and a statue rewarded the hero of Tripoli, and a title and a monument in the imperishable annals of his country.  
17. Russia, Spain and Portugal—The

trials of all nations, who are engaged in the defense of the rights of mankind.  
After Capt. Hull had retired, the Hon. Chairman gave the following sentiment:  
ISAAC HULL, Esquire, his Officers and Ship's Company—They have achieved a Victory not surpassed, in bravery and talent, by any precedent—We accord to them our highest esteem and most grateful acknowledgments—May service to signal, and merit so brilliant, be appreciated by the Government and Nation.

When the President of the day had retired the Hon. Mr. Dexter was called to the Chair—and the following Toasts were drank:  
The President of the day.  
Mr. Dexter observed that he had taken the Chair in consequence of the retirement of the President of the Day, and that he knew of no remaining duties to perform, but however begged leave to propose one toast.  
The Iron Colossus that belittles the Continent of Europe—May the nations no longer be blasted with its shadow.

Which was received with great enthusiasm by the whole company.  
By the arrangements of the Committee no volunteer toasts were allowed to be pronounced; but the honorable Chairman, in a short, but pertinent address, informed the company that the late President Adams, who was an invited guest, was unable, from his age and the inclemency of the weather, to attend, and that he had communicated a number of sentiments to be drank on the occasion. The following toasts were then pronounced from the chair as coming from him.

May every Commodore in our American Navy soon be made an Admiral, and every Captain a Commodore; with ships and squadrons, worthy of their commanders, and worthy of the wealth, power and dignity of their country.  
Proh Dolor! Proh Pudor!  
Talbot, Truxton, Decatur, Little, Preble—Had their country given them the means, they would have been Blakes, Drakes and Nelsons.

After the 5th Toast, the following Ode, written for the occasion by L. M. Sargent, Esq. was sung by Mr. Stebbins.  
TUNE—"Ye Mariners of England."  
Britannia's gallant streamers  
Float proudly o'er the tide;  
And fairly wave Columbia's stripes,  
In battle side by side.  
And ne'er did bolder foemen meet,  
Where ocean's surges pour,  
O'er the tide, now they ride,  
While the bell-wing thunders roar,  
While the cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And the bell-wing thunders roar.

When Yankee meets the Briton,  
Whole blood congenial flows,  
By Heaven created to be friends,  
By fortune rendered foes;  
Hard then must be the battle fray,  
Ere well the fight is o'er  
Now they ride, side by side,  
While the bell-wing thunders roar,  
While the cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And the bell-wing thunders roar.

Still, still for noble England,  
Bold DACRES streamers fly;  
And, for Columbia gallant HULL's,  
As proudly and as high.  
Now louder rings the battle din,  
More thick the volumes pour;  
Still they ride, side by side,  
While the bell-wing thunders roar,  
While the cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And the bell-wing thunders roar.

Why falls Britannia's thunder,  
That wa'd the wat'ry way?  
Why flays that gallant Guerrier,  
Whole streamer wa'd to fair?  
That streamer drinks the ocean wave!  
That warrior's fight is o'er!  
Still they ride, side by side,  
While Columbia's thunder roar,  
While her cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And her Yankee thunders roar.

Hark! 'tis the Briton's ice gun!  
Ne'er bolder warrior kneel'd!  
And ne'er to gallant mariners  
Did braver feamen yield.  
Proud be the fires, whose hardy boys  
Then fell to fight no more!  
With the brave, mid the wave,  
When the cannon's thunder roar,  
Their spirits then shall join the blast,  
And swell the thunder's roar.

Vain were the cheers of Britons,  
Their hearts did vainly swell,  
Where virtue, skill, and bravery,  
With gallant MORRIS fell.  
That heart, so well in battle tried,  
Along the Monitor's tower,  
Again o'er the main,  
When Columbia's thunder's roar,  
Saw prove its Yankee spirit true,  
And with Columbia's thunders roar.

And our floating bulwarks  
Shall make our mountain yield;  
And the Heaven's plain decree—  
That the wat'ry field!  
And the farthest barrier then  
Shall be the wat'ry field!  
And the farthest barrier then  
Shall be the wat'ry field!

While Columbia's thunders roar,  
While her cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And her Yankee thunders roar.

And our floating bulwarks  
Shall make our mountain yield;  
And the Heaven's plain decree—  
That the wat'ry field!  
And the farthest barrier then  
Shall be the wat'ry field!

While Columbia's thunders roar,  
While her cannon's fire is flashing fall,  
And her Yankee thunders roar.

## Jonathan Hutton,

### LATE FROM BALTIMORE,

Respectfully makes known that he carries on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the shop formerly occupied by his father in Corn-Hill street, and hopes by unremitting exertion to please, and the speedy and well performance of all work with which he is entrusted, to receive a portion of public patronage.

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and carriages of all kinds mended on the most reasonable terms. Half worn carriages will be received in payment for new ones.

## To be Rented,

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Mifflin. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field; with three Negro Men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets, (for the seller), in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni expensas* issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 18th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (on the premises) for Cash. All the right, title, interest and estate, of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, in and to a part of a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing two hundred acres, more or less, situate, lying and being, in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and near Wylly's Mill. The above is taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Solomon Groves, Sheriff. A. A. C.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held in the several election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent the said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and places an Election will be held, for a representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and for a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel County aforesaid. And on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held at the several election districts aforesaid, for two electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

## Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1812.  
On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than 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 the said act, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

## NOTICE.

That agreeably to a letter received from Alexander Stuart, Esq. requesting me to give notice to those who have claims against the estate of Dr. John Gannaway, of Rhode-Island, deceased, to make the same known to me, I do request all persons who have any claim whatever, that they will be so good as to make the amount known to me, as Mr. Stuart will be in Annapolis next month, and make arrangements for the payment of all just claims against said estate.

## A Batteau

Was taken up adrift, by the subscriber, on Greenbury's Point, on or about the 10th of July last. She is twenty-two feet four inches long, and five feet wide—a little damaged and without paint. The owner of the above batteau is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty sets of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Welch Cows with Calves.

## Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE. A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

## NOTICE.

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

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## To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

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

## To the Voters

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
SOLOMON GROVES.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, notifying & enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the gaol of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this state, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

## NOTICE.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

## NOTICE.

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

## NOTICE.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Easton.

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(LXIXth YEAR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AND

Price—Two Dollars

LATE FROM EN

LONDON, JULY

Declaration of War by

The official intelligence of declared by America against arrived last night by the *Julia* Gardner, from Halifax. The approval of the act of the Congress was signed on the 18th. The account of our revocation in Council had not reached.

A cabinet council was held on the dispatches, and was paper was put to press. The official intelligence renders immediate and decisive measures imperative. It remains for whether our revocation of the treaty her; if it does not, from the opposition, recorded that they will give their

[Then follows the long me

ident.]

SPEECH

Of the Lords Commissioners

Parliament.

On Thursday, July 3

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In terminating the pr Parliament his Royal High Regent has commanded us the deep concern and sorrow at the continuance of his m indolence.

His Royal Highness regrets which have occurred in the business, during this long son, in consequence of an royal highness must ever dep and unwearied assiduity wh served in the discharge of ties imposed upon you by the country, and the state of public his royal highness's warm ac

The assistance which you Royal Highness to continue loyal nations of the Peninsula to produce the most beneficial his Royal Highness's motives which you have bestowed on skill and intrepidity display ons which led to the capture tant fortresses of Ciudad Ro jos, during the present ca Royal Highness's confidence tral valor of the allied force distinguished command of Ge Wellington, combined with spirit and steady perseverance and Portuguese nations, will contest in that quarter to as the independence of the Pen factually secured.

The renewal of the war Europe furnishes an additional little security which can be submission to the usurpation the French government. He is persuaded, that you will great importance of the str Emperor of Russia has been gage; and that you will Royal Highness's affording who may be united in this gree of co-operation and all with the interests of his en.

His Royal Highness has shown you, that he views v regret the hostile measures recently adopted by the g United States of America tory. His Royal Highness willing to hope that the ac of peace and amity between may yet be restored; but in this respect should be de pendence of the government to by their performance in the pretensions, he will m support of every class of t pects, in a contest in which majesty's crown, and the be dominions must be involved

Members of the House of We have it in comman Highness to thank you provision which you have of the year. H. R. E the burthen which you ha try to impose upon his maj be enphases the widom tica to largely to provide







# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1812.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

Dr. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly. He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

We are authorised to state to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that Dr. RICHARD G. STOCKETT will serve them, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly.

Dr. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN,

There have been many late attempts by democratic scribblers to criticise the address of the minority in congress to their constituents, on the subject of the war, who either have not had candour enough to acknowledge the correctness of sentiment contained therein, or sense to understand the solidity of the argument. With a view, therefore, of doing away all prejudices which may possibly have arisen from these flimsy essays, allow me to publish in your paper, some extracts from a very learned critique on the address, contained in the last number of the American Review. They are from the pen of one well qualified to judge of its merits; one whom Mr. Madison himself has said would be an ornament to any age or country. We cannot but hope, if read with candour and attention, they will have a tendency to convince many whose minds are not calloused against conviction, and biased by political obliquity. The causes of the present calamitous condition of our country may all be ascribed to the imbecility of the administration of our government. This the extracts we have selected are eminently calculated to show. However well Mr. Madison might be able to trudge along at the head of the government in times of profound tranquillity and peace, we cannot but believe him totally disqualified to hold the office of chief magistrate of this nation in times so disastrous as the present.

We cannot, therefore, deem it improper to use every exertion consistent with the constitution of the country, to remove a man from the high and important station which he holds, who is so manifestly incapable to fill it. We are fully persuaded a change of men can only produce a salutary change of measures. In these gloomy and portentous times, with Madison at the head of the government, surrounded by weak and imbecile council like himself, we cannot but seriously dread the consequences another term of four years may produce. We are at this time launched into a war without the means of conducting it. We already see one division of our army cut off, and the enemy upon our soil—some of our harbours blockaded without the possibility of concentrating our little naval force—our treasury entirely exhausted—all our resources cut off and a melancholy prospect in anticipation—an overwhelming allover of taxes. Such being our present situation, we cannot but call on every candid man, every one who feels the thrill of patriotism in his bosom, to contemplate the melancholy prospect. Unless a remedy be speedily applied, and that remedy is now in the power of the people, it is to be feared our difficulties may terminate in political death.

The commentator when speaking of the address from the members of congress says, "Whoever has read with attention the appeal of the thirty-four members of congress, will acknowledge with us, that every kind of praise is due to its excellence as a composition. The whole question of war is, within a comparatively small compass, fully stated and argued, with equal perspicuity of style, and force of reasoning. The soundest and most luminous maxims of state policy, are scattered throughout, and brought completely to bear, on all the seeming difficulties of our situation. It is impossible, in perusing this address, and what is called the manifesto of the committee of foreign relations, not to institute a comparison between the candour and radiant truth of the one, and the falsehood of the colours daubed over the other, the uprightness of its language, and the glaring partiality of its statements."

When speaking of that part which relates to the impression on the writer's mind to say, "They have been well fitted to open the eyes of the people, and to lead them to the consideration of the feelings of the people."

unfortunate seamen, as have fallen victims to the abuses of the practice, and who is it, possessing, like them, a truly American heart, that does not? Who not more, than an administration, which while affecting the keenest sensibility, for the condition of our countrymen in British ships, appears wholly indifferent concerning a body of them, scarcely less numerous, that have been, from time to time, confined in French prisons and dungeons, under circumstances of still greater suffering and more flagrant injustice? What are we to think of the patriotism and the sympathy, which are roused almost to fury, by wrongs coming from one quarter, but which slumber in perfect serenity, over similar outrages yet heavier, and devoid of all colour of right, committed in another?"

After having spoken to some considerable length on the edicts of France and the retaliatory blockading system of England, he says, "But the true question for this country, at the present moment, is not, whether Great-Britain, putting all other nations out of view, has given us at any time, cause of war, but whether our government is, under all circumstances, justifiable, in selecting her now as an enemy; whether it has not, by this measure, wantonly sacrificed the public interests, and by the general tenor of its deportment towards the respective belligerents, compromised the national honour with one, and ignominiously prostituted to the other. We have, ourselves, always been persuaded, that war with France, was, from the outset, and is still, commanded by every consideration of interest, honour and duty, and that there does not exist as to her, one of the multifarious reasons, which authorize us to condemn so entirely, the present hostilities with England." As it regards the navy he says—"One half of what has been lost to us, by the preposterous and abortive scheme of commercial restraints, during the four last years—one half of what the present war will probably cost, would have sufficed, for the creation of a navy, which might have enforced respect to our rights. Had the party in power, instead of destroying, in their undistinguishing lust of popularity, the scaffolding which their predecessors had erected, for a permanently productive scheme of finance, laboured to complete the structure, they would now be compelled to resort to the miserable expedient of treasury notes, as a temporary relief, for the overwhelming necessities of the state; nor would they have suffered the disgrace, they have experienced, in the failure of their loan; nor should we have heard from the head of the treasury, that his exchequer could spare not one cent for any purposes of internal improvement!"

Here the author of the review goes on to speak of the claims we have upon France for the property confiscated by her unjust decrees, and Mr. Barlow's mission—Hear how he expresses himself on this subject—"Another twelvemonth of humble solicitation on the part of Mr. Barlow, would be equally fruitless, as to the recovery of any portion of American property, confiscated in France. Let us offer what degrading conditions we may, although they may serve as food for the scorn of the plunderer, they will never be effectual to relax his hold; on the one hundred millions. The French exchequer cannot afford wherewithal to satisfy the exigencies of his situation. Plunder is one of the motives of the war, with which he is about to devastate the north of Europe." Then on the subject of the treaty—"The very idea, of treaty, implies some confidence, in the good faith of the party, with whom it is to be made. This is its true, and only substantial basis. But lives there a man so credulous as to imagine, that Buonaparte is to be swayed, by any common ties of the kind?—He acknowledges no rights or obligations where the sword can prevail.—A commercial treaty with Buonaparte, solicited by the United States!!! Is it then forgotten that, at the date of the enactment of the Berlin decree, we had such a treaty with him, which that decree completely annulled; that he never even so far consulted the laws of common decorum, in such cases, as to make explanations or to tender any apology." But in our restrictive system, "England was placed upon the same footing with her, although there was no treaty to be infringed by the orders in council!!! According to the ideas which prevailed before this new era of public law, the violent destruction of a solemn treaty was deemed the severest wound, that could be inflicted, upon the honour of the nation, that suffered it; a wound which must continue open, until formal and full atonement were made. The United States have never, in truth, opposed one act of real resistance, to the invasion of France, on their rights and property. By what right then is the plea of honour alleged, to justify the war against England?" "If honour," says the address, "demands war with England, what opiate lulls that honour to sleep?"

Having spoken of the motion made by Mr. Bayard in the senate to postpone the declaring war until November next, he continues—"Was then, the month of June last, the critical and mature juncture, for the purpose which could not be pretermitted, without a sacrifice of the public interests? The very reverse.—Our military preparations, such as they were, had at that period, made but little progress; the country was yet in a de-

fenceless situation; certainly without the means of waging offensive hostilities of any moment, and could not, with the utmost exertions be placed under much more favourable circumstances, within the term, when the enemy would be apprised of the measure, and might bring her vast resources of annoyance, always at hand, to bear upon us.—We had abroad a great amount of shipping, and a large body of seamen, exposed to capture. We had sixty millions of property at the mercy of Great-Britain, which the delay of a few months, if the non-importation were suspended, would restore to us, and from which, twelve millions "linens of war" might be collected for the treasury, reduced to the lowest ebb of mendicant distress."

"It seems to be admitted on all hands, that the war declared for this nation, was in every respect, one of the most solemn and painful events of the kind, ever meditated; critical as to all that is valuable to a people—glory, prosperity, domestic union, individual security; national existence itself. Among the images in its train, were the horrid butcheries of the Indians throughout the wide range of our internal frontier; the devastation of our populous seaboard; the bombardment of our principal cities; the impoverishment of innumerable families, by the capture of an immense property on the ocean; the effusion of the blood of our citizens, and of that of the unoffending inhabitants of a neighbouring province."

"We enter upon this war as a divided people. This it is impossible to conceal or deny. The address, which we had under review shows it; the ominous voice of indignation and alarm, refunding from all the Atlantic States shows it; the votes in congress on the war bill, show it. The division is precisely of that nature, from which, unless speedily healed, a dissolution of the union must result."

"Never did a people appeal to arms with such inequality of strength; never did a people consent to make so great sacrifices, for such insignificant objects, and with so utter a hopelessness of obtaining those objects, in the mode selected. It may well be said of us, what was said of our parent-country, when, in the delirium of her folly, and the hardness of her heart, she waged war upon us, as we now do upon her; "that we have lost all measure between means and ends, and our headlong desires have become our politics" and our morals."

"There is but one mode of redeeming the honour, and preventing the ruin of these States. Let the people, at the approaching election, regenerate the public councils. The remedy for all their ills, is in their own hands. To induce them to apply it, is the main object of the excellent address, we have had under consideration. It is our own object, in all that we have uttered. Neither we, nor the patriotic members of congress, side with the enemy. We side with our country, which, we believe, has been most wretchedly abused, and betrayed. We protest against a war, which is not that of the people, but of an unworthy administration, whose acts, and character, have put the United States in the wrong, in a cause, which, otherwise, they might have asserted, with equal justice and success. To proclaim the whole truth of the case, is not to favour the views, or to confirm the obstinacy of the enemy. It is but to awaken the American people, to a just sense of their own duty, and to pave the way for honourable reconciliation. Great-Britain knows, that, as she has done us wrong, she is not, by the misconduct of our rulers, absolved from the obligation of rectifying it. She knows, "that great and acknowledged force, is not impaired, either in effect, or in opinion, by an unwillingness to exert it;—that the superior power may offer peace with honour, and with safety."

"The nation is called upon, by every possible interest, exclusive of other considerations, to change her public servants. The men who compose her councils, are notoriously incompetent to conduct the war, in a suitable manner, on the supposition that it may be necessary to proceed in so lamentable a career. Their whole system, is by its nature, one of mere inertness. Disaster and disgrace, must inevitably await all their enterprises. Narrowness of intellect, and poverty of spirit, are wretched springs for the operations of war. We can never be extricated, with any remnant of strength, from our difficulties, but by a vigorous executive, and an administration which commands our confidence under all points of view. The failure of the loan proves, irrefragably, that the present have it not, even in that department, which is to furnish "the nerves of war." The experience of the past, puts it beyond a doubt, that they are incapable of making the effort to collect resources, in any degree adequate for the contest. To wield the military strength of a nation; to guide the chariot of Mars; to rally the least of the little talents of those, who compose the executive departments of the government."

"Peace is acknowledged to be the object of all; a solid, permanent peace. But this can never be attained, by the men now at the head of our affairs. If their own prejudices, and passions, and silly pledges, did not render it impracticable, the character, which they have, undeniably established, with the enemy, will be an insuperable obstacle. G.

Britain certainly believes, whether erroneously or not, that they are irreconcilably hostile, to her; wedded, irreclaimably, to the interests and views of her foe. She cannot, therefore, feel confidence in treating with them; her pride must be always on the alert, to check her feeling of liberality, or justice. In their negotiations, there must be wanting every requisite to real or lasting pacification; the spirit of mutual concession, mutual truth, and mutual good-will. To any other set of individuals our enemy would yield more; to them, indeed, she will yield nothing but upon the severest compulsion."

"All these, however, are but secondary considerations, although full of importance. "A speedy peace, and no French alliance," are the invocation, with which our voters should proceed to the polls. As for ourselves, who are not marshalled under the standard of any party, we care not to whom they give their suffrages, provided they do but select those, who will snatch them from the grasp of Buonaparte."

## Stamp, Direct, & Excise Taxes.

As many people have bad memories we shall for their sakes here add a brief comparison of the taxes so much clamoured against in '99 with those now proposed. Behold then! A dam's loan was five millions, the present one is eleven millions. The excise on refined sugar was then \$5,000 dollars, it is now to be \$200,000 dollars. The tax on carriages was 79,000 dollars, it is now put at 150,000 dollars. The tax on stamps was 240,000 dollars, it is now to be 450,000 dollars, &c. &c.

[Fred. Town Herald.]

The supporters of Mr. Clinton in York county, Pennsylvania, have nominated Jared Ingersoll, Esq. of Philadelphia, as a candidate for the Vice- Presidency.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Lt. Anderson, of the United States army, reached this city, bearer of despatches from Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, to the department of war, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication:

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.

SIR,—The inclosed despatch was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by major Withersall, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorized, and Gen. Brock was then at York. We were immediately embarked for this place, and major Withersall obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the despatches.

The fourth U. S. regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the first. The whole consist of a little over 300.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the States.

Lieut. Anderson of the 8th regiment is the bearer of my despatches. He was formerly a lieutenant in the artillery, and resigned his commission on account of being appointed marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer. He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to inquire.

I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

Hon. W. Eustis, Sec'y of the Dep. of War.

Fort George, Aug. 26, 1812.

SIR—Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war. My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michillimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miamies and Delawares north from beyond Lake Superior, well beyond the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility, under the British standard against the army I commanded; contrary to the most solemn assurances of a temporary truce to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs from Amherstburg, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you have great confidence, are among the hostile leaders, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of chiefs who led the hostile bands, Tecumseh, Marpot, Logan, Walk-in-the-water, Split-Log, &c. are considered the principals. This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country.

This communication had the settlements in the State, dred miles through a wilderness of the army, which frontier on the river Detroit of the Lake being commanded by armed ships, and the gun boats, the army was of all communication by extensive road it depended on of provisions, military clothing, and every other horses—all its operations, till its arrival at Detroit, it passed into the enemy's opposition seemed to fail, month it remained in place, try, & was fed from its reinforcements, detachments in the settled part of the inhabitants seemed satisfied of situation, which appeared place—the militia from daily deserting, and the w under the control of the for protection. The Ind the first instance, appeared and determined to take no The fort of Amherstburg below my encampment. non or mortar was on when before that place. I co whether it was expedient to on it with the bayonet alone to make a break in the council I called was of t not. The greatest induc making preparation, and i 7th of Aug, that two 24 howitzers were prepared. intention to have proceeded While the operations of layed by these preparations verity had been for some fill thickly to be gathering surrender of Michillimack northern hive of Indian swarming down in every forcements from Niagara heritburg under the comm The desertion of the mili the reinforcements that ca received information of a force under the command on the river Le French, w and collecting the milita dently destined for Amhe dition to this combinatio force, contrary to all m Wyandots, Chippewas, C mies, Munsees, Delaware I had the most friendly i passed over to Amherstbu tomahawk and scalping b now a vast number of In polt they were sent to Brownstown and Maguag communication. To ope on, I detached major V volunteers with two hund as far as the river Raisi, tion he would meet ca, dred and fifty men, volu of Ohio, and a quantity army. An ambuscade w town, and major Vanho seated and returned to c ing the object of the ex In my letter of the 7t particulars of that transa the killed & wounded. U expected change of things an express from general opposite the British shore ver, by which it appear prospect of any co-opera ter, and the two senior ry having stated to me would be extremely diffic to pass the Turkey river ard, with the 24 pounder not be transported by w Charlotte, which carried e by in the river Detroit the river Aux Cannard; indispensably necessary to cation to the river Raisi found myself compelled tion against Amherstbu the main force of the ar ly intending, at that im nication was opened to p por the object at Am by delirious of continuing large number of the in Canada, who had volun der my proclamation, I on the banks of the river troit, calculated for a g dred men. On the eve morning of the 8th inst ing the garrison of 250 of artillery, all under for Denny of the Ohio the river, and encamped source of the object of nication, on which I co of the army depending, landed men, under the un-colonel Miller, wa ed. For a particular log of this detachment battle which was fought reflects the highest hon m, I refer you to m



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SEPT. 19.

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This communication had been opened from the settlements in the State of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier on the river Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gun boats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water. On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisions, military stores, medicine, clothing, and every other supply, on pack horses—all its operations were successful until its arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, & was fed from its resources. In different directions, detachments penetrated sixty miles into the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, then under the control of the army, was asking for protection. The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be intimidated, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was eighteen miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone without cannon to make a break in the first instance. The council I called was of the opinion it was not. The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of Aug, that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared. It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprise. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of Col Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of Maj. Chambers, on the river Le French, with four field pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and in addition to this combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Munsees, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tomahawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown and Maguago to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached major Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet Capt. Brush with one hundred and fifty men, volunteers from the State of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army. An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and major Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction with return of the killed & wounded. Under this sudden & unexpected change of things, and having received an express from General Hall, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Canards, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen-Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24 pounders, lay in the river Detroit above the mouth of the river Aux Canard; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending, at that time, after the communication was opened to re-cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river, a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men. On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison of 250 infantry, and a corps of artillery, all under the command of major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re-crossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 13th

Aug. inst. a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing however but honor was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of seventy-five gallant men could only open the communication, as far as the points of their bayonets extended. The necessary care of the sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensably necessary for their own comfort. Capt. Brush, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the river Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst. in the evening, I permitted cols. M'Arthur and Cals to select from their regiment four hundred of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods, which I had sent an express to Capt. Brush to take, and had directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy continually increasing, and the necessity of opening a communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent, I had, previous to detaching cols. M'Arthur and Cals on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13th in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour colonels M'Arthur and Cals marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A is a copy. My answer is marked B. At this time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cals. An express was immediately sent strongly escorted with orders for them to return. On the 15th, as soon as Gen. Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the British ships of war came nearly as far up the river as Sandwich, three miles below Detroit. At day light on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cals, my express, sent the evening before, and in the night having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, & in a short time I received information, that the British army and Indians, were landing below the Springwells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit did not exceed eight hundred men. Being new troops, and unaccustomed to a camp life; having performed a laborious march; having been engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more had received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine and the comforts necessary for their situation; are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women and children and old and decrepit people of the town and country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or below it, there was no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries; towards the close, it was directed against the fort alone, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort, or propose terms of capitulation. I could not have carried into the field more than 600 men, and left any adequate force in the fort. There were landed at that time of the enemy a regular force of much more than that number, and twice the number of Indians. Considering this great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second must have been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the contest could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder, and but a very few days for the want of provisions. In addition to this, cols. M'Arthur and Cals would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had then joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their numbers have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing and comforts for the sick, on pack-horses, through a wilderness of 200 miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, first, that this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds and deaths, could have supported itself, not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians, but against the united strength of Upper Canada, whose population consists of more than 20 times the number contained in

the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth and influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment and under their entire control more than 2000 white men. Before I close this dispatch it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, cols. M'Arthur, Findley, Cals and Lieut. Col. Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties. If aught has taken place during the campaign, which is honourable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to general Taylor, who has performed the duty of quarter-master-general, for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; likewise to brigade major Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertion, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was increased by the capture of the Chachaga packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the principal, with the very small means he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Capt. Partridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army. All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th United States regiment, and a small part of the first, and Capt. Dyson's company of artillery. Capt. Dyson's company was left at Amherstburg, and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about 340. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct, as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; and to add the further request, that the government will not be unkindful of my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,  
your most obedient servant,

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.  
Commanding the North Western Army of the U. States.  
Hon. W. Eustis, Secretary of the Department of War.

The letters of the 7th and 13th August, above alluded to, we are not able to publish to day, but shall insert in our next.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 21

On Wednesday night last about 10 o'clock, a gale commenced occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with a most dreadful violence for upwards of four hours. As we have never witnessed any thing to equal it, neither do we believe the imagination can picture to itself a scene more truly awful and distressing than that which its consequences present.

The market house, a large and solid building, (which cost about 37,000 dollars,) entirely demolished; its brick columns, of two feet diameter, swept down, as though their mighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the overwhelming element. The roof carried off from the church of Ursuline Convent, the fence surrounding which, as also the trees in the garden, many of which are remarkably large, levelled to the ground. The tin covering of the Theatres, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, twisted and torn off as though it were mere paper. A great part of the brick wall surrounding the garrison beat down. Part of the front wall of Mr. Paulding's unfinished brick house in Chartres st. blown in and the building materially injured. A house at the corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets entirely destroyed. The brick store of Mess. Talcott and Bowers in Chartres st. (and from which Mr. Talcott fortunately escaped in time to avoid a most dreadful death,) totally demolished. A brick house in St. Louis st. near Bourbon st. partly blown down. Mr. Donaldson's house, faubourg St. Mary's, unroofed and otherwise damaged. The government-house partly unroofed. Mr. Fry's brick store, faubourg St. Mary, blown down. Mr. Musson's brick store, Canal st. blown down. Mr. Erskin's brick store, Chartres st. blown down. A brick house in Chartres st. near Mess. Kenner & Co. partly blown down and much damaged. Mr. Lester's brick building, Bourbon st. partly blown down. It would be impossible to particularise all the damage which has been done; we believe, however, we may assert, that there is not a building in the city or faubourgs, but what has been more or less injured.

But the scene presented to us on visiting the shore, who shall attempt to describe? the levee almost entirely destroyed; the beach covered with fragments of vessels, merchandise, trunks, &c. and here and there they lay upon a mangled corpse. In short what a few hours before was life or property, presenting to the astonished spectator only death and ruin; a sight, which could alone bear comparison with the sensations experienced during the preceding night, a night in which the stoutest heart must have shrunk, from the dreadful fear of being the next moment immolated in a heap of ruins!

The mind sickens at the very recollection, and turns for relief to that Providence, to that Almighty Being the giver of all! May we reflect upon his omnipotence, his own omnipotence, and may the melancholy spectacle our city presents call our serious attention to that source from which alone we can derive peace here and happiness hereafter.

The following are among the vessels that have been damaged or destroyed.

[Here follows a list of fifty-three vessels either sunk or otherwise damaged.]

All the river craft, barges, market boats, &c. &c. entirely crushed to atoms.

As far as we have heard from the country, the ravages have been terrible, the planters dwellings, sugar-houses, &c. demolished—and we have reason to fear that nearly the whole crop of sugar will be lost.

N. B. The ship Harlequin, capt. Coffin, from N. Y. was a small distance below the English Turn, on Wednesday night, two of her sailors were on shore during the gale, with a small cable, making it fast, when the ship took a sheer, upset and sunk; and every soul on board perished except two seamen who were in the bow when the ship went over and saved themselves by swimming. Those two seamen and the two that were ashore relate the melancholy fact. Besides the captain, mate and crew, there were several ladies and gentlemen passengers on board—all perished.

RICHMOND, (VA.) SEPT. 10.

### SHOCKING EXPLOSION!

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the valuable powder mills, with several other buildings within the same enclosure, situated about 2 miles from this city, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Page, and Burr, were by some fatal accident yet unknown, instantaneously blown up! By this sad catastrophe 12 persons, five white and seven black men, nearly all that were employed about the place lost their lives. There were three distinct shocks which succeeded each other at intervals of about one second, and which shook the buildings in this city and neighbourhood more violently than any of the late earthquakes. We visited the place soon after the fatal accident happened, and never in the whole course of our lives witnessed such a scene. Not a single piece of timber belonging to either of the buildings, that we could perceive, was left in its original position to mark where the house had stood, large trees were torn up by the roots; and indeed, every thing within the circumference of 50 or 60 yards of the terrible explosion, was shattered into small fragments and scattered in various directions, to the distance of from 2 to 300 yards—the bodies of some of the unfortunate victims were found at a considerable distance from the place; but most of them in a much more perfect state than could have been expected.

The pecuniary loss to Messrs. B. P. & B. in powder, materials, &c. must be very considerable; but this is trifling when compared with the valuable lives that have been lost. Oh! that we could speak comfort to the poor widows and orphans who are left to bemoan the sad destiny of their nearest and dearest relatives!

### OHIO PATRIOTISM.

About 2000 volunteers completely armed and equipped and furnished with 30 days provisions, have mounted their war horses and are at Urbana, destined to protect our frontiers from savage barbarity until relieved by the army now on their march thither. They are composed of the most respectable and useful citizens the State of Ohio can boast of. [Cincinnati Paper.]

### Farmers Bank of Maryland,

21st September, 1812.

The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said bank, for six months ending the 1st, and payable on or after Monday the fifth, of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order,  
Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

### Land for Sale.

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

Samuel Harrison.

### A Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's, living near Richard Owings's Mills, in Anne-Arundel county, in the month of July last, a brown HORSE, four years old, about 13 1/2 hands high; left hind foot white, a natural trotter. The owner of said horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Barton Cross.

### To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

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

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



## FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

WILNA, JULY 11.

The King of Naples continues to follow the enemy's rear guard. On the 5th he met the enemy's cavalry in a position upon the Dziana. He caused it to be charged by the brigade of light cavalry, commanded by gen. Baron Subervic. The Prussian regiments, the Wirtembergers and Poles, which form a part of this brigade, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overturned a line of Russian dragoons and hussars, and took 200 prisoners with their horses. When they arrived on the other side of the Dziana, they broke the bridges, and threw a disposition to defend the passage of the river. Gen. Count Montbrun then brought up his five batteries of light artillery, which during several hours carried destruction into the ranks of the enemy. The loss of the Russians has been considerable.

Gen. Count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vidzoni, whence the emperor of Russia had departed on the preceding evening.

Our advanced guard is upon the Dwina.

Gen. count Nanfouy was on the 5th of July, at Postavoni. In order to pass the Dwina, he proceeded six miles farther on the right of the King of Naples. The general of brigade Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Polish light cavalry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian squadrons, labored a great number, and took 45 prisoners with several officers. Gen. Nanfouy praises the conduct of Gen. Roussel and mentions with commendation, lieut. Broke, of the Prussian hussars, the sub-officer Krause, and the hussar, Lutze. His majesty has granted the insignia of the legion of honour to gen. Roussel, and to the officers and sub-officers above named.

Gen. Nanfouy took 130 Russian mounted hussars and dragoons prisoners.

On the 3d of July the communication was opened between Grodno and Wilna by Lida. The Hetman, Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodno moved towards Lida, and found there the French posts. He defended to Ivie on the 5th.

Gen. count Grouchy occupied Witebsk, Traboni, and Soubotnicki. Gen. Baron Pajol was at Percha; gen. Baron Bado Sault was at Blakchoni; marshal the prince of Eckmuhl was in advance of Bobrowitzky, pulling heads of columns in every direction. Platoff retreated precipitately on the 6th, to Nikolaew.

Prince Bagration having set out in the beginning of July from Wolkowisk, on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march. He turned back with a view to reach Minsk; anticipated there by prince Eckmuhl, he altered his direction, gave up his intention of proceeding towards the Dwina, and moved towards the Barothene, by Bobrowitzky, across the marshes of Berezina.

Marshal the prince of Eckmuhl, entered Minsk on the 8th. He found there considerable magazines of flour, hay, clothing, &c. Bagration had already arrived at Nowi Sworgiew; perceiving that he was anticipated, he sent orders to burn the magazines; but the prince of Eckmuhl did not give time for effecting these orders.

The King of Westphalia was on the 9th at Nowogrodek; gen. Regnier at Konina; magazines, baggage wagons, quantities of medicines, and straggling parties fall into our hands every instant. The Russian divisions are straying in these countries without any previously arranged route, pursued on every side, losing their baggage, burning their magazines, destroying their artillery, and leaving their places without defence.

Gen. Baron Colbert, took at Vileika, a magazine of 300 quintals of flour, 100,000 rations of bread, &c. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 200,000 francs, in copper money.

All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign there have been about 30 killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and ten prisoners, whilst we have already taken from 2000 to 2500 Russian prisoners.

The Prince of Schwarzenburg passed the Bug at Drogichin, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many baggage carts. The Prince of Schwarzenburg praises the reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and the spirit of patriotism which animates these countries.

Thus, ten days after opening the campaign, our advanced posts are upon the Dwina. Almost the whole of Lithuania, containing four million of inhabitants has been conquered. The operations of the war commenced at the passage of the Vistula. The projects of the emperor were from that time, plainly unfolding, and he had no time to lose in carrying them into execution. Thus, the army has forced marches from the period of passing that river, in order to advance by means of manoeuvres upon the Dwina, for the distance between the Vistula and the Dwina is greater than that between Dwina and Moliere or Petersburg.

The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves upon Dunaburg; they give out that it is their intention to wait for us and give us battle before we enter their ancient provinces, after having abandoned Poland without a contest, as if they were constrained by justice, and had wished to restore a country

badly acquired, in as much as it had not been gained by treaties, or by the right of conquest.

The heat continues to be very violent.

The people of Poland are in motion on all sides. The white eagle is hoisted every where. Priests, nobles, peasants, women, all call for the independence of their nation. The peasants are extremely jealous of the happiness of the peasants of the grand duchy, who are free, for whatever may be said to the contrary, liberty is considered by the Lithuanians as the greatest blessing. The peasants express themselves with a vivacity of elocution, which would not seem to belong to the climates of the north, and all embrace with transport, the hope that the result of the struggle will be the re-establishment of their liberty. The peasants of the Grand Duchy have gained by their liberty, not that they are richer, but that the proprietors are obliged to be moderate, just, and humane; because otherwise the peasants would quit their lands in order to seek better proprietors.

Thus the noble loses nothing, he is only obliged to be just, and the peasants gain much. It must be an agreeable gratification for the heart of the emperor, to witness in crossing the grand duchy, the transports of joy and gratitude which the blessings of liberty, granted to four millions of men, has excited.

Six regiments of infantry are just ordered to be raised by a new levy in Lithuania, and 4 regiments of cavalry have been offered by the nobility.

## Annapolis Races.

The Jockey Club Purse of about *Three Hundred Dollars*, will be run for over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 20th October next—Heats four miles each.

On Wednesday the 21st, a Purse of about *One hundred and Fifty Dollars*, will be run for—Heats two miles each.

September 17. 2

To the Editors of the Whig.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I send you a copy of a bill which was under the consideration of the General Assembly of Maryland at November session 1841, but which did not become a law, with a request that you publish the same twice a week for the space of two weeks.

THOS. ROGERS,  
Clerk of Senate.

## AN ACT

To incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated for making a turnpike road commencing at some point to be determined on by commissioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch of Big Conococheague, thence on to Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county, pursuing as near as practicable the route as located by Messrs. Moor & Williams.

And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic, by the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same name the said subscribers and their successors, shall have succession during the continuance of this incorporation, and shall be and hereby are invested and clothed with all and singular the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages held, used and possessed by the several turnpike companies incorporated by an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty-one, entitled, "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes," to be governed by the several regulations and restrictions as are therein, entitled to the same tolls, adopting the same times and periods as to the election of their managers, president and officers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to complete said road, be it enacted that the charters of the several banks now established in the city of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish and complete the said road, each bank subscribing in proportion to the amount of capital actually employed, subscribed up, or in operation by them, and to be paid or advanced in due proportion to the amount by each bank subscribed, in such periods and at such times as the same may be wanted, and any increase of capital made by any of the said banks shall at all succeeding payments thereafter, be taken into consideration and be considered as a part of the capital contemplated under the act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, or an amount sufficient to commence with, that then the president and directors of each of the several banks so subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock by them subscribed, leaving however to each bank one manager

should its proportion of stock not amount to that sum; and said managers shall choose from among themselves a president, and the said president and managers, or a majority of them, shall appoint a treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall hold their places until their annual election on the first Monday in October thereafter.

And be it enacted, That in no place shall this road rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with an horizontal line.

And be it enacted, That if the before mentioned company shall not proceed to carry on the said work within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in six years thereafter, the right of the said company to the said road shall revert to the state, and this act shall cease to operate and have effect.

And be it enacted, That the said banks in the city of Baltimore, before this act shall be considered in operation and enuring to continue the said charters, shall elect and bind themselves to pay into the treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of seven thousand dollars for each and every year during the continuance of their respective charters as aforesaid under this law, the sum so as aforesaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid or to be paid in, and which sums as aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged as a fund for the purpose of supporting county schools.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore to demand of the said banks their respective quota of the said fund on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of this act after the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixteen.

And be it enacted, That if the banks aforesaid shall comply with the terms herein as aforesaid provided, by reason whereof the said charters of the said banks shall be revived as aforesaid, that then and in such case all the banks in this state, without the city of Baltimore, now incorporated and all banks that may be incorporated during this session of the General Assembly, whose charters may or shall expire with the session of the General Assembly which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session of the next General Assembly that shall happen hereafter, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and the end of the next General Assembly that shall be thereafter.

And be it enacted, That James M. Lingan and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and two other persons to be designated and selected by the directors of the company created by this act, shall be commissioners to select and agree on the point from which the said road shall commence as aforesaid, and if the said commissioners so as aforesaid appointed cannot agree, that then and in such case the said persons shall proceed to select some other fit and proper persons to aid and assist them in the selection of the point from which the said road shall commence, and if they or a majority of them cannot agree to the choice of such person, then and in that case the said persons or a majority of them shall proceed to draw lots for each person, and that if the said James M. Lingan or Upton Beall, or either of them, shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that then it shall be lawful for the directors of the Potomac Company for the time being to fill up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all the powers which the said Lingan and Beall are hereby vested with.

The editors of the American, Sun and Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; of Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; of the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; of the National Intelligencer at Washington City; and of the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above agreeably to the above direction, and to forward their accounts for settlement to the Committee of Claims at the next session of the legislature.

Sept. 11. 2

Wanted to Purchase,

Either for Life or a Term of Years,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

who understands House Work, for which a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 17. 2

Wanted

TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR,

A negro woman, who can come well recommended as a washerwoman. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Maryland Gazette Office.

Sept. 17. 2

To be Rented,

A situation, opposite the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field, with the best markets, (for the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

September 10, 1842.

D. L. Thomas, & Co.

SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE.

Have removed to the corner of Commerce and Pratt-streets, where they offer for sale an extensive and general assortment of handsome refined SUGARS of different qualities and prices; also Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Molasses.

September 10, 1842.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, out of Anne Arundel county court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 25th of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M. (at James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis,) for Cash, All the right, title, interest and estate, of captain David Stewart, in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of land, called Sanders's Chance, Veld-Meade and Water Ford; situate, lying and being, in Anne Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. The above is taken as the property of captain David Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt detailed from Lewis Duval, administrator de bonis non of Nicholas Harwood, and debts due to the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Lewis Duval, administrator de bonis non of Nicholas Harwood.

Solomon Groves, Shff.  
A. A. County.

Sept. 10, 1842.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held in the several election Districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent the said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and places an Election will be held for a representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and for a Sheriff for Anne Arundel County aforesaid. And on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held at the several election districts aforesaid, for two electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Co.

Sept. 3.

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

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Leff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing & enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the goal of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Easton.

Order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

August 13, 1842.

## To the Voters

Of Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

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

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Solomon Groves, Shff.

May 7, 1842.

Wanted,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,  
A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

September 10.

(LXIXth Year.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, AND

Price—Two Dollars per

LATEST FOREIGN

Received at Boston from Ha

dates to August 7

CAPTURE OF MALAGA

August 4.—A Gibraltar morning, with letters to the 2 communicate the gratifying capture of Malaga by the der Ballasteros who was rapid long the coast. The French fr drawing from Grenada and V forces, to protect Catalonia, with expedition must have long

"Gibraltar, July 19.—T ship arrived yesterday from from Mahon in ten days.— failed from thence for the co on the 9th of this month, about 16,000 men, and they ed by Rear Admiral Hallows of the line, off Tarragona, w posed they would land.

"Almost the whole of the have marched from this neigh Seville, to join Soult, who i to attack Gen. Hill's Division

Aug. 6.—Another Mail arrived this morning, with intelligence from the la 23d ult. being four days fu date of our information of

French Gen. Leval with 600 600 horse was in sight of C 23d ult. with the view of rate effort to cut off the ce tween Gibraltar and Malaga General Ballasteros would b interruption in his further pr shores of Grenada, but we on his skill and valor. He and under him, whose intre otism has been more than o their enemies, and they will deperate resistance if taken

Strong reinforcements co off to our West India Islan any sudden enterprise bein the Americans. Several been ordered round the Ille ceive the reinforcements or will fail the instant the mer

Destruction of Mar Capt. Blacquire of the at the Admiralty, with the formation of the gratifying Total Defeat, and in shor duction of the French A mont.

The intelligence brought guire, was received by S now on the coast of Spain, Governor of Gijon, on the

The Spanish Governor Home Popham a copy of dispatch from the Earl of self to the Spanish Gen. S

"GARDEN ABOVE 7

July 23, 5

General—I wrote you and now do it with the ple you that we have beat M treating rapidly, apparent and we are pursuing him. I fore proceed to conclude erted between us.

(Signed)

"WY

Sir Home Popham has the Admiralty a copy of tain; issued at Salamanca the battle:

"Field of Battle, near S

1842

"The French army d completely defeated yel Allies under General Lo of Ciudad Rodrigo, in t

ts, on the left of the T after seven hours conti which the allies displa

"The enemy was di advantageous positions,illery which he had po loss in killed, wounded

be left than ten or t thousand prisoners ha General Bonnet is w

er. Marmont retreat

"The Field of Batt covered with dead b the Col. of the 10th

glut is not great

is but few; and the S in all not more than 2